

LAMPIRAN
PERATURAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 5 TAHUN 2012
TENTANG
PENGESAHAN *FINAL ACTS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY*
***CONFERENCE*, GUADALAJARA, 2010 (AKTA-AKTA AKHIR KONFERENSI**
YANG BERKUASA PENUH, GUADALAJARA, 2010)

PENSYARATAN TERHADAP PERUBAHAN KONSTITUSI DAN KONVENSI HASIL
KONFERENSI YANG BERKUASA PENUH, GUADALAJARA, 2010

Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dengan ini mensyaratkan sebagai berikut:

- a. memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun dan pemeliharaan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada ketentuan dari Konstitusi, Konvensi dan Resolusi, maupun keputusan apapun dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ITU (Guadalajara, 2010), secara langsung atau tidak langsung mempengaruhi kedaulatannya atau bertentangan dengan Konstitusi, Hukum dan Aturan Republik Indonesia maupun hak-hak yang ada yang diperoleh oleh Republik Indonesia sebagai kelompok dari traktat-traktat dan konvensi-konvensi serta prinsip-prinsip hukum internasional apapun lainnya; dan
- b. memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun dan pemeliharaan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada Anggota dengan cara apapun gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) atau apabila konsekuensi persyaratan-persyaratan pada Anggota manapun membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau mengakibatkan kenaikan saham kontribusi untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan yang tidak dapat diterima.

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

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***CONFERENCE*, GUADALAJARA, 2010 (AKTA-AKTA AKHIR KONFERENSI**
YANG BERKUASA PENUH, GUADALAJARA, 2010)

RESERVATION TO THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND
CONVENTION AS A RESULT OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE, GUADALAJARA, 2010

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does hereby reserve as follows:

- a. the right 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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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; and
- b. the right 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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.

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO



I n t e r n a t i o n a l T e l e c o m m u n i c a t i o n U n i o n

FINAL ACTS
OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(Guadalajara, 2010)

**Instrument amending
the Constitution and the Convention
of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992)
as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),
by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998),
by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)
and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

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

**Decisions
Resolutions**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols used in the Final Acts

The symbols given in the margin indicate changes adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) 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), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), 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.

Numbering of decisions, resolutions and recommendations

Decisions and resolutions newly adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) have been numbered to start from the next number following the last number used at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006). Decisions and resolutions revised by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) retain the same number as before, followed by "(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)".

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Table of contents

**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),
by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)
and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Guadalajara, 2010))

	<i>Page</i>
PART I – Foreword	3
CHAPTER V – Other Provisions Concerning the Functioning of the Union	
ARTICLE 28 Finances of the Union.....	4
PART II – Date of entry into force	5
Final Formula	5
Signatures	6

**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),
by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)
and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)**

(Amendments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Guadalajara, 2010))

	<i>Page</i>
PART I – Foreword	15
CHAPTER IV – Other Provisions	
ARTICLE 33 Finances	16
PART II – Date of Entry into Force	17
Final Formula	17
Signatures	6
Declarations and Reservations.....	19

v

- Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of) (35, 53, 87)
 Germany (Federal Republic of) (23, 38, 39, 85)
 Andorra (Principality of) (17)
 Angola (Republic of) (34)
 Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) (24, 35, 87)
 Argentine Republic (20)
 Armenia (Republic of) (28)
 Australia (55, 67, 85)
 Austria (23, 39, 85)
 Bahrain (Kingdom of) (35, 87)
 Barbados (73)
 Belgium (9, 10, 23, 39, 85)
 Botswana (Republic of) (59)
 Bulgaria (Republic of) (23, 39, 85)
 Burkina Faso (45)
 Burundi (Republic of) (16)
 Cameroon (Republic of) (25)
 Canada (67, 72, 77, 85)
 Chile (93)
 China (People's Republic of) (40)
 Cyprus (Republic of) (11, 23, 39)
 Vatican City State (19, 39)
 Korea (Republic of) (51)
 Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of) (86)
 Croatia (Republic of) (39, 50, 85)
 Cuba (32)
 Denmark (23, 39, 85)
 Dominican Republic (15)
 Egypt (Arab Republic of) (65)
 El Salvador (Republic of) (4)
 United Arab Emirates (35, 36, 87)
 Spain (23, 26, 39)
 Estonia (Republic of) (23, 29, 39, 85)
 United States of America (67, 68, 84, 85)
 Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of) (92)
 Russian Federation (28)
 Finland (23, 39, 85)
 France (23, 39, 48, 85)
 Gabonese Republic (74)
 Greece (23, 39, 85)
 Guatemala (Republic of) (13)
 Guinea (Republic of) (8)
 Honduras (Republic of) (41)
 Hungary (Republic of) (23, 39, 85)
 India (Republic of) (76)
 Indonesia (Republic of) (5)
 Iran (Islamic Republic of) (35, 47, 87)
 Iraq (Republic of) (35, 87)
 Ireland (23)
 Iceland (30, 39, 85)
 Israel (State of) (71, 75)
 Italy (23, 39, 85)
 Jamaica (95)
 Japan (62, 85)
 Kazakhstan (Republic of) (28)
 Kenya (Republic of) (63)
 Kuwait (State of) (35)
 Lesotho (Kingdom of) (54)
 Latvia (Republic of) (23, 29, 39, 85)
 Lebanon (35, 87)
 Liechtenstein (Principality of) (30, 39, 85)

- Lithuania {Republic of} (23, 29, 39, 85)
 Luxembourg (23, 39, 85)
 Malaysia (35)
 Malawi (78)
 Mali {Republic of} (49)
 Morocco (Kingdom of) (35, 87)
 Mauritania (Islamic Republic of) (35)
 Mexico (70)
 Micronesia {Federated States of} (42)
 Moldova {Republic of} (28)
 Montenegro (39, 85)
 Mozambique {Republic of} (31)
 Nicaragua (43)
 Niger {Republic of} (14)
 Nigeria {Federal Republic of} (18)
 Norway (30, 39, 85)
 New Zealand (56, 85)
 Oman {Sultanate of} (35, 80, 87)
 Uganda {Republic of} (66)
 Uzbekistan {Republic of} (28)
 Papua New Guinea (46)
 Paraguay {Republic of} (6)
 Netherlands {Kingdom of the} (23, 39, 85)
 Philippines {Republic of the} (52)
 Poland {Republic of} (23)
 Portugal (23, 39, 85)
 Qatar {State of} (35, 79)
 Syrian Arab Republic (35, 61, 87)
 Kyrgyz Republic (28)
 Slovak Republic (23, 39, 85)
 Czech Republic (23, 39, 85)
 Romania (23, 39)
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (23, 39, 85, 90)
 Rwanda {Republic of} (3)
 San Marino {Republic of} (12, 39)
 Samoa {Independent State of} (57)
 Singapore {Republic of} (7)
 Slovenia {Republic of} (23, 39, 85)
 Somali Democratic Republic (88)
 Sudan {Republic of the} (35, 83, 87)
 Sri Lanka {Democratic Socialist Republic of} (58)
 South Africa {Republic of} (64)
 Sweden (23, 39, 85)
 Switzerland {Confederation of} (39, 85)
 Swaziland {Kingdom of} (37)
 Tanzania {United Republic of} (60)
 Chad {Republic of} (33)
 Thailand (2)
 Togolese Republic (82)
 Trinidad and Tobago (44)
 Tunisia (21, 35, 87)
 Turkey (39, 69, 85, 94)
 Ukraine (28)
 Uruguay {Eastern Republic of} (1)
 Venezuela {Bolivarian Republic of} (22)
 Viet Nam {Socialist Republic of} (27)
 Yemen {Republic of} (35, 89)
 Zambia {Republic of} (81)
 Zimbabwe {Republic of} (91)

	<i>Page</i>
General Rules of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings of the Union	81
CHAPTER III Election Procedures	83
34 Specific rules of procedure for the election of the Member States of the Council	83

Decisions

5 {Rev. Guadalajara, 2010} Income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2012-2015	87
11 {Guadalajara, 2010} Creation and management of Council working groups.....	96
12 {Guadalajara, 2010} Free online access to ITU publications.....	98
List of DECISIONS abrogated by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010)	103

viii

Resolutions

		<i>Page</i>
2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum	104
4 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Duration of plenipotentiary conferences of the Union	109
11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	ITU TELECOM events	110
25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Strengthening the regional presence	117
30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Special measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition	128
34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector	131
36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Telecommunications/information and communication technology in the service of humanitarian assistance	135
41 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Arrears and special arrears accounts	138
48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Human resources management and development	141

	<i>Page</i>
58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference	147
64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities, services and applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms	151
66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Documents and publications of the Union.	155
68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) World Telecommunication and Information Society Day	158
70 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies	160
71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015	167
72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU.....	227
77 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Future conferences, assemblies and forums of the Union (2011-2014).....	230
91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Cost recovery for some ITU products and services	232
94 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Auditing of the accounts of the Union.....	238
99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Status of Palestine in ITU	239

x

	<i>Page</i>
101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Internet Protocol-based networks.....	242
102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses.....	248
122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) The evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly	256
123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	260
125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding its telecommunication networks.....	264
126 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Assistance and support to the Republic of Serbia for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system.....	268
130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies	271
131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Information and communication technology index and community connectivity indicators	282
133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names.....	288

	<i>Page</i>
135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role 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 interregional projects.	293
136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) The use of telecommunications/ information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief.	297
137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Next-generation network deployment in developing countries	302
139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society	307
140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	314
143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Extending the provisions in ITU documents relating to developing countries to apply to countries with economies in transition..	323
150 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006-2009.....	325

	<i>Page</i>
151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Implementation of results-based management in ITU	326
152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates.....	328
153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences	331
154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing.....	333
157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU	337
158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Financial issues for consideration by the Council	340
159 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile).....	342
162 (Guadalajara, 2010) Independent management advisory committee	344
163 (Guadalajara, 2010) Establishment of a Council working group on a stable ITU Constitution	358
164 (Guadalajara, 2010) Allocation of seats of Council Member States.....	364
165 (Guadalajara, 2010) Deadlines for the submission of proposals and procedures for the registration of participants for conferences and assemblies of the Union.....	366
166 (Guadalajara, 2010) Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups.....	368

xiii

		<i>Page</i>
167 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union.....	372
168 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Translation of ITU recommendations.....	376
169 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union.....	380
170 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Admission of Sector Members from developing countries to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	383
171 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Preparations for the 2012 world conference on international telecommunications	385
172 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	390
173 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Piracy and attacks against fixed and cellular telephone networks in Lebanon	392
174 (Guadalajara, 2010)	ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues relating to the risk of illicit use of information and communication technologies	394
175 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities	398

xiv

		<i>Page</i>
176 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields	403
177 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Conformance and interoperability	406
178 (Guadalajara, 2010)	ITU role in organizing the work on technical aspects of telecommunication networks to support the Internet.....	410
179 (Guadalajara, 2010)	ITU's role in child online protection.....	414
180 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6	420
181 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies	424
182 (Guadalajara, 2010)	The role of telecommunications/ information and communication technologies in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment.....	430
183 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health	438
184 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Facilitating digital inclusion initiatives for indigenous peoples.....	441
List of RESOLUTIONS abrogated by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010).....		444

**INSTRUMENTS AMENDING
THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CONVENTION
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
(GENEVA, 1992)**

as amended by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994),
by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998),
by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002),
and by 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),
by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)
and by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)

(Amendments adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010))

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), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), in particular those in Article 55 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) has adopted the following amendments to the said Constitution:

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

CHAPTER V

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

ARTICLE 28

Finances of the Union**MOD 165**
PP-98

5 When choosing its class of contribution, a Member State shall not reduce it by more than 15 per cent of the number of units chosen by the Member State for the period preceding the reduction, rounding down to the nearest lower number of units in the scale, for contributions of three or more units; or by more than one class of contribution, for contributions below three units. The Council shall indicate to it the manner in which the reduction shall be gradually implemented over the period between plenipotentiary conferences. However, under exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters necessitating international aid programmes, the Plenipotentiary Conference may authorize a greater reduction in the number of contributory units when so requested by a Member State which has established that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.

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 2012 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), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

Done at Guadalajara, 22 October 2010

6

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 ABDUL WAKIL SHERGUL
 NADER SHAH ARIAN

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YONGHONG ZHAO

For the Republic of Cyprus

ELEFTHERIOS PILAVAKIS

8

For the Vatican City State

SANDRO PIERVENANZI

For the Republic of the Congo

DIEUDONNÉ BABAKISSINA

ALAIN BERNARD EWENGUE

For the Republic of Korea

KYU-JIN WEE

KEOUNGHEE LEE

For Costa Rica

ALLAN RUÍZ MADRIGAL

For the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

DADIE ROGER DÉDÉ

ALINE MOULARÉ N'DAKON

SIMON KOFFI

YAPI ATSE

KAKOU BI KANVOLI

HÉRACLÈS MAYÉ ASSOKO

For the Republic of Croatia

KRESO ANTONOVIC

DRAZEN LUCIC

For Cuba

CARLOS MARTÍNEZ ALBUERNE

WILFREDO LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ

For Denmark

PETER H. PEDERSEN

CHRISTINE MÜLLER ANDREASSEN

For the Republic of Djibouti

HUSSEIN AHMED HERSI

For the Dominican Republic

SÓCRATES MARTÍNEZ DE MOYA

JAVIER GARCIA

PAOLA J. M. TORRES

For the Arab Republic of Egypt

KARIM ABDELGHANI

For the Republic of El Salvador

OSCAR ATILIO ESTRADA VALLE

For the United Arab Emirates

TARIQ AL AWADHI

NASSER BIN HAMMAD

SAAD HASSAN

NASSER AL MARZOUQI

MOHAMMAD AL MAZROUEI

For Ecuador

JAVIER VÉLIZ MADINYÁ

For Spain

BERNARDO LORENZO ALMENDROS

MARTA CIMAS HERNANDO

BLANCA GONZÁLEZ GONZÁLEZ

BÁRBARA FUERTES GONZÁLEZ

LAURA PÉREZ MARTOS

RUTH DEL CAMPO BÉCARES

For the Republic of Estonia

MART LAAS

For the United States of America

PHILIP VERVEER

**For the Federal Democratic
Republic of Ethiopia**

BALCHA REBA

For the Russian Federation

IGOR SHCHEGOLEV

For the Republic of Fiji

ELIZABETH ANNE POWELL

For Finland

PETRI LEHIKONEN

MERVI KULTAMAA

RISTO VÄINÄMÖ

For France

BENOÎT BLARY

ARNAUD MIQUEL

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ALAJOUANINE

For the Gabonese Republic

LAURE OLGA GONDJOUT

LIN MOMBO

CLAUDE AHAVI

STANISLAS OKOUMA LEKHOUYI

EDGARD BRICE PONGA

FABIEN MBENG EKOOGHA

JACQUES EDANE NKWELE

BERNARD LIMBONDZI

FLORENCE L-K BIBENDA

For the Republic of the Gambia

ALHAJI A. CHAM

MIKHEIL GOTOSHIA

For Ghana

YAHAYA ISSAH

For Greece

NISSIM BENMAYOR

VASSILIOS CASSAPOGLOU

ELENA PLEXIDA

For the Republic of Guatemala

RODRIGO ROBLES FLORES

For the Republic of Guinea

TALIBÉ DIALLO

MAMADOU PATHÉ BARRY

MAMADOU CELLOU DIALLO

For Guyana

CRIS SEECHERAN

For the Republic of Honduras

LIDIA ESTELA CARDONA PADILLA

GELBIN RAFAEL PONCE

For the Republic of Hungary

EMILIA ULELAY

For the Republic of India

R. N. JHA

ANURAAG KOCHAR

P. K. GARG

ASIT KADAYAN

SADHANA DIKSHIT

R. K. GUPTA

MANHARSINH YADAV

For the Republic of Indonesia

TIFATUL SEMBIRING

IKHSAN BAIDIRUS

For the Islamic Republic of Iran

SAMAD MOEMEN BELLAH

For the Republic of Iraq

AMIR KHADR

For Ireland

CATHY O'CONNOR

10

For Iceland

ARI JOHANNSSON

For the State of Israel

EDEN BAR TAL

NAAMA HENIG

RON ADAM

NATI SCHUBERT

LIAT GLAZER

For Italy

LUCIANO BALDACCI

For Jamaica

CLIVE MULLINGS

For Japan

MASAAKI ONO

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

AL-ANSARI M. ALMASHAKBEH

For the Republic of Kazakhstan

KARLYGASH MAUTENBAYEVA

For the Republic of Kenya

CHARLES J. K. NJORGE

For the Kingdom of Lesotho

TSELISO MOKELA

For the Republic of Latvia

ULDIS REIMANIS

For Lebanon

CHARBEL NAHAS

NOUHAD MAHMOUD

IMAD HOBALLAH

MAURICE GHAZAL

For the Republic of Liberia

JEREMIAH C. SULUNTEH

ANGELIQUE WEEKS

LAMINI A. WARITAY

SEKOU M. KROMAH

For the Principality of Liechtenstein

KURT BÜHLER

For the Republic of Lithuania

RIMVYDAS VASTAKAS

For Luxembourg

ANNE BLAU

For Malaysia

MOHD ALI BIN MOHAMAD NOR

For Malawi

WILLIE KAMANGA

ESTHER NG'ONG'OLA

BEN CHITSONGA

For the Republic of Mali

MARIAM FLANTIÉ DIALLO DIARRA

M'BODJI SÈNE DIALLO

CHOGUEL K. MAÏGA

CLAUDE SAMA TOUNKARA

MOUSSA OUATTARA

ADAMA KONATÉ

For the Kingdom of Morocco

MUSTAPHA BESSI
 MOHAMMED HAMMOUDA
 BRAHIM KHADIRI
 FARID LAABOUDI
 HASSAN TALIB
 NOUREDDINE LASFAR
 RACHID EL MOUTARAJI

For Mexico

HÉCTOR OLAVARRÍA TAPIA

**For the Federated States of
Micronesia**

JOLDEN J. JOHNNYBOY

For the Republic of Moldova

VEACESLAY PASCAL

For the Principality of Monaco

ROBERT FILLON

For Montenegro

SRDJAN MIHALJEVIC

For the Republic of Mozambique

AMÉRICO F. MUCHANGA
 HILÁRIO J. L. TAMELE
 FRANCISCO X. GIROTH

For the Republic of Namibia

STANLEY SIMATAA
 HENRY J. KASSEN
 THEODORUS G. KLEIN

**For the Federal Democratic
Republic of Nepal**

NARAYAN PRASAD REGMI

For Nicaragua

JOSÉ PABLO DE LA ROCA

For the Republic of the Niger

ABDOULKARIM SOUMAILA

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria

KILYOBAS NYOBANGA BINGA
 OKECHUKWU ITANYI
 NNENA O. KALU-UKOHA

For Norway

OTTAR OSTNES
 CHRISTINA CHRISTENSEN

For New Zealand

IAN R. HUTCHINGS
 TRACEY ELIZABETH BLACK
 KEITH DAVIDSON

For the Sultanate of Oman

ALI MOHAMED A. AL-FARSI

For the Republic of Uganda

ABEL KATAHOIRE
 PATRICK MWESIGWA
 GEOFFREY SSEBUGGWAWO
 IRENE KAGGWA-SEWANKAMBO
 JOANITA NAMPEWO

For the Republic of Uzbekistan

ASROR ISHANKHODJAEV

For Papua New Guinea

KILA GULO-VUI

12

For the Republic of Paraguay

LADISLAO MELLO
 NICOLÁS EVERS
 CARLOS M. GALEANO
 DAGOGLIANO

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

WIM RULLENS

For Peru

JOSÉ D. HURTADO FUDINAGA

For the Republic of the Philippines

PRISCILLA F. DEMITION
 NESTOR S. BONGATO

For the Republic of Poland

ANNA E. NIEWIADOMSKA
 JUSTYNA ROMANOWSKA

For Portugal

CRISTINA LOURENÇO
 JOANA SANTOS
 MANUEL DA COSTA CABRAL

For the State of Qatar

HASSAN J. AL-SAYED
 AZHARI NUREDDEN

For the Syrian Arab Republic

IMAD SABOUNI
 NADHIM BAHAS
 MOHAMMAD AL JALALI

For the Kyrgyz Republic

BAIYSH NURMATOV

For the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

RI JUNG WON
 KYONG IL SO

For the Slovak Republic

JÁN HUDACKÝ
 JAROSLAV BLASKO
 VILIAM PODHORSKÝ

For the Czech Republic

PAVEL DVORÁK

For Romania

AURELIAN SORINEL CALINCIUC
 IONELA ANDRISOI

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

NIGEL HICKSON
 CHRIS WOOLFORD
 PAUL REDWIN

For the Rwandese Republic

IGNACE GATARE
 ABRAHAM MAKUZA
 CHARLES SEMAPONDO
 VIJAYAKUMAR KUPPUSAMY

For the Republic of San Marino

MICHELE GIRI
 FEDERICO VALENTINI

For the Independent State of Samoa

IAN R. HUTCHINGS
 TRACEY ELIZABETH BLACK

**For the Democratic Republic of Sao
Tome and Principe**

JEFERSON FUED NACIF

For the Republic of Senegal

FRANÇOIS DA SYLVA

EL HADJI MODA SEYE

For the Republic of Serbia

JASNA MATIC

IRENA POSIN

IRINI RELJIN

VLADIMIR STANKOVIC

MOMCILO SIMIC

For the Republic of Singapore

AILEEN CHIA

KA WEI HO

CHARMAINE CHUA

For the Republic of Slovenia

JOZE UNK

For the Somali Democratic Republic

AHMED M. ADEN

For the Republic of Sudan

MOHAMED ABDELMAGID ELSADIG

**For the Democratic Socialist
Republic of Sri Lanka**

SATYALOKA S. SAHABANDU

HAPUARACHCHIGE P.

KARUNARATHNA

JAGATH K. B. RATHNAYAKE

MANODHA N. GAMAGE

For the Republic of South Africa

SIPHIWE NYANDA

For Sweden

ANDERS JONSSON

**For the Confederation of
Switzerland**

FRÉDÉRIC RIEHL

HASSANE MAKKI

For the Kingdom of Swaziland

MANDLA D. S. MOTSA

For the United Republic of Tanzania

JOHN S. NKOMA

ELIZABETH M. NZAGI

JOSEPH S. KILONGOLA

FORTUNATA B. K. MDACHI

ALINANUSWE A. KABUNGO

VICTOR NKYA

VIOLET ESEKO

INNOCENT P. M. MUNGY

For the Republic of Chad

NDJERABE NDJEKOUNDADE

For Thailand

THANEERAT SIRIPHACHANA

**For the Democratic Republic of
Timor-Leste**

NICOLAU SANTOS CELESTINO

For the Togolese Republic

PALOUKI MASSINA

KOSSIVI DOKOUE

ESSODESSEWE PIKELI

14

For the Kingdom of Tonga

PAULA POUVALU MA'U

For Trinidad and Tobago

SHELLEY-ANN CLARKE-HINDS

CRIS SEECHERAN

For Tunisia

ALI GHODBANI

MOEZ CHAKCHOUK

For Turkey

AHMET ERDİNÇ CAVUSOĞLU

For Ukraine

OLENA DOVHALENKO

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

FERNANDO FONTÁN MARTINEZ

EUGENIO LLOVET METHOL

For the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

ALCIDES GONZÁLEZ

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

QUAN DUY NGAN HA

For the Republic of Yemen

KAMAL HASSAN MOHAMMAD

OMER AWADH O. ALI

For the Republic of Zambia

LUWANI SOKO

For the Republic of Zimbabwe

PARTSON I. MBIRIRI

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),
by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002)
and by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006)
(Amendments adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010))

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), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), in particular those in Article 42 thereof, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) has adopted the following amendments to the said Convention:

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

16

CV/Art. 33

CHAPTER IV

Other Provisions

ARTICLE 33

Finances

MOD 468
PP-98
PP-06

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:

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

Below the 2 unit class, as follows:

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

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 2012 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), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006).

Done at Guadalajara, 22 October 2010

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS
made at the end of the
Plenipotentiary Conference
of the International Telecommunication Union
(Guadalajara, 2010)*

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries confirm, through their signing of the present document, which forms part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), that they have taken note of the following declarations and reservations made at the end of that Conference.

* *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.

D/R - 1

23

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; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), 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;
- to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 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 State 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

24

D/R - 3

3

Original: English

For the Republic of Rwanda:

In signing the Final Acts of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2010 (PP-10), the delegation of the Republic of Rwanda reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests under the national legislation and international treaties to which Rwanda has subscribed if some Member States of the ITU did not observe any manner whatsoever, the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or if reservations by other countries were against its interests.

4

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of El Salvador:

On signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), 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;

D/R - 5

25

- 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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.

5

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 (Guadalajara, 2010), that the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia has 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 (Guadalajara, 2010):

- 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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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.

26

D/R - 6

6

Original: Spanish**For the Republic of Paraguay:**

The delegation of the Republic of Paraguay 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.

7

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 Guadalajara Plenipotentiary Conference, 2010, 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.

8

Original: French**For the Republic of Guinea:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 ICT/telecommunication services or put the security of its national sovereignty at risk.

D/R - 9

27

9

Original: French**For Belgium:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the delegation of Belgium reserves for its Government the right to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or 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 Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006), and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

10

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.

11

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, the Antalya 2006 Instrument and the Guadalajara 2010 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.

28

D/R - 12

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 Guadalajara 2010 Instruments amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the Kyoto 1994 Instruments, the Minneapolis 1998 Instruments, the Marrakesh 2002 Instruments and Antalya 2006 Instruments are ratified by the Republic of Cyprus.

12

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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

13

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Guatemala:

The delegation of the Republic of Guatemala reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which may entail unjustified increases in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union. It further reserves the right to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should reservations by other Member States jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication systems, or should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992),

D/R - 14

29

as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), and other related instruments, as well as the right to enter reservations and declarations before the ratification and deposit of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010).

14

Original: French**For the Republic of Niger:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), the delegation of the Republic of Niger reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State of the Union make reservations to and/or not accept the provisions of the Final Acts or fail to comply with one or more provisions of the Final Acts.

15

Original: Spanish**For the Dominican Republic:**

The delegation of the Dominican Republic reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which may entail unjustified increases in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). It further reserves the right to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should reservations by other Member States jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication systems, or should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), and other related instruments, as well as the right to enter reservations and declarations before the ratification and deposit of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010).

30

D/R - 16

16

Original: French**For the Republic of Burundi:**

The delegation of the Republic of Burundi has taken part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) of the International Telecommunication Union, vested with full powers by His Excellency the President of the Republic, and has exercised the rights recognized to Member States in accordance with the instruments of the Union.

The Head of the Burundian delegation has signed the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) while reserving for the Government of Burundi the right to denounce and reject any provisions of those Acts which might violate the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi, jeopardize and/or hamper the development and proper functioning of its telecommunication/ICT sector.

17

Original: Spanish**For the Principality of Andorra:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), the delegation of the Principality of Andorra formally declares that it maintains the declarations and reservations made when signing the Final Acts of previous treaty-making conferences of the Union, as if they were made in full at this Plenipotentiary Conference.

The delegation of the Principality of Andorra reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it deems necessary to protect its interests should any Member of the Union fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention or its annexes, additional protocols and Administrative Regulations, or should reservations made by other Members jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication services or entail an increase in its financial obligations.

D/R - 18

31

18

Original: English

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (Guadalajara, 2010) in signing the Final Acts of the 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 (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010) 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) amending the ITU Constitution and Convention aforementioned, or, should their continued reservations and failures jeopardize or hinder the operation of the Nigerian telecommunication/ICT services.

19

Original: English

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 (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010) or should reservations expressed by other countries jeopardize its interests.

32

D/R - 20

20

Original: Spanish

For the Argentine Republic:

The Argentine Republic recalls the reservation it made when ratifying the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, signed in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, on 22 December 1992, and reaffirms its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands, the South Sandwich Islands and the Argentine Antarctic, which form an integral part of its national territory.

It further recalls that, in relation to the "Question of the Malvinas Islands", the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, recognizing the existence of a dispute over sovereignty and requesting the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations aimed at resolving that dispute.

The Argentine Republic further points out that the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization has made repeated pronouncements along the same lines, most recently through the resolution adopted on 24 June 2010, and that the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted a similarly worded pronouncement on the question on 8 June 2010.

21

Original: Arabic/French

For Tunisia:

In signing the Final Acts of the eighteenth Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the Tunisian delegation declares that the Government of the Tunisian Republic reserves 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 (Guadalajara, 2010), on the one hand, or, on the other hand, 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 Union;

D/R - 22

33

- 2 to reject any provision of the said Constitution and Convention or of the annexes and protocols thereto which might directly or indirectly affect the sovereignty of the Tunisian Republic or be contrary to its constitution or laws;
- 3 to make any other additional declaration(s) or reservation(s) to the Final Acts of the Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) up to the date on which the respective instruments of ratification are deposited;
- 4 to request the application of Article 56 of the Constitution vis-à-vis any Member State in the event of a dispute between Tunisia and a Sector Member not under its authority but under the authority of the Member State concerned.

The signature of the Final Acts of the Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) by the Tunisian delegation shall not in any way represent implicit recognition of a member of the Union not recognized by the Government of the Tunisian Republic, or of all or parts of international agreements to which Tunisia has not expressly acceded.

22

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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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; and Antalya, 2006), 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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; and Antalya, 2006), 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.

34

D/R - 23

23

Original: English/French/Spanish

For Austria, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Republic of Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The delegations of the Member States of the European Union declare that the Member States of the European Union will apply the Instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty on the European Union and the Treaty on functioning of the European Union.

24

Original: Arabic/English

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

The delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) declares that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reserves its right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member State fail to observe the provisions adopted by this conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and their amendments (Kyoto, 1994), (Minneapolis, 1998), (Marrakesh, 2002), (Antalya, 2006), and their annexes, or should reservations by any Member State, now or in the future, or failure by any Member State to comply with the Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication networks and services in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also reserves its right to make 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.

D/R - 25

35

25

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) 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; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010);
 - b) 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.

26

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 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.

36

D/R - 27

27

Original: English

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam represented by the Vietnamese delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference 2010 (PP-10) declares:

1 Viet Nam maintains the reservations made by Viet Nam at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) and reaffirmed at the Nice (1989), Geneva (1992), Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998), Marrakesh (2002) and Antalya (2006) Plenipotentiary Conferences;

2 Viet Nam reserves its right to take any action, if necessary, to safeguard its rights and 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, rights, interests and telecommunication/ICT services of the S.R. of Viet Nam;

3 Viet Nam reserves its right to make additional reservations at the time of ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention adopted at the eighteenth ITU Plenipotentiary Conference held in Guadalajara, Mexico.

28

Original: Russian

For the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Uzbekistan 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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

D/R - 29

37

29

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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara 2010), 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.

30

Original: English

For Iceland, the Principality of Liechtenstein and Norway:

The delegations of the above-mentioned Member States of the European Economic Area declare that they will apply the Instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) in accordance with their obligations under the Treaty establishing the European Economic Area.

38

D/R - 31

31

Original: English

For the Republic of Mozambique:

The delegation of the Republic of Mozambique reserves the right of its Government to take actions 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), or the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize or are prejudicial to the telecommunication services of the Republic of Mozambique or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique 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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

32

Original: Spanish

For Cuba:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

D/R - 32

39

- 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 {Guadalajara, 2010} amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union {Geneva, 1992}, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences {Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya 2006}, 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 {Guadalajara, 2010}.

40

D/R - 33

33

Original: French

For the Republic of Chad:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

34

Original: English

For the Republic of Angola:

The delegation of the Republic of Angola to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), in signing the Final Acts of this conference, declares on behalf of its Government, that it reserves for its Government the right:

- 1 to take all measures it deems necessary to safeguard its sovereign interests in the case of any other Member State failing to comply with the provisions in 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 in the case of reservations made by other Member States put in question the full rights of sovereignty or the proper operation of its telecommunication and information technologies infrastructures and services;
- 2 to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, any time it deems appropriate from the date of signature and the ratification of the Final Acts of those constituents, respectively;
- 3 do not accept any consequence of the reservations made by other governments implying an increase in its share contributed to pay the expenses of the Union;
- 4 to enter reservations regarding any provisions of the Constitution or Convention which may be opposed to its basic law.

D/R - 35

41

35

Original: Arabic/English

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Yemen:

The above-mentioned delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) 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.

36

Original: English

For the United Arab Emirates:

When signing the present Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the United Arab Emirates declares that due to the lack of provisions in the Constitution and Convention defining the relationship between Member States and Sector Members that are not under its authority, in case of a dispute between the undersigned Member States and Sector Members, that the United Arab Emirates reserves the right to apply Article 56 of the Constitution to resolve the dispute.

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) declares that the Government of the United Arab Emirates reserves its right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interest should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions adopted by this conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and the amendments thereto (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006) 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

42

D/R - 37

Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication services of the United Arab Emirates.

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates 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.

37

Original: English

For the Kingdom of Swaziland:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the delegation of the Kingdom of Swaziland reserves for its Government the right to take such actions as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006) or the annexes attached thereto, or should the consequences of reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Swaziland 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.

D/R - 38

43

38

Original: English

For the Federal Republic of 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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; and Antalya, 2006), 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.

39

Original: English/French/Spanish

For Austria, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Republic of Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Vatican City State:

At the time of signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

44

D/R - 40

40

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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interest.

41

Original: Spanish

For the Republic of Honduras:

The delegation of the Republic of Honduras 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; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), 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;

D/R - 42

45

- 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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.

42

Original: English

For the Federated States of Micronesia:

The Federated States of Micronesia reserves their right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interest with respect to application of 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; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006), adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010). The Federated States of Micronesia reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in response to such actions.

43

Original: Spanish

For Nicaragua:

The Nicaraguan delegation, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (Guadalajara, 2010), reserves for its Government the right:

- 1) 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 (ITU) or in the administrative regulations, resolutions, decisions, annexes and protocols making up the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010);

46

D/R - 44

- 2) to reject the establishment and application of any additional financial burden for Nicaragua other than as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010);
- 3) to make additional reservations to the modifications made to the basic texts of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and to other resolutions, decisions, annexes and protocols making up the Final Acts of this conference, between the date of signature and the date of ratification thereof by the Government of Nicaragua.

44

Original: English

For Trinidad and Tobago:

The delegation of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago hereby submits the following reservation:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010) 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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

D/R - 45

47

45

Original: French

For Burkina Faso:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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/ICT services directly or indirectly, or put national security or sovereignty at risk;
- 2 to make additional reservations as necessary up to the time of deposit of the Instruments of ratification.

46

Original: English

For Papua New Guinea:

Having examined the declarations and reservations made by other Member States, the delegation of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea declares that in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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) and any amendments thereto;
- 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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

48

D/R - 47

47

Original: English

For the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on signing the Final Acts of the 18th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) 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 18th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010);
- 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 18th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contravention with the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 4 any issue or matter relating to the application and/or implementation of any provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention and the Administrative Regulations, according to the case, shall be treated within ITU and under the auspices and the purposes of the Union as contained in the Preamble of the Constitution, the relevant provision of the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention and its Administrative Regulations.

D/R - 48

49

48

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; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006), adopted by the present Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), shall be understood as being to the extent authorized under national law.

49

Original: French

For the Republic of Mali:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the delegation of the Republic of Mali:

- a) 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 services, or put the security of its national sovereignty at risk, or if the reservations made by

50

D/R - 50

other Member States should entail a change to its obligations towards the Union;

- b) 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.

50

Original: English

For the Republic of Croatia:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the delegation of the Republic of Croatia declares that the Republic of Croatia, as a candidate country for future membership of the European Union, will apply the Instruments adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), but from the date of its accession to the European Union the application of these Acts will be subject to the obligations under the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

51

Original: English

For the Republic of Korea:

The delegation of the Republic of Korea, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), reserves for its Government the right to take any action that 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, as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its interests in any way.

D/R - 52

51

52

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.

53

Original: French**For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:**

In signing the Final Acts, the Algerian delegation reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), or should reservations by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

52

D/R - 54

54

Original: English**For the Kingdom of Lesotho:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) the delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho reserves for its Government the right to take such actions as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interest should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the instruments, or should the consequences of reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho 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.

55

Original: English**For Australia:**

The delegation of Australia to the Plenipotentiary Conference hereby declares that it reserves for its Government the right for the Australian Government to make declarations or reservations before or at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union held in Guadalajara on 4 to 22 October 2010, in accordance with Article 32B of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union done at Geneva on 22 December 1992.

D/R - 56

53

56

Original: English**For New Zealand:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

57

Original: English**For the Independent State of Samoa:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) the New Zealand delegation reserves for the Government of the Independent State of Samoa 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 Independent State of Samoa's interests. In addition, the New Zealand delegation reserves for the Government of the Independent State of Samoa the right to make appropriate specific reservations and statements prior to ratification of the amendments to the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

54

D/R - 58

58

Original: English

For the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) the delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka reserves for its Government the right:

1 to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any ITU Member State fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and the annexes thereto, as amended by the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) or should any reservations by other Member States jeopardize the proper functioning of its telecommunication/ICT networks and services;

2 not to be bound by any provision of the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), and the annexes thereto, as amended by the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty and be in contradiction with the constitution, laws or regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

The delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 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 to these Final Acts.

D/R - 59

55

59

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 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) 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.

60

Original: English**For the United Republic of Tanzania:**

The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 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 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) and/or any other instruments associated therewith;

56

D/R - 61

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;

3 to make additional reservations to the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) between the date of signature and the date of ratification.

61

Original: English

For the Syrian Arab Republic:

The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) 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), the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) 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.

In addition to the individual statements by the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Plenary meetings of this conference and those joint statements with the Arab delegation to this conference, 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.

D/R - 62

57

62

Original: English

For Japan:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, the delegation of Japan reserves for its Government the right to take such actions 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) as amended by Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), or the annexes thereto, or should reservations by other Member States jeopardize its interests in any way.

63

Original: English

For the Republic of Kenya:

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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

58

D/R - 64

64

Original: English

For the Republic of South Africa:

The delegation of the Republic of South Africa, in signing the Final Acts of Guadalajara, 2010, reserves the right of its Government:

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 (Guadalajara, 2010) amending the Constitution and the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006 or should reservations by such Members directly or indirectly affect the operation of its telecommunication services or its sovereignty;

2 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006;

3 further, in recognizing and respecting the basic principles of human rights, freedom of speech, free flow of information, and the protection of the Republic's national security, the delegation of the Republic of South Africa reserves the right of its Government to take any action as it may consider necessary to protect and promote these rights if they are compromised, threatened or restricted as a result of any activity or action within the realm of cybercrime or compromise of cybersecurity, whether directly or indirectly as a result of such crime or compromise of security.

D/R - 65

59

65

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 (Guadalajara, 2010), on the signing of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) 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 Law of Treaties of 1969 any other statements or reservations to the above-mentioned Final Acts adopted by the present conference (Guadalajara, 2010) until such time as the respective instrument of ratification has been deposited;
- 4 to apply Article 56 of the Constitution in case of a dispute between Egypt and any of the Sector Members of ITU; this is 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.

60

D/R - 66

66

Original: English

For the Republic of Uganda:

The delegation of the Republic of Uganda hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uganda 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 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

67

Original: English

For the United States of America, Canada and Australia:

The delegations from the above-mentioned States deeply deplore the approval by the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union of [Corrigendum 1 to Document 16(Add.6)-E] concerning Lebanon. This Resolution is simply inappropriate for consideration in the ITU. This Resolution deals with political issues that should be dealt with in other political arenas. The Resolution is inconsistent with the purposes of the Union set forth in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution and its adoption is inconsistent with the cause of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. We also note that the Resolution was only approved after two rounds of voting by a minority of the delegations present with the majority of delegations abstaining. The above-mentioned delegations therefore disassociate from the decision adopting this Resolution and from the Resolution.

D/R - 68

61

68

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 (Guadalajara, 2010), the United States of America may find it necessary to make additional reservations or declarations. 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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

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 (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 refers to its Statement 92 made at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) and states that it will interpret Resolution 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) in accordance with relevant international agreements, including agreements between Israel and the Palestinians.

62

D/R - 69

69

Original: English**For Turkey:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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 further amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), and as further amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and as further amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

D/R - 70

63

70

Original: Spanish

For Mexico:

The Mexican delegation, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union adopted in Guadalajara, Mexico, 2010, reserves for its Government the right:

- 1 to adopt and take whatever measures it considers appropriate 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 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;
- 5 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), 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.

64

D/R - 71

71

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 ITU 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), 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. Guadalajara, 2010) 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 refers to [Corrigendum 1 to Document 16(Add.6)-E] concerning Lebanon, and states its position that the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference is NOT the place to discuss and adopt proposals on matters of peace and border security. Israel further states that the Government of Lebanon has never filed any complaint to the Radiocommunication Bureau according to the Radio Regulations, which is the appropriate process in ITU to raise issues regarding interference or interruption to communication originating in another administration's jurisdiction. Israel finds that the resolution was indeed politically motivated and had no place in the PP-10 Conference. The

D/R - 72

65

Israeli delegation therefore disassociates from the decision adopting this Resolution and from the Resolution.

4 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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

72

Original: English/French**For Canada:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

73

Original: English**For Barbados:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) and having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 194-E, 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.

66

D/R - 74

74

Original: French

For the Gabonese Republic:

The delegation of the Gabonese Republic to the 18th Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, Mexico, 2010), having taken note of the declarations made in Document 194, 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 Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006), 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 until such time as the instruments adopted by this conference enter into force.

75

Original: English

For the State of Israel:

Declaration No. 35 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 a Member State in a reciprocal fashion.

D/R - 76

67

76

Original: English**For the Republic of India:**

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 194:

1 in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) or the Administrative Regulations.

77

Original: English/French**For Canada:**

Having noted the declarations and reservations contained in Document 194 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), 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.

68

D/R - 78

78

Original: English

For the Republic of Malawi:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), and after taking note of Document 194, the delegates of the Republic of Malawi declare as follows to:

- 1 reserve the right of its Government to take actions that it deems 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) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), or the annexes and protocols attached thereto, should any reservation made by any Member State jeopardize or be prejudicial to the telecommunications services of the Republic of Malawi;
- 2 reserve the right not to accept any consequence of the reservations made by other Governments implying an increase in its share contributed to pay the expenses of the Union;
- 3 reserve 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.

79

Original: English

For the State of Qatar:

Further to Document PP-10/194, when signing the present Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the State of Qatar declares that due to the lack of provisions in the Constitution and Convention defining the relationship between Member States and Sector Members that are not under its authority, in case of a dispute between the undersigned Member States and Sector Members, that the State of Qatar reserves the right to apply Article 56 of the Constitution to resolve the dispute.

D/R - 80

59

The delegation of the State of Qatar to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) declares that the Government of the State of Qatar reserves its right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interest should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions adopted by this conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and the amendments thereto (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006) 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 State of Qatar.

The delegation of the State of Qatar 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.

80

Original: English

For the Sultanate of Oman:

When signing the present Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the Sultanate of Oman declares that due to the lack of provisions in the Constitution and Convention defining the relationship between Member States and Sector Members that are not under its authority, in case of a dispute between the undersigned Member States and Sector Members, that the Sultanate of Oman reserves the right to apply Article 56 of the Constitution to resolve the dispute.

The delegation of the Sultanate of Oman to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) declares that the Government of the Sultanate of Oman reserves its right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interest should other Member States fail to comply with the provisions adopted by this conference to amend the Constitution and Convention (Geneva, 1992) and the amendments thereto (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006) 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

70

D/R - 81

Constitution and the Convention, jeopardize the proper operation of the telecommunication services of the Sultanate of Oman.

The delegation of the Sultanate of Oman 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.

81

Original: English

For the Republic of Zambia:

The delegation of the Republic of Zambia having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, hereby submits the following reservation:

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), the delegation of the Republic of Zambia 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; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010) 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 Zambia or impair its sovereign rights.

The delegation of Zambia 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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

D/R - 82

71

82

Original: French

For the Togolese Republic:

In view of the reservations made by the various Member States in Document 194, the Togolese delegation, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Guadalajara from 4 to 22 October 2010, reserves the right not to apply any provisions that may be contrary to the Constitution, national legislation or international undertakings of the Togolese Republic.

It also reserves the right not to apply any provisions of these Final Acts in respect of any other country or institution, whether or not it has signed the said Acts, which does not apply them.

83

Original: English

For the Republic of Sudan:

On behalf of the Republic of Sudan, the delegation of the Republic of Sudan to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010) having carefully read the declarations in Document 194:

- 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 (Guadalajara, 2010), directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty or be in contravention to the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Sudan as well as the existing rights acquired by the Republic of Sudan as a party to other treaties and conventions and any principles of international law;

72

D/R - 84

- 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 (Guadalajara, 2010) 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;
- further, the Republic of Sudan 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 (Guadalajara, 2010).

84

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 32 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.

D/R - 85

73

85

Original: English

For Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, the Republic of Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Republic of Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Latvia, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Republic of Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, Sweden, the Confederation of Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America:

The delegations of the above-mentioned States, referring to the declaration made by Mexico (No. 70), 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.

86

Original: French

For the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire:

1 Having taken note of the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) reserves for its Government the right to take any measures necessary to protect its interests, in particular in the event that certain Member States do not assume their share in defraying the expenses of the Union or 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 Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; and Antalya, 2006), adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010).

74

D/R - 87

2 The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire also reserves for its Government the right to make any additional reservations it may consider necessary before ratification of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010).

3 Lastly, with respect to Côte d'Ivoire, 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 Plenipotentiary Conferences (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010), shall be understood as being to the extent authorized under national law.

87

Original: English

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, Lebanon, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates:

The delegations from the above-mentioned States, in response to declaration Nos. 67 and 71, justly declare that the approval by the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, about the Resolution contained in Document 16(Add.6) "is and shall lawfully remain" fully in compliance with section 21.5 and all relevant provisions of the General Rules as contained in Chapter 2 "Rules of Procedure of Conferences, Assemblies and Meetings". As such the delegation finds itself obliged to disregard the statement made in declaration No. 67 so far as the approval of the above-mentioned Resolution is concerned.

D/R - 88

75

88

Original: English

For the Somali Democratic Republic:

The delegation of Somalia hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Somalia that having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, 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 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), and/or any instruments associated therewith;

2 will not accept any consequences resulting from reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit.

89

Original: English

For Yemen:

The delegation of Yemen hereby declares on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Yemen that having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, 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 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), the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010), and/or any instruments associated therewith;

2 will not accept any consequences resulting from reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit.

76

D/R - 90

90

Original: English

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194 of 22 October 2010; declares on behalf of its Government, in response to Statement 20 entered by the delegation of the Argentine Republic, that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and in this context draws attention to Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty to which both the United Kingdom and Argentina are parties. The United Kingdom firmly rejects the claim by the Government of Argentina to sovereignty over those islands and maritime areas.

The principle of self-determination, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, underlies our position on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. There can be no negotiation on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands unless and until such time as the Falkland Islands so wish. The Islanders regularly make it clear that they wish the Falkland Islands to remain under British sovereignty.

91

Original: English

For the Republic of Zimbabwe:

The delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, 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 Marrakesh Plenipotentiary Conference 2002, Antalya Plenipotentiary Conference 2006 and Guadalajara Plenipotentiary Conference 2010, and the annexes and protocols attached thereto, or should reservation by any Member of the Union jeopardize the Republic of Zimbabwe's telecommunication or broadcasting or ICT services, affect its sovereignty or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

D/R - 92

77

The Republic of Zimbabwe also reserves its right to make 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.

92

Original: English**For the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia:**

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Guadalajara, 2010), having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, the delegation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to protect its interests and safeguard the operation of its telecommunication services under the national constitution and international treaties to which the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has subscribed, if any Member State of the ITU did not observe any manner whatsoever, the provision of the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, or if decisions or resolutions of this conference, or declarations and reservations made by other countries were against its interests and sovereignty.

93

Original: Spanish**For the Republic of Chile:**

The Republic of Chile, having noted the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, 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 sees fit, between the date of signature and the date of ratification of the international instruments making up the said Final Acts.

78

D/R - 94

94

Original: English**For Turkey:**

Having examined the declarations and reservations contained in Document 194 of the Conference dated 22 October 2010, the delegation of the Republic of Turkey, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) declares that it will implement the provisions of the Final Acts only to the State parties with which it has diplomatic relations.

95

Original: English**For Jamaica:**

Having noted all the reservations and declarations contained in Document 194, in signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Guadalajara, 2010) of the International Telecommunication Union, the delegation of Jamaica reserves for its Government the right to question any act or resolution that may be contrary to its Constitution, national sovereignty, fundamental interests or telecommunication services.

The delegation of Jamaica also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the Constitution or the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) as amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; and Guadalajara, 2010) or the provisions, annexes, protocols and Administrative Regulations attached thereto or should the consequences of reservations made by other Member States directly or indirectly jeopardize the telecommunication services of Jamaica or impair its sovereign rights.

D/R - 95**79**

The delegation of Jamaica also reserves for its Government the right to make any other declarations or reservations to the Final Acts of this Conference until and up to the time that the Guadalajara 2010 Instruments amending the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992), the Kyoto, 1994 Instruments, the Minneapolis, 1998 Instruments, the Marrakesh, 2002 Instruments and the Antalya, 2006 Instruments are ratified and deposited by Jamaica

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

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

CHAPTER III

Election Procedures

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

MOD 207

1) The total number of Member States to be elected and the number of seats per region of the world shall be decided in accordance with No. 61 of the Constitution and No. 50A of the Convention and the methodology adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

DECISIONS

RESOLUTIONS

Dec. 5

87

DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Income and expenditure for the Union
for the period 2012-2015**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

considering

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

considering further

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

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

noting

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

noting further

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

88

Dec. 5

decides

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) the internal audit function of the Union should be maintained at a strong and effective level;
- b) there should be no expenditure reductions which would affect cost-recovery income;
- c) fixed costs such as those related to the reimbursement of loans or after-service health insurance should not be subject to expenditure reductions;
- d) there should be no expenditure reductions in regular maintenance costs for ITU buildings which would affect the security or the health of staff;
- e) the information services function in the Union should be maintained at an effective level;

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

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

90

Dec. 5

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

- 1 to prepare the draft biennial budgets for the years 2012-2013, as well as 2014-2015, on the basis of the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all relevant documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;
- 3 to draw up and implement a programme of appropriate revenue increases, cost efficiencies and reductions across all ITU operations so as to ensure a balanced budget;
- 4 to implement the aforementioned programme as soon as possible,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to provide to the Council, no less than seven weeks before its 2011 and 2013 ordinary sessions, complete and accurate data as needed for the development, consideration and establishment of the biennial budget;
- 2 to undertake studies on the current status of and forecasts regarding financial stability and related reserve accounts of the Union under the changing circumstances after the introduction of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with a view to developing strategies for long-term financial stability, and to report annually to the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

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

instructs the Council

- 1 to review and approve the biennial budgets for 2012-2013 and 2014-2015, giving due consideration to the associated guidelines in *decides* above, the annexes to this decision and all documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 2 to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;

Dec. 5

91

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 1 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR 2012 - 2015: REVENUES AND EXPENSES

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

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

ANNEX 2 TO DECISION 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Measures for reducing expenditure**

- 1) Identification and elimination of possible duplications (functions, activities, workshops, seminars), and centralization of finance and administrative tasks.
- 2) Coordination and harmonization of seminars and workshops organized by the General Secretariat or the three Sectors in order to avoid duplication of the subjects covered and to optimize secretariat attendance.
- 3) Coordination with regional organizations with a view to sharing the available resources of the regional organizations and minimizing the costs of participation (workshops, seminars, preparatory meetings for world conferences).
- 4) Possible savings from attrition, the redeployment of staff and the review and possible reduction of grades of vacant posts.
- 5) New or additional activities are to be implemented through staff redeployment.
- 6) Reduction in the cost of documentation of conferences and meetings by:
 - a) requesting at the time of registration whether paper copies are required;
 - b) setting of a maximum number of copies by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Council for all Union conferences, assemblies and meetings;
 - c) setting of a maximum of two sets per delegation;
 - d) reducing the number of paper copies sent to administrations from the current five to a maximum of two.
- 7) Consideration of savings in languages (translation, interpretation) for study group meetings and publications, without prejudice to the goals of Resolution 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010).

94

Dec. 5

- 8) Implementation of WSIS activities through the redeployment of staff responsible for such activities within the existing resources and, as appropriate, through cost recovery and voluntary contributions.
- 9) Review of the costs of study groups and other relevant groups.
- 10) Limitation of the number of study group meetings and their duration.
- 11) Limitation of the number of days of meetings for the advisory groups to three days per year maximum with interpretation.
- 12) Reduction of the number and duration of physical meetings of working groups of the Council, where possible.
- 13) Incorporation of the first preparatory meeting for the [2015] [2016] world radiocommunication conference within the conference period.
- 14) Identification of the level of achievement of the different programmes with a view to utilizing resources for other new activities.
- 15) For new programmes or those having additional financial resource implications, a "value-added impact statement" should justify how the proposed programmes differ from current and/or similar programmes in order to avoid overlap and duplication.
- 16) Sound consideration of the resources allocated to regional initiatives, programmes and assistance to members, to the regional presence both in the regions and at headquarters, as well as those resulting from the outcome of WTDC and the Hyderabad Action Plan, and financed directly as activities from the Sector budget.
- 17) Reduction of the cost of travel on duty, by limiting time on mission as well as through joint representation in meetings, and benefiting from reductions in air fares.

Dec. 5

95

- 18) Taking into account No. 145 of the Convention, a full range of electronic working methods needs to be explored to possibly reduce the costs, number and duration of the Radio Regulations Board meetings in the future, e.g. reduction of the number of meetings in one calendar year from four to three.
- 19) Introduce incentive programmes, such as efficiency taxes, innovation funds and other methods in order to address innovative cross-cutting means of improving the Union's productivity.
- 20) Move, to the extent practicable, from present communications by fax between the Union and Member States to modern electronic communication methods.
- 21) Any additional measures adopted by the Council.

DECISION 11 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Creation and management of Council working groups**

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

considering

- a) that the purposes of the Union are set out in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) that Article 7 of the Constitution states that the Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) that Article 10 of the Constitution states that, in the interval between plenipotentiary conferences, the Council shall act, as governing body of the Union, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter;
- d) that Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, identifies key issues, goals, strategies and priorities for the Union as a whole, for each of the Sectors and for the General Secretariat,

considering further

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

decides

- 1 that the Council should decide to create working groups based on key issues, goals, strategies and priorities identified in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)¹;
- 2 that the Council should decide the working groups' mandates, and working procedures consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;
- 3 that the Council should decide the leadership of the working groups;
- 4 that the Council should, based on criteria to be adopted at its ordinary 2011 session, decide on the termination of working groups, according to circumstances under which termination is appropriate, including completion of the tasks under their mandate, changing requirements, the need to avoid duplication of effort, and budgetary reasons;
- 5 that, to the extent possible, the Council should integrate working group meetings into the agenda and time allocation of the annual sessions of the Council.

¹ taking into account the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

DECISION 12 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Free online access to ITU publications

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

considering

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

recognizing

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

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

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

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

100

Dec. 12

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

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

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

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

recognizing further

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

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

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

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

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

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

noting

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

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

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

noting further

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

decides

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

102

Dec. 12

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

instructs the Council

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

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

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

LIST OF DECISIONS ABROGATED BY THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(Guadalajara, 2010)

SUP

DECISION 6 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Financial Plan of the Union for the period 2004-2007

SUP

DECISION 7 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Review of the management of the Union

SUP

DECISION 9 (Antalya, 2006)

Fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum

SUP

DECISION 10 (Antalya, 2006)

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

104

Res. 2

RESOLUTION 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**World telecommunication/information and
communication technology policy forum**

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

recalling

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

considering

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

conscious

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

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

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

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

emphasizing

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

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

106

Res. 2

- c) that the purpose of these forums is to provide a venue for exchanging views and information and thereby creating a shared vision among policy-makers worldwide on the issues arising from the emergence of new telecommunication/ICT services and technologies, and to consider any other policy issue in telecommunications/ICTs which would benefit from a global exchange of views, in addition to the adoption of opinions reflecting common viewpoints;
- d) that the forums should continue to give special attention to the interests and needs of the developing countries¹, where modern technologies and services can contribute significantly to telecommunication infrastructure development;
- e) the continuing need for allowing adequate preparation time for these forums;
- f) the importance of regional preparation and consultation prior to convening the forums,

resolves

- 1 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum, as established by Resolution 2 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference subsequently revised in Resolution 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002), shall be maintained, in order to continue discussing and exchanging views and information on telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory matters, especially on global and cross-sectoral issues;
- 2 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall not produce prescriptive regulatory outcomes; however, it shall prepare reports and adopt opinions by consensus for consideration by Member States, Sector Members and relevant ITU meetings;
- 3 that the world telecommunication/ICT policy forum shall be open to all Member States and Sector Members; however, if appropriate, by decision of a majority of the representatives of Member States, a special session may be held for Member States only;

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

Res. 2

107

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

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

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

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

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Council

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

108

Res. 2

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

further instructs the Council

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

RESOLUTION 4 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Duration of plenipotentiary conferences of the Union**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

noting

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

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

resolves

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

110

Res. 11

RESOLUTION 11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**ITU TELECOM events**

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

considering

a) that the purposes of the Union, as reflected in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, include to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the actions of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;

b) that the telecommunication environment is undergoing considerable changes under the combined influence of advances in technology, the globalization of markets and growing user demand for integrated cross-border services adapted to their needs;

c) that the need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication strategies and policies has been evident for many years;

d) that telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) events are of considerable importance in keeping the membership of the Union and the wider telecommunication/ICT community informed of the latest advances in all fields of telecommunications/ICT and the possibilities of applying these achievements for the benefit of all Member States and Sector Members, particularly the developing countries¹;

e) that ITU TELECOM events fulfil the mandate to keep Member States and Sector Members informed of, and offer a universal opportunity for the display of, state-of-the-art technology concerning all aspects of telecommunications/ICT and related fields of activity, and provide a forum for the exchange of views between Member States and industry;

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

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

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

emphasizing

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

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

noting

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

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

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

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

112

Res. 11

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

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

noting further

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

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

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

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

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

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

resolves

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

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

114

Res. 11

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

5 to develop a business plan for each proposed event;

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

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

- financial implications and risks for future ITU TELECOM events, preferably two years in advance;

- action taken with respect to the use of any positive revenues generated;

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

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

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

- an ITU TELECOM event taking place in a fixed venue every two years;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

116

Res. 11

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

instructs the Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Strengthening the regional presence

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

considering

- a) the need for developing countries to keep up with the increasing pace of development of new technologies for the benefit of their population;
- b) that the enhanced development of national telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures would narrow the national and global digital divides;
- c) that the three Sectors of the Union could assist Member States in various issues concerning, in particular, developing countries, as specified in the Hyderabad Action Plan adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC),

recalling

- a) the United Nations' Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) 2009 report on the effectiveness of the ITU regional presence;
- b) Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- c) Resolution 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the Union;
- d) Resolution 48 (WRC-95) of the World Radiocommunication Conference, on strengthening the regional presence in the radiocommunication study group work;
- e) Resolution 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on telecommunication standardization in relation to the interests of developing countries;

118

Res. 25

f) Resolution 44 {Rev. Johannesburg, 2008} of WTSA, on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;

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

recognizing

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

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

convinced

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

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

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

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

- e) that the regional and area offices should provide enhanced technical assistance to countries with development needs;
- f) that resources are limited, and that efficiency and effectiveness are therefore key considerations for activities to be undertaken by ITU;
- g) that, to be effective, the regional presence must have the necessary level of authority to meet the diverse requirements of the Member States;
- h) that adequate online access between headquarters and the field offices enhances technical cooperation activities significantly;
- i) that all relevant electronic information available at headquarters should also be available to regional offices;
- j) that strengthened regional presence will create efficiencies and greater convenience for Member States.

noting

- a) that joint projects involving the collaborative efforts of the ITU regional offices and certain regional telecommunication organizations have already been very successfully implemented in some regions;
- b) that both the Plenipotentiary Conference and the ITU Council have endorsed the principle that regional and area offices should be entrusted with clear and specific functions;
- c) that there should be greater cooperation among BDT, the other Bureaux and the General Secretariat in order to encourage participation by the regional offices in their respective spheres;
- d) that there is a need to evaluate the staffing requirement for regional and area offices;
- e) that the JIU report made a number of recommendations on ways to improve the ITU regional presence, finding also that members expressed appreciation for the work of the offices, especially in the areas of human capacity building, direct country assistance, dissemination of information and preparation for major ITU events and in formulating regional positions in regard to major issues and trends in telecommunications,

120

Res. 25

noting also

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

resolves

- 1 to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the ITU regional presence in the interval between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences;
- 2 that, within the scarce existing resources of the Union, the regional presence shall be further strengthened and kept under review in the interests of meeting the continually evolving requirements and priorities of each region, the first objective being to maximize the benefits of the regional presence for the whole of the Union's membership;
- 3 that a broadening of the information dissemination functions of the regional presence is required in order to ensure that all of the activities and programmes of the Union are represented, while avoiding the duplication of such functions between headquarters and the regional offices;
- 4 that the regional and area offices shall be empowered to make decisions within their mandate, while the coordination functions and the balance between ITU headquarters and the regional and area offices should be facilitated and improved, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, in order to achieve a better balance of work between headquarters and the regional offices;
- 5 that priority shall be given to implementing all elements of the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 with a view to strengthening the regional presence, in particular:
 - i) to expand and strengthen the regional and area offices by identifying functions which could be decentralized and implementing them as soon as possible;
 - ii) to review the internal administrative procedures pertaining to the work of the regional offices, with a view to their simplification and transparency and enhancement of work efficiency;
 - iii) to assist countries in implementing the projects defined in Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC;

- iv) to establish clear procedures for consulting Member States, giving Member States the opportunity to review the consolidated regional initiatives and provide feedback to help prioritize them, and keeping Member States informed on project selection and funding;
- v) to provide the regional and area offices with greater autonomy in terms both of decision-making and of addressing the crucial needs of the Member States in the region, including, but not limited to:
 - functions relating to the dissemination of information, provision of expert advice and hosting of meetings, courses and seminars;
 - any functions and tasks that may be delegated to them relating to the preparation and implementation of their own budgets;
 - ensuring their effective participation in discussions on the future of Union and on strategic issues concerning the telecommunication/ICT sector;

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

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

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

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

122

Res. 25

- creating a mechanism for the purpose of:
 - i) developing a suitable and sustainable business model that will result in private-sector participation (companies and academic communities);
 - ii) assisting in the determination of an appropriate and affordable technology to meet the needs and requirements of rural populations;
 - iii) formulating a rural deployment strategy that takes account of the ICT literacy of rural populations and is relevant to their conditions and needs;
- actively assisting Member States in the area of funds-in-trust projects or projects financed from the ICT Development Fund;

9 that operational and financial key performance indicators (OKPIs and FKPIs) identified by the Director of BDT, in collaboration with the directors of regional offices, shall be used to evaluate BDT activities related to regional presence, and that, where regional and area offices do not meet the agreed evaluation criteria, the Council should assess the reasons and take the necessary corrective actions that it considers appropriate, in consultation with the countries concerned,

instructs the Council

- 1 to continue to include the regional presence as an item on the agenda of each session of the Council in order to examine its evolution and adopt decisions for its continuing structural adaptation and operation, with the aim of fully meeting the requirements of the Union's membership and giving effect to the decisions adopted at meetings of the Union, and of consolidating the coordination and complementary aspects of activities between ITU and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations;
- 2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution;

Res. 25

123

4 to analyse the performance of regional and area offices based on the report of the Secretary-General and on the evaluation of the OKPIs and FKPIs defined in the ITU-D operational plan, and to take appropriate measures for improving the ITU regional presence;

5 to decide, to the extent possible, on the implementation of the recommendations from the 2009 JIU report at <http://www.itu.int/md/S09-CL-C-005/en>;

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

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

4 to submit each year to the Council a report on the regional presence containing, for each specific regional and area office, detailed information on:

- i) staffing;
- ii) finances;
- iii) evolution and development of activities, including, among others, the extension of activities to the three Sectors, implementation of projects and regional initiatives, organization of seminars and workshops, participation in events, organization of regional preparatory meetings and attraction of new Sector Members, in coordination with regional intergovernmental organizations;

124

Res. 25

further instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

- 1 to take the necessary measures for further strengthening of the regional presence, as described in this resolution;
- 2 to support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the ITU's regional presence, taking into account the elements set out in the annex to this resolution;
- 3 to develop specific operational and financial plans for the regional presence, in collaboration with the regional offices, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans;
- 4 to elaborate detailed OKPIs and FKPIs on the activities of each regional and area office, to be included as part of ITU's annual operational and financial plans, taking into consideration *resolves* 9 above;
- 5 to review and determine the appropriate posts, including permanent posts, in regional and area offices, and provide specialized staff on an as-needed basis to meet particular needs;
- 6 to fill in a timely manner the vacant posts in the regional and area offices, where appropriate, planning staff availability and giving due consideration to the regional distribution of staff positions;
- 7 to ensure that the regional and area offices are given sufficient priority among the activities and programmes of the Union as a whole, and that, to supervise the implementation of funds-in-trust projects and projects financed from the ICT Development Fund, they have the required autonomy, the decision-making authority and the appropriate means;

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Elements for evaluation of the ITU regional presence

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

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

- a) the extent of fulfilment of the provisions of Resolution 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) by BDT, the General Secretariat and the other two Bureaux, as appropriate;
- b) how further decentralization could ensure greater efficiency at lower cost, taking into consideration accountability and transparency;
- c) a biennial survey of the level of satisfaction of Member States, Sector Members and regional telecommunication organizations with ITU's regional presence;
- d) the extent of possible duplication between the functions of ITU headquarters and the regional offices;
- e) the degree of autonomy in decision-making currently accorded to regional offices, and whether greater autonomy could enhance their efficiency and effectiveness;
- f) the effectiveness of collaboration between the ITU regional offices, regional telecommunication organizations and other regional and international development and financial organizations;
- g) how regional presence and the organization of activities in the regions can enhance the effective participation of all countries in ITU work;
- h) the resources currently made available to the regional offices for reducing the digital divide;

- i) the identification of functions and powers that might be assigned to the regional presence in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;
- j) the optimal structure of the ITU regional presence, including the location and number of regional and area offices.

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

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

128

Res. 30

RESOLUTION 30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

considering

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

recognizing

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

having noted

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

concerned

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

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

aware

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 to report annually on this matter to the Council,

instructs the Council

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

130

Res. 30

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recalling

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

recalling further

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

recognizing

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

132

Res. 34

noting

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

resolves

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

calls upon Member States

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

instructs the Council

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three Sectors of the Union in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of the countries in special need is as effective as possible, and to report annually on the matter to the Council;
- 2 with the approval of the Council, upon request from the countries concerned, to update the annex to this resolution as needed.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Afghanistan**

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

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

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

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

Democratic Republic of the Congo

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

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

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

Iraq

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

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

134

Res. 34

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

Lebanon

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

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

Somalia

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

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

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

RESOLUTION 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Telecommunications/information and communication technology
in the service of humanitarian assistance**

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

endorsing

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

considering

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

136

Res. 36

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

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

recognizing

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

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

convinced

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

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

further convinced

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

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

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

Res. 36

137

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.

138

Res. 41

RESOLUTION 41 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Arrears and special arrears accounts**

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

in view of

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

regretting

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

considering

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

having noted

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

urges

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

confirms

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

resolves

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

instructs the Council

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

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

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

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

140

Res. 41

further instructs the Council

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

authorizes the Secretary-General

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

urges Member States and Sector Members and Associates

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

RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Human resources management and development**

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

recognizing

No. 154 of the ITU Constitution,

recalling

a) Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on human resources management and development;

b) Resolution 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the issue of protection of the purchasing power of pensions and the competitiveness of the compensation scheme for staff in all categories;

c) Resolution 49 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the need to ensure the correct application of the United Nations common system job classification standards for senior management posts, taking into account the level of responsibilities and the delegation of authority,

noting

a) the strategic plan for the Union as described in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference and the need for a highly skilled and motivated workforce to attain the goals contained therein;

b) the various policies¹ which impact on the ITU staff including, *inter alia*, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and the ITU ethics policies;

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

¹ such as contractual policy, succession planning, human resources training and development, etc.

142

Res. 48

d) Resolution 1253, adopted by the Council at its 2006 session, establishing the Tripartite Group on Human Resources Management, and the group's various reports to the Council concerning its achievements, such as the elaboration of the strategic plan, the establishment of an ethics policy, and other activities;

e) the human resources strategic plan which was adopted by the Council at its 2009 session (Document C09/56) as a living document,

considering

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

resolves

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

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

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

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

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

6 that, pursuant to *recognizing* above², staff in the Professional and higher categories shall continue to be recruited on an international basis and that posts identified for external recruitment shall be advertised as widely as possible and communicated to the administrations of all Member States of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities must continue to be offered to existing staff;

² No. 154 of the Constitution: "2 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

144

Res. 48

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 to continue to submit to the Council annual reports on the implementation of the human resources strategic plan and to provide to the Council, electronically where possible, statistics related to the issues in the annex to this resolution, and on other measures adopted in pursuance of this resolution,

instructs the Council

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

2 to examine the Secretary-General's reports on these matters and to decide on the actions to be taken;

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

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

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Matters for reporting to the Council on staff issues, including staff in regional and area offices, and recruitment issues

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

RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 112 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the following resolutions:
 - Resolution 72 (Rev. WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on world and regional preparations for WRCs;
 - Resolution 43 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSAs), on regional preparations for WTSAs;
 - Resolution 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on regional preparations for WTDCs, this resolution having been adopted for the first time in 2006, by WTDC-06 in Doha, Qatar,

acknowledging

that Article 43 of the ITU Constitution states that: "*Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis . . .*",

considering

- a) that the Union and regional organizations share a common belief that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunication development through, *inter alia*, organizational synergy;

- b) that the six principal regional telecommunication organizations¹, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC), seek close cooperation with the Union;
- c) that there is a continued need for the Union to strengthen close cooperation with these regional telecommunication organizations, given the increasing importance of regional organizations concerned with regional issues, and cooperate with them in regard to preparation of conferences and assemblies of the three Sectors and plenipotentiary conferences, through six preparatory meetings in the year preceding the conference;
- d) that the ITU Convention encourages the participation of the regional telecommunication organizations in the Union's activities and provides for their attendance at conferences of the Union as observers;
- e) that all six regional telecommunication organizations have coordinated their preparations for this conference;
- f) that many common proposals submitted to this conference have been developed by administrations having participated in the preparatory work carried out by the six regional telecommunication organizations;
- g) that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to conferences, has eased the task of reaching a consensus during these conferences;
- h) that there is a need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations;
- i) the benefits of regional coordination as already experienced in the preparation of WRCs and WTDCs, and latterly WTSAs,

¹ There are eleven regional telecommunication organizations as referred to in Article 43 of the Constitution. The list can be found in Council Resolution 925. The five regional organizations other than the six principal ones may choose to participate in regional preparatory meetings and other activities of the Union.

noting

a) that the Secretary-General's report under former Resolution 16 (Geneva, 1992) of the Additional Plenipotentiary Conference, when available, should facilitate evaluation by the ITU Council of the Union's own regional presence;

b) that the relationship between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations has proved to be of great benefit;

c) that some ITU Member States are not members of these regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

taking into account

the efficiency benefits that plenipotentiary conferences and other Sector conferences and assemblies would gain from an increased amount and level of prior preparation by the Member States,

resolves

1 that the Union should continue developing stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations, including the organization of six ITU regional preparatory meetings for plenipotentiary conferences, as well as other Sector conferences and assemblies, as necessary;

2 that the Union, in strengthening its relations with the regional telecommunication organizations and by means of ITU regional preparations for plenipotentiary conferences, radiocommunication conferences and assemblies, WTDCs and WTSAs shall, with assistance of its regional offices when necessary, cover all Member States without exception, even if they do not belong to any of the six regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in *considering b)* above,

150

Res. 58

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

- 1 to continue to consult with Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations on the means by which assistance can be provided in support of their preparations for future plenipotentiary conferences;
- 2 to follow up on the submission of a report on the results of the aforementioned consultation to the Council for its consideration, taking into account similar experiences, and to report regularly to the Council thereafter;
- 3 on the basis of such consultations, and ensuring that all the Member States are associated with this process, to assist Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations with preparatory work, in particular for developing countries, in such areas as:
 - the organization of formal ITU preparatory meetings (six meetings in the case of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the ITU Radiocommunication Sector having fewer)
 - proposing the development of coordination methods for the ITU preparatory meetings, where necessary,

instructs the Council

to consider the reports submitted and take appropriate measures to strengthen this cooperation, including arranging for dissemination of the findings in the reports and the Council's conclusions to non-Council members and to regional telecommunication organizations,

invites the Member States

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Non-discriminatory access to modern
telecommunication/information and communication technology
facilities, services and applications, including applied research and
transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms**

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

recalling

- a) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, especially §§ 15, 18 and 19 of the Tunis Commitment, and §§ 90 and 107 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;
- b) Resolution 64 (Rev. Antalya, 2005) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, especially Resolutions 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications and 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on bridging the digital divide,

taking into account

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

taking into account also

- a) that ITU plays an essential role in the promotion of global development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, specifically with respect to Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 of the Tunis Agenda, in addition to participating in the implementation of other action lines, particularly Action Lines C7 and C8 of the Tunis Agenda;

152

Res. 64

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication/ICT facilities, permitting non-discriminatory access to these facilities and to modern telecommunication services and applications;

c) that this access will help to bridge the digital divide,

taking into account further

the need to draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide strategy for development of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, within the mandate of ITU, and to facilitate the mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

noting

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

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

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

d) Resolution 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on applied research and transfer of technology;

e) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications;

f) the strategic plan for the Union set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

recognizing

that full harmonization of telecommunication networks is impossible unless all countries participating in the work of the Union, without exception, have non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, without prejudice to national regulations and international commitments within the competence of other international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue, within the mandate of ITU, fulfilling the need to promote non-discriminatory access to telecommunication and information technologies, facilities, services and related applications, including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations;

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

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

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

within their respective spheres of competence, to implement this resolution and achieve its goals,

invites the governments of the Member States of the Union

1 to help telecommunication/ICT equipment manufacturers and providers of services and applications in ensuring that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications established on the basis of ITU-T and ITU-R recommendations may be generally available to the public without any discrimination, and in facilitating applied research and technology transfer;

154

Res. 64

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

instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to bringing to the attention of the world community the viewpoint of ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the issue of non-discriminatory access to new telecommunication and information technologies and modern telecommunication/ICT, services and related applications, within the mandate of ITU, as an important factor for world technological progress, and on applied research and technology transfer between Member States, on mutually agreed terms, as a factor that may help to bridge the digital divide.

RESOLUTION 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Documents and publications of the Union**

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

recalling

Resolution 66 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

considering

- a) No. 484 of the ITU Convention and Resolution 1 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the effective utilization of information resources;
- b) the need for efficient marketing and distribution of documentation and publications of the Union in order to promote increased use of ITU recommendations and other publications;
- c) the evolution of electronic handling and transmission of information;
- d) the continued development of new publishing technologies and methods of distribution;
- e) the desirability of cooperation with bodies engaged in relevant standards development;
- f) the continued importance of the Union's copyright in its publications;
- g) the need to derive revenue from publications;
- h) the need to provide a timely and efficient global standardization process;
- i) the pricing policies of other relevant standardization bodies,

156

Res. 66

considering further

a) that a primary purpose of the Union is to extend the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants;

b) the need to maintain a coherent financing and pricing policy which reflects the costs of production, marketing and distribution, while ensuring the continuity of publications, including the development of new products and the use of modern channels/methods of distribution,

resolves

1 that documents intended to facilitate the timely development of recommendations of the Union shall be made available also in electronic format and be accessible to any Member State, Sector Member and Associate;

2 that, notwithstanding the objectives of free online access, publications of the Union, including all recommendations of the Sectors, shall, where appropriate, also be made available to the Member States, Sector Members and Associates, and to the public in electronic format and through electronic sale or distribution, with appropriate provision for payment to the Union for a particular publication or set of publications requested;

3 that a request for any publication of the Union, regardless of its format, obliges those who obtain or purchase the publication to respect the copyright of the Union set forth in that publication;

4 that a publication containing a recommendation of an ITU Sector obtained from ITU, regardless of its format, may be utilized by the receiving entity or purchaser for uses including furthering the work of the Union or any relevant standards body or forum developing related standards, providing guidance for product or service development and implementation and serving as support for documentation associated with a product or service;

5 that none of the above is intended to breach the copyright held by the Union, so that any person or entity wishing to reproduce or duplicate all or parts of ITU publications for resale must obtain a specific agreement for such purpose;

6 that a two-tier pricing policy be established whereby Member States, Sector Members and Associates pay a price based on cost recovery, whereas all others, i.e. non-members, should pay a "market price",¹

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to take the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution;

2 to ensure that publications in paper format are made available as quickly as possible so as not to deprive Member States, Sector Members and Associates not possessing electronic facilities of access to publications of the Union;

3 to implement, within the financial constraints of the Union, strategies and mechanisms to enable all Member States, Sector Members and Associates to acquire and use the facilities required to access documents and publications of the Union in electronic format;

4 to ensure that prices for all forms of publications of the Union are reasonable in order to promote their wide distribution;

5 to seek consultation with the advisory groups of the three ITU Sectors to assist in developing and updating policies on documents and publications;

6 to report annually to the ITU Council,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to implement, as a priority, in close coordination with the Directors of the Radiocommunication and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux, strategies and mechanisms to encourage and facilitate the efficient use of web-based documents and publications by the developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

¹ The term "market price" is defined as the price determined by the Sales and Marketing Division, which is established to maximize revenues without being so high as to discourage sales.

158

Res. 68

RESOLUTION 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**World Telecommunication and
Information Society Day**

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

considering

- a) the value of the annual celebration of World Telecommunication Day and World Information Society Day in supporting the main strategic orientations of the Union;
- b) the rapid rise and evolution of the information society using information and communication technology (ICT), in which information in all its forms is an important element of everyday life.

bearing in mind

- a) Resolution 46 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May, date of the signature of the first International Telegraph Convention marking the founding of ITU;
- b) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, stipulating that World Information Society Day shall be celebrated every year on 17 May;
- c) the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society, in which it is acknowledged that there is a need to build more awareness of the Internet;
- d) the exponential growth experienced by Member States of the Union over the past decade in the use of telecommunications and ICT,

resolves to invite Member States and Sector Members

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

- stimulating reflection and exchanges of ideas on the theme adopted by the ITU Council;
- debating the various aspects of the theme with all partners in society;
- formulating a report reflecting national discussions on the issues underlying the theme, to be fed back to ITU and the rest of the membership;
- raising awareness regarding use of preventive mechanisms to avert the growing risks and threats in cyberspace,

invites the Council

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

invites Member States

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010)

Gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies

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

recalling

- a) the initiative taken by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in adopting Resolution 7 (Valletta, 1998), transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which resolved that a task force on gender issues be established;
- b) the endorsement of that resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference in its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998), in which the conference resolved, *inter alia*, to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of all programmes and plans of ITU;
- c) Resolution 44 (Istanbul, 2002) of WTDC, converting the task force on gender issues into a working group on gender issues;
- d) Resolution 1187 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2001 session, on gender perspective¹ in ITU human resources management, policy and practice, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff;

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

e) Resolution 2001/41 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in which ECOSOC decided to establish, under the regular agenda item "Coordination, programme and other questions", the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, *inter alia*, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

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

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

h) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/289, on system-wide coherence, adopted on 21 July 2010, establishing the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which will be known as "UN Women", with the mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women,

recognizing

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

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

162

Res. 70

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

d) that there are a growing number of women in the ICT field with decision-making power, including in relevant ministries, national regulatory authorities and industry, who could promote the work of ITU so as to encourage girls to choose a career in the field of ICT and foster the use of ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls,

recognizing further

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

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

considering

a) the progress made by ITU, and in particular the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the development and implementation of actions and projects that use ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, as well as in increasing awareness of the links between gender issues and ICTs within the Union and among Member States and Sector Members;

b) the results achieved by the Working Group on Gender Issues in promoting gender equality,

noting

- a) that there is a need for ITU to investigate, analyse and further understand the impact of telecommunication/ICT technologies on women and men;
- b) that ITU should take the lead in establishing gender-relevant indicators for the telecommunication/ICT sector;
- c) that more work needs to be done to ensure that the gender perspective is included in all ITU policies, work programmes, information dissemination activities, publications, study groups, seminars, workshops and conferences;
- d) that there is a need to foster participation of women and girls in the ICT domain at an early age and to provide input for further policy developments,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to review and revise, as appropriate, their respective policies and practices to ensure that recruitment, employment, training and advancement of women and men alike are undertaken on a fair and equitable basis;
- 2 to facilitate the employment of women and men equally in the telecommunication/ICT field including at senior levels of responsibility in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government and regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations and in the private sector;
- 3 to review their policies related to the information society to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in all activities,
- 4 to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education,

resolves

- 1 to endorse Resolution 55 (Doha, 2006), on promoting gender equality towards all-inclusive information societies;
- 2 to continue the work being done at ITU, and particularly in BDT, to promote gender equality in ICTs by recommending measures at the international, regional and national level on policies and programmes that improve socio-economic conditions for women, particularly in developing countries;

164

Res. 70

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

4 to incorporate a gender perspective in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2012-2015 as well as in the operational plans of the Bureaux and the General Secretariat,

instructs the Council

1 to continue and expand on the initiatives carried out over the past four years and to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and the promotion of women to senior-level positions;

2 to consider adopting the theme "Women and girls in ICT" to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in 2012,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

Res. 70

165

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

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

7 to encourage the launch of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers";

8 to announce a year-long call to action, with a focus on the theme "Women and girls in ICT",

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to promote and increase the interest of, and opportunities for, women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education, including by establishing an international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

2 to continue the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to establish and observe annually the international "Girls in ICT" day, to be held on the fourth Thursday of April, when ICT companies, other companies with ICT departments, ICT training institutions, universities, research centres and all ICT-related institutions are invited to organize an open day for girls;

3 to actively support and participate in the work of BDT in promoting the use of ICTs for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls;

166

Res. 70

4 to actively support and participate in the work of the "Global Network of women ICT decision-makers" aimed at promoting the work of ITU in using ICTs for the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, including by building partnerships and building synergies between existing networks at national, regional and international levels, as well as fostering successful strategies to improve gender balance at senior-level positions in telecommunication/ICT administrations, government, regulatory bodies and intergovernmental organizations, including ITU, and in the private sector;

5 to highlight the gender perspective in the Questions under study in the ITU-D study groups and the five programmes of the Hyderabad Action Plan.

RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015**

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

considering

- a) the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention relating to strategic policies and plans;
- b) Article 19 of the Convention on the participation of Sector Members in the Union's activities,

noting

the challenges faced by the Union in achieving its purposes in the constantly changing telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment,

recognizing

that the goals/objectives and associated activities emanating from the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 could still be relevant for the period 2012-2015,

resolves

- 1 to adopt the strategic plan for 2012-2015, contained in the annex to this resolution;
- 2 to complement this strategic plan with the Sector objectives and outputs and those of the General Secretariat from the plan for 2008-2011,

168

Res. 71

instructs the Secretary-General

1 when reporting annually to the ITU Council, to present annual progress reports on the implementation of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 and on the performance of the Union towards the achievement of its objectives, including recommendations to adjust the plan in the light of changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and/or as a result of the performance evaluation, in particular by:

1.1 updating the sections of the strategic plan related to the evaluation of progress toward the Sectors' and General Secretariat's objectives; this update may include possible modifications to the expected results and key performance indicators in Tables 4.2, 5.2, 6.2 and 7.2, in the annex to this resolution;

1.2 making all modifications necessary to ensure that the strategic plan facilitates the accomplishment of ITU's mission, taking account of proposals by the competent Sector advisory groups, decisions by conferences and by assemblies of the Sectors and changes in the Union's activities and its financial situation;

1.3 ensuring the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans in ITU, and developing the corresponding human resources plan;

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

instructs the Council

1 to oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 in the annex to this resolution, on the basis of the Secretary-General's annual reports;

2 to present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 2012-2015 to the next plenipotentiary conference, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2016-2019,

Invites the Member States

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

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

Invites Sector Members

to communicate their views on the strategic plan of the Union through their relevant Sectors and the corresponding advisory groups.

Annex: Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015****1 Introduction**

- 1.1 Now, more than ever, the telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) industry is undergoing a profound transformation with far-reaching consequences. The development of new and emerging ICTs, the spread of Internet Protocol (IP)-based next-generation networks (NGNs), convergence in devices and networks, the rise of social networks and changing needs of consumers mean that ICTs are now fully integrated into modern lives.
- 1.2 Telecommunication operators, service providers, policy-makers, consumers, civil society and other stakeholders are all responding and adapting to the social, economic and other changes driven by accelerating technological change and convergence in the transformed communications landscape.
- 1.3 Among these technological developments, national and international policies, and the diverse interests of different stakeholders, ITU's vision is to strive to safeguard everyone's fundamental right to communicate by connecting the world. At this time of sweeping transformation of the industry, the Union needs a strong and effective strategic plan to help it respond more closely to the changing needs of its members and to prove its ongoing relevance in an all-IP world.

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

2.1 Since the last plenipotentiary conference of the Union, many key developments have occurred in the telecommunication and broader ICT environment that have significant implications for ITU as a whole. These developments include (not listed in any special order):

2.1.1 the emergence of key technologies, enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society;

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

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

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

2.1.5 the rapid growth in demand for ICT services, owing to the development and demand for new devices and bandwidth, which calls for strengthening and promoting regional and worldwide collaboration towards a broadband economy, which should be characterized by appropriate policy and regulatory regimes;

2.1.6 the growing effects of climate change, which pose severe risks to the sustainability of global resources and survival of the world's inhabitants, especially those communities in fragile environments and ecosystems most at risk;

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

172

Res. 71

- 2.1.8 the role of ICTs as effective tools to promote peace and economic growth and to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law at the national, regional and international levels (as recognized by the outcome texts of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS));
- 2.1.9 the need for confidence of stakeholders in order to allow the successful implementation of telecommunication/ICT infrastructure: end users, suppliers, investors and governments need to have confidence that the telecommunications/ICTs they use in their daily business and social interactions and for the enhancement of their livelihood will be reliable and secure;
- 2.1.10 the need for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure in a broadband economy to be "greener" and more environmentally friendly;
- 2.1.11 the continuing trend towards the separation of operational and regulatory functions, and the creation of independent telecommunication regulatory bodies, as well as the growing role of regional organizations, in order to ensure the consistency and predictability of regulatory frameworks, and encourage confidence in capital investment;
- 2.1.12 the continuing market liberalization, in particular in developing countries¹ including the opening of markets to competition, through licensing of new market entrants and greater private-sector participation, including public-private partnerships;
- 2.1.13 the trend in a number of Member States to regulate telecommunications/ICTs with less reliance on sectoral regulation in competitive markets, generating different challenges for policy-makers and regulators;

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

- 2.1.14 the need for effective use of telecommunications/ICTs and modern technologies during critical emergencies, as a crucial part of disaster prediction, detection, early-warning, mitigation, management and relief strategies;
- 2.1.15 ongoing challenges relating to capacity building, in particular for developing countries, in the light of technological innovation and growing convergence.
- 2.2 A continuing challenge facing the Union is to remain a pre-eminent intergovernmental organization where Member States, Sector Members and Associates work together to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks and applications, and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society. In this context, the Union must strive to make itself more responsive to its members' changing needs and should consider the following factors:
- 2.2.1 the need to encourage representatives of new stakeholders to take advantage of participation in the work of the Union, as appropriate, especially as it relates to the emerging information society;
- 2.2.2 the need to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities, as well as to afford broader access to the Union's activities and programme resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;
- 2.2.3 the need to make optimal use of the established scarce financial and human resources available for the Union's activities and to make every effort to enhance these resources required in order for ITU to meet its responsibilities and challenges for the benefit of its membership, particularly developing countries;

174

Res. 71

- 2.2.4 the increasing pressure on the Union to respond creatively to internal challenges by enhancing cohesion in resource planning and utilization, enlarging opportunities for constructive partnerships, and attracting increased international support by strengthening its human resources capacity and revenue base, institutional capacity and ability to manage and share information, as well as meeting the requirement for transparency and accountability;
- 2.2.5 in light of a greater awareness of good governance among Member States and the public in general, ITU, like many other international agencies, is facing important challenges to become a results-based and accountable organization, and must continue working toward establishing appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation functions.
- 2.3 The need to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs for the development and growth of the information society will require building upon existing cybersecurity work and partnerships related to building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs, requiring international collaboration to fulfil this task.

3 Strategic orientations and goals

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

3.1.1 Strategic goal of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)

The strategic goal of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is threefold, and includes:

- To ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences
- To establish Recommendations intended to assure the necessary performance and quality in operating radiocommunication systems
- To seek ways and means to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources and to promote flexibility for future expansion and new technological developments.

3.1.2 Strategic goal of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is threefold, and includes:

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

3.1.3 Strategic goal of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is threefold, and includes:

- To promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and its use in a safe and secure manner

176

Res. 71

- To provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development
- To expand the benefits of the information society to the membership in cooperation with public and private stakeholders, and to promote the integration of the use of telecommunications/ICTs into the broader economy and society as drivers of development, innovation, well-being, growth and productivity globally.

3.1.4 Strategic goal of the General Secretariat (GS)

The strategic goal of the ITU General Secretariat (GS) is to achieve effectiveness and efficiency in the planning, management, coordination and delivery of services to support the Union² and its membership, ensuring the implementation of the financial and strategic plans of the Union and coordinating intersectoral activities as identified in ITU basic texts.

PART I – Sectoral objectives and outputs

4 Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)

4.1 Situational analysis

4.1.1 In order to establish a sound foundation upon which to base ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) strategies for the forthcoming years, an analysis of ITU-R and its environment, both now and in the future, is of primary importance. Such an analysis requires a clear vision of those influential factors, both internal and external to ITU, that will allow ITU-R to take advantage of opportunities that arise to meet its objectives.

² as defined in Article 7 of the ITU Constitution.

- 4.1.2 The biggest challenge for ITU-R is to remain abreast of the rapid and complex changes occurring in the world of international radiocommunications, coupled with a timely response to the needs of the radiocommunication and broadcasting industry in particular and to the membership as a whole. In an environment undergoing constant change and with ever greater demands from its members for products and services, the Sector should ensure that it remains as adaptable and responsive as possible to meet these challenges.
- 4.1.3 Pursuant to Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, ITU-R is committed to building an enabling environment through management of the international radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources. Since the global management of frequencies and orbit resources requires a high level of international cooperation, one of our principal tasks in ITU-R is to facilitate the complex intergovernmental negotiations needed to develop legally binding agreements between sovereign states. These agreements are embodied in the Radio Regulations and in world and regional plans adopted for different space and terrestrial services.
- 4.1.4 The field of radiocommunications addresses terrestrial and space services that are critical and increasingly important for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century. The world is witnessing a phenomenal increase in the use of wireless systems in a myriad of applications. International radiocommunication standards (such as those contained in ITU-R Recommendations) underpin the entire global communications framework – and will continue to serve as the platform for a whole range of new wireless applications.
- 4.1.5 The domain of radiocommunications also includes aeronautical telemetry and telecommand systems, satellite services, mobile communications, maritime distress and safety signals, digital broadcasting, satellites for meteorology, and the prediction and detection of natural disasters.

178

Res. 71

4.1.6 In line with Radio Regulations, the recording of space and terrestrial notices and their associated publications are central to ITU-R's mission.

4.1.7 The need for continuing development of radiocommunication systems used in disaster mitigation and relief operations has increased and will be a key challenge for the future. Telecommunications are critical at all phases of disaster management. Aspects of emergency radiocommunication services associated with disasters include, inter alia, disaster prediction, detection, alerting and relief.

4.1.8 In the area of climate change, the work of ITU-R focuses on the use of ICT (different radio and telecommunication technologies and equipment) for weather and climate-change monitoring and for prediction, detection and mitigation of hurricanes, typhoons, thunderstorms, earthquakes, tsunamis, man-made disasters, etc.

4.1.9 Our stakeholders, such as government agencies, public and private telecommunication operators, manufacturers, scientific or industrial bodies, international organizations, consultancies, universities, technical institutions, etc., through the processes linked with world radiocommunication conferences and study groups, will need to continue to make decisions on the most profitable and efficient ways to exploit the limited resource of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits, which will be critical and of increasing economic value for the development of the global economy in the twenty-first century.

4.2 Vision

The ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) will remain the unique and universal convergence and regulatory centre for worldwide radiocommunication matters.

4.3 Mission

The mission of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is, *inter alia*, to ensure rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including those using satellite orbits, and to carry out studies and adopt Recommendations on radiocommunication matters.

4.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) is threefold, and includes:

- To ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by implementing the Radio Regulations and regional agreements, as well as updating these instruments in an efficient and timely manner through the processes of world and regional radiocommunication conferences
- To establish Recommendations intended to assure the necessary performance and quality in operating radiocommunication systems
- To seek ways and means to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite-orbit resources and to promote flexibility for future expansion and new technological developments.

4.5 Objectives

The objectives of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) are:

4.5.1 Objective 1 – Coordinating:

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

180

Res. 71

4.5.2 Objective 2 – Processing:

To meet the requirements of the membership for spectrum, orbit access and operations in application of the Constitution, Convention and Radio Regulations, in the light, *inter alia*, of the accelerating convergence of radiocommunication services.

4.5.3 Objective 3 – Producing:

To produce Recommendations on radiocommunication services in order to achieve connectivity and interoperability in applying modern telecommunications/ICTs, as well as to provide for the most efficient use of spectrum and orbit resources.

4.5.4 Objective 4 – Informing:

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

4.5.5 Objective 5 – Assisting:

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

Table 4.1 – ITU-R Outputs and Objectives

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5
World Radiocommunication Conference	X				
Regional radiocommunication conferences	X				
Radiocommunication Assembly	X				
Radiocommunication Advisory Group	X				
Radio Regulations Board	X				
Processing of space notices and other related activities		X			
Processing of terrestrial notices and other related activities		X			
Improvement (e.g. user-friendly) of Radiocommunication Bureau software		X			
Study groups, working parties, task and joint groups			X		
ITU-R publications				X	
Assistance to members, in particular developing countries and LDCs					X
Liaison/support for development activities					X
Seminars					X

Table 4.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-R

183

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 1 – Coordinating To promote, foster and ensure cooperation and coordination among all Member States in decision-making on radiocommunication issues with the participation of Sector Members and Associates, as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Radiocommunication Conference Regional radiocommunication conference Radio Regulations Board Radiocommunication Assembly Radiocommunication Advisory Group 	<p>1 To promote, organize and provide appropriate and efficient support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World radiocommunication conferences Regional radiocommunication conferences, if any Radio Regulations Board Radiocommunication assemblies Radiocommunication Advisory Group <p>2 Participation in meetings organized by various regional telecommunication organizations to assist in data feed preparators and coordination between regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely preparation and actions before and during the conferences and meetings; satisfaction of delegations Timely preparation and actions during and before the information and preparatory meetings

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 2 – Processing To meet the requirements of the membership for spectrum chart access and operations in application of the Constitution, Convention and Radio Regulations in the light, <i>inter alia</i> , of the accelerating convergence of radiocommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing of space notes and other related activities Processing of harmonic notes and other related activities Improvement (e.g. use of) of software of the Radiocommunication Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To process advanced publications, coordination and notification requests pertaining to space and terrestrial radiocommunication services as well as other related requests To undertake the appropriate post-recovery activities for satellite network filings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing time for each submission within statutory time limit, in accordance with the applicable procedures and/or pertinent provisions of the Radio Regulations Timely application of Council Decision 482 Number of downloads and sales of ITU-R Recommendations

Res. 71

183

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 3 – Producing To produce Recommendations on radio communication services in order to achieve connectivity and interoperability in applying modern ICTs, as well as to provide for the most efficient use of spectrum and orbit resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study groups, working parties, task and action groups, conferences, preparatory meetings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake the work programme in response to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITU-R resolutions work assigned by the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and preparation of draft CPM report to the World Radio communication Conference ITU-R resolutions addressing specific areas of study To provide appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliverables available to membership within expected time scale Meetings satisfy object was within the imposed deadlines

194

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 4 – Informing To respond to the needs of the membership by disseminating information and knowledge on radio communication issues, by publishing and distributing relevant materials (e.g. service publications, reports and handbooks), in coordination and collaboration, as appropriate, with the other Divisions and the General Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITU-R publications 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To publish annually: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some 120 Recommendations, reports and handbooks 25 annual issues of BRIF-2 (terrestrial and space services) and annual BRIF-1 (space services), on DVD Bi-annual editions of the SR3 on DVD-ROM 11 issues of HFDC schedules Relevant service publications, in the form and with the contents specified in the Radio Regulations To maintain and/or improve, where possible the quality of the publications and guarantee or increase to the most appropriate extent possible the level of publications sales income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely preparation of the relevant inputs for publications, compliance with the statutory requirements and the pre-established schedules and timely publication Number of publications sold and level of publication sales income

Res. 71

195

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 5 – Assisting To provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to: radiocommunication matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to: • Bridging the digital divide • Gaining equitable access to the radio-frequency spectrum and to satellite orbits Providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to members in particular developing countries and LDCs • Liaison/support to development activities • Seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist developing countries and the Telecommunication Development Bureau on aspects of radiowave propagation and spectrum-management techniques and systems • To organize world and regional seminars, workshops and information meetings dealing with radiocommunication conference preparatory issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in duplication; improvement of ITU-D products (e.g. spectrum management systems) and satisfaction of users • Timely preparation (documentation and logistics) and participants' satisfaction

195

Res. 71

5 Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

5.1 Situational analysis

5.1.1 The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) operates in a competitive, complex and rapidly evolving environment and ecosystem.

5.1.2 There is a need for high-quality, demand-driven international standards, which should be developed rapidly in line with the principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security. Key technologies enabling new services and applications and promoting the building of the information society are emerging and should be taken into account in the work of ITU-T.

5.1.3 While retaining current ITU-T members, new members from industry and academia need to be attracted and encouraged, and the participation of developing countries in the standardization process ("Bridging the standardization gap") needs to be boosted.

5.1.4 Cooperation and collaboration with other standardization bodies and relevant consortia and fora are key to avoiding duplication of work and achieving efficient use of resources, as well as incorporating expertise from outside ITU.

5.1.5 The review of the International Telecommunication Regulations will set a renewed worldwide framework for ITU-T activities.

5.2 Vision

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) provides a unique worldwide venue for standardization of telecommunications and ICTs.

188

Res. 71

5.3 Mission

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

5.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is threefold, and includes:

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

5.5 Objectives

The objectives of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) are:

5.5.1 Objective 1 – Coordinating/International cooperation:

- To promote and foster cooperation among Member States, Sector Members and Associates in decision-making on telecommunication/ICT standardization matters

- To cooperate and collaborate with other ITU Sectors, standardization bodies and relevant entities (e.g. Global Standards Collaboration, World Standards Cooperation), in order to avoid duplication and inconsistencies to the extent possible, identify relevant areas for future standardization projects to be initiated within ITU-T while remaining aware of the ongoing work in other standards bodies and ensure that the work of ITU-T creates added value by promoting international collaboration, coordination and cooperation with a view to harmonizing activities.

5.5.2 Objective 2 – Producing global standards:

- To develop efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner the required global telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendations), consistent with ITU's mandate and the needs and interests of the membership, such as narrowing the digital divide, improving health and safety and protecting the environment, and developing standards to facilitate access to telecommunications/ICTs by persons with disabilities
- To standardize services and applications meeting global user needs that rely not only on state-of-the-art technologies but also on matured proven technologies
- To identify ways and means to achieve interoperability of services and equipments.

5.5.3 Objective 3 – Bridging the standardization gap:

To provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries.

5.5.4 Objective 4 – Informing/Disseminating information:

To respond to the needs of the membership and others by disseminating information and know-how through the publication and distribution of ITU-T Recommendations and relevant materials (e.g. manuals), by collaborating with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, and by promoting the value of ITU-T in order to encourage increased membership.

Table 5.1 – ITU-T outputs and objectives

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4
World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly	X			
World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly regional consultation sessions	X			
Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group	X			
ITU-T general assistance and cooperation	X			
ITU-T study groups		X		
Bridging the standardization gap			X	
Training activities, including workshops and seminars			X	
ITU-T publications				X
ITU Operational Bulletin				X
Database publications				X
Relevant TSB databases				X
Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures				X
Promotion				X

Table 5.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of ITU-T

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 1 – Coordination/ International cooperation</p> <p>To promote and foster cooperation among all Member States, Sector Members and Associates in decision-making on telecommunication/ ICT standardization matters</p> <p>To cooperate and collaborate with other ITU Sectors, standardization bodies and relevant entities (e.g. Global Standards Collaboration, World Standards Cooperation), in order to reduce duplication and avoid inconsistent stances, to the extent possible, identify relevant areas for future standardization projects to be initiated within ITU-T while remaining aware of the ongoing work in other standardization bodies, and ensure that work of ITU-T creates added value by promoting international collaboration, coordination and cooperation with a view to harmonizing activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) • WTSA regional consultation sessions • Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Groups (TSAGs) • ITU-T general assistance and cooperation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare, organize and provide appropriate and efficient support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) • WTSA regional consultation sessions • Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Groups (TSAGs) 2. To coordinate with standards development organizations and other international and regional organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely preparation and actions before and during the conferences and meetings, notified or delegated liaison activity with other organizations

Res. 71

191

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 2 – Producing global standards</p> <p>To develop efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner the required global telecommunication/ICT standards (ITU-T Recommendation), consistent with ITU's mandate and the needs and interests of the membership, such as harmonizing the digital divide, improving health and safety and protecting the environment, and developing standards to facilitate access to telecommunication/ICTs by persons with disabilities</p> <p>To standardize services and applications meeting global needs that rely not only on state-of-the-art technologies but also on matured matured technologies</p> <p>To identify ways and means to achieve interoperability of services and equipments</p>	ITU-T study groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To undertake the work programme in response to WTSA resolutions • To provide appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliverables available to the membership within expected time-scale • Meeting satisfaction objectives within the proposed deadlines • Number of downloads and sales of ITU-T Recommendation

192

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 3 – Bridging the standardization gap To provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and application, with relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridging the standardization gap Training activities, including workshops and seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the appropriate level of technical and logistical support for meetings and workshops Implementation of appropriate WTSA resolutions Dissemination of expert knowledge on state-of-the-art technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely preparation and actions before and during the meetings and workshops; satisfaction of delegations Degree of implementation of relevant WTSA resolutions (WTSA Action Plan) Increased participation of developing countries in the work of the sector

Res. 71

193

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 4 – Informing/Disseminating Information To respond to the needs of the membership by effectively disseminating information and ensure that through the publication and distribution of ITU-T Recommendations and relevant materials (e.g. manuals), by collaborating with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector on bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries, and by promoting the value of the ITU-T in order to attract increase membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITU-T publications ITU Operational Bulletin Databases publications Relevant ITU databases Allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations and procedures Promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To publish annually ITU-T Recommendations and texts, that are timely and market relevant Dissemination of valuable operational information through the ITU Operational Bulletin Promotion of awareness of ITU-T activities, working methods and priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely preparation and actions in the publication process Timely allocation of resources Increased awareness of ITU-T activities

194

Res. 71

6 Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

6.1 Situational analysis

Telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly critical role in our economies and society. They have proven to be a powerful driver of innovation, growth and productivity globally. Broad access to telecommunications/ICTs provides significant opportunities for improving government public services, healthcare, education and the environment. Telecommunications/ICTs also open new channels for sharing of global knowledge resources and the free flow of ideas and opinions. However, to harness the potential of telecommunications/ICTs, governments and other stakeholders have to provide an enabling policy environment and supporting infrastructure that are robust and responsive to a shifting set of challenges and opportunities. Over the period of the next ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) strategic plan, these challenges and opportunities will include, *inter alia*:

6.1.1 The digital divide

Building the capacity of developing economies and societies to fully leverage the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs will remain high on the international policy agenda. Promoting an enabling environment, infrastructure build-out and deployment of public and commercial applications and services that promote economic growth and social well-being constitute both key challenges and opportunities. Building telecommunication/ICT literacy and specialized skills that enable people to take full advantage of the opportunities that telecommunications/ICTs offer also remains a priority.

Over the last five years, the level of access to telecommunications/ICTs has improved significantly across the world. Mobile cellular has proven to be the most rapidly adopted technology in history, and the total number of broadband subscriptions has grown more than threefold. Yet, there still remains a substantial broadband divide (see below), both within and among countries.

Particular efforts will need to be made to support availability of infrastructure and services in underserved and rural areas, in particular in developing countries³, as well as among people with special needs (marginal and vulnerable populations, including women, children, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities).

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly will assess the outcomes and implementation of both the Millennium Development Goals and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

6.1.2 Access to broadband

National broadband infrastructures are becoming the foundation of networked economies and information societies. Following the lead of some countries which have made it part of their universal service obligations, broadband access will be increasingly considered as a basic service that should be made universally available to all citizens. To support this, governments are encouraged to promote both supply- and demand-side policies that create incentives for broadband backbone and access network deployment. Market structures that promote broadband and related services at competitive prices will need to be encouraged. Governments are also encouraged to promote demand-side policies that advance broadband connectivity of schools, libraries and other public institutions.

Promoting broadband access will need to take into consideration the particular starting conditions in developing countries, where fixed-line penetration has been historically low and mobile penetration high. There will be an ongoing need to provide assistance and share best practices on the deployment of appropriate infrastructure technologies (e.g. next-generation networks, whether wireline, wireless and/or mobile-based) and policies that promote investment in infrastructure and service-based competition.

³ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The increasing socio-economic importance of broadband access will also present new regulatory challenges, such as ensuring universal access by balancing and rationalizing access and prices in profitable and non-profitable areas, implementing the broadband backbone infrastructure, defining management models for the broadband infrastructure with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts and investments, establishing new pricing models and methodologies, mitigating natural monopolies and fostering competition, and equalizing the dissemination and adoption of new technologies and services in developed and developing countries alike.

6.1.3 Convergence and the enabling environment

Changes brought about by the advent of high-speed telecommunication/ICT networks, convergence and global and instant access to knowledge are revolutionizing the twenty-first century. New applications and services are creating new consumer behaviour, business practices and expectations on the part of all stakeholders which, where appropriate, call for innovative and targeted regulation in a digital economy to foster growth at all levels. This technological progress and market transformation has placed an increasing strain on existing policy and regulatory regimes. With convergence, policy-makers and regulators will continue to juggle competing interests, ensure a level playing field, promote transparency and create a stable environment that nurtures the technological and service innovation which lies at the very heart of the telecommunication/ICT sector. Regulators are also facing the challenging task of ensuring affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs while at this same time creating and maintaining investment incentives for all market participants. Striking the right balance requires regulators to be kept informed of current costing issues, as well as financial mechanisms and economic modelling to be able to measure the impact and implications for the national competitive environment.

198

Res. 71

Meeting the challenges of the digital economy will require cross-sectoral approaches to telecommunication/ICT policy and regulation that go beyond today's sector-specific regulation. A broader approach will need to be taken, encompassing applications and services, electronic content and consumer rights and responsibilities. As these issues are cross-sectoral in nature, clearly defining the responsibility of relevant government agencies will be a critical success factor. A careful balance will be needed between a hands-on and hands-off approach to regulation based on assessment of the broader impact on the whole of the society.

6.1.4 Telecommunication/ICT indicators and the ICT development index

The collection, provision and dissemination of quality indicators and statistics that measure and provide comparative analysis of the use and adoption of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a key need to support developing economies. These indicators, as well as the ICT development index, provide governments, regulatory authorities and stakeholders with a mechanism to better understand key drivers of telecommunication/ICT adoption and assist in ongoing national policy formulation.

6.1.5 Transition to digital broadcasting and spectrum management

Countries will continue to implement the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting with different time-scales according to their national priorities as well as, where applicable, the deadlines set by the ITU Regional Radiocommunication Conference (RRC-06) and its Plan and Agreement. During the period of this strategic plan, there will be a continuing need, as a high priority, to assist administrators, regulators, broadcasters and other stakeholders in developing countries in researching and supporting the introduction of digital broadcasting. Continued assistance to developing countries on spectrum management will also be a necessity.

6.1.6 Telecommunication/ICT services and applications for economic and social development, poverty reduction and wealth creation

Telecommunications/ICTs have been widely recognized as a driver of economic and social development, poverty reduction and wealth creation. Telecommunications/ICTs provide an opportunity for developing countries to facilitate trade and economic development in general, as well as business development and job creation, especially for poor and marginalized populations, including women, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. ICT applications are also an important demand-side driver that can encourage the adoption of broadband services. A continuing challenge and opportunity is to provide assistance to developing countries in order to facilitate access to ICT-based government services, improved healthcare, access to quality education and environmental management (including the effects of climate change). Providing assistance for the deployment of specific ICT applications that help in integrating new technologies into the broader economy and society value chain will remain a key priority.

6.1.7 Mobile innovation

The coming years are expected to see more rapid advances in the use of mobile technologies as a platform for innovation and new services. These include mobile healthcare solutions (e.g. mobile ultrasound and remote diagnosis); mobile payments including normal banking transactions and payment of government social benefits and taxes; environmental and biomedical sensor technologies integrated into devices; mobile learning; augmented reality and advanced location-based services; automatic interpretation; mobile social networking; and new interfaces.

200

Res. 71

6.1.8 Building confidence in the use of telecommunications/ICTs

With the increasing volume of e-commerce and online financial transactions, the availability of government services, the popularity of collaborative and social networks and the emergence of the "Internet of things", building confidence and maintaining trust in the use of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a major policy concern of governments and other stakeholders. As telecommunications/ICTs continue to be further integrated into the economy and our societies, their continuous availability, reliability and security will be increasingly vital to governments, businesses and individuals. Promoting cybersecurity and international cooperation and coordination in this domain remains a key priority in the coming period.

6.1.9 Capacity building

Policy-makers need to make sure that the digital divide, which remains a key concern for developing countries, does not also become a knowledge divide between those who have access to the information and learning tools of the twenty-first century and those who do not. Building broad telecommunication/ICT literacy enables citizens to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge in order to create an inclusive information society. Providing assistance in human and institutional capacity building that improves telecommunication/ICT skills to support the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications will continue to be a priority.

6.1.10 Emergency telecommunications

Emergency telecommunications play a critical role in both warning of disasters and their immediate aftermath, by ensuring timely flow of information needed by government agencies, humanitarian-oriented organizations and industry involved in rescue and recovery operations and providing medical assistance to the injured. There will be continuing need to support developing countries with early-warning systems, emergency communications and assistance in reconstructing infrastructure destroyed by disasters.

6.1.11 The global financial crisis

While there are indications that economic conditions will improve by the commencement of this strategic plan, the international sponsors and institutions concerned are united in their agreement that the recovery may be weak, slow and/or uneven. Aftershocks witnessed in the telecommunication/ICT sector in developing countries include impacts on capital markets and capital expenditures, consumer lack of buying power, lack of liquidity in the banking sector and a drop in donor funding. As a result, there will need to be flexible and innovative ways of financing development projects, including public-private partnerships and enhanced mobilization of extrabudgetary resources.

6.1.12 Climate change

Climate change challenges our ability to achieve economic and social objectives to support sustainable development. The adverse effects of climate change are likely to fall disproportionately on developing countries given their limited resources. Telecommunications/ICTs make a valuable contribution to monitoring, mitigating and adapting to climate change. There will continue to be a need to help countries, in particular developing ones, respond to climate change.

6.2 Vision

To be the leading organization for promoting the availability and application of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) for socio-economic development.

6.3 Mission

The mission of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall be to foster international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance and in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and networks in developing countries. ITU-D is required to discharge the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or

202

Res. 71

other funding arrangements, so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/ ICT development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities.

6.4 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is threefold, and includes:

- To promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and its use in a safe and secure manner
- To provide assistance to developing countries in bridging the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development
- To expand the benefits of the information society to the membership in cooperation with public and private stakeholders, and to promote the integration of the use of telecommunications/ICTs into the broader economy and society as drivers of development, innovation, well-being, growth and productivity globally.

6.5 Objectives

The objectives of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) are:

6.5.1 Objective 1

To foster international cooperation, among ITU-D members and other stakeholders, on telecommunication/ICT development issues, by providing the pre-eminent forum for discussion, information-sharing and consensus-building on telecommunication/ICT technical and policy issues.

6.5.2 Objective 2

To assist the membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies, including broadband, to develop their telecommunication/ ICT infrastructures and services, and to design and deploy resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures.

6.5.3 Objective 3

To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, and the safe, secure, and affordable use of ICT applications and services towards mainstreaming telecommunications/ICTs in the broader economy and society.

6.5.4 Objective 4

To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment, including the establishment and implementation of sustainable national policies, strategies and plans, through sharing best practices and collecting and disseminating statistical information on telecommunication/ICT developments.

6.5.5 Objective 5

To build human and institutional capacity in order to improve skills in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications, and to foster digital inclusion for people with special needs, such as persons with disabilities, through awareness raising, training activities, sharing information and know-how and the production and distribution of relevant publications.

6.5.6 Objective 6

To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries (LDCs) and countries in special need, and to assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change and integrating telecommunications/ICTs in disaster management.

Table 6.1 – ITU-D outputs and objectives

ITU-D outputs	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5	Obj. 6
World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14)	X					
WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, CIS, Europe and Arab States	X					
Telecommunication development study groups	X					
Telecommunication Development Advisory Group	X					
Provision of technical expertise to assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies		X				
Project development and implementation to assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies		X				
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to assist in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies		X				
Master plans and best-practice guidelines		X				
Symposia and seminars		X				
International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IMPACT, FIRST, child online protection (COP) and participation in the Internet Governance Forum			X			
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, security and safe and affordable use of ICT applications and services			X			
Best-practice guidelines and toolkits			X			

Res. 71

205

ITU-D outputs	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5	Obj. 6
International and regional arrangements through global forums related to telecommunications/ICTs for economic and social development			X			
Global forums – including the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF), Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX) and the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM)				X		
Surveys, databases (including WTI Database, ICT Eye online portal), statistical and analytical publications (including Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) and Trends in Telecommunication Reform report)				X		
Case studies, guidelines and toolkits – including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance				X		
High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunications/ICTs					X	
Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials					X	
Access to ITU training interventions,, through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and Internet training centres					X	
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to build human and institutional capacity					X	

206

Res. 71

ITU-D outputs	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Obj. 5	Obj. 6
Raising awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs					X	
Case studies, guidelines and toolkits – including the Connect a School, Connect a Community toolkit of policies and best practices and the e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers on persons with disabilities – to promote digital inclusion of people with special needs					X	
Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development					X	
Project development and implementation to build human and institutional capacity					X	
Global forums						X
Provision of technical expertise to LDCs and countries in special needs						X
Project development and implementation to assist LDCs and countries in special needs						X
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships to assist LDCs and countries in special needs						X
Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis						X
Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits						X
Workshops and seminars						X
Assistance in cases of emergency						X
Development of response strategies in case of emergency						X

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

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 1 To foster international cooperation among ITU-D members and other stakeholders on telecommunication/ICT development issues by providing the pre-eminent forum for discussion, information sharing and consensus-building on telecommunication/ICT technical and policy issues	Statutory meetings, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) • WTDC-14 regional preparatory meetings in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas, C.S., Europe and Arab States • Telecommunication development study groups • Telecommunication Development Advisory Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cooperation, including new partnerships, on telecommunication/ICT development issues • High-level discussion of telecommunication/ICT development issues • Decisions made on the creation, termination, work plans and objectives of study groups and the work plan of DGT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of events planned and delivered on time (in accordance with the Constitution and relevant resolutions) • Number, diversity and seniority of participants at events • Feedback from event participants • Number of new partnerships/MoUs signed • Availability of work plans for study groups and DGT

Res. 71

207

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 2 To assist the membership in maximizing the utilization of appropriate new technologies, including broadband, to develop their telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and services, and to design and deploy resilient telecommunication/ICT network infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical expertise • Project development and implementation • Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources, and partnerships • Master plans and development guidelines • Symposia and seminars and awareness-raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the number of communities and disadvantaged groups in developing countries without access to broadband • Agreements signed with partners to assist in infrastructure deployment • Increase in the average telephone density and average broadband density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities, and disadvantaged groups in developing countries provided with access to broadband • Number of new partnerships/MoUs for broadband deployment signed • Feedback from members

208

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 3 To foster the development of strategies to enhance the deployment, secure, safe, and affordable use of ICT applications and services towards mainstreaming telecommunications/ICT in the broader economy and society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International and regional arrangements through global forums – including the regional cybersecurity forums, IT/PACT, FIRST, child online protection (COP) and participation in the Internet Governance Forum • Mobilization of extraordinary resources and partnerships • Best-practice guidelines and toolkits • International and regional arrangements through global forums related to telecommunication/ICTs for economic and social development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased confidence in cybersecurity • Improved coordination of international efforts to decrease cyberthreats and protect children online • Enhanced knowledge and skills of national regulators in relation to cyberthreats • Enhanced cooperation through partnerships • Enhanced knowledge and skills of national bodies to use telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased confidence in cybersecurity • Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programmes, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines • Feedback from members • Number of MoUs in effect • Number of countries having developed or improved programmes relating to the use of telecommunications/ICTs for social and economic development

Res. 71

209

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 4 To assist the membership to create and maintain an enabling policy and regulatory environment, including the establishment and implementation of sustainable national policies, strategies and plans, through sharing best practices and collecting and disseminating statistical information on telecommunication/ICT developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global forums including Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR), Global Industry Leaders Forum (GILF), Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX) and the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM) • Surveys, databases (including ITU Database, ICT Eye online portal), statistical and analytical publications, including Measuring the Information Society (MIS) report, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR), and Trends in Telecommunication Reform report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced dialogue between national regulators, policy-makers and other telecommunication/ICT stakeholders • Enhanced knowledge and skills of policy-makers and national telecommunication/ICT regulators • Accurate analysis of telecommunication/ICT development available • WT Database updated • Enhanced awareness and capacity of countries to produce telecommunication/ICT statistics • Accurate regulatory and financial information of the telecommunication/ICT sector available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of training programmes, workshops, seminars organized as planned • Number (e.g. number of hits, citations, purchases or attendees) of an "Information" publications, online resources and events • Response rate to annual questionnaires

210

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 5 To build human and institutional capacity in order to improve skills in the development and use of telecommunication/ICT networks and applications, and to foster digital inclusion for people with special needs, such as persons with disabilities, through awareness-raising, training activities, sharing information and knowledge and the production and distribution of relevant publications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies, guidelines and toolkits, including the ICT Regulation Toolkit and statistical manuals and guidelines on cost methodologies, economics and finance • High-quality training resources, materials and curricula in telecommunication/ICTs • Enhancement of the ITU Academy portal as a repository for telecommunication/ICT resources and training materials, as well as access to ITU training interventions • Face-to-face and distance learning training interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of trained telecommunication/ICT professionals in developing countries • Global cooperative network of training institutes • CoE network strengthened and ITU Academy established • Increased awareness of the need to connect schools to broadband Internet services • Increased human and institutional capacity on accessible telecommunications/ICTs for persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training interventions delivered • Number of individuals trained • Feedback from members and survey satisfaction on training interventions • Number of training resources on ITU Academy platform • Number of CoE nodes established • Number of internet training centres established

Res. 71

211

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training interventions through the ITU Academy, centres of excellence and internet training centres • Raising awareness among governmental and private-sector decision-makers on the importance of digital inclusion for people with special needs • Case studies, guidelines and toolkits, including the Connect a School, Connect a Community toolkit of policies and best practices and the e-Accessibility toolkit for policy-makers or persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced human capacity among telecommunication/ICT stakeholders on the use of telecommunication/ICTs to promote economic and social development of women and girls, youth and children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities • Assistance provided to TU members in developing and implementing policies and strategies on the use of telecommunication/ICTs to promote economic and social development of women and girls, youth and children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities • Case studies, guidelines and toolkits made available to the members • Projects implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of members aware of the need to connect schools • Number of case studies, guidelines and toolkits made available to members • Feedback from members • Number of projects developed and implemented • Number of agreements signed (e.g. MoUs) and number of partnerships formed

212

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of training materials, applications and other tools or the use of telecommunications/ ICTs for social and economic development • Project development and implementation • Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships 		<p>Res, 71</p> <p>21.9</p>

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
<p>Objective 6</p> <p>To provide concentrated and special assistance to least developed countries (LDCs) and countries in special need, and to assist ITU Member States in responding to climate change and integrating telecommunications/ ICTs in disaster management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global forums • Provision of technical expertise • Project development and implementation • Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources and partnerships • Surveys, information gathering, reports and market analysis • Case studies, best-practice guidelines, manuals and toolkits • Workshops and seminars • Assistance in cases of emergency • Development of response strategies in case of emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS • Enhanced capacity of regulators in LDCs and SIDS on telecommunications/ICTs • Improved availability of information on telecommunications/ ICTs in LDCs and SIDS • Areas vulnerable to natural disasters mapped • Computer-based information systems covering the results of surveys, assessments and observations developed • Policies and measures to minimize the impact of climate change and climate variability developed • Countries better informed on actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change using telecommunications/ICTs • Assistance provided in cases of emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average telephone and broadband density in LDCs and SIDS • Number and impact (e.g. number and seniority of participants) of forums, training programmes, workshops, seminars, toolkits and guidelines • Feedback from members • Effectiveness and time of response to requests in emergency situations • Number of countries with climate-change and disaster-management strategies and plans <p>21.4</p> <p>Res, 71</p>

7 General Secretariat (GS)

7.1 Mission

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

7.2 Strategic goal

The strategic goal of the ITU General Secretariat (GS) is to achieve effectiveness and efficiency in the planning, management, coordination and delivery of services to support the membership of the Union⁴, ensuring the implementation of the financial and strategic plans of the Union and coordinating intersectoral activities as identified in ITU basic texts.

7.3 Objectives

The objectives of the General Secretariat are:

7.3.1 Objective 1:

Overall management and coordination of the activities of the Union, ensuring that the goals and objectives of the strategic plan are met.

7.3.2 Objective 2:

Efficient planning, coordination and execution of the corporate, strategic, external relations, communication and intersectoral activities of the Union.

⁴ as defined in Article 7 of the ITU Constitution.

216

Res. 71

7.3.3 Objective 3:

Providing support to, and delivering, efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation and publications, including multilingual ones.

7.3.4 Objective 4:

Effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources of the Union.

7.3.5 Objective 5:

Providing ICT services to support the mission and activities of the Union.

7.3.6 Objective 6:

Providing a platform where stakeholders from across the ICT industry and operators can connect, debate, share strategies, explore the latest technologies, do business and ultimately address the global challenges.

Res. 71

217

Table 7.1 – GS outputs and objectives

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6
Management, coordination and representation of the Union	X					
Organization, provision of inputs, secretariat, protocol and communication services for ITU TELECOM, PP, the Council, WTPF and WCIT		X				
Corporate governance and relations with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and other entities, the United Nations and other international organizations		X				
External affairs and communications services		X				
Emerging trends and ICT evolution		X				
Organization and coordination of ITU's participation in WSIS activities		X				
Corporate strategic planning and evaluation		X				
Coordination of intersectoral activities		X				
Requisite linguistic and logistical services for conferences, meetings and events			X			
Translation and text-processing services for production of documentation and other materials in the six languages of the Union			X			
Composition, editing, production, printing, publishing and sales and marketing services for paper and electronic publications in the six languages of the Union			X			

218

Res. 71

Outputs	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6
Budget and accounting guidelines in place				X		
Staff regulations and HR administrative manual in place				X		
Long-term plan for maintenance of ITU buildings created				X		
Security plan in place				X		
Information services for PP, the Council and CWGs, and world conferences and forums (WCIT and WTPE)					X	
Information services for the corporate governance, strategy and communications activities of the Union					X	
ITU Trinnov World 2013						X
ITU Trinnov World 2015						X
Ongoing community-building activities in between events						X
Any other related events as required						X

Table 7.2 – Objectives, outputs, expected results and key performance indicators of the GS

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 1 Overall management and coordination of the activities of the Union, ensuring that the goals and objectives of the strategic plan are met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management, coordination and representation of the Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall effective management and coordination of intersectoral activities of the Union Establish and implement a comprehensive internal audit plan in accordance with IIA⁴ standards Update spontaneous legal frameworks in place for the functioning and management of the Union Reinforce and promote ethics policies and ensure that they are clearly understood throughout ITU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of the strategic plan, in accordance with the approved budget Internal audit plan established and next audit report issued Timely filing of legal instruments, contracts and other agreements Develop and implement policies, standards, procedures and practices on ethics as well as outreach, training and education

Res. 71

⁴ IIA stands for 'Institute of Internal Auditors'

219

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 2 Efficient planning, coordination and execution of the corporate, strategic, external relations, communication and intersectoral activities of the Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation, provision of inputs, secretariat, protocol and communication services for ITU telecom, 4G, the Council, WTPF and WCIT Corporate governance and relations with Member States, Sector Members, Associates and other entities, the United Nations and other international organizations Extranet affairs and communications services Emerging trends and ICT evolution Organisation and coordination of ITU's participation in WSIS activities Corporate strategic planning and evaluation Coordination of intersectoral activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness among all target audiences of ITU programmes, activities and issues Preparation of the ITU strategic plan and effective monitoring of progress in its implementation Effective coordination of intersectoral activities Effective management of the organization of the Council, PP meetings and the implementation of decisions Greater recognition of ITU's leadership role in ICT Effective communication channels, including existing and new methods of communicating the ITU Vision Membership satisfaction increases year by year (baseline: 2011 value) Yearly increase of the number and quality/impact of intersectoral activities (baseline: Trend from 2008 to 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of requests for ITU participation/voicepoint in various international forums and meetings Achievement to Council and PP deadlines for implementation of actions ITU recognized as the leader in ICT Membership satisfaction Ratio of reports, resolutions, etc. accepted/presented for endorsement Level of satisfaction (survey) of delegates and attendees of main conferences Media coverage of ITU activities Number and quality/impact of intersectoral activities undertaken by sub-output (cybersecurity, climate change, etc.) Increasing total leadership numbers

220

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 3 Providing support to, and delivering, efficient and accessible conferences, meetings, documentation and publications, including multilingual issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisite linguistic and logistical services for conferences, meetings and events • Translation and text-processing services for production of documentation and other materials in the six languages of the Union • Composition, editing, production, printing, publishing and sales and marketing services for paper and electronic publications in the six languages of the Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient and cost-effective management of conferences and meetings • Provision of quality translation and interpretation services in the six languages of the Union • Timely delivery of high-quality documentation and publications in the six languages of the Union • Continued improvement in sales and marketing processes, wide dissemination of ITU publications and increased revenue from sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings on budget with positive participant feedback • Client satisfaction with the quality of translation and interpretation services • Documents delivered within established/agreed deadlines • Sales figures and sales revenue in relation to budget targets

Res. 71

221

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 4 Effective and efficient use of human, financial and capital resources of the Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and accounting guidelines in place • Staff regulations and HR administrative manual in place • Long-term plan for maintenance of ITU buildings created • Security plan in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient use of the financial resources of the Union • Effective and efficient use and management of the human resources of the Union • Proper management of ITU plant and equipment • Effective security protocols in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual audit of the accounts is completed • Annual budget is not over-spent • Annual survey of MCG members rates performance of HR divisions as satisfactory or better • ITU facilities in good repair • No major security incidents in a year

222

Res. 71

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 5 Providing IT services to support the mission and activities of the Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information services for PP, the Council and COMEN, and world conferences and forums (WCT and WFT) Information services for the corporate governance, strategy and communications activities of the Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly reliable computer systems and networks, including reliability, data backup, disaster recovery and archiving IT support for conferences and meetings, including rapid access to documents and support in the 'paperless office' Effective information exchange for participants of ITU study groups, conferences and other collaborative and consultative fora Effective support to ITU office systems, including training, helpline's and other support functions Effective support for core ITU ICT functions, including Sector databases and system as well as SAP functional systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network and data availability meet or exceed industry standards Documents for meetings available 24/7 in paperless mode Number of users, downloads and web hits are increasing Continual reduction of the total cost of ownership (TCO) for ITU office systems Systems operational with a standards established in ITU service level agreements (SLAs) Reduction, to the extent possible, of spam, viruses and malware from the ITU computer system

Res. 71

225

Objectives	Outputs	Expected results	Key performance indicators
Objective 6 Providing a platform where stakeholders across the ICT industry and operators can connect, debate, share strategies, explore the latest technologies, do business and ultimately address the global challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITU Telecom World 2013 ITU Telecom World 2015 Establishing and managing relationships with the broader ICT community to build relevance and momentum towards ITU Telecom events Leveraging ITU Telecom assets to strengthen other ITU events, as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened ITU Telecom brand New products and positioning for industry New strategic partnerships across the ICT industry New business model Improved financial position Expanded customer portfolio extending into different market sectors (such as e-health or education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidate venues Satisfaction and number of exhibitors categorized in terms of their annual turnover Size of exhibition Trade visitors WPs Number and satisfaction of forum participants Accredited media Total peak participants Web traffic to and activity on ITU Telecom sites Financial result

226

Res. 71

PART II – Linking sectoral and GS objectives with the strategic orientations and goals of the Union

Table 8.1 – Objectives and strategic goals of the Union

	Goal ITU-R	Goal ITU-T	Goal ITU-D	Goal GS
ITU-R				
Objective 1	X			
Objective 2	X			
Objective 3	X			
Objective 4	X			
Objective 5	X			
ITU-T				
Objective 1		X		
Objective 2		X		
Objective 3		X		
Objective 4		X		
ITU-D				
Objective 1			X	
Objective 2			X	
Objective 3			X	
Objective 4			X	
Objective 5			X	
Objective 6			X	
GS				
Objective 1				X
Objective 2				X
Objective 3				X
Objective 4				X
Objective 5				X
Objective 6				X

PART III – General description of terms used in Resolution 71

Term	Description
Mission	Mission refers to the main task/key function of the ITU General Secretariat or any ITU Sector as set out in the ITU Constitution and Convention.
Goals	Goals refer to the Union's high-level targets to which the objectives of the Sectors and the ITU General Secretariat contribute, directly or indirectly.
Objectives	Objectives refer to the specific purposes and aims of individual Sectors and of the General Secretariat.
Outputs	Outputs refer to the final products and services delivered by the ITU (e.g. deliverables of a programme).
Expected results	Expected results should reflect the desired outcome of activities (outputs, which are sometimes referred to as "outcomes"). They should be linked, where applicable, to the underlying objectives of the strategic plan.
Key performance indicators (KPIs)	<p>KPIs are the criteria used to measure the achievement of outputs (or outcomes). These indicators may be qualitative or quantitative.</p> <p>With respect to KPIs, an example of a "qualitative" indicator could be a survey of the satisfaction of participants with the organization of WTDC, which is linked to Objective 1 and Output/Outcome 1 of BDT.</p>

RESOLUTION 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU**

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

considering

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

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

recognizing

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

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

- to monitor progress in the implementation of the programmes of the Union;
- to enhance the capacity of the membership to evaluate, using performance indicators, progress in the achievement of programme activities;
- to improve the efficiency of these activities;

228

Res. 72

- to ensure transparency, particularly in the application of cost recovery;
 - to promote complementarity between the activities of ITU and those of other relevant international and regional telecommunication organizations;
- c) that the introduction of operational planning and its effective linkage to strategic and financial planning may make changes in the Financial Regulations necessary in order to elaborate the relationships between the corresponding documents and to harmonize presentation of the information they contain;
- d) that an effective and specific oversight mechanism is required in order to enable the ITU Council adequately to audit progress in linking the strategic, operational and financial functions and to assess the implementation of operational plans;
- e) that, in order to assist Member States in developing proposals to conferences, the secretariat should be invited to prepare guidelines for identifying the criteria to be applied in assessing the financial implications, and to distribute the guidelines in a form of circular letters by the Secretary-General or the Directors of the Bureaux;
- f) that Member States, in taking into account the guidelines prepared by the secretariat, should, to the extent practicable, include relevant information in an annex to their proposals, in order to allow the Secretary-General/Directors of the Bureaux to identify the probable financial implications of such proposals.

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

- 1 to identify particular measures and elements, which should be considered indicative and not exclusive, to be included in the operational plan, that will assist the Union in implementing the strategic and financial plans and enable the Council to review their implementation;
- 2 to review the Financial Regulations of the Union, taking into account the views of Member States and the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and to make appropriate proposals for consideration by the Council in the light of recognizing c) and d) above;

Res. 72

229

- 3 to each prepare their consolidated plans reflecting the linkages between strategic, financial and operational planning, for annual review by the Council;
- 4 to assist Member States in preparing estimates of the costs of their proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union;
- 5 to provide to conferences and assemblies the necessary information from the full range of new financial and planning mechanisms available in order to allow a reasonable estimate of the financial implications of their decisions to be made, including, to the extent practicable, cost "estimates" for any proposals to all conferences and assemblies of the Union, taking into account the provisions of Article 34 of the ITU Convention,

instructs the Council

- 1 to evaluate progress in linking the strategic, financial and operational functions and in implementing operational planning, and to take steps as appropriate to achieve the objectives of this resolution;
- 2 to take the necessary action to ensure that the future strategic, financial and operational plans will be prepared in line with this resolution;
- 3 to prepare a report, with any appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

urges Member States

to liaise with the secretariat at an early stage in developing proposals with financial implications so that the work plan and associated resource requirements can be identified, and to the greatest extent practicable, included in such proposals.

230

Res. 77

RESOLUTION 77 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Future conferences, assemblies and
forums of the Union (2011-2014)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

recognizing

- a) Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

having considered

- a) Document PP-10/55 submitted by the Secretary-General, on planned conferences and assemblies;
- b) the proposals submitted by several Member States,

bearing in mind

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

noting

that the dates for the next Radiocommunication Assembly (RA) have been set for 16-20 January 2012, and those for the next World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) for 23 January - 17 February 2012,

resolves

1 that the schedule of future conferences, assemblies and forums for the years 2011-2014 shall be as follows:

1.1 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA):
November 2012;

1.2 World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT):
November 2012;

Res. 77

231

1.3 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC):
March-April 2014;

1.4 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14): to be held in Korea (Republic of);

2 that the agendas of world and regional conferences shall be established in accordance with the relevant provisions of the ITU Convention and the agendas of assemblies shall be established, as appropriate, taking into account the resolutions and recommendations of the relevant conferences and assemblies;

3 i) that the dates and duration given in *noting* above for WRC-12, for which the agenda has been established and approved, must not be modified;

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

RESOLUTION 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Cost recovery for some ITU products and services

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

considering

- a) that the examination of options for strengthening the financial base of the Union has been endorsed by previous plenipotentiary conferences, including reducing costs, more effective allocation of resources, ranking of activities according to the objectives of the strategic plan, wider participation of entities other than Member States and, where appropriate, charging fees for ITU services, particularly where these services are sought on a discretionary basis or to a greater extent than the level of facilities generally provided;
- b) that ITU Council Resolution 1210 instructed the Secretary-General to establish a cost-accounting process that results in the cost of individual ITU projects and activities being identifiable and auditable, such a process being essential for the development of an accurate activities-based budget and for implementing cost recovery;
- c) that solidarity among Member States and Sector Members in sharing equitably in the defrayal of financial obligations should continue to be an important principle for the financial base of the Union;
- d) that the Union has developed a contributory system in which some Member States have voluntarily assumed a large share of financial support for the Union's core activities, from which all Member States benefit, although the importance of those activities may be weighted differently by different Member States,

Res. 91

233

noting

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

b) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) decided to implement operational planning in the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to link financial planning and the strategic plan, by adopting Resolution 72 (Minneapolis, 1998), which was subsequently amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) and by this conference;

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

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

recognizing

a) that the application of cost-recovery mechanisms are specific to the relevant business processes of the various products and services subject to cost recovery;

b) that the methodology applied to the implementation of cost recovery for satellite network filings is set by Council Decision 482 (modified 2008) (Document C08/103);

c) that cost-recovery charges for products and services are segregated to the specific product or service, covering direct and indirect costs of providing the product or service to which they relate, and should not be considered as generating profit from members;

234

Res. 91

d) that limits on indirect cost allocations should be applied since, despite best efforts to define a fair cost-allocation methodology as referred to in noting c) above, it is not possible to guarantee that such a methodology will always result in a reasonable level of allocation of indirect costs for a given product or service;

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

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

resolves

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

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

i) for new ITU products and services;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Res. 91

235

- 4 that cost recovery should be implemented by the Council in a way which:
- i) ensures that direct and indirect costs of providing products and services are recovered as referred to in *noting c)* above;
 - ii) allows for open and transparent accounting for costs and receipts;
 - iii) provides a means of adjusting the charge for the product or service based on direct and indirect costs in accordance with *noting c)* above;
 - iv) provides for a methodology that lists all the specific indirect costs which can contribute to the overall cost of the product or service;
 - v) provides for an upper limit on the level of indirect costs to be allocated to a product or service, in terms of a globally defined maximum percentage of the fixed costs not to be exceeded;
 - vi) takes account of the special needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to ensure that cost recovery is not an impediment to the development of telecommunication services or networks in those countries;
 - vii) allows all Member States an adequate level of the product or service free of charge, where appropriate;
 - viii) ensures that charges are not applied to products or services requested prior to the date of the decision by the Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference to apply cost recovery;
 - ix) allows for relevant products and services to be delivered in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, taking into account best practices from other relevant international organizations where appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

236

Res. 91

- 2 to define the products and services for cost recovery and propose additional products and services to which the cost-recovery approach may be applied;
- 3 to determine the cost structure of each product and service for cost recovery;
- 4 to establish procedures and mechanisms for implementing prepayment for products and services subject to cost recovery, including invoicing, to be considered and approved by the Council;
- 5 to prepare a report for consideration at each annual session of the Council, including further actions which may be required for the implementation of cost recovery in order to allow for an increase of revenue in line with Resolution 158 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

instructs the Council

- 1 to continue considering the report and the proposals of the Secretary-General and adopt new criteria or modifications to the previous criteria for the application of cost recovery in a manner consistent with resolves 1, 2, 3 and 4 above;
- 2 to continue considering, on a case by case basis, products and services which meet the criteria referred to above, and decide which products and services should be subject to cost recovery;
- 3 to continue developing appropriate charges based on full attribution of the costs of providing the service;
- 4 to continue implementing appropriate arrangements to meet the needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- 5 to continue promoting efficiency in the delivery of and payment for products and services which are subject to cost-recovery charges;
- 6 to ensure that any shortfall in income is properly managed, by reviewing annually the actual performance of activities subject to cost recovery, so that timely corrective measures can be taken, as appropriate;

Res. 91

237

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.

238

Res. 94

RESOLUTION 94 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Auditing of the accounts of the Union**

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

considering

- a) that the External Auditor, member of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors, and appointed by the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland, audited the Union's accounts for the years 2006-2009 most carefully, competently and accurately;
- b) that the United Nations Panel of External Auditors is in favour of the best practice whereby the external auditor of an international organization should be appointed in an open, fair and transparent manner;
- c) that the ITU Council, at its 2008 session and based on a letter from the Swiss Federal Audit Office, asked the secretariat to consider the rotation of the external auditor before the 2010 plenipotentiary conference,

recognizing

that only the Plenipotentiary Conference can make the decision regarding the appointment of the external auditor,

resolves to express

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

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to bring this resolution to the notice of the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland;
- 2 to initiate, when considered appropriate by the Council, tendering arrangements for the selection of the external auditor consistent with the best practice described under *considering b)* above, and to report back to the Council on the process.

RESOLUTION 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Status of Palestine in ITU**

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

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) Resolution 52/250 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations;
- c) Resolutions 32 (Kyoto, 1994) and 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- d) Resolution 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- e) that Nos 6 and 7 of Article 1 of the ITU Constitution provide "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants*" and "*to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*".

considering

- a) that the basic instruments of the Union have as a purpose to strengthen peace and security in the world by means of international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;
- b) that, to achieve the above purpose, ITU needs to have a universal character,

considering further

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

240

Res. 99

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

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

d) that Palestine is a member of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership;

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

bearing in mind

the basic principles in the preamble to the Constitution,

resolves

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

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

2 Palestine shall participate in all ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings and in treaty-making conferences with the following additional rights:

- the right to raise points of order;
- the right to co-sponsor proposals;
- the right to participate in debates;

Res. 99

241

- Palestine shall have the right to be included on the list of speakers under agenda items other than Palestinian and Middle East issues at any plenary or committee meeting of the above conferences, assemblies and meetings;
- the right of reply;
- Palestine shall have the right to attend the heads of delegation meeting;
- Palestine shall have the right to request the verbatim insertion of any declaration made during the course of the debate;

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

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

RESOLUTION 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Internet Protocol-based networks**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), especially §§ 27 c) and 50 d) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, relating to international Internet connectivity;
- c) No. 196 of the ITU Convention, which stipulates that telecommunication standardization study groups shall pay due attention to the study of Questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries at both the regional and international levels;
- d) Resolution 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection;
- e) Resolution 69 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources;
- f) Recommendation ITU-T D.50, on general tariff principles – principles applicable to international Internet connection;
- g) Resolution 64 (Johannesburg 2008) of WTSA, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6,

Res. 101

243

aware

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

considering

- a) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, and future IP developments, continue to be an issue of crucial importance, as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;
- b) that the increased use of the Internet introduces new additional applications in telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) services based on its highly advanced technology, e.g. the utilization of e-mail and text messaging, voice over IP, video, and real-time TV (IPTV) over the Internet, which has become commonplace, even though there are challenges regarding quality of service, uncertainty of origin, and the high cost of international connectivity;
- c) that current and future IP-based networks and future IP developments will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information,

considering further

- a) that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) has made significant progress and carried out several studies on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries under its 2002 Istanbul Action Plan, through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet training centre initiative, and through the outcomes of WTDC-06, which endorsed the continuation of these studies, and called on ITU-D to give assistance to developing countries, including least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, to set up high-speed backbone networks for the Internet, as well as national, subregional and regional access points for the Internet;

244

Res. 101

b) that studies are ongoing in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service interoperability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signalling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, issues associated with the evolution to next-generation networks (NGN), including the migration from existing networks to NGNs, and implementation of the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T D.50;

c) that the general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), as referred to in Supplement 3 to the ITU-T Series A recommendations, continues to exist,

recognizing

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

- i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;
- ii) Internet naming and addressing;
- iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the developing countries;

b) that significant work on IP-related issues and the future Internet¹ is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

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

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

¹ e.g. ITU-T Kaleidoscope event on *Beyond the Internet? – Innovations for future networks and services*, held in Pune, India in December 2010

Res. 101

245

requests the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

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

requests the three Sectors

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

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations² involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication/ICT development that arise from the growth of IP-based services, in conformity with the ITU purposes and the outcomes of the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS, taking into account the quality and security of services;

3 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its basic texts and the activities in the WSIS outcome documents where ITU has a role;

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

246

Res. 101

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

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

instructs the Secretary-General

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

2 based on this report, to continue collaborative activities related to IP-based networks, especially those related to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

Res. 101

247

3 to propose to the 2011 session of the Council that a special forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference or workshop be convened in the first quarter of 2013 to discuss all the issues raised in this resolution and also in Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, preferably collocated with other relevant major ITU events,

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and take into account comments, if any, made by the advisory groups of the three Sectors through their respective Bureau Directors on implementation of this resolution and, when appropriate, undertake further steps, and to study the Secretary-General's proposal calling for a forum under Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) or workshop to address all issues related to this resolution and to Resolutions 102 and 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to participate in, and follow the progress of, the current work of the Sectors of the Union;

2 to increase awareness at national, regional and international level among all interested non-governmental parties and to encourage their participation in relevant ITU activities, and in any other relevant activities emanating from the Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005) phases of WSIS.

248

Res. 102

RESOLUTION 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

recognizing

- a) all relevant resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) all relevant outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
{WSIS},

considering

- a) that the purposes of the Union are, *inter alia*, to promote, at the international level, the adoption of a broad approach to the issues of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the global information economy and society, to promote the extension of the benefits of new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants and to harmonize the efforts of Member States and Sector Members in the attainment of those ends;
- b) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet, taking into account the requirements, features and interoperability of next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;
- c) that the development of the Internet is essentially market-led and driven by private and government initiatives;
- d) that the private sector continues to play a very important role in the expansion and development of the Internet, for example through investments in infrastructures and services;

Res. 102

249

e) that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders;

f) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and that the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;

g) that the management of the Internet is a subject of valid international interest and must flow from full international and multistakeholder cooperation on the basis of the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS;

h) that, as stated in the WSIS outcomes, all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future Internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized,

recognizing further

a) that ITU is dealing with technical and policy issues related to IP-based networks, including the existing Internet and evolution to NGN as well as studies into the future Internet;

b) that ITU performs worldwide coordination of a number of radiocommunication-related and telecommunication-related resource allocation systems and acts as a forum for policy discussion in this area;

c) that significant effort has been put in by ITU on ENUM, ".int", internationalized domain name (IDN), and country code top-level domain (ccTLD) issues through workshops and standardization activities;

d) that ITU has published a comprehensive and useful Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and related topics and issues;

e) §§ 71 and 78a) of the Tunis Agenda with regard to the establishment of enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and the establishment of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), as two distinct processes;

250

Res. 102

f) the relevant WSIS outcomes in §§ 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda concerning Internet governance;

g) that ITU should be encouraged to facilitate cooperation with all stakeholders as referred to in § 35 of the Tunis Agenda;

h) that Member States represent the interests of the population of the country or territory for which a ccTLD has been delegated;

i) that countries should not be involved in decisions regarding another country's ccTLD,

emphasizing

a) that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations in accordance with §§ 35 a)-e) of the Tunis Agenda;

b) that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

c) that WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

d) that ITU, for its part, has started the process towards enhanced cooperation as one of the relevant organizations referred to in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and that the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues should continue its work on Internet-related public policy issues;

e) that ITU can play a positive role by offering all interested parties a platform for encouraging discussions and for the dissemination of information on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU,

Res. 102

251

noting

- a) the decision to convene the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum and the results of this forum, in particular Opinion 1 in regard to public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and taking into consideration Resolutions 47, 48, 49, 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 64, 69 and 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA);
- b) that the Dedicated Group, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on WSIS (Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008)), has furthered the objectives of that resolution regarding public policy issues pertaining to the Internet;
- c) Resolution 1305, adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, which instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the Dedicated Group to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes;
- d) that the Dedicated Group would be more efficient in its role if it became autonomous and directly responsible to the Council;
- e) that the Dedicated Group shall include in its work all relevant decisions of this conference and all other resolutions relevant to the work of the group as stated in Council Resolution 1305 and the annex thereto,

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community.

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

252

Res. 102

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to continue to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, taking into account future developments of the Internet, the purposes of the Union and the interests of its membership as expressed in its instruments, resolutions and decisions;
- 2 to take the necessary steps for ITU to continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as expressed in §35 d) of the Tunis Agenda, interacting as necessary with other intergovernmental organizations in these domains;
- 3 in line with § 78 a) of the Tunis Agenda, to continue to contribute as appropriate to the work of IGF, should the mandate of the IGF be extended by the 2010 session of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 4 to continue to take the necessary steps for ITU to play an active and constructive role in the process towards enhanced cooperation as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda;
- 5 to continue to take the necessary steps in ITU's own internal process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet as expressed in § 71 of the Tunis Agenda, involving all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities;
- 6 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects and to submit proposals as appropriate;
- 7 to continue to disseminate, as appropriate, the reports of the Dedicated Group to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders actively involved in such matters for their consideration in their policy-making processes,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to contribute to the Dedicated Group concerning the activities undertaken by their Bureaux which are relevant to the work of the group;

Res. 102

253

2 to provide assistance, within the Union's expertise, and within available resources, as appropriate, in cooperation with relevant organizations, to Member States, if so requested, in order to achieve their stated policy objectives with respect to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources, and with respect to Internet-related public policy issues, as stated in the annex to Council Resolution 1305, which identifies the role of the Dedicated Group, within their mandate;

3 to liaise and to cooperate with the regional telecommunication organizations pursuant to this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to ensure that the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) performs its role in technical issues, and to continue to contribute ITU-T expertise and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities on issues related to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU, such as IP version 6 (IPv6), ENUM and IDNs, as well as any other related technological developments and issues, including facilitating appropriate studies on these issues by relevant ITU-T study groups and other groups;

2 in accordance with ITU rules and procedures, and calling upon contributions from the ITU membership, to continue to play a facilitating role in coordination and assistance in the development of public policy issues pertaining to Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU and their possible evolution;

3 to work with Member States and Sector Members, recognizing the activities of other appropriate entities, on issues concerning Member States' ccTLDs and related experiences;

4 to report annually to the Council, and also to WTSA, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

254

Res. 102

Instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to organize international and regional forums and carry out necessary activities, in conjunction with appropriate entities, for the period 2010-2014, to discuss policy, operational and technical issues on the Internet in general, and on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU in particular, including with regard to multilingualism, for the benefit of Member States, especially for developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and countries with economies in transition, taking into consideration the content of the relevant resolutions of this conference, including this resolution, in addition to the content of the relevant resolutions of the 2010 world telecommunication development conference (WTDC);

2 to continue promoting, through the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector programmes and study groups, the exchange of information, fostering debate and the development of best practices on Internet issues, and to continue to play a key role in outreach by contributing to capacity building, providing technical assistance and encouraging the involvement of developing countries, including LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries with economies in transition, in international Internet forums and issues;

3 to continue reporting annually to the Council and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group, and also to WTDC, on the activities undertaken and achievements on these subjects, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

invites the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, as an integral part of the Council Working Group on the World Summit on the Information Society,

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

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

Res. 102

255

Instructs the Council

- 1 to revise its appropriate resolutions to make the Dedicated Group into a Council working group (CWG), limited to Member States, with open consultation to all stakeholders;
- 2 taking into account annual reports presented by the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux, to take appropriate measures in order to contribute actively to international discussions and initiatives related to issues on international management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU;
- 3 to consider the reports of Dedicated Group and take actions as appropriate;
- 4 to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference on the activities undertaken and achievements on the objectives of this resolution, including proposals for further consideration as appropriate,

Invites Member States

- 1 to participate in the discussions on international management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, and in the process towards enhanced cooperation on Internet governance and international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, so that worldwide representation in the debates can be ensured;
- 2 to continue to participate actively in the discussions and development of public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, cooperating with the relevant organizations, and to contribute to the Dedicated Group and ITU study groups on related matters,

Invites Member States and Sector Members

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

RESOLUTION 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**The evolving role of the World Telecommunication
Standardization Assembly**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

considering

a) Article 13 of the ITU Convention, which specifies the roles and responsibilities of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), as well as Articles 14 and 14A, concerning the telecommunication standardization study groups and Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG);

b) the decisions of previous plenipotentiary conferences concerning the functioning and management of ITU standardization activities;

c) Resolutions 1, 7, 22, 33 and 45 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, pursuant to which:

- the membership is able to revise existing questions and create new questions between 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 the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), for purposes including the coordination of ITU-T's work and flexible response to high-priority issues that span several study groups;

Res. 122

257

- TSAG is instructed to take an active role in ensuring coordination between study groups, as appropriate, on high-priority standardization issues that are being studied in more than one study group, and to take into account, and implement as necessary, advice given to it by other groups on effective coordination on high-priority standardization topics;
- d) the work of Member States and ITU-T Sector Members in the Sector study groups and TSAG in implementing these decisions and in adopting working procedures that have improved the timeliness and efficiency of standards activities while maintaining their quality;
- e) Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on bridging the standardization development gap between developed and developing countries;
- f) § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the World Summit on the Information Society, which recognizes that ITU's core competences in the fields of information and communication technologies – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society,

considering further

the analysis of ITU's standardization activities by the Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) and the emphasis placed by WGR on the need for continued improvement in the effectiveness of the standardization process and the need to achieve an effective partnership between Member States and Sector Members,

recognizing

- a) the positive results of the alternative approval process in ITU-T's working methods, in particular the reduction of the time taken for the approval of relevant questions and recommendations, in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Sector;

258

Res. 122

b) that the position of WTSA as a broad and inclusive forum where Member States and ITU-T Sector Members are able to discuss the future of ITU-T, review the progress of the ITU-T standardization work programme, consider the Sector's overall structure and functioning and set goals for ITU-T;

c) that WTSA serves all the Member States and ITU-T Sector Members, as a decision-making forum to resolve issues within its competence that may be brought before it;

d) that a Global Standards Symposium (GSS) was held the day before WTSA-08,

aware

a) of the continual challenges posed to the membership by the current financial state of the Union, of the number of ITU-T meetings and related events and of the important role of WTSA as the oversight body for ITU-T;

b) of the need for Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to work closely in ITU-T, in a proactive, cooperative and forward-looking way, taking into account their respective responsibilities and objectives, in order to promote the continued evolution of ITU-T;

c) that ITU-T aims to continue to provide a unique, worldwide venue for government and industry to work together to foster the development and use of interoperable and non-discriminatory standards based on openness, and which are both demand-driven and sensitive to the needs of users;

d) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment demands that, in order to maintain its role, ITU-T must have the flexibility to make timely decisions between WTSA's 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;

Res. 122

259

2 that WTSA shall continue, in accordance with its responsibilities, and subject to available financial resources, to promote the continued evolution of the standardization sector by means such as, but not limited to, the strengthening of the role of TSAG;

3 that WTSA shall continue to adequately address strategic issues in standardization and, through the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, provide its proposals and comments to the ITU Council;

4 that WTSA, in its conclusions, should continue to take into account the Union's strategic plan and, consistent with No. 188 of the ITU Convention, take into consideration the financial status of the Sector;

5 that WTSA encourage continuing close cooperation and coordination with international, regional and national organizations that formulate standards relevant to the work of ITU-T,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 in preparing the Director's report to WTSA, to include a report on the financial status of the Sector in order to assist WTSA in its functions;

2 to continue, in consultation with relevant bodies, and the ITU membership, and in collaboration with the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, as appropriate, to organize GSS;

invites the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly

to continue to take into consideration the conclusions of GSS,

encourages

1 Member States and ITU-T Sector Members to support the evolving role of WTSA;

2 Member States, ITU-T Sector Members, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of TSAG and the study groups to concentrate, *inter alia*, on the identification and analysis of strategic issues in standardization in their preparations for WTSA so as to facilitate the work of the assembly.

260

Res. 123

RESOLUTION 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

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

recalling

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

considering

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

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

c) that, under the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, ITU-T is to work to *"provide support and assistance to developing countries in bridging the standardization gap in relation with standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and relevant training materials for capacity building, taking into account the characteristics of the telecommunication environment of the developing countries"*,

considering further

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

Res. 123

261

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

recalling

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

noting

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

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

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

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

recognizing

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

262

Res. 123

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

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

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

e) that in implementation of the provisions of the Annex to Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and of Resolutions 17, 53 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), ITU actions have been carried out through ITU-T to assist in reducing the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

taking into account

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

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

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

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

Res. 123

263

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

- 1 to work closely with each other on the follow-up and implementation of this resolution, as well as Resolution ITU-R 7 (Geneva, 2007) of the Radiocommunication Assembly, Resolutions 17 , 44 and 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and to step up actions intended and to reduce the standardization gap between developing and developed countries;
- 2 to maintain a close coordination mechanism among the three Sectors at the regional level for bridging the digital divide, through activities of the ITU regional offices to that end;
- 3 to identify ways and means to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the three Sectors of ITU and the dissemination of information on standardization;
- 4 to further collaborate with the relevant regional organizations and support their work in this area,
- 5 to strengthen the reporting mechanisms on the implementation of the action plan associated with Resolution 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) through, for example, the annual operational plans,

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

264

Res. 125

RESOLUTION 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Assistance and support to Palestine
for rebuilding its telecommunication networks**

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

recalling

- a) Resolutions 125 (Marrakesh, 2002), 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) and 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolutions 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), 18 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) and 18 (Valletta, 1998) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- c) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- d) Nos 6 and 7 of the ITU Constitution indicating among the purposes of the Union "*to promote the extension of the benefits of the new telecommunication technologies to all the world's inhabitants*" and "*to promote the use of telecommunication services with the objective of facilitating peaceful relations*";
- e) the terms of Resolution 43/177 (1988) of the United Nations General Assembly, under which it was decided to use the designation "Palestine" in the United Nations system.

considering

- a) that the ITU Constitution and Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among the peoples concerned;
- b) that ITU's policy of assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunication sector has been efficient but has not yet fulfilled its goals, due to the prevailing situation;
- c) that, for Palestine to take an effective part in the new information society, it has to build its information society,

Res. 125

265

considering further

a) that the establishment of a reliable and modern telecommunication network is an essential part of economic and social development and is of the utmost importance to the future of the Palestinian people;

b) that the international community has an important role in assisting Palestine to develop a modern and reliable telecommunication network;

c) that Palestine at present does not have international telecommunication networks on account of difficulties for their establishment,

mindful

of the fundamental principles contained in the Preamble of the Constitution,

noting

the Telecommunication Development Bureau's (BDT) long-term technical assistance to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications in implementation of Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the urgent need for assistance to be provided in the various fields of communication and information,

resolves

that the plan of action initiated after the Plenipotentiary Conference (Kyoto, 1994) within the framework of the activities of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with the specialized assistance of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, shall be continued and enhanced in order to provide assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding and developing its telecommunication infrastructure, re-establishing institutions in this sector, developing telecommunication legislation and a regulatory framework including a numbering plan, radio-frequency spectrum management, tariff and human resource development and all other forms of assistance,

266

Res. 125

calls upon Member States

to make every effort with a view to:

- i) preserving the Palestinian telecommunication infrastructure;
- ii) facilitating the establishment of Palestine's own international gateway networks, including satellite earth stations, submarine cables, optical fibres and microwave systems;
- iii) providing all forms of assistance and support to Palestine, bilaterally or through executive measures taken by ITU, in rebuilding, restoring and developing the Palestinian telecommunication network;
- iv) assisting Palestine in recovering its entitlements accruing from incoming and outgoing international traffic;
- v) providing assistance to Palestine in support of the implementation of BDT projects, including human resources capacity building,

invites the Council

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to Palestine for the development of its telecommunications, taking into consideration the need to overcome the increasing and escalating difficulties encountered in the provision of this assistance during the previous cycle since 2002;
- 2 to take appropriate measures within the mandate of BDT aimed at facilitating the establishment of international access networks, including terrestrial and satellite stations, submarine cables, optical fibre and microwave systems;
- 3 to provide a periodic report on various experiences in liberalization and privatization of telecommunications and to assess their impact on the development of the sector in the region of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank;
- 4 to implement e-health, e-education, e-government, spectrum planning and management pursuant to the previous agreements in ITU, and human resources development projects and all other forms of assistance;

Res. 125

267

5 to submit an annual report to the ITU Council on progress made in implementing this resolution and similar resolutions and the mechanisms employed to deal with the increasing difficulties arising,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to ensure that this resolution and all other resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference on Palestine, in particular in relation to the international access code and the processing of frequency assignment notifications, are implemented, and to submit periodic reports to the Council on progress on these questions;

2 to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Palestine is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress achieved on these issues.

268

Res. 126

RESOLUTION 126 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Assistance and support to the Republic of Serbia for rebuilding
its destroyed public broadcasting system**

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

noting

- a) Resolution 126 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 33 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;
- c) that the key role played by ITU in the rebuilding of the country's telecommunication sector has been widely recognized,

noting with appreciation

the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau towards the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

recognizing

- a) that reliable public broadcasting and telecommunication systems are indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that the newly established public broadcasting facility in the Republic of Serbia, the public entity "Broadcast Multiplex and Network Operator" (ETV), formerly a part of Radio Television of Serbia, has been severely damaged;

Res. 126

269

c) that the damage to public broadcasting (ETV) in Serbia should concern the whole international community, in particular ITU;

d) that, as public broadcaster, ETV is a public entity, which should start broadcasting digital television programmes on 4 April 2012;

e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Serbia will not be able to bring its public broadcasting system and the digital switchover process up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

resolves

1 to continue special action, within the framework and available budgetary resources of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector, with specialized assistance from the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;

2 to provide appropriate assistance;

3 to support Serbia in rebuilding its public broadcasting systems,

calls upon Member States

1 to offer all possible assistance;

2 to support the Government of Serbia, either bilaterally or through, or, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue this action,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to use the necessary funds, within available resources, in order to continue appropriate action,

270

Res. 126

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the ITU Sectors in accordance with the above;
- 2 to ensure that ITU action in favour of Serbia is as effective as possible;
- 3 to report on the matter to the ITU Council.

Res. 130

271

RESOLUTION 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence
and security in the use of information and
communication technologies**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;
- c) that ITU Council Resolution 1305, adopted at its 2009 session, identified the security, safety, continuity, sustainability and robustness of the Internet as public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU,

considering

- a) the crucial importance of information and communication infrastructures and their applications to practically all forms of social and economic activity;

272

Res. 130

b) that, with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs), new threats from various sources have emerged that have had an impact on confidence and security in the use of ICTs by all Member States, Sector Members and other stakeholders, including all users of ICTs, and on the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all Member States, and that threats to and vulnerabilities of networks continue to give rise to ever-growing security challenges across national borders for all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, while noting in this context the strengthening of ITU's role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the need to further enhance international cooperation and develop appropriate existing national, regional and international mechanisms (for example, agreements, best practices, memorandums of understanding, etc);

c) that the ITU Secretary-General has been invited to support the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber-Threats (IMPACT), the Forum for Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) and other global or regional cybersecurity projects, as appropriate, and all countries, particularly developing countries, have been invited to take part in their activities;

d) the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA);

e) that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of national CIRTs), and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

Res. 130

273

f) the need for continual evolution in new technologies to support the early detection of, and coordinated and timely response to, events or incidents compromising computer security, or computer network security incidents that could compromise the availability, integrity and confidentiality of critical infrastructures in ITU Member States, and for strategies that will minimize the impact of such incidents and mitigate the growing risks and threats to which such platforms are exposed,

recognizing

a) that the development of ICTs has been and continues to be instrumental for the growth and development of the global economy, underpinned by security and trust;

b) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) affirmed the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and the great importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level, and established Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), with ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as moderator/facilitator for the action line, and that this task has been carried out by the Union in recent years, for example under GCA;

c) that WTDC-10 has adopted the Hyderabad Action Plan and its Programme 2, on cybersecurity and ICT applications and IP-based network related issues, which identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) and defines activities to be undertaken by BDT; and has also adopted Resolution 45 (Hyderabad, 2010), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, calling on the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the next plenipotentiary conference for consideration and required action, as appropriate; and Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CERTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them; and that moreover, a national IP-based public network security centre for developing countries is under study by Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);

274

Res. 130

d) that, to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where these are needed and are currently absent, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) adopted Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), on encouraging the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries; and WTDC-10 adopted Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), on the creation of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them;

e) § 15 of the Tunis Commitment, which states that: *"Recognizing the principles of universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations, the need to take into account the level of social and economic development of each country, and respecting the development-oriented aspects of the information society, we underscore that ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law, at national, regional and international levels. ICTs can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We further recognize the need to effectively confront challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security. It is necessary to prevent the abuse of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights"*, and that the challenges created by this misuse of ICT resources have only continued to increase since WSIS;

f) that Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at the national, regional and international levels, may require assistance from ITU in establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, on request from these Member States, while noting that there are a number of regional and international initiatives which may support these countries in elaborating such legal measures;

Res. 130

275

g) Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

h) the relevant outcomes of WTSA-08, notably:

i) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;

ii) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

i) that Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) provides for the establishment of CIRTs,

aware

a) that ITU and other international organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and to protect personal data and privacy;

b) that ITU-T Study Group 17, Study Groups 1 and 2 of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and other relevant ITU study groups continue to work on technical means for the security of information and communication networks, in accordance with Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010);

c) that ITU has a fundamental role to play in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

d) that Opinion 4 (Lisbon, 2009), on collaborative strategies for creating confidence and security in the use of ICTs, invites ITU to pursue, principally on the basis of membership contributions and direction, further initiatives and activities, in close partnership with other concerned national, regional and international entities and organizations, consistent with Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015, and all other relevant ITU resolutions;

276

Res. 130

e) that ITU-D Study Group 1 continues to carry out the studies called for in ITU-D Question 22-1/1 (Securing information and communications networks: best practices for developing a culture of cybersecurity), which has been reflected in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211,

noting

a) that, as an intergovernmental organization with private-sector participation, ITU is well-positioned to play an important role, together with other relevant international bodies and organizations, in addressing threats and vulnerabilities, which affect efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

b) §§ 35 and 36 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and § 39 of the Tunis Agenda, on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

c) that although there are no universally agreed upon definitions of spam and other terms in this sphere, spam was characterized by ITU-T Study Group 2, at its June 2006 session, as a term commonly used to describe unsolicited electronic bulk communications over e-mail or mobile messaging (SMS, MMS), usually with the objective of marketing commercial products or services;

d) the Union's initiative concerning IMPACT and FIRST;

e) that BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan was adopted with the understanding of the delegations to WTDC-10 that BDT does not draft laws,

bearing in mind

the work of the ITU established by Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008); Resolutions 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and 69 (Hyderabad, 2010); BDT Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan; the relevant ITU-T Questions on technical aspects regarding the security of information and communication networks; and ITU-D Question 22-1/1,

resolves

1 to continue to give this work high priority within ITU, in accordance with its competences and expertise;

Res. 130

277

2 to give high priority to the work in ITU described under *bearing in mind* above, in accordance with its competences and areas of expertise, while being mindful of the need to avoid duplicating work among the Bureaux or the General Secretariat or work which more appropriately falls within the mandates of other intergovernmental and relevant international bodies;

3 that ITU shall focus resources and programmes on those areas of cybersecurity within its core mandate and expertise, notably the technical and development spheres, and not including areas related to Member States' application of legal or policy principles related to national defence, national security, content and cybercrime, which are within their sovereign rights, although this does not however exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing all the assistance that was agreed upon at WTDC-10, including Programme 2 activities such as "*assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats*" and in activities under Question 22-1/1,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to continue to review:
 - i) the work done so far in the three Sectors, under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative and in other relevant organizations, and initiatives to address existing and future threats in order to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, such as the issue of countering spam, which is growing and on the rise;
 - ii) the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, with ITU continuing to play a lead facilitating role as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5, with the help of the advisory groups, consistent with the ITU Constitution and the ITU Convention;

278

Res. 130

2 consistent with Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) to work towards the preparation of a document relating to a possible memorandum of understanding (MoU), including the legal analysis of the MoU and its scope of application, among interested Member States, to strengthen cybersecurity and combat cyberthreats, in order to protect developing countries and any country interested in acceding to this possible MoU, with the outcome of the meeting to be submitted to the Council session in 2011 for its consideration and any action, as appropriate;

3 to facilitate access to tools and resources, within the available budget, required for enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs for all Member States, consistent with WSIS provisions on universal and non-discriminatory access to ICTs for all nations;

4 to continue to maintain the cybersecurity gateway as a way to share information on national, regional and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

5 to report annually to the Council on these activities and to make proposals as appropriate;

6 to further enhance coordination between the study groups and programmes concerned,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

1 to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to:

- i) address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, by developing reports or recommendations, as appropriate, with the goal of implementing the resolutions of WTSA-08, particularly Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) and 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), allowing work to begin before a Question is approved;
- ii) seek ways to enhance the exchange of technical information in these fields, promote the adoption of protocols and standards that enhance security, and promote international cooperation among appropriate entities;

Res. 130

279

- iii) facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-08, in particular:
 - a) Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on cybersecurity;
 - b) Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on countering and combating spam;

2 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions and joint coordination activity groups, and, by invitation, through written contributions from relevant organizations,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-10 and pursuant to Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolution 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) and Programme 2 in the Hyderabad Action Plan, the project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with the relevant partners;

2 upon request, to support ITU Member States in their efforts to build capacity, by facilitating Member States' access to resources developed by other relevant international organizations that are working on national legislation to combat cybercrime; supporting ITU Member States' national and regional efforts to build capacity to protect against cyberthreats/cybercrime, in collaboration with one another; consistent with the national legislation of Member States referred to above, assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats at national, regional and international levels; establishing technical and procedural measures, aimed at securing national ICT infrastructures, taking into the account the work of the relevant ITU-T study groups and, as appropriate, other relevant organizations; establishing organizational structures, such as CIRTs, to identify, manage and respond to cyberthreats, and cooperation mechanisms at the regional and international level;

3 to provide the necessary financial and administrative support for this project within existing resources, and to seek additional resources (in cash and in kind) for the implementation of this project through partnership agreements;

280

Res. 130

4 to ensure coordination of the work of this project within the context of ITU's overall activities in its role as moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, and to eliminate any duplication regarding this important subject with the General Secretariat and ITU-T;

5 to coordinate the work of this project with that of the ITU-D study groups on this topic, and with the relevant programme activities and the General Secretariat;

6 to continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

7 to report annually to the Council on these activities and make proposals as appropriate,

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

each within the scope of his responsibilities:

1 to implement relevant resolutions of both WTSA-08 and WTDC-10, including Programme 2 on providing support and assistance to developing countries in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to identify and promote the availability of information on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, specifically related to the ICT infrastructure, for Member States, Sector Members and relevant organizations;

3 without duplicating the work under ITU-D Question 22-1/1, to identify best practices in establishing CIRTs, to prepare a reference guide for the Member States and, where appropriate, to contribute to Question 22-1/1;

4 to cooperate with relevant organizations and other relevant international and national experts, as appropriate, in order to identify best practices in the establishment of CIRTs;

5 to take action with a view to new Questions being examined by the study groups within the Sectors on the establishment of confidence and security in the use of ICT;

6 to support strategy, organization, awareness-raising, cooperation, evaluation and skills development;

Res. 130

281

7 to provide the necessary technical and financial support, within the constraints of existing budgetary resources, in accordance with Resolution 58 (Johannesburg, 2008);

8 to mobilize appropriate extrabudgetary resources, outside the regular budget of the Union, for the implementation of this resolution, to help developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

pursuant to his initiative on this matter:

1 to propose to the Council, taking into account the activities of the three Sectors in this regard, an action plan to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 to cooperate with relevant international organizations, including through the adoption of MoUs, subject to the approval of the Council in this regard, in accordance with Resolution 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

requests the Council

to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

invites Member States

to consider joining appropriate competent international and regional initiatives for enhancing national legislative frameworks relevant to the security of information and communication network,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to contribute on this subject to the relevant ITU study groups and to any other activities for which the Union is responsible;

2 to contribute to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs at the national, regional and international levels, by undertaking activities as outlined in § 12 of the Geneva Plan of Action, and to contribute to the preparation of studies in these areas;

3 to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.

282

Res. 131

RESOLUTION 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Information and communication technology index¹
and community connectivity indicators²**

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

aware

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

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

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

recognizing

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

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

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

Res. 131

283

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

considering

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

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

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

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

- collect and disseminate in a timely fashion data and statistics, including sex-disaggregated data where applicable;
- analyse telecommunication/ICT trends and produce regional and global research reports;
- benchmark ICT developments and clarify the magnitude of the digital divide (using tools such as the ICT Development Index and the ICT Price Basket);

284

Res. 131

- develop international standards and methodologies on ICT statistics;
- contribute to the monitoring of internationally agreed goals and targets (such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the WSIS targets);
- maintain a leading role in the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;
- provide capacity building and technical assistance to Member States in the area of ICT measurement;

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

- § 113, which called for formulating appropriate indicators and benchmarking, including community connectivity indicators, to clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, in both its domestic and international dimensions, and keep it under regular assessment, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;
- § 114, which recognized the importance of the development of ICT indicators for measuring the digital divide and noted the launch of the Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development;
- § 115, which noted the launch of the ICT Opportunity Index and the Digital Opportunity Index, based on the set of basic indicators defined by the global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;
- § 116, which stressed the need to take into account different levels of development and national circumstances;
- § 117, which called for further development of these indicators, in collaboration with the global partnership, in order to ensure cost-effectiveness and non-duplication in this field;
- § 118, which invited the international community to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries by giving appropriate support at national and regional levels,

Res. 131

285

recognizing further

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

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

bearing in mind

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

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

noting

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

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

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

286

Res. 131

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

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

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to continue to promote the adoption of ITU statistics, and to publish them regularly;
- 2 to promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators for the purpose of measuring the real impact of ICTs on countries' development;
- 3 in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), to continue convening a seminar for Member States and experts to develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies, commencing this review in accordance with Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and, as appropriate, to formulate any other indicators that may be required;
- 4 to call for a conference on ICT indicators at least once every two years;
- 5 to give the necessary support for the implementation of Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and to stress the importance of implementing the WSIS outcomes in relation to the indicators mentioned, and to continue to avoid duplication in statistical work in this field;
- 6 to continue to work to promote a single ICT index as the means by which ITU responds to *considering a)* above;
- 7 to cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, for the implementation of this resolution;
- 8 to work on the development of community connectivity indicators and forward the results on an annual basis;
- 9 to adapt the data collection and the single ICT index in order to reflect the changing access to and use of ICTs, and to invite Member States to participate in such processes.

Res. 131

287

Instructs the Secretary-General

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

invites Member States

- 1 to participate in the submission of their national community connectivity statistics to ITU-D;
- 2 to participate actively in these endeavours, by providing the requested information to ITU-D so as to produce telecommunication/ICT benchmarks, with a view to developing a single ICT index.

288

Res. 133

RESOLUTION 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recalling

Resolution 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on this
subject,

considering

the provisions of Resolutions 101 and 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this
conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues
pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including
domain names and addresses,

recalling further

a) the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), as
defined in resolutions adopted at the World Telecommunication Standardization
Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008), including, *inter alia*, Resolution 47 (Rev.
Johannesburg, 2008), on country code top-level domain names, and
Resolution 48 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), on internationalized domain names,
and ongoing activities in ITU-T Study Group 16 in this regard;

b) the commitment of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted
by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to advance the process
for the introduction of multilingualism in a number of areas including domain
names, e-mail, Internet addresses and keyword look-up;

c) the need to promote regional root servers and the use of internationalized
domain names in order to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access;

Res. 133

289

d) past successful standardization activities undertaken by ITU-T with regard to the adoption of recommendations pertaining to non-Latin character sets for telex (five-character code) and data transfer (seven-character code), allowing the use of non-Latin character sets for national and regional telex and for data transfer at global, regional and international level,

aware

a) of the continuing progress towards integration of telecommunications and the Internet;

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

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

emphasizing

a) that the current domain name system does not fully reflect the diverse and growing language needs of all users;

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

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

d) the role of ITU to assist its membership in promoting the use of their language scripts for domain names, as it has done in the past in relation to telex and data transfer;

290

Res. 133

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

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

recognizing

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

b) that there are a number of challenges with regard to intellectual property and the deployment of internationalized domain names, and adequate solutions should be explored;

c) the role played by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regard to dispute resolution for domain names;

d) the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with regard to promoting cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content;

e) that ITU enjoys close cooperation with both WIPO and UNESCO;

f) that it is paramount to maintain global interoperability as domain names expand to include non-Latin character sets,

Res. 133

291

resolves

to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to take an active part in all international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of internationalized Internet domain names, in cooperation with relevant organizations, including WIPO and UNESCO,
- 2 to take any necessary action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to Recommendation ITU-T E.164 numbering plans whatever the application in which they are used;
- 3 to promote effectively the role of the ITU membership in the internationalization of domain names in their respective language scripts using their specific character sets;
- 4 to support Member States in meeting the commitments of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda in respect of internationalized domain names;
- 5 to make proposals, where appropriate, for achieving the aims of this resolution as quickly as possible;
- 6 to give priority to the studies carried out by ITU-T as regards different non-Latin scripts;

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

292

Res. 133

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

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

instructs the Council

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

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

2 to increase awareness at national and regional levels among all interested parties and to encourage their participation in the Union's work, and that of ITU-T in particular, and to invite the entity engaged in development and deployment of internationalized domain names to cooperate with the Union and ITU-T in order to help implement this resolution;

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

RESOLUTION 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ITU's role in the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies, in providing technical assistance and advice to developing countries¹, and in implementing relevant national, regional and interregional projects

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 135 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector;
- c) relevant resolutions of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010) – especially Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and its annexes, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six² regions; Resolution 32 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on international and regional cooperation on regional initiatives; and Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response – as well as the provisions of the five programmes adopted by the conference and their linkage with those resolutions,

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

² Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe.

294

Res. 135

considering

- a) the development goals which require that telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs) be accessible to humanity as a whole, especially the peoples of developing countries;
- b) the accumulated and advanced experience of ITU in implementing the above-mentioned resolutions;
- c) the tasks assigned to ITU as regards Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and required participation by ITU in implementing other action lines that depend on the availability of telecommunications/ICTs, in agreement with the United Nations agencies that collaborate in implementing these action lines;
- d) the continued success achieved by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in its partnerships to implement many development programmes, including developing telecommunication/ICT networks in several developing countries;
- e) the Hyderabad Action Plan and the necessary optimization of resources to achieve the proposed goals;
- f) the actions undertaken to implement Resolution 157 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening of the project execution function in ITU,

resolves

- 1 that ITU should:
 - i) continue to coordinate efforts for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications/ICTs throughout the world towards building the information society, and to take appropriate measures to adapt itself to the trends in the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development environment;
 - ii) renew contacts with the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to revise the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), with a view to implementing Action Line C7 in the Tunis Agenda relating to education and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

Res. 135

295

- 2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) shall:
- i) continue to provide highly qualified technical experts to offer advice in subjects of importance to developing countries, on an individual and collective basis, and to ensure adequate expertise through recruitment or short-term contracts, as appropriate;
 - ii) continue cooperating with financing sources, whether under the United Nations system, UNDP or other financing arrangements, and multiplying partnerships with Member States, Sector Members, financial institutions and international and regional organizations, to finance the activities related to the implementation of this resolution;
 - iii) continue its Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, based on financial contributions, expert services or any other form of assistance, to help better meet the requests of developing countries in the telecommunication/ICT field as far as possible;
 - iv) take into account, when establishing the above-mentioned actions, previous national or regional connectivity plans, so that the actions carried out give effect to the priority aspects of these plans and the impact of the action undertaken in essential aspects serves the achievement of national, regional and ITU goals; if the administrations do not have these plans, the projects may also consider developing them,

invites regional and international financial organizations and agencies, equipment providers, operators, and all potential partners

to consider the possibility of ensuring complete or partial financing to implement cooperation programmes for developing telecommunications/ICTs, including the regionally approved initiatives under Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010),

296

Res. 135

Instructs the Secretary-General

to submit an annual detailed report to the ITU Council on the results of the implementation of this resolution, including any recommendations which the Secretary-General may deem necessary, in agreement with the Director of BDT, to enhance the impact of this resolution,

invites the Council

to review the results achieved and to take all necessary steps to expedite the implementation of this resolution in the best possible way.

RESOLUTION 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

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

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) in the service of humanitarian assistance;
- b) Resolution 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on the role of telecommunications/ICTs in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment;
- c) Resolution 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of telecommunications/information and communication technology in disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response;
- d) Resolution 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;
- e) Resolution 644 (Rev.WRC-07) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;
- f) Resolution 646 (WRC-03) of WRC, on public protection and disaster relief;
- g) Resolution 673 (WRC-07) of WRC, on radiocommunication use for Earth observation applications;
- h) the emergency telecommunication/ICT coordination mechanisms established by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

298

Res. 136

taking into account

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

noting

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

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

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

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

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

considering

a) the devastation suffered from disasters around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due to a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

b) the potential of modern telecommunications/ICTs to facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;

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

Res. 136

299

recognizing

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

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

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

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

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

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

convinced

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

300

Res. 136

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;

Res. 136

301

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

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

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

invites the Secretary-General

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

302

Res. 137

RESOLUTION 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries¹

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

recalling

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

considering

a) that, as stated in § 22 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), a well-developed information and communication network infrastructure and applications, adapted to regional, national and local conditions, easily accessible and affordable, and making greater use of broadband and other innovative technologies, where possible, can accelerate the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all individuals, communities and peoples, and that this is covered by Action Line C2, expanded to include Action Line C6;

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

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

Res. 137

303

welcoming

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

noting

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

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

recalling

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

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

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

recognizing

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

304

Res. 137

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

taking into account

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

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

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

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

Res. 137

305

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to continue and consolidate their efforts on NGN and future networks² deployment studies and standards-development activities, particularly those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide and the development divide;

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

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

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

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

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

306

Res. 137

Instructs the Council

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

Invites all Member States and Sector Members

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

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

Res. 139

307

RESOLUTION 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

**Telecommunications/information and communication
technologies to bridge the digital divide and build
an inclusive information society**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

recalling

Resolution 139 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

recognizing

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

b) that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the benefits of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs);

c) that the new architecture of telecommunication networks shows potential for offering more efficient and economic telecommunication and ICT services and applications, particularly for rural and remote areas;

d) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) highlighted that the ICT infrastructure is an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, and called for the commitment of all States to placing ICTs and ICT applications at the service of development;

308

Res. 139

e) that the declarations of previous world telecommunication development conferences (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006 and Hyderabad 2010) have continued to affirm that ICTs and ICT applications are essential for political, economic, social and cultural development, that they play an important role in poverty alleviation, job creation, environmental protection and the prevention and mitigation of natural and other disasters (in addition to the importance of disaster prediction), and that they must be placed at the service of development in other sectors; and that, therefore, opportunities offered by new ICTs should be fully exploited in order to foster sustainable development;

f) that Goal 2 in the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 and likewise the fundamental goal of the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 declare that the aim is for ITU to assist in bridging the national, regional and international digital divide in ICTs and ICT applications by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of telecommunication networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multistakeholder participation process for follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of WSIS;

g) that, even prior to WSIS, in addition to ITU activities, various activities were being executed by many organizations and entities to bridge the digital divide;

h) that such activity by the Union has been increasing since the conclusion of WSIS and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up, in accordance with the strategic plan for the Union for 2008-2011 and the resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006),

recalling

a) Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the role of ITU in the development of world telecommunications, Resolution 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on telecommunication infrastructure and ICTs for socio-economic and cultural development, and Resolution 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on bridging the digital divide;

b) that the Union's World Telecommunication Development Report has highlighted the unacceptable imbalance in the distribution of telecommunications and the imperative and urgent need to remedy that imbalance;

Res. 139

309

c) that, in this context, the first WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994), *inter alia*, called on governments, international agencies and all other parties concerned to accord, particularly in developing countries, an appropriate higher priority to investment and other related actions for the development of telecommunications;

d) that, since that time, WTDCs have established study groups, developed work programmes and approved resolutions to promote digital opportunities, highlighting the role of ICT in a number of areas;

e) that Resolutions 30 and 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference highlight that what countries need, as reflected in these two resolutions, is for the digital divide to be bridged, as a fundamental goal;

f) Resolution 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

endorsing

Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC on this subject,

considering

a) that, even with all the developments described above and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries ICTs and ICT applications are still not affordable to the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

b) that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide, with emphasis on cooperation with others in order to benefit from experience gained;

c) that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for the development of ICT and ICT applications;

d) that the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition still face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

310

Res. 139

considering further

- a) that telecommunication/ICT facilities, services and applications are not only the consequence of economic growth, but a prerequisite for overall development, including economic growth;
- b) that telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications, are an integral part of the national, regional and international development process;
- c) that recent progress, and particularly the convergence of telecommunication, information, broadcasting and computer technologies and services, are agents of change for the information age;
- d) that there is a continuing need in most developing countries for investment in various development sectors, while giving priority to investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector, in view of the pressing need for telecommunications/ICTs to support growth and development in other sectors;
- e) that, in this situation, national e-strategies should be linked to overall development goals and guide national decisions;
- f) that it continues to be necessary to provide decision-makers with relevant and timely information on the role and general contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development plans;
- g) that past studies undertaken at the initiative of the Union for assessing the benefits of telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the sector have had a salutary effect in other sectors and are a necessary condition for their development,

stressing

- a) the important role played by telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications in the development of e-government, labour, agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human rights, environmental protection, trade and transfer of information for social welfare, and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

Res. 139

311

b) that telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and applications are central to achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to information,

mindful

a) that the Hyderabad Declaration emphasized the important role that governments, policy-makers and regulators should play to promote widespread affordable access to telecommunications/ICTs through fair, transparent, stable, predictable, non-discriminatory, enabling legal and regulatory environments that promote competition, foster continued technological and service innovation and encourage investment incentives;

b) that goals in the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 are aimed at enabling and fostering the growth and sustained development of telecommunication networks and services, at facilitating universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society, and at providing assistance to developing countries in order to bridge the digital divide by achieving broader telecommunication/ICT-enabled socio-economic development;

c) that the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by WSIS recognized that policies that create a favourable climate for stability, predictability and fair competition at all levels should be developed and implemented in a manner that attracts more private investment in telecommunications and in ICT infrastructure;

d) that, in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues such as interconnection, determination of tariffs, licensing and competition, designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level,

appreciating

the various studies that have been carried out as part of the programme of technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union,

resolves

1 that implementation of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) should be followed up without delay;

312

Res. 139

2 that the Union should continue to organize, sponsor and conduct necessary studies in order to highlight, in a different and changing context, the contribution of ICTs and ICT applications to overall development;

3 that the Union should continue to act as a clearing-house mechanism for the exchange of information and expertise in this regard, within the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan and in partnership with other appropriate organizations, and implement initiatives, programmes and projects aimed at promoting access to telecommunications/ICTs and ICT applications,

continues to invite

the administrations and governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services and ICTs to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this resolution,

continues to encourage

all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and regional and national development funds, as well as donor and recipient Member States of the Union, to continue to attach importance to ICTs in the development process and to accord a high priority for resource allocation to this sector,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of all interested parties including, in particular, UNDP, IBRD, regional funds and national development funds for cooperation in implementing this resolution;

2 to report annually to the ITU Council on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution;

3 to arrange for the wide dissemination of the findings resulting from the activities carried out in accordance with this resolution,

Res. 139**313**

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Directors of the other Bureaux, as appropriate

- 1 to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competitive policy and regulatory framework for ICTs and ICT applications;
- 2 to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunication infrastructure, particularly for rural areas;
- 3 to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information, communications and ICT applications on the global network, based on studies of these models;
- 4 to continue to conduct, within available resources, case studies concerning telecommunications/ICTs in rural areas and, if appropriate, to deploy a pilot model using IP-based technology, or equivalent thereof in the future, to extend rural access,

instructs the Council

- 1 to allocate adequate funds, within approved budgetary resources, for the implementation of this resolution;
- 2 to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution;
- 3 to submit a progress report on this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

invites Member States

to continue to undertake concerted action in order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), as was the case for Resolution 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006), by supporting this resolution as revised at this conference.

314

Res. 140

RESOLUTION 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the
World Summit on the Information Society**

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

recalling

a) Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

b) Resolution 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on WSIS;

c) Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and the information document on ITU activities related to the Summit,

recalling further

the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly,

considering

a) the role played by ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of WSIS;

b) that the core competences of ITU in the fields of information and communication technologies (ICTs) – assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information – are of crucial importance for building the information society, as stated in § 64 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles;

Res. 140

315

- c) that the Tunis Agenda stated that *"each UN agency should act according to its mandate and competencies, and pursuant to decisions of their respective governing bodies, and within existing approved resources"* (§ 102 (b));
- d) the establishment of a United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Summit, with the main objective of coordinating substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and that ITU is a permanent member of UNGIS, and shares a rotating chairmanship thereof;
- e) that ITU, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are playing lead facilitation roles in the multistakeholder implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda, as called upon by WSIS;
- f) that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Tunis Agenda, and a potential partner for a number of other action lines, as identified by WSIS;
- g) that the parties involved in implementing the Summit outcomes agreed, in 2008, to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C6 (Enabling environment), for which it had previously acted only as a co-facilitator;
- h) that the ITU is given specific responsibility for maintaining the WSIS stocktaking database (§ 120 of the Tunis Agenda);
- i) that ITU is capable of providing expertise relevant to the Internet Governance Forum as demonstrated during the WSIS process (§ 78a of the Tunis Agenda);
- j) that ITU has, *inter alia*, specific responsibility to study and report on international Internet connectivity (§§ 27 and 50 of the Tunis Agenda);
- k) that ITU has a specific responsibility to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements (§ 96 of the Tunis Agenda);

316

Res. 140

l) that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

m) that *"building an inclusive development-oriented information society will require unremitting multistakeholder effort... Taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society, effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and United Nations and other international organizations, according to their roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential"* (§ 83 of the Tunis Agenda),

considering further

a) that ITU plays a fundamental role in providing global perspectives on the development of the information society;

b) the need for ITU to evolve constantly in response to changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment and, in particular, in respect of evolving technologies and new regulatory challenges;

c) the needs of developing countries, including in the areas of building telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, strengthening confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICT and implementation of the other WSIS goals;

d) the desirability of using ITU's resources and expertise in a way which takes account of the rapid changes in the telecommunication environment and of the WSIS outcomes;

e) the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints, and the need to avoid duplication among the Bureaux and the General Secretariat;

f) that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders, is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes;

g) that the strategic plan for the Union for 2012-2015 set out in Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference contains a commitment to the implementation of the relevant WSIS outcomes, in response to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment and its effects on the Union;

Res. 140

317

h) that the Council Working Group on WSIS (WG-WSIS) has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating Member State inputs on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, as envisaged by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006);

i) that the ITU Council has approved roadmaps for Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

j) that the international community is invited to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes;

k) that ITU is capable of providing expertise in the field of statistical work by developing ICT indicators, using appropriate indicators and benchmarking to track global progress, and measuring the digital divide (§§ 113-118 of the Tunis Agenda),

taking into account

a) that WSIS acknowledged that multistakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

b) the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States;

c) § 98 of the Tunis Agenda, which encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders and welcomes, in that respect, the ITU-led Connect the World initiative;

d) that, in recent decades, progress in natural science, mathematics, engineering and technology has formed the basis for ICT innovations and convergence that are bringing the benefits of the information society to an increasing number of people around the world;

e) that the ITU Secretary-General created the ITU WSIS Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, in order to fulfil, among others, the instructions handed down to the Secretary-General in Resolution 140 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

318

Res. 140

f) the outcomes of the two WSIS forums hosted by ITU in May 2009 and May 2010;

g) the ITU report "WSIS+5" on ITU's WSIS implementation and follow-up activities for the five years 2005-2010,

noting

that there is currently no definition of the term "information and communication technologies (ICT)", which is widely used in documents of the United Nations, ITU and other organizations, including the WSIS outcomes,

endorsing

a) Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);

b) Resolution 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference;

c) the relevant results of the 2010 session of the ITU Council, including Resolution 1282 (Rev. 2008);

d) programmes, activities and regional activities established by WTDC-10 with the objective of bridging the digital divide;

e) the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS;

f) Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on ITU-T's contribution in implementing the outcomes of WSIS, and the establishment of a Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues as an integral part of WG-WSIS,

bearing in mind

the relevant work already undertaken and/or to be carried out by ITU in implementing the WSIS outcomes, under the aegis of WG-WSIS and the WSIS Task Force,

recognizing

a) the importance of ITU's role and participation in UNGIS, as a permanent member, and sharing a rotating chairmanship;

Res. 140

319

b) ITU's commitment to the implementation of the goals and objectives of WSIS, as one of the most important goals for the Union;

c) that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

resolves

1 that ITU should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation process, along with UNESCO and UNDP, as stated in § 109 of the Tunis Agenda;

2 that ITU should continue to play a lead facilitation role in the WSIS implementation process, as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2, C5 and C6;

3 that ITU should continue carrying out those activities that come within its mandate, and participate with other stakeholders, as appropriate, in the implementation of Action Lines C1, C3, C4, C7, C8, C9 and C11 and all other relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

4 that ITU should continue to adapt itself, taking into account technological developments and its potential to contribute significantly to building an inclusive information society;

5 to express its satisfaction with the successful outcomes of the Summit, in which the expertise and core competence of ITU were noted several times;

6 to express its thanks to the staff of the Union, the host countries and WG-WSIS for their efforts in the preparation of both phases of WSIS, as well as all members of ITU actively involved in implementing the WSIS outcomes;

7 that there is a need to integrate the implementation of the Hyderabad Action Plan, and in particular Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and relevant resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, with the multistakeholder implementation of the WSIS outcomes;

320

Res. 140

8 that ITU should, within available resources, continue to maintain the current public WSIS stocktaking database, as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up of WSIS, as instructed in § 120 of the Tunis Agenda;

9 that the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) shall give high priority to building information and communication infrastructure (WSIS Action Line C2), this being the physical backbone for all e-applications, calling also upon Programme 1 and the ITU-D study groups to do the same;

10 that ITU should complete the report on the implementation of WSIS outcomes concerning ITU in 2014,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to take all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role, as outlined in resolves 1, 2, and 3 above, in accordance with the appropriate roadmaps;

2 to continue to coordinate, with the Coordination Committee, the activities related to WSIS implementation for implementing resolves 1, 2, and 3 above, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work among the ITU Bureaux and the ITU General Secretariat;

3 to continue to raise public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities and provide broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging information society;

4 to formulate specific tasks and deadlines for implementing the action lines referred to above, and incorporate them in the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors;

5 to report annually to the Council on the activities undertaken on these subjects, including their financial implications;

6 to prepare and submit a final and comprehensive report on the ITU activities for WSIS implementation to the next plenipotentiary conference in 2014,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to ensure that concrete objectives and deadlines for WSIS activities are developed and reflected in the operational plans of each Sector,

Res. 140

321

Instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to follow, as soon as possible and in accordance with Resolution 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), a partnership approach in ITU-D activities related to its roles in the implementation and follow-up of the WSIS outcomes, in accordance with the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention, and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council,

requests the Council

- 1 to oversee ITU's implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and, within the financial limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference, to make resources available as appropriate;
- 2 to oversee ITU's adaptation to the information society, in line with *resolves* 4 above;
- 3 to maintain WG-WSIS, in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on the ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes and to elaborate, in collaboration with other Council working groups, proposals to the Council that may be necessary for adapting ITU to its role in building the information society, with the assistance of the WSIS Task Force, these proposals possibly including amendments to the Constitution and the Convention;
- 4 to elaborate through the Sector study groups and submit a working definition of the term "ICT" to the Council and working groups of the Council, for possible transmission to the next plenipotentiary conference;
- 5 to take into account the relevant decisions of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to mid-term assessment of implementation of the WSIS outcomes;
- 6 to modify Resolution 1282 adopted by the Council at its 2008 session to establish a working group of the Council for the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, open only to Member States with open consultation to all stakeholders;
- 7 to include the report of the Secretary-General in the documents sent to Member States in accordance with No. 81 of the Convention,

322

Res. 140

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

1 to participate actively in implementing WSIS outcomes, contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU, and participate actively in the activities of WG-WSIS and in ITU's further adaptation to the information society;

2 to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other relevant United Nations agencies.

RESOLUTION 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Extending the provisions in ITU documents relating to developing countries¹ to apply to countries with economies in transition

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

recalling

Resolution 143 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

taking into account

a) United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998, 55/191 of 20 December 2000, 57/247 of 20 December 2002 and 59/243 of 22 December 2004, on integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

b) the relevant documents adopted in the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

that the aforementioned United Nations General Assembly resolutions:

- stress the importance of continued international assistance to countries with economies in transition to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy;
- continue to recognize, in particular, the need to enhance the capacity of those countries to utilize effectively the benefits of globalization, including those in the field of information and communication technologies, and to respond more adequately to its challenges;

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

324

Res. 143

- stress the need to focus international assistance to countries with economies in transition on those facing particular difficulties in socio-economic development and meeting internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

recalling

that, at the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008) and the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Hyderabad, 2010), agreement was reached to the effect that provisions of documents of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and the ITU Radiocommunication Sector relating to developing countries would henceforth be extended to apply also to countries with economies in transition,

resolves

that the provisions in all ITU documents relating to developing countries shall be extended, as defined in this resolution, to apply adequately to countries with economies in transition.

Res. 150

325

RESOLUTION 150 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006-2009**

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

considering

a) No. 53 of the ITU Constitution;

b) the report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Document PP-10/44, relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 2006-2009, and the report of the Administration and Management Committee of this conference (Document PP-10/177(Rev.2)),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006-2009.

RESOLUTION 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Implementation of results-based management in ITU**

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

considering

a) Resolution 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, which notes that the process by which progress in achieving the objectives of ITU can be measured could be considerably enhanced through the linkage of strategic, financial and operational plans which set out the activities planned to be undertaken during any given four-year period;

b) Resolution 107 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the objectives of which are merged in this resolution, which instructed the Secretary-General to identify mechanisms associated with results-based budgeting (RBB), taking into account the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), the views of Member States, the advice of the Sector advisory groups, and the experience of the United Nations system organizations;

c) Resolution 151 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which further instructed the Secretary-General to continue to complete the tasks associated with the full implementation of RBB, including the presentation of the 2008-2009 biennial budget, as a precursor to the development of a framework for the introduction of results-based management (RBM) in the Union,

recognizing

a) that bringing the implementation of RBB and RBM to the next level at ITU will entail challenges and steps, including the need for a significant culture change and for staff at all levels to become familiar with the concepts and terms of RBB;

Res. 151

327

b) that a comprehensive strategy aimed at changing the way agencies operate, with improving performance (achieving results) as the central orientation, was identified by JIU as an essential step towards RBM in a report issued in 2004 entitled "Implementation of Results-Based Management in the United Nations Organizations";

c) that JIU identified the process of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; delegation of authority and accountability; and staff performance and contract management, as the main pillars for the development of a solid RBM system,

emphasizing

that the purpose of RBB and RBM is to ensure that high-priority activities are adequately resourced in order to achieve planned results,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to continue to improve methodologies associated with the full implementation of RBB and RBM, including the implementation of the revised presentation of the biennial budget referenced in the annex to this resolution www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/2010/pd/RBB.docx;

2 to continue to develop and improve the use of key performance indicators as required in ITU Council Resolution 1243;

3 to develop a risk framework, in the context of RBM, to ensure that contributions from Member States are used to best advantage,

instructs the Council

1 to continue to review the proposed measures and take appropriate action to ensure full implementation of RBB and RBM at ITU;

2 to monitor the implementation of this resolution at each subsequent session of the Council and to report to the next plenipotentiary conference.

328

Res. 152

RESOLUTION 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Improvement of management and follow-up of the defrayal
of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

considering

a) Resolution 110 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on review of the contribution of Sector Members towards defraying the expenses of the Union;

b) Resolution 1208 of the ITU Council, which set the terms of reference of the working group open to all Member States and all Sector Members to study the system whereby Sector Members and Associates contribute towards defraying the expenses of the Union, and instructed the working group to make a final report to the 2005 session of the Council at the latest,

considering further

the report accordingly presented by the working group to the Council at its 2005 session in Document C05/40, and more specifically Part 5 and recommendations R7 and R8 thereof,

noting

the provisions of Article 33 of the ITU Convention regarding the obligations of Member States, Sector Members and other entities in respect of defraying the expenses of the Union and the financial consequences of denunciation,

noting further

the amendments made to No. 240 of the Convention by this conference in order that denunciation shall take effect at the end of six months from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General,

recognizing

a) the rapid pace of the market and the financial realities faced by private-sector entities;

Res. 152

329

b) that it is essential to retain and attract more Sector Members and Associates, having regard to their invaluable contribution to the work of the Union;

c) that there is a need to ensure better follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates, on the part of both ITU and the Member States, in order to ensure increased stability in the finances of the Union;

d) that the rules and procedures regarding the oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates should be amended so as to be flexible and effective, and hence fully enforceable,

recognizing further

a) that the relevance and effectiveness of penalties applicable in the case of arrears may be questioned, since Sector Members' arrears are increasing more rapidly than those of Member States;

b) that, under the present framework, a Sector Member or an Associate in arrears is able to participate in ITU for at least three years before any sanction is imposed, and therefore may not have any incentive to submit a repayment schedule;

c) that the applicable time-frame for the imposition of suspension and exclusion must be shortened,

resolves

1 that simple changes of name and address of Sector Members or Associates shall be handled administratively, without charge;

2 that, in the case of a merger between Sector Members or Associates of the same Sector, duly notified to the Secretary-General, No. 240 of the Convention shall not apply and shall thus not have the effect of requiring the Sector Member or the Associate resulting from the merger to pay more than one contribution for its participation in the work of the Sector concerned;

3 that every new Sector Member or Associate shall, in respect of the year of its accession or admission, pay in advance a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession or admission, as the case may be;

330

Res. 152

4 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates will be invoiced in advance and no later than 15 September each year;

5 that annual contributions for existing Sector Members or existing Associates become due for payment on 31 March each year;

6 that, in the event of late payment, suspension of participation in ITU shall, in the case of a Sector Member or Associate, occur six months (180 days) after the date on which payment of the annual contribution was due, and in the absence of a negotiated and agreed repayment schedule, exclusion of a Sector Member or an Associate on grounds of non-payment shall occur three months (90 days) after the date of receipt of the notification of suspension;

7 that Sector Members and Associates can be readmitted to the Union under the usual conditions and upon payment of membership contributions;

8 that any difficulty (e.g. non-payment, mail returned due to lack of information regarding a new address) shall be immediately notified to the Member State which endorsed the Sector Member or the Associate,

Instructs the Secretary-General

in consultation with the Directors of the Bureaux, to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting any difficulty that may be encountered and proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

Instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

Invites Member States

as appropriate, to participate actively in the follow-up and oversight of financial matters relating to Sector Members and Associates.

RESOLUTION 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences**

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

considering

- a) Decision 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which instructed the ITU Council, *inter alia*, to establish a group of specialists to report on the "effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of the management and administration of the Union as a whole";
- b) the presentation to the 2003 session of the Council by the Group of Specialists (GoS), containing a series of recommendations which identified a number of improvements that could be made to the management of the Union, and which resulted in the adoption of Council Resolution 1216 outlining various implementation strategies;
- c) that GoS, in its recommendation 2 relating to the process for preparation and review of the budget, recommended that the budget preparation time should be lengthened in order to allow this process to take place, and that consideration should be given to convening the Council no earlier than September each year, so that the budget would be ready and audit reports from the preceding year would be available for review,
- d) that recommendation 2 of the Group of Specialists (GoS) has been implemented, to the extent practicable,

recognizing

- a) that the plenipotentiary conference is normally held in the last quarter of the calendar year and that this schedule impacts on the dates of the Council session;
- b) that the world telecommunication development conference (WTDC) is normally held in the first or second quarter of the same year as the plenipotentiary conference;
- c) that it is preferable to have a gap of five to six months between the plenipotentiary conference and WTDC;

332

Res. 153

d) that scheduling the Council earlier in the calendar year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held would improve the linkage between the strategic, financial and operational plans, and the budget and other activities to be carried out by the Council,

recognizing further

a) that the date of the ordinary session of the Council is not fixed within a plenipotentiary cycle;

b) that the Council tends to meet in, or close to, the second quarter of the calendar year;

c) that the external auditor's reports on the Union's finances should normally be available to the Council in due time prior to its sessions;

d) that scheduling the ordinary session of the Council during the last quarter of the calendar year would make the review of finances more effective;

e) the need to consider major religious periods as set out in Resolution 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

resolves

1 that plenipotentiary conferences shall, in principle, be held in the last quarter of the year;

2 that the Council shall, in principle, hold its ordinary session in the final quarter of each year, except for the year in which the plenipotentiary conference is held, during which the final Council session is to be held five to six months before the beginning of the plenipotentiary conference, subject to taking into consideration the timing of WTDC in that year, unless otherwise decided by the Council,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution, proposing further improvements, as appropriate,

instructs the Council

to take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution and report to future plenipotentiary conferences on possible improvements in the implementation of this resolution.

Res. 154

333

RESOLUTION 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

recalling

- a) Resolution 154 {Antalya, 2006} of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) Resolution 115 {Marrakesh, 2002} of the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) Resolution 104 {Minneapolis, 1998} of the Plenipotentiary Conference,
- d) Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference,

reaffirming

the fundamental principle of equal treatment of the six official languages, as enshrined in Resolutions 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) and 154 (Antalya, 2006), on the use of the six languages on an equal footing,

noting with satisfaction and appreciation

- a) the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 115 {Marrakesh, 2002} as from 1 January 2005 and Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006);
- b) the progress made in the successful implementation of Resolution 104 {Minneapolis, 1998} and resulting efficiencies and economies,

recognizing

- a) the importance of maintaining and improving the multilingual content of services required by the universal character of United Nations system organizations, as called for in the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit report on *Multilingualism in the United Nations System* (Document JIU/REP/2002/11);

334

Res. 154

b) that, notwithstanding the successful implementation of Resolution 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), for various reasons the switchover to six languages cannot be achieved overnight, and a "transition period" to full implementation is inevitable;

c) that, in order to achieve such full implementation, it is necessary also to align working methods and optimize staffing levels in the six languages;

d) the work accomplished by the Council Working Group on Languages, as well as the start made by the secretariat to implement the working group's recommendations as agreed by the Council at its 2006 session, in particular with regard to the unification of linguistic databases for definitions and terminology and the centralization of editing functions,

recognizing further

the budget constraints facing the Union,

resolves

to take all necessary measures to maximize interpretation and the translation of ITU documentation in the six languages on an equal footing, although some work in ITU (for example working groups, study groups, regional conferences) might not require the use of all six languages,

instructs the Council

1 to review the interim measures and principles for interpretation and translation proposed by the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to adopt final measures, taking into consideration the financial constraints, and bearing in mind the objective of full implementation of treatment on an equal footing;

2 to pursue and monitor appropriate structural measures, such as:

- fundamental review of ITU documentation and publication services with a view to eliminating any duplication and creating synergies;
- appropriate means and measures for expediting the timely and simultaneous delivery of ITU documentation and publications in the six languages;

Res. 154

335

- optimum levels of staffing, including core staff, temporary assistance and outsourcing;
 - judicious use of information and communication technologies in language and publications activities, taking into consideration experience gained by other international organizations, notably through the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP);
 - measures to reduce the size and volume of documents (page-limits, executive summaries, material in annexes or hyperlinks), when justified, without affecting the quality and content of the documents to be translated or to be published, and bearing clearly in mind the need to comply with the United Nations system objective of multilingualism;
- 3 to monitor the work carried out by the ITU secretariat on:
- paying special attention to completion of the integration of the terminology database for Arabic, Chinese and Russian and provide for the priority translation into Arabic, Chinese and Russian of terms and definitions;
 - merging all existing databases for definitions and terminology into a centralized system, with proper measures for its maintenance, expansion and updating;
 - creating the necessary centralized editing functions for each language, on an equal footing between languages;
 - harmonizing and unifying working procedures in the six language services, and providing them with the necessary qualified staff and tools to meet their requirements;

336

Res. 154

- enhancing ITU's image and the effectiveness of its public-information work, making use of all six languages of the Union, in, among other things, publishing ITU News, creating ITU websites, organizing Internet broadcasting and archiving of recordings, and issuing documents of a public-information nature, including announcements of world and regional ITU TELECOM exhibitions and forums, e-flashes and such like;
- 4 to continue the work of the Council Working Group on Languages, in order to monitor progress and report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;
- 5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU**

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

considering

- a) No. 118 of the ITU Constitution outlining the Union's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements so as to facilitate and enhance telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) development by offering, organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;
- b) Resolution 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in other programmes of the United Nations system and in other funding arrangements, which instructed the ITU Council to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in UNDP and other funding arrangements;
- c) Resolution 52 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on strengthening the executing agency role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), which emphasized the importance of establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors as an efficient means of implementing sustainable ITU projects, and of utilizing locally available expertise in executing ITU projects on a regional or country-wide basis;
- d) Resolution 13 (Rev. Doha, 2006) of WTDC, on resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication/ICT development, which highlights the need for practical solutions for mobilizing funds, particularly in support of projects and activities in developing countries,

338

Res. 157

recognizing

Resolution 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on implementation of initiatives at the national, regional, interregional and global levels approved by the six ITU-D regions, which, having taken into consideration the lack of funding from UNDP and other international financial institutions, urged the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to explore various funding options, including possible partnerships with Member States, ITU-D Sector Members, financial institutions and international organizations in order to sponsor implementation activities for the initiatives endorsed by WTDC-06,

noting

a) that the sustainability of the role of ITU-D in the implementation of technical cooperation projects with developing countries and the establishment of business/client relationships is dependent on the creation and maintenance of a level of expertise within the secretariat to permit BDT to manage projects effectively and in a timely and efficient manner; to this effect, the enhancement of training capabilities in the Union, as foreseen in Resolution 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of this conference, should contribute toward the sustainability of the requisite expertise to enhance the project execution function;

b) that the strengthening of project execution and management expertise in BDT will also require the improvement of skills in the area of resource mobilization and financing,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

1 to review the experience of ITU-D in discharging its responsibility for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements by identifying lessons learned and by developing a strategy for strengthening this function in the future;

2 to undertake a review of best practices within the United Nations system and within organizations external to the United Nations in the area of technical cooperation, with a view to adapting such practices to the circumstances prevailing in ITU;

Res. 157

339

- 3 to ensure that the requisite expertise in the areas of project management and execution as well as resource mobilization and financing is identified;
- 4 to encourage projects from all sources, including the private sector;
- 5 to focus on the implementation of larger-scale projects, while carefully considering delivery of smaller-scale projects;
- 6 to ensure that a minimum support cost of 7 per cent, associated with the execution of projects under UNDP or other funding arrangements, is set as the target to be recovered, while allowing some degree of flexibility for negotiation during the funding discussion;
- 7 to continue to examine the percentage of support-cost resources in respect of such projects, with the aim of increasing them in order to exploit them to improve the implementation function;
- 8 to recruit qualified staff internally and/or externally, if necessary, within the financial limits set by plenipotentiary conferences, or under support-cost resources in respect of such projects, in order to strengthen, and ensure continuity as well as sustainability in, the execution of the Union's responsibility for organizing and coordinating technical cooperation and assistance activities;
- 9 to prepare reports annually to the Council on progress achieved in fulfilling the functions specified in No. 118 of the Constitution.

340

Res. 158

RESOLUTION 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Financial issues for consideration by the Council

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

considering

- a) Article 28 of the ITU Constitution and Article 33 of the ITU Convention pertaining to the finances of the Union;
- b) the need to ensure that, in each biennial budget, income and expenditure are balanced;
- c) the rules, procedures and financial arrangements for voluntary contributions and trust funds as specified in Annex 2 to the Financial Regulations,

noting

- a) the outcomes of the Council Working Group for the elaboration of the draft strategic plan and the draft financial plan for 2012-2015;
- b) the cost implications for ITU as a result of the role it has acquired in following up and implementing the relevant outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society;
- c) that there is a need to stabilize the elements of the financial plan during plenipotentiary conferences;
- d) that in the last eight years the financial income of the Union, based on contributions by Member States and Sector Members, has continued to decrease;
- e) the need to increase the income of the Union, possibly through increasing the sources of income of the Union or developing additional new financial mechanisms,

Res. 158

341

noting further

the adoption of Resolution 151 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on results-based management, and Resolution 155 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the establishment of a management and budget group of the ITU Council,

resolves to instruct the Council

- 1 to study the following issues:
 - i) the possibility of generating additional income for ITU, including, if necessary, recommending modifications to the relevant articles of the Constitution and Convention and possibly through identifying new financial resources not related to the contributory units;
 - ii) the possibility of establishing mechanisms to afford greater financial stability for the Union, and to make recommendations in that regard;
 - iii) the present methodologies for the participation of Sector Members and Associates, including, *inter alia*, revision of the fee structure, the feasibility of combining Sector participation, and other factors which could enhance the benefits of the participation "experience" of Sector Members and Associates;
- 2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the results of this study.

RESOLUTION 159 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its
telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning the situation;
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- d) § 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society,

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;
- b) that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been severely damaged due to wars in that country;
- c) that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;
- d) Resolution 159 {Antalya, 2006} of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolved that action should be initiated to provide for and support Lebanon in rebuilding its telecommunication network;
- e) that Resolution 159 {Antalya, 2006} has not yet been translated into actions, except for the exploratory mission of the ITU expert in 2007 which ended with an assessment report evaluating damages and revenue losses at an amount of USD 547.3 million;

Res. 159

343

f) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Lebanon will not be able to develop its telecommunication network and infrastructure to the required level of performance and resilience without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

taking into consideration

a) that efforts will help rebuild and upgrade the telecommunication network infrastructure;

b) that efforts will also enhance the resilience of its management and security systems to meet its needs in terms of economic and telecommunication services and security,

resolves

1 that special and specific actions should be taken within the framework of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector's activities, with specialized assistance from the other two Sectors, in order to implement this resolution and provide appropriate assistance and support to Lebanon in rebuilding and securing its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile);

2 that the necessary funds should be allocated within the available resources of the Union for the implementation of this resolution,

calls upon Member States

to ensure all possible assistance and support to the Government of Lebanon, either bilaterally or through, and, in any case, in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred to above,

instructs the Council

to allocate the necessary funds for such actions, within available resources, and to trigger and actually take the said actions,

instructs the Secretary-General

to urge the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with resolves above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Lebanon is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter periodically to the Council.

344

Res. 162

RESOLUTION 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)

Independent management advisory committee

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
{Guadalajara, 2010},

considering

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

recalling

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

reaffirming

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

recognizing

- a) that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization;
- b) that an independent management advisory committee is a governance tool and does not duplicate the financial audit functions of either the internal or the external auditor;
- c) that the established practice among international institutions is that an independent management advisory committee serves in an expert advisory capacity and assists the governing body and the head of the agency in fulfilling their oversight and governance responsibilities,

Res. 162

345

noting

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

noting further

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

resolves

to approve the terms of reference for the ITU Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) contained in the annex to this resolution,

instructs the Council

to establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years, and to report to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference.

346

Res. 162

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Terms of reference for the ITU
Independent Management Advisory Committee****Purpose**

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

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

- a) the quality and the level of financial reporting, governance, risk management, monitoring and internal controls in ITU;
- b) the actions taken by ITU management on audit recommendations;
- c) the independence, effectiveness and objectivity of the internal and external audit functions; and
- d) how to strengthen the communication among stakeholders, external and internal auditors and ITU management.

Responsibilities

3 The responsibilities of IMAC are:

- a) Internal audit function: to advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of the internal audit function and the appropriateness of the independence of the internal audit function.
- b) Risk management and internal controls: to advise the Council on the effectiveness of ITU's internal control systems, including ITU's risk management and governance practices.

Res. 162**347**

- c) Financial statements: to advise the Council on issues arising from the audited financial statements of ITU, and letters to management and other reports produced by the external auditor.
- d) Accounting: to advise the Council on the appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices and assess changes and risks in those policies.
- e) External audit: to advise the Council on the scope and approach of the external auditor's work. IMAC may provide advice on the appointment of the external auditor, including the costs and scope of the services to be provided.
- f) Evaluation: to review and advise the Council on the staffing, resources and performance of ITU's evaluation function.

Authority

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

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

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

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

Composition

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

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

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

348

Res. 162

11 To the greatest extent possible:

- a) no more than one member of IMAC shall be from the same geographical region; and
- b) membership of IMAC shall be balanced, with individuals from developed and developing countries, in terms of public- and private-sector experience, and in terms of gender.

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

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

- a) finance and audit;
- b) organization governance and accountability structure, including risk management;
- c) law;
- d) senior-level management;
- e) the organization, structure and functioning of the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental organizations; and
- f) a general understanding of the telecommunication/ICT industry.

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

Independence

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

16 Members of IMAC shall:

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

Res. 162

349

- b) not currently be, or have been within the three years prior to appointment on IMAC, employed or engaged in any capacity by ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation, or have an immediate family member (as defined by the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules) working for or having a contractual relationship with ITU, a Sector Member, an Associate or a Member State delegation;
- c) be independent of the United Nations Panel of External Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit; and
- d) not be eligible for any employment with ITU for at least three years immediately following the last day of their tenure on IMAC.

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

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

Selection, appointment and term

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

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

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

350

Res. 162

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

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

Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting

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

Res. 162

351

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

Administrative arrangements

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

- a) shall receive a daily subsistence allowance; and
- b) those not resident in the Canton of Geneva or neighbouring France shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses, to attend IMAC sessions,

33 The ITU secretariat will provide secretariat support to IMAC.

APPENDIX A

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

1. Details
Name _____
2. Private, financial or other interests (tick appropriate box)
<input type="checkbox"/> I have no personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
<input type="checkbox"/> I have personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
<input type="checkbox"/> I have no personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have decided to provide my current personal, financial or other interests.
3. Private, financial or other interests of family members* (tick appropriate box)
<input type="checkbox"/> To my knowledge, no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
<input type="checkbox"/> A member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC.
<input type="checkbox"/> To my knowledge, no member of my immediate family has personal, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. However, I have decided to provide my immediate family's current financial or other interests.
[* NOTE: FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS DECLARATION, 'FAMILY MEMBER' HAS THE SAME MEANING AS DEFINED IN THE ITU STAFF REGULATIONS AND STAFF RULES).
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 30%;">Signature _____</div> <div style="width: 30%;">Name _____</div> <div style="width: 30%;">Date _____</div> </div>

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

4. Disclosure of relevant private, financial or other interests

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

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

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

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Signature

Name _____

Date _____

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

5. Declaration						
<p>I declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a member of the Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), I am aware of my responsibilities under its Terms of Reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest (real or apparent) in connection with my membership of IMAC; and – not to make improper use of (a) inside information or (b) my duties, status, power or authority, in order to gain, or seek to gain, a benefit or advantage for myself or for any other person. <p>I declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have read the IMAC Terms of Reference and understood the requirement for me to disclose any private, financial or other interests that could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my duties as a member of IMAC. • I undertake to immediately inform the Chairman of IMAC (who shall inform the Chairman of the Council) of any changes to my personal circumstances or work responsibilities that could affect the contents of this disclosure and to provide an amended disclosure/s using this pro forma. • I undertake to disclose any private, financial or other interests of my immediate family that I am aware of, should circumstances arise in which I consider that they could or could be seen to influence the decisions I am taking or the advice I am giving in the course of my official duties. • I understand that this would require the consent of the family member to the collection by ITU of personal information and a declaration that he/she is aware of the purpose for which the personal information has been collected, the legislative requirements authorizing the collection and the third parties to whom the personal information may be disclosed, and consents. 						
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 33%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 33%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; border: none;">Signature</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: none;">Name</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: none;">Date</td> </tr> </table>				Signature	Name	Date
Signature	Name	Date				

Res. 162

355

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

6.	Declaration of consent by immediate family member to disclosure of their personal, financial and other interests	
<p>If you ticked the first box at Item 3, skip this step and go to Step 7.</p> <p>This declaration is to be completed by the immediate family member/s of the IMAC member where the IMAC member considers that the personal, financial and other interests of the family member/s could or could be seen to influence the decisions or actions he/she is taking or the advice he/she is giving in the course of his/her membership of IMAC.</p> <p>Family member name _____</p> <p>Relationship to IMAC member _____</p> <p>IMAC member name _____</p>		
Signature	Name of immediate family member	Date
7.	Submit his form	
<p>Once completed and signed, this form should be sent to the Chairman of the ITU Council.</p>		

APPENDIX B

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

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

- a) The Secretary-General shall:
 - i) invite ITU Member States to nominate individuals who are deemed to possess exceptional qualifications and experience;
 - ii) place in international, reputable magazines and/or newspapers, and on the Internet, a call for expressions of interest from suitably qualified and experienced individuals,

to serve on IMAC.

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

- b) A selection panel shall be formed comprising six Council members representing the Americas, Europe, CIS, Africa, Asia and Australasia and the Arab States.
- c) The selection panel shall, taking into account the IMAC terms of reference (ToR) and the confidential nature of the selection process, review and consider the applications received and create a shortlist of candidates whom it may wish to interview. The selection panel will be assisted, as required, by the ITU secretariat.
- d) The selection panel shall then propose to the Council a list of the best-qualified candidates, equal to the number of vacancies on IMAC. In the event a vote is taken by the selection panel on whether (a) candidate(s) shall be included in the list of candidates to be proposed to the Council and ends in an equal number of votes, the Chairman of the Council shall have the deciding vote.

Res. 162

357

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

- e) The Council shall consider the recommendation to appoint the individuals to IMAC.
- f) The selection panel will also create and retain a pool of suitably qualified candidates for consideration by the Council if required in order to fill a vacancy arising for any reason (e.g. resignation, incapacity) during a term of IMAC.
- g) In order to observe the principle of rotation, and upon expiration of the trial period, the positions shall be re-advertised every four years, if considered appropriate by the Council, using the selection process set out in this appendix. The pool of suitably qualified candidates referred to in subparagraph f) shall also be refreshed using that same selection process.

358

Res. 163

RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Establishment of a Council working group on a stable ITU Constitution**

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

considering

- a) that the instruments of the Union are enumerated in Article 4 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) that Article 52 of the Constitution requires that the Constitution and the ITU Convention be simultaneously ratified by any signatory Member State in accordance with its constitutional rules;
- c) that, pursuant to No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention, any Member State may propose amendments to the Constitution and the Convention, respectively;
- d) that No. 231 of the Constitution and No. 527 of the Convention stipulate that, after entry into force of any amending instrument, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution shall apply to the Constitution and Convention as amended,

recalling

- a) that numerous amendments were made to the Constitution and Convention at each plenipotentiary conference in the past;
- b) that the amendments mentioned in *recalling a)* above require ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to both the Constitution and Convention as amended,

recognizing

- a) that the Constitution, the provisions of which are complemented by those of the Convention, is the basic instrument of the Union (No. 30 of the Constitution refers);

Res. 163

359

b) that ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the amendments to the Constitution and Convention is a complex and lengthy process for ITU Member States, in particular for those Member States whose national language is not one of the six ITU official languages;

c) that the numerous amendments and the need to go through a burdensome ratification process have resulted, from a legal standpoint, in an undermining of one of the cardinal/fundamental principles of the law of international organizations, namely the integrity and homogeneity of the supreme normative instrument applicable to all the Member States of an intergovernmental organization such as ITU,

recognizing further

a) that discussions in the 2009 and 2010 sessions of the ITU Council revealed that there is a need to have a stable Constitution in order to resolve the current difficulties of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession mentioned in *recognizing b) and c) above*;

b) that consensus has emerged among the ITU Member States to prepare the draft of such a stable Constitution in order to be submitted to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference for its consideration and necessary actions, as appropriate;

c) that consensus also emerged among the ITU Member States that, apart from the stable Constitution, the remaining provisions could be transferred to another "document/convention"¹ which would not be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, taking into account the difficulties mentioned in *recognizing b) and c) above*,

resolves

1 that a Council working group on a stable Constitution, open to all Member States of the Union, be established, with the terms of reference as contained in the annex to this resolution;

¹ The Council Working Group (CWG-STB-CS) needs to examine these terms and to propose options in this regard in its report to the Council for consideration by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference for the required action, as appropriate.

360

Res. 163

2 that annual reports of the above-mentioned Council working group should be submitted to the Council sessions in 2011 (including a work programme) and 2012, and the final report should be submitted to the Council session in 2013,

instructs the extraordinary session of the Council in 2010

1 to establish the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution (CWG-STB-CS), open to all Member States of the Union, with the terms of reference as referred to in *resolves* 1 above;

2 to designate the chairman and vice-chairmen of CWG-STB-CS,

instructs the Council

1 to allocate necessary funds within the available resources in order to implement this resolution;

2 to examine and take appropriate action on the annual reports of CWG-STB-CS submitted to the 2011 and 2012 sessions of the Council, as mentioned in *resolves* 2 above;

3 to ensure that all Member States and Sector Members of the Union are regularly informed in a comprehensive manner by means of the annual reports, so that Member States can submit their comments and/or contributions, and Sector Members can submit their comments, as appropriate, as per § 6 of the annex to this resolution;

4 to consider the final report prepared by the above-mentioned group and submitted to Council session in 2013, and make any comments it considers appropriate before it is transmitted to the Member States, Sector Members and 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

5 to ensure that the final report is circulated to Member States and Sector Members at least 12 months before the 2014 plenipotentiary conference,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 to support the activities of the CWG-STB-CS, including the preparation of the annual and final reports, by providing all necessary resources and assistance required for the successful completion of its tasks, which shall be carried out in the six ITU official languages;

Res. 163

361

2 to dispatch the invitation letter, including the agenda, of this group's meetings at least four months in advance so as to allow Member States to prepare their contributions;

3 to submit the annual and final reports of CWG-STB-CS to the 2011, 2012 and 2013 sessions of the Council;

4 to disseminate the annual and final reports of CWG-STB-CS to all Member States and Sector Members, as mentioned in *instructs the Council* 3 and 5 above;

5 to conduct a study on the existing mechanisms within other United Nations organizations with respect to the entry into force of the amendments to their "basic instruments" and report to the 2011 or 2012 session of the Council, and to circulate the results of the study to all Member States for them to prepare their contributions, as appropriate, to the 2014 plenipotentiary conference;

6 to ensure that all expenditures are financed from the regular budget of the Union, under the supervision of the Council,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

to participate in and support the activities of CWG-STB-CS,

invites Member States

1 to nominate representative(s) having broad knowledge and experience on the subject to participate in the activities and attend the meetings of CWG-STB-CS;

2 to consider, where applicable, any comments from their respective Sector Members on the work of the group, with a view to taking them into account, as appropriate, when submitting their contributions to the work of the group.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Terms of reference of the Council Working Group (CWG-STB-CS)**

The terms of reference of the Council Working Group on a stable Constitution (CWG-STB-CS), as referred to in *resolves* 1 of this resolution, are:

- 1 To examine the provisions of the current ITU Constitution and those of the current ITU Convention, without proposing modifications to their text, and carry out studies of these provisions in order to prepare the draft of the stable Constitution and the draft of another "document/convention"; the latter would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.
- 2 To this effect, CWG-STB-CS, without proposing modifications to the text of the Constitution and Convention, shall:
 - 2.1 Examine the provisions of the Constitution and Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, in order to identify those provisions which are of a stable and fundamental nature and should continue to be of a stable and fundamental nature in the future.
 - 2.2 Consolidate and include all provisions identified under § 2.1 above, without proposing modifications to their text, in a document labelled "Draft stable Constitution", which will be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.
 - 2.3 Consolidate and include the remaining provisions contained in the current Constitution and the current Convention, including those amendments approved by the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, not identified as being of a stable and fundamental nature, nor identified as being of a continued/permanent stable and fundamental nature as a result of the activities carried out under § 2.1 above in another "document/convention". This "document/convention", would not be subject to the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as stipulated in Articles 52 and 53 of the Constitution.

Res. 163

363

- 3 To suggest consequential changes to the draft stable Constitution and the draft "document/convention" as a result of actions taken when performing the tasks contained in §§ 2.2 and 2.3 above, together with corresponding cross-references, in a separate section of the report, for consideration and required action by the 2014 plenipotentiary conference, as appropriate.
- 4 To seek contributions and comments from Member States.
- 5 To prepare, pursuant to *resolves* 2 of this resolution, the annual and final reports for submission to the 2011, 2012 and 2013 sessions of the ITU Council.
- 6 To post on the group's website comments from Sector Members on the annual reports prepared by the group in 2011 and 2012.
- 7 CWG-STB-CS shall hold two meetings in 2011, each for a maximum period of five days. The number of meetings in 2012 and 2013 should not exceed two per year, each for a maximum period of five days. However, a final decision on the number and duration of the meetings in 2012 and 2013 will be taken by the Council. These meetings should take place preferably collocated with other major relevant ITU events/meetings.

364

Res. 164

RESOLUTION 164 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Allocation of seats of Council Member States**

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

recalling

a) that the Council is composed of Member States elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) that the number of Member States of the Council shall be determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference,

noting

that, in accordance with No. 50A of the ITU Convention, the number of Council Member States shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of Member States of the Union,

recognizing

the need to clarify the manner in which equitable distribution of Council Member States is applied pursuant to No. 61 of the ITU Constitution,

recognizing further

the deliberations of the Council pursuant to Resolution 134 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the number of Member States of the Council,

resolves

1 that, for each administrative region of the Council, the percentage of 25 per cent shall be applied to the number of Member States in that region to determine the number of seats to be allocated to the region;

2 that the figure obtained after this calculation shall be rounded to the nearest integer;

3 that this rounded integer shall be the number of seats allocated to the region,

Res. 164

365

Instructs the Secretary-General

to inform the Member States on changes in the number of Member States of the Union and their impact on the distribution of seats of Member States of the Council.

366

Res. 165

RESOLUTION 165 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Deadlines for the submission of proposals and procedures
for the registration of participants for conferences and assemblies
of the Union**

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

recognizing

- a) No. 224 of the ITU Constitution, which indicates that any Member State may propose any amendment to the Constitution, provided that such a proposal reaches the Secretary-General not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;
- b) No. 519 of the ITU Convention, which specifies the requirement for the submission of amendments to the Convention not later than eight months prior to the opening date fixed for the plenipotentiary conference;
- c) Resolution 114 (Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on interpretation of No. 224 of the Constitution and No. 519 of the Convention,

recognising also

- a) Section 8 of the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, on time-limits and conditions for submission of proposals and reports to conferences;
- b) Section 17 of the General Rules, on proposals or amendments presented during the conference,

considering

Decision 556 adopted by the 2010 session of the ITU Council, concerning the submission of documentation to Council sessions, which indicates that all contributions should be submitted no later than 21 calendar days before the opening of a Council session in order to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration during that Council session,

Res. 165

367

noting

- a) that late submissions not only overburden the ITU secretariat in processing such contributions, but also disadvantage delegations, particularly small delegations, in reading and preparing positions in a timely and useable manner;
- b) that late contributions also disrupt the efficient functioning of ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings as well as their committees and working groups;
- c) that there is a need to establish a reasonable deadline for the submission of documentation to the above-mentioned meetings of the Union in the future,

taking into account

a proposal submitted to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference, which requests that the Council, in consultation with the General Secretariat and the Directors of the three Bureaux, explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, the issue of the harmonization of deadlines for the submission of documents and procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union,

resolves

to establish a firm submission deadline for all contributions, with the exception of the deadlines outlined in recognizing a) and b) above, of no later than fourteen calendar days before the opening of conferences and assemblies of the Union, including plenipotentiary conferences, so as to ensure timely translation and their thorough consideration by delegations,

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

- 1 to prepare a report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the above-mentioned matters, including relevant financial implications;
- 2 to explore, together with the Sector advisory groups, as appropriate, the issue of harmonizing deadlines for the submission of proposals as well as the procedures governing registration for meetings of the Union.

368

Res. 166

RESOLUTION 166 (Guadalajara, 2010)

**Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups,
study groups and other groups**

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

considering

a) that Article 20 of the ITU Convention relating to the conduct of business of
study groups stipulates:

242 1 *The radiocommunication assembly, the world telecommunication*
PP-98 *standardization assembly and the world telecommunication*
 development conference shall appoint the chairman and one vice-
 chairman or more for each study group. In appointing chairmen
 and vice-chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the
 requirements of competence and equitable geographical
 distribution, and to the need to promote more efficient
 participation by the developing countries;

243 2 *If the workload of any study group requires, the assembly or*
PP-98 *conference shall appoint such additional vice-chairmen as it*
 deems necessary;

b) that the Radiocommunication Assembly (RA), the World
Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) and the World
Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) have adopted resolutions
relating to the appointment and maximum terms of office for chairmen and vice-
chairmen of their respective advisory groups and study groups,

Res. 166

369

recognizing

that there are currently no established criteria in any of the three ITU Sectors with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups¹ (including the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) and the Special Committee for Regulatory and Procedural Matters (SC-RPM) in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)),

recognizing further

a) that the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups should appoint only the number of vice-chairmen deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management and functioning of the group in question;

b) that steps should be taken to provide some continuity between chairmen and vice-chairmen,

taking into account

a) the discussion that took place at the last plenary meeting of WTDC-10 with respect to the need to invite the Plenipotentiary Conference to provide guidelines on the necessary harmonized criteria to be established with respect to the numbers of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups;

b) that, currently, an individual from a single Member State can hold more than one position in a given Sector or in the three Sectors, which may be inconsistent with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and with the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries,

¹ The criteria contained within this resolution do not apply to the designation of chairmen or vice-chairmen of focus groups.

370

Res. 166

resolves to invite the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference, in consultation with the Directors of the three Bureaux

to review the current situation with a view to establishing the necessary criteria for appointment of the optimum numbers of vice-chairmen for Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups (including, to the extent practicable, CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R), as the case may be, taking into account the following guidelines:

- 1) The number of vice-chairmen should be limited to the minimum necessary experienced professionals, as per the respective Sector resolutions relating to the appointment of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups
- 2) Equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions and the need to promote more effective participation by the developing countries should be taken into account so as to ensure that every region be represented at least by one or two competent and experienced persons in the Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups
- 3) The total number of chairmen and vice-chairmen proposed by any administration should be fairly reasonable, so as to observe the principle of equitable distribution of posts among the Member States concerned
- 4) Regional representation in the advisory groups, study groups and other groups of all three Sectors should be taken into account, such that no single individual may hold more than one vice-chairmanship position in these groups in any one Sector, and only in exceptional cases hold such a position in more than one Sector²

² The criterion mentioned in this paragraph should not prevent a vice-chairman of a given advisory group or a vice-chairman of a given study group from holding positions of chairman or vice-chairman of a given working party or as rapporteur or associate rapporteur for any group under the mandate of that Sector group.

Res. 166

371

- 5) Each ITU region attending RA, WTSA and WTDC is encouraged, when assigning the positions to individual experienced professionals, to fully observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution among ITU regions, and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries
- 6) The above-mentioned guidelines may, to the extent practicable, be applied to CPM and SC-RPM in ITU-R,

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

to make necessary arrangements for the proper implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to include the subject matter in the agenda of the next meeting of their respective advisory group, with a view to duly establishing the required harmonized criteria for the selection/appointment of the above-mentioned positions;

2 to make the necessary arrangements for RA, WTSA and WTDC to review the criteria referred to above in their respective resolutions and/or recommendations, including by preparing and providing necessary information regarding the position(s) already held by individual persons from each country in all three ITU Sectors under *instructs the Directors of the three Bureaux* 1.

372

Res. 167

RESOLUTION 167 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union**

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

considering

- a) the rapid technological change in the field of telecommunications and the associated policy, regulatory and infrastructure adaptations required at national, regional and global levels;
- b) the consequent need for the widest possible engagement of the ITU membership from around the world to address these matters in the work of the Union;
- c) that developments in technologies and facilities for the holding of electronic meetings and the further development of electronic working methods (EWM) will enable more open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU, which may be paperless,

recalling

- a) Resolution 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on documents and publications of the Union, regarding the electronic availability of documents;
- b) Resolution 32 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on strengthening electronic working methods in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and the implementation of EWM capabilities and associated arrangements in the work of ITU-T;
- c) Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and climate change and, in particular, *recognizing* g) thereof concerning energy-efficient working methods,

Res. 167

373

recognizing

a) the budgetary difficulty that delegates from many countries and, in particular developing countries, have in travelling to participate in face-to-face ITU meetings;

b) that electronic participation will have significant benefits for the Union's membership, by reducing travel costs, and will facilitate wider participation in both the work of the Union and in meetings that require attendance;

c) that numerous ITU meetings are already available as audio and video webcasts and that use of videoconferencing, audioconference calls, real-time captioning and web-based collaboration tools for electronic participation in certain types of meetings have been advanced in meetings of the Sectors and the General Secretariat,

recognizing further

the important contribution of the use of ICTs and reduced travel to climate neutrality,

mindful

that some activities and procedures associated with certain ITU meetings still require direct face-to-face participation by the Union's membership,

noting

a) that, as an alternative to face-to-face meetings, there are benefits in utilizing electronic meetings to progress discussions;

b) that the existence of electronic meetings, with well-documented rules and procedures, will help ITU in widening the involvement of potential stakeholders, both member and non-member experts, particularly from developing countries, who are unable to participate in face-to-face meetings;

c) that electronic meetings may lead to increased efficiency of the activities of ITU and reduction of costs for all parties, for example by reducing the need for travel and reducing the need for printed copies of documents;

d) that there needs to be a coordinated and harmonized approach to the technology used,

374

Res. 167

noting further

- a) that electronic working methods have made important contributions to the work of Sector groups, such as rapporteur groups, and of Council working groups, and that work, such as the development of texts, has been progressed in various parts of the Union through electronic communications;
- b) that different modes of participation are suitable for different types of meetings;
- c) the need to establish the role of hyperlinks, in particular in documents submitted to executive or deliberative organs for approval, and the related decision of the 2009 session of the Council¹;
- d) the importance of having complete texts available at the time of approval,

emphasizing

- a) that there is a need for procedures to ensure fair and equitable participation by all;
- b) that electronic meetings can contribute to bridging the digital divide;
- c) that the implementation of electronic meetings is beneficial to ITU's role in leading the coordination on ICTs and climate change, and on accessibility,

resolves

- a) that ITU should further develop its facilities and capabilities for remote participation by electronic means in appropriate meetings of the Union, including working groups created by the Council;
- b) that final documents submitted for approval shall not contain hyperlinks other than, where appropriate, internal hyperlinks to documents or parts of documents that are stable and have already been approved by the competent organ of the Union, and that the inclusion of an internal hyperlink in a document submitted for approval should not result in implicit approval of the content of the hyperlink's target; rather, any approval must be explicit (this procedure is not applicable to study groups);

¹ Document C09/90, § 12.

Res. 167

375

c) that ITU should continue to develop its electronic working methods concerning the development, distribution and approval of documents, and the promotion of paperless meetings,

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

1 to develop an action plan, to be considered by the Council at its 2011 session, for electronic participation in its working groups and related meetings that report to the Council, including the use of tools such as videoconferencing;

2 to build upon trials for electronic meetings, in collaboration with the Directors of the Bureaux, such that their subsequent implementation is technologically neutral, to the greatest extent possible, and cost effective, in order to allow broad participation satisfying the necessary security requirements;

3 to involve the advisory groups in the evaluation of the use of electronic meetings and to develop further procedures and rules associated with electronic meetings, including the legal aspects;

4 to report to the Council on an ongoing basis on the developments made with regard to electronic meetings, in order to assess progress in their use within ITU;

5 to report to the Council on the feasibility of extending the use of languages in electronic meetings,

instructs the Directors of the Bureaux

to take action, in consultation with the Sector advisory groups, in order to provide appropriate electronic participation or observation facilities in Sector meetings for delegates unable to attend face-to-face meetings.

376

Res. 168

RESOLUTION 168 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Translation of ITU recommendations**

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

considering

- a) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- b) the need to expand national access to ITU recommendations which are offered free online to the general public;
- c) the need to ease access to ITU recommendations in other national languages than the official languages of ITU;
- d) Resolution 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services, which notes that:
 - modern telecommunication/ICT facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) recommendations;
 - ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are the result of the collective efforts of all those taking part in the standardization process within ITU, and are adopted by consensus by the members of the Union;
 - that limitations on the access to telecommunication/ICT facilities and services on which national telecommunication/ICT development depends and which are established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations constitute an obstacle to the harmonious development and compatibility of telecommunications/ICT worldwide;

Res. 168

377

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

noting

a) the provisions of No. 495 of the ITU Convention, which states that any of the documents referred to in the relevant provisions of Article 29 of the Constitution may be published in languages other than those specified therein, provided that the Member States requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved;

b) that the official language versions of documents and texts of the Union shall be prepared by ITU according to Article 29 of the Constitution,

recognizing

a) that there is a general trend towards free online access to ICT-related documents and publications in official languages;

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

resolves

1 that an administration may translate recommendations into languages, other than the six official languages of ITU, for the administration's official use;

2 that the text of a recommendation in any ITU official language shall prevail in the event of any discrepancy between such a translated version and the official version;

3 that any expenses for the translation and the publication of the recommendations shall not be borne by ITU;

4 that the ITU logo shall not appear on the translated pages;

378

Res. 168

5 that each publication shall contain, in an appropriate place, the statement in the annex to this resolution, the title and summary of the recommendation and a link to where the official text of the recommendation can be downloaded from the ITU website, in the national language; in addition, the publication shall include the front page of the official text of the ITU recommendation;

6 that ITU shall receive two copies free of charge of any such translated publication, as soon as possible after publication, for archive purposes;

7 that translation for the administration's official use will be free of charges from ITU;

8 that translation intended for sale – either based on cost recovery or for profit – shall require the prior agreement of ITU, and translated publications sold for profit shall be subject to payment of royalties to ITU;

9 that, in the case referred to in resolves 8 above, the publisher concerned shall send to ITU a statement of the number of copies sold,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council on the necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of this resolution,

invites the Council

to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of this resolution.

Res. 168

379

ANNEX

This Recommendation has been reproduced with the authorization of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Sole responsibility for the translation of this text into {*} lies with {**}.

This Recommendation, published by ITU in its official versions (English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French, Russian) can be obtained from:

International Telecommunication Union
General Secretariat – Sales and Marketing Service
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 730 6141
e-mail: sales@itu.int

* Indicate the national language concerned.

** Indicate the name of the publisher.

380

Res. 169

RESOLUTION 169 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union**

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

recalling

Resolution 71 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

a) that the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union will benefit the work of the Sectors, particularly as these bodies address developments in modern technology within ITU's field of competence, while having a future vision allowing modern technologies and applications to be addressed in timely fashion;

b) that the scientific contribution of these bodies will far outweigh the level of financial contribution proposed to encourage their participation,

resolves

1 to admit academia, universities and their associated research establishments concerned with the development of telecommunications/information and communication technology (ICT) to participate in the work of the three Sectors, pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, without the need for any amendment to Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution, for a trial period until the next plenipotentiary conference;

Res. 169

381

2 to set the level of the financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries¹ for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member States of the Union to which the bodies belong, on the condition that this shall not constitute an alternative for those bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates,

instructs the Council

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures to this resolution, if it deems appropriate;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference, on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the advisory groups of the three Sectors, for a final decision to be taken on such participation;

3 that such academia should not have a role in decision-making, including the adoption of resolutions or recommendations regardless of the approval procedure;

4 that the application and approval process for academia, other than those mentioned in *resolves* 1, 2 and 3 above, should be the same as for Associates;

5 to implement this resolution and fix the annual fee based on the proposed amount of one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developed countries, and one-thirty second of the value of the contributory unit for Sector Members in the case of organizations from developing countries;

6 to calculate the financial contributions and the conditions for admission on an ongoing basis, and report to the next plenipotentiary conference,

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

382

Res. 169

further instructs the Radiocommunication Assembly, the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and the World Telecommunication Development Conference

to mandate their respective Sector advisory groups to study, whether there is a need for any additional measures and/or arrangements to facilitate such participation that are not covered by Resolution 1 or relevant recommendations of the above-mentioned assemblies and conference, and adopt such modalities, if they deem it necessary or required, and report the results through the Directors to the Council,

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

to take necessary and appropriate action in order to implement this resolution.

Res. 170

383

RESOLUTION 170 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Admission of Sector Members from developing countries¹ to participate in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector**

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

recalling

Resolution 74 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly,

considering

- a) that participation in the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) of Sector Members from the category of developing countries with an annual per capita income of less than USD 2 000 according to the United Nations Development Programme classification will benefit the work of both Sectors as well as the countries they represent, helping to close the standardization gap which still exists between the developed and developing countries within the two Sectors, especially in relation to this category of developing countries;
- b) that allowing them to participate in the work of either of the two Sectors on favourable financial terms in respect of each Sector will encourage them to join these two Sectors, according to their needs;
- c) that this participation will not require any amendment of Articles 2 and 3 of the ITU Constitution for a trial period to end 2014, when the next plenipotentiary conference will be held,

¹ Such Sector Members shall not be subsidiaries of a multinational corporation whose executive headquarters is based in a developed country, and shall be limited to Sector Members which are from developing countries classified by the United Nations Development Programme as low-income countries with an annual per capita income not exceeding USD 2 000 and which have not yet joined either or both Sectors.

384

Res. 170

resolves

1 to allow Sector Members from the category of developing countries mentioned above to participate in the work of ITU-R and ITU-T pursuant to the provisions of this resolution;

2 to set the level of financial contribution for such participation at one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members for defraying Union expenses;

3 that acceptance of applications for participation shall be conditional on the support of the Member State to which the Sector Member belongs, on fulfilment of the criterion in the footnote to this resolution by each applicant for membership, and also on the applicant not currently being listed with the Union as a Sector Member contributing the minimum one-half of the value of a contributory unit for Sector Members or as an Associate in the Sector,

instructs the Council

1 to add any additional conditions or detailed procedures that may be required;

2 to submit a report on this participation to the next plenipotentiary conference on the basis of an evaluation thereof by the respective Sector advisory groups, so as to enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to make a final decision on such participation in the light of the report and the proposals therein.

Res. 171

385

RESOLUTION 171 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Preparations for the 2012 world conference on
international telecommunications**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 146 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the review of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs);
- b) Decision 9 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the fourth World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF-09);
- c) the final report of the Expert Group to review the ITRs, presented to the ITU Council at its 2009 session,

considering

- a) that Article 25 of the ITU Constitution states, *inter alia*, that a world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT) may partially, or in exceptional cases, completely revise the ITRs, and may deal with any question of a worldwide character within its competence and related to its agenda;
- b) that the scope of the ITRs is established in Article 1 thereof: "Purpose and scope of the regulations";
- c) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) urged the three Sectors, following WTPF, each within its field of competence, to carry out any further necessary studies aimed at preparing for WCIT, and to participate in a series of regional meetings as required, in order to identify topics to be addressed by WCIT, within existing budgetary resources;

386

Res. 171

d) that, following the date on which the existing version of the ITRs was approved, plenipotentiary conferences, world telecommunication standardization assemblies and the study groups of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) have approved a series of resolutions whose provisions have helped the ITRs to remain in force and should be taken into account in the process of reviewing them;

e) that the Lisbon Consensus reached at WTPF-09, particularly in its Opinion 6 (Lisbon, 2009) on the ITRs, identified some issues that the membership may wish to consider, among others, in the context of any preparations for WCIT-12;

f) that, in accordance with Resolution 1312, the 2009 session of the Council created a Council Working Group to prepare for the 2012 world conference on international telecommunications (CWG-WCIT-12) with terms of reference that provide for discussion both of the existing text of the ITRs and of the possible introduction of new provisions;

g) that, pursuant to Resolution 146 (Antalya, 2006), the 2010 session of the Council adopted Resolution 1317 establishing the dates and agenda for the world conference on international telecommunications (WCIT-12) in 2012;

h) the report to this conference by CWG-WCIT-12, which expresses the concern of ITU Member States at the situation with regard to the regulation of international telecommunications in a number of areas;

i) that the international telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) environment has significantly evolved, from technical, regulatory and policy perspectives, and that it continues to evolve rapidly;

j) that advances in technology have resulted in an increased use of IP-enabled infrastructure and IP-based services and applications presenting both opportunities and challenges for Member States and Sector Members;

Res. 171

387

k) that, as technology evolves, Member States are evaluating their policy and regulatory approaches to ensure an enabling environment that fosters supportive, transparent, pro-competitive and predictable policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that provide appropriate incentives for investment in, and development of, the information society;

l) that ITU must play an important role in resolving new and emerging issues, including those arising from the changing global international telecommunication/ICT environment;

m) that there is a need to build broad consensus on what could appropriately be covered in the treaty framework of ITU as regards its activities in the areas of regulation, development and standardization;

n) that it is important to ensure that the ITRs are reviewed and, if deemed appropriate, revised and updated in a timely manner in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among Member States and to reflect accurately the relations between Member States, Sector Members and recognized operating agencies;

o) that all regions will benefit from WCIT-12's and CWG-WCIT-12's review of the ITRs and related recommendations, resolutions and opinions of the 1988 World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC-88),

resolves

1 that CWG-WCIT-12 continue the preparation of WCIT-12;

2 that the agenda and dates for the conference as fixed in Council Resolution 1317 be adopted for the work of WCIT-12;

3 that CWG-WCIT-12, pursuant to Council Resolution 1312, shall constitute the preparatory process for WCIT-12, taking into consideration the results of the regional preparatory meetings, as appropriate,

388

Res. 171

resolves further

in addition to the work specified in, and without prejudice to, Council Resolution 1312:

- 1 to consider and study all relevant work and outputs that have been developed in ITU regarding ITRs;
- 2 to discuss and examine all proposals for revision to the ITRs, including proposals for addition of new and emerging issues, for updating and suppression of provisions and/or for abrogation as appropriate;
- 3 to discuss and examine all proposals for revision to the ITRs, provided that those proposals:
 - i) are consistent with the purposes of the Union set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution;
 - ii) are in line with the scope and purpose of the ITRs as set out in its Article 1, with the understanding that CWG-WCIT-12 could consider proposals for the revision of Article 1 of the ITRs;
 - iii) reflect, *inter alia*, strategic and policy principles, with a view to ensuring flexibility in order to accommodate technological advances;
 - iv) are of relevance to be included in an international treaty;
- 4 to prepare a final report, based on, and consolidating, inputs and reports from all preparatory activities, including regional preparatory meetings, that presents all options and views for WCIT-12, four months prior to WCIT in order for Member States, and in particular developing countries, to prepare for WCIT-12,

Res. 171

389

instructs the Council

- 1 to take note of the considerations contained in this resolution in the work to prepare for WCIT-12 to review the ITRs;
- 2 to allocate the appropriate financial resources within the financial limits established by the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 3 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made in implementing this resolution and to analyse the necessity for periodic review of the ITRs,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to support any regional preparatory meeting, in coordination with the regional telecommunication organizations for each region, that may be called prior to the convening of WCIT-12;
- 2 to distribute to the Member States the final report of CWG-WCIT-12, as specified in the General Rules of conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union, four months prior to WCIT-12;
- 3 to submit the final report of CWG-WCIT-12 to WCIT-12, as specified in Council Resolution 1312,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

- 1 to make available the means necessary to implement the provisions of this resolution;
- 2 to undertake the necessary preparatory and administrative arrangements for WCIT pursuant to Council Resolution 1317 and in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures of ITU;
- 3 to support CWG-WCIT-12 by providing, within their field of competence, necessary inputs for the preparation of WCIT, as appropriate,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to contribute to the preparatory work for WCIT-12, including the regional meetings, as appropriate.

390

Res. 172

RESOLUTION 172 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the
World Summit on the Information Society**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which achieved its aims in regard to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- b) Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of this conference, on ITU's role in implementing the WSIS outcomes,

recalling further

- a) the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action, adopted in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
- b) that § 111 of the Tunis Agenda requests the United Nations General Assembly to make an overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015;
- c) that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 60/252, decided to conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Summit outcomes in 2015,

considering

- a) the provisions of the ITU Constitution and ITU Convention concerning the role of the Union with regard to policies and strategies;
- b) the resolutions adopted by this conference concerning WSIS;
- c) the particular role that ITU played in initiating and leading the management of WSIS;
- d) the mandates given to ITU in respect of overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes,

Res. 172

391

taking into account

- a) progress made on overall implementation of the WSIS outcomes;
- b) the implementation and follow-up process framework established by the Tunis Agenda;
- c) the multistakeholder approach in implementation and follow-up process,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

- 1 to initiate consideration, at the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), for the preparation of the overall review of implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015, as requested by the Tunis Agenda (§ 111), including the possibility of holding a high-level event in 2014/15;
- 2 to propose to CEB to make the necessary preparations based on the multistakeholder approach;
- 3 to pursue efficient and effective coordination with all stakeholders in preparing the overall review;
- 4 to report to the ITU Council on the results of this process, for its consideration and decision,

instructs the Council

in the light of the results of this consultation:

- 1 to consider and decide on the Union's role in and contribution to the overall review process;
- 2 to examine ways and means to enhance ITU's lead role in any relevant preparatory process;
- 3 to request the Secretary-General, under the preparatory process, to carry out coordination with all stakeholders and provide mechanisms, including the possibility of holding open consultations;
- 4 to evaluate at its 2011 session the financial burden for the Union that might result from its contribution to the preparatory process;
- 5 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on preparations for final overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and formulate proposals for further activities.

392

Res. 173

RESOLUTION 173 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Piracy and attacks against fixed and cellular telephone networks
in Lebanon**

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

recalling

- a) the noble principles, purposes and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the efforts of the United Nations to promote sustainable development and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;
- c) the purposes of the Union as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;
- d) § 16 of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;
- e) previous resolutions of plenipotentiary conferences, namely:
 - Resolution 48 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the destruction of submarine cables in the Eastern Mediterranean;
 - Resolution 74 (Nairobi, 1982) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, regarding Israel and assistance to Lebanon;
 - Resolution 64 (Nice, 1989) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the condemnation of the practices of Israel in the Arab territories occupied by it;
 - Resolution 159 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, relating to the support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication network, and given that Lebanon has not received, to date, any amounts of the monetary damages estimated by ITU experts at USD 547 million at that time,

Res. 173

393

recognizing

- a) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from Israel's actions;
- b) that Lebanon's telecommunication facilities have been and are still being subjected to piracy, interference and interruption, and sedition by Israel against Lebanon's fixed and cellular telephone networks;
- c) that the damage caused to Lebanon's telecommunications should be a matter of concern for the entire international community, particularly ITU, as the United Nations specialized agency for telecommunications;
- d) the full right of Lebanon to compensation for the damages caused to its telecommunication network,

recalling further

that every Member State of ITU should respect the fundamental principles set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution and in Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of the Constitution.

resolves

to condemn all attacks and violations by any ITU Member State against telecommunication networks in any other Member States, which harm the latter's national security, *inter alia*, those perpetrated by Israel toward Lebanon,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to monitor cease of the above-mentioned violations or harmful transmissions across the border and report to the Council in this respect.

394

Res. 174

RESOLUTION 174 (Guadalajara, 2010)

**ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues
relating to the risk of illicit use of information and
communication technologies**

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

aware

- a) that technological innovation driven by information and communication technologies (ICTs) has significantly modified the ways in which people access telecommunications;
- b) that the illicit use of ICTs could have a detrimental impact on a Member State's infrastructure, national security and economic development;
- c) that the definition of "telecommunication", as stated in the ITU Constitution, reads as follows: "*Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems*";

reaffirming

- a) Resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 of the United Nations General Assembly, which established the legal framework on countering the criminal misuse of information technologies;
- b) Resolution 57/239 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity;
- c) Resolution 58/199 of the United Nations General Assembly, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of essential information infrastructures;
- d) Resolution 41/65 of the United Nations General Assembly, on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space,

Res. 174

395

considering

a) that, in the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Geneva, 2003) supported the activities of the United Nations to prevent the potential use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, and that it is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights (§ 36, WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles);

b) that Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) of the Geneva Plan of Action stipulates the following: "*Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cybercrime and misuse of ICTs by: developing guidelines that take into account ongoing efforts in these areas; considering legislation that allows for effective investigation and prosecution of such misuse; promoting effective mutual assistance efforts; strengthening institutional support at the international level for preventing, detecting and recovering from such incidents; and encouraging education and raising awareness*",

considering further

that WSIS (Tunis, 2005) identified ITU as moderator for the implementation of Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs),

recalling

a) Resolution 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

b) Resolution 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses;

396

Res. 174

c) Resolution 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in particular strategic goal 4: "*Developing tools, based on contributions from the membership, to promote end-user confidence, and to safeguard the efficiency, security, integrity and interoperability of networks*";

d) Resolutions 1282 and 1305 of the ITU Council, the latter of which listed issues pertaining to the use and misuse of the Internet among the main tasks of the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues;

e) Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam;

f) the Hyderabad Declaration adopted by WTDC, in particular Programme 2 (Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues);

g) Resolutions 50 and 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on cybersecurity and countering and combating spam,

recognizing further

a) that global cooperation and collaboration between the international organizations are necessary in order to address and prevent the illicit use of ICTs;

b) the moderating and facilitating role assigned to the Union under Action Line C5 as referred to above,

noting

a) the importance of ICTs, including telecommunications, for the social and economic development of countries, especially developing countries, through the creation of new public services that facilitate public access to information and enhanced transparency within public administrations and can be helpful for the monitoring and observation of climate change, the management of natural resources and reduction of the risk of natural disasters;

Res. 174

397

b) the vulnerability of critical national infrastructures, their increasing dependence on ICTs and the threats resulting from the illicit use of ICTs,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

to take the necessary measures in order to:

- i) raise the awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources;
- ii) maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICTs,

requests the Secretary-General

in his capacity as facilitator for Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, to organize meetings of Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders, including geospatial and information service providers, to discuss alternative approaches to solutions to address and prevent the illicit application of ICTs, while taking into consideration the overall interests of the ICT industry,

invites Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders

to pursue their dialogue at the regional and national levels in order to find mutually acceptable solutions,

invites the Secretary-General

to collect best practices in terms of actions taken by Member States to prevent the illicit use of ICTs and to provide assistance to interested Member States, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Council and to the next plenipotentiary conference on the implementation of this resolution,

invites Member States

to provide the necessary support for the implementation of this resolution.

398

Res. 175

RESOLUTION 175 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Telecommunication/information and communication technology
accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related
disabilities**

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

recognizing

a) Resolution 70 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on telecommunication/information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for persons with disabilities, and the current studies, initiatives and events on this issue undertaken by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and its study groups, in particular Study Group 2 and Study Group 16, in collaboration with the Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (ICA-AHF);

b) Resolution 58 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on access to ICT for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities, based on the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) special initiative work carried out through studies conducted within the framework of Question 20/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1, commencing in September 2006 and proposing the wording of that resolution and, likewise, the ITU-D initiative on development of an e-accessibility toolkit for persons with disabilities, in collaboration and partnership with the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict);

c) ongoing work in the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), ITU-T and ITU-D to bridge the digital disability divide;

d) the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), calling for special attention to be given to persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities;

Res. 175

399

e) the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008 and which requires for States Parties to take appropriate measures for access for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others to ICT, emergency services and Internet services,

considering

a) that the World Health Organization estimates that ten per cent of the world's population (more than 650 million people) are persons with disabilities, and that this percentage may increase due to factors such as the greater availability of medical treatment and longer life expectancy, and also because people may acquire disability through aging, accidents, wars and circumstances of poverty;

b) that over the past 60 years, the approach to disability adopted by United Nations agencies, and by many Member States (through a changed emphasis in their laws, regulations, policies and programmes), has moved from a health and welfare perspective to an approach based on human-rights, which recognizes that persons with disabilities are people first, and that societal actions have, in certain instances, placed barriers upon them as opposed to their disabilities, and which includes the goal of full participation in society by persons with disabilities;

c) that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, requires States Parties, under Article 9 on accessibility, to take appropriate measures including:

i) 9(2)(g) *"to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet";*

ii) 9(2)(h) *"to promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost";*

d) the importance of cooperation between governments, the private sector and relevant organizations to provide possibilities for low-cost access,

400

Res. 175

recalling

a) § 18 of the Tunis Commitment, made at the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005): "*We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs, including universal design and assistive technologies, for all people, especially those with disabilities, everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all and benefit from the potential offered by ICTs for development*";

b) the Phuket Declaration on Tsunami Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities (Phuket, 2007), which emphasizes the need for inclusive emergency warning and disaster management systems using telecommunication/ICT facilities based on open, non-proprietary, global standards;

c) Resolution GSC-14/27 agreed at the 14th Global Standards Collaboration meeting (Geneva 2009), which encouraged greater collaboration among global regional and national standardization bodies as a basis for establishing and/or strengthening activities and initiatives concerning the use of telecommunication/ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities,

resolves

to take account of persons with disabilities in the work of ITU, and to collaborate in adopting a comprehensive action plan in order to extend access to telecommunications/ICTs to persons with disabilities, in collaboration with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject,

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

1 to coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities where appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;

Res. 175

401

- 2 to consider the financial implications for ITU of providing accessible information through ICTs and access to ITU facilities, services and programmes for participants with visual, hearing or physical disabilities, including captioning at meetings, access to print information and the ITU website, access to ITU buildings and meeting facilities, and the adoption of accessible ITU recruitment practices and employment;
- 3 to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account when developing and progressing ITU work;
- 4 to consider expanding the fellowship programme in order to enable delegates with disabilities, within existing budgetary constraints, to participate in the work of ITU;
- 5 to identify, document and disseminate examples of best practices for accessibility in the field of telecommunications/ICTs among ITU Member States and Sector Members;
- 6 to work collaboratively on accessibility-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in particular concerning awareness and mainstreaming of telecommunication/ICT accessibility standards and in developing programmes that enable developing countries to introduce services that allow persons with disabilities to utilize telecommunication/ICT services effectively;
- 7 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with other relevant organizations and entities, in particular in the interest of ensuring that ongoing work in the field of accessibility is taken into account;
- 8 to work collaboratively and cooperatively with disability organizations in all regions to ensure that the needs of persons with disabilities are taken into account;
- 9 to review the current ITU services and facilities, including meetings and events, in order to make them available to persons with disabilities, and to endeavour to make the necessary changes to improve accessibility, where appropriate and economically feasible, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/106;

402

Res. 175

10 to consider accessibility standards and guidelines whenever undertaking renovations or changing the use of space at a facility, so that accessibility features are maintained and additional barriers are not inadvertently implemented;

11 to prepare a report for submission to each annual session of the Council on implementation of this resolution having regard to the budget allocated for this purpose;

12 to submit a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution,

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to consider developing, within their national legal frameworks, guidelines or other mechanisms to enhance the accessibility, compatibility and usability of telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals, and to offer support to regional initiatives related to this issue;

2 to consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others, and to promote international cooperation in this regard;

3 to participate actively in accessibility-related activities/studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, including participating actively in the work of the study groups concerned, and to encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities so as to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken into account;

4 to take into account *considering c) ii) and d) above*, and the benefits of cost affordability for equipment and services for persons with disabilities, including universal design;

5 to encourage the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund set up by ITU to support activities relating to the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION 176 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 72 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF);
- b) Resolution 62 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on measurement concerns related to human exposure to EMF;
- c) relevant resolutions and recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T);
- d) that there is ongoing work in the three Sectors relating to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, and that liaison and collaboration between the Sectors and with other expert organizations are important, in order to avoid duplication of effort,

considering

- a) that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) have the specialized health expertise and competence to assess the impact of radio waves on the human body;
- b) that ITU has expertise in calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of radio signals;
- c) the high cost of equipment used for measuring and assessing human exposure to EMF;
- d) that the considerable development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of EMF emissions within any given geographic area;

404

Res. 176

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

f) that guidelines on limits of exposure to EMF have been established by ICNIRP¹, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)² and the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and that many administrations have adopted national regulations based on these guidelines,

resolves to instruct the Directors of the three Bureaux

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

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

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

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

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

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

Res. 176**405**

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

- 1 to prepare a report on the implementation of this resolution for submission to the ITU Council at each annual session;
- 2 to provide a report to the next plenipotentiary conference on measures taken to implement this resolution.

406

Res. 177

RESOLUTION 177 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Conformance and interoperability**

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

recognizing

- a) that the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly adopted Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008);
- b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference adopted Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010);
- c) that, at its 2009 session, the ITU Council endorsed the following recommendations of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) (Document C09/28):
 - 1) implementation of the proposed conformity assessment programme;
 - 2) implementation of the proposed interoperability events programme;
 - 3) implementation of the proposed human resources capacity building;
 - 4) implementation of the proposed recommendations to assist in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;
 - 5) that the Director of TSB should report to a future Council session on the implementation of recommendations 1) and 2) above, and jointly with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on recommendations 3) and 4) above, and on a proposed business plan for the long-term implementation of the programmes;
- d) the progress reports by the Director of TSB made to the Council at its 2009 and 2010 sessions and to the 2010 plenipotentiary conference,

Res. 177

407

resolves

1 to endorse the objectives of both Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), and the recommendations of the Director of TSB endorsed by the Council at its 2009 session;

2 that this programme of work be implemented in parallel without any delay, including the informative pilot conformity database and its development into a fully functioning database; bearing in mind the need for a business plan to be expeditiously developed by the Director of TSB, and approved by the Council, for its long-term implementation, in consultation with each region, taking into consideration a) the outcome and effect that the pilot conformity database may have on Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (e.g. other standards development organizations (SDOs)), b) the impact the database will have on bridging the standardization gap as relevant to each region, c) the potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders; and taking into account the results of the regional ITU conformity and interoperability consultations;

3 to assist developing countries in establishing regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres suitable to perform interoperability testing as appropriate,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau,

1 to continue the consultation with all stakeholders in all regions, taking into consideration the needs of each region, on implementation of the recommendations endorsed by the Council, including, in collaboration with the Director of BDT, the recommendations on human capacity building and assistance in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries;

2 to continue to carry out the necessary studies with a view to introducing the use of ITU Mark for a possible future ITU Mark programme, as a voluntary programme permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conforms to applicable recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and increasing the probability of interoperability, and to consider its possible application as an indication of a degree of interoperability capability in the future;

408

Res. 177

- 3 to enhance and improve standards-setting processes in order to improve interoperability through conformity;
- 4 to prepare a business plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution;
- 5 to provide the Council with progress reports, including the results of studies, relating to the implementation of this resolution,

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

- 1 to advance the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and to report to the Council;
- 2 to assist Member States in addressing their concerns with respect to counterfeit equipment,

invites the Council

- 1 to consider the reports of the Director of TSB and to take all necessary measures so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this resolution;
- 2 to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress made with respect to this resolution,

invites Sector Members

- 1 to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T recommendations in accredited test laboratories (first, second or third party), or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a standards development organization or forum qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5;
- 2 to participate in ITU-facilitated interoperability events;
- 3 to take an active role in building developing countries' capacity in conformity and interoperability testing, including on-the-job training, particularly as part of any supply contract for telecommunication equipment, services and systems to these countries,

Res. 177

409

invites organizations qualified in accordance with Recommendation ITU-T A.5

- 1 to participate in the ITU pilot conformity database activities and, sharing links on a mutual basis, to enrich its extent by referring to more recommendations and standards within a product, and to allow for more exposure of vendors' products and widen the portfolio of selection to the users;
- 2 to participate in developing countries' capacity-building programmes and activities facilitated by TSB and BDT, in particular offering opportunities for developing-country experts – particularly from operators – to gain on-the-job experience,

invites Member States

- 1 to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;
- 2 to encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing this resolution;
- 3 to adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T recommendations, leading to better quality of service/quality of experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems,

further invites Member States and Sector Members

to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure, in particular recognizing the concerns of developing countries with respect to counterfeit equipment,

further invites Member States

to contribute to the next radiocommunication assembly in 2012 in order for it to consider and take appropriate actions as deemed necessary.

410

Res. 178

RESOLUTION 178 (Guadalajara, 2010)**ITU role in organizing the work on technical aspects of
telecommunication networks to support the Internet**

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

considering

a) that the construction of the information society demands the decisive cooperation and involvement of the entire world, as its consolidation will certainly exert a positive impact on bridging the digital divide;

b) that one of the first steps to be undertaken is to establish an environment for the ITU Member States and Sector Members to explore ways to advance in the process towards enhanced cooperation within ITU and address and define new mechanisms for accomplishing its emerging role and responsibilities,

considering further

a) that a crucial part of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society lies in the "Implementation and follow-up" section, where the premises, guidelines and activities of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) are clearly expressed;

b) that ITU has been appointed in the "Implementation and follow-up" section of the Tunis Agenda as one of the possible moderators and facilitators for the action lines established by WSIS;

c) that both the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Doha, 2006) and the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006) recognized the leading role that ITU shall play in regard to WSIS Action Lines C2 (Information and communication infrastructure) and C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs)),

Res. 178

411

noting

- a) the need to strengthen the Union with structures that allow continuous improvement of its work as facilitator of WSIS directives;
- b) the importance of telecommunication networks and services as a support to Internet interoperability;
- c) the historical capacity of the Union for bringing together various agents of the telecommunication sector, i.e. administrations and private entities, in the development of technical recommendations for telecommunication networks;
- d) the need to establish focal points within the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) for the relevant WSIS action lines (pursuant to Resolution 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)), so as to enable all ITU members to work, in a coordinated and transparent manner, on the development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet, in order to help advance network evolution, capacity, continuity, interoperability and security, through contribution-based work,

keeping in mind

- a) Article 17 of the ITU Constitution, which outlines the functions of ITU-T: *"The functions of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector shall be, bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfil the purposes of the Union relating to telecommunication standardization, as stated in Article 1 of this Constitution, by studying technical, operating and tariff questions and adopting recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis"*;
- b) Article 13 of the ITU Convention, which sets out the responsibilities of WTSA, detailing that:

"3 In accordance with No. 104 of the Constitution, the assembly shall:

...

- f) decide on the need to maintain, terminate or establish other groups and appoint their chairmen and vice-chairmen;*

412

Res. 178

- g) *establish the terms of reference for the groups referred to in No. 191A above; such groups shall not adopt questions or recommendations”,*

resolves

that ITU shall continue to adapt, working in a coordinated and transparent manner on development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet, in order to help advance network evolution, capacity, continuity, interoperability and security, through contribution-based work,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

to continue taking all necessary measures for ITU to fulfil its role in organizing the work on aspects of telecommunication networks to support Internet,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in consultation with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group

1 to convene open consultations about contributions that ITU-T could provide to the implementation of WSIS;

2 to evaluate and present a proposal on adjustments to the current structure of ITU-T, in order to fulfil the directive set forth in *resolves* above, by possibly suggesting the creation of a specific study group or other group on these matters;

3 to submit, for WTSA-12, the conclusion of the evaluation mentioned in item 2 above,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to participate in and provide contributions related to the evaluation mentioned in *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in consultation with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group* 2 above,

Res. 178

413

invites the 2012 world telecommunication standardization assembly

- 1 to analyse the report by the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group and contributions from Member States and Sector Members, and decide on the adjustments to the structure of ITU-T, in order to reach the objective of improving the technical work, within ITU-T, on the development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet;
- 2 to take the necessary action, as appropriate, regarding the establishment of a study group or other appropriate group in order to achieve the objectives mentioned in *resolves* above.

414

Res. 179

RESOLUTION 179 (Guadalajara, 2010)**ITU's role in child online protection**

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

considering

- a) that the Internet is playing an increasingly important and valuable role in the provision of education for children, enriching the curriculum and helping to bridge language and other barriers between the children of all nations;
- b) that the Internet has become a major platform for many different kinds of educational, cultural and entertainment activities for children;
- c) that children are among the most active participants online;
- d) that parents, guardians and educators are not always aware of children's activities on the Internet;
- e) that there is an urgent need and global demand for the protection of children from exploitation and exposure to danger and deception when using the Internet or information and communication technology (ICT), given that these innocent children represent the future of humankind;
- f) the growing development, diversification and spread of access to ICTs worldwide, in particular the Internet, and the increasingly widespread use thereof by children, at times with no control or guidance;
- g) that, in order to address the issue of cybersecurity for children, it is critical that proactive measures be taken in order to protect children online at an international level;
- h) the requirement for a multistakeholder approach in order to promote social responsibility in the ICT sector so as to effectively make use of the variety of tools available to build confidence in the use of ICT networks and services, reducing the risks identified for children;

Res. 179

415

i) that child online protection is a subject of valid international global interest and shall be listed in the priorities of the world community's global agenda;

j) that child online protection involves an international collaborative network, in conjunction with other United Nations agencies and partners, for action to promote the online protection of children worldwide by providing guidance on safe online behaviour;

k) that several governments and regional organizations are actively promoting and working towards creating a safe Internet environment for children,

recalling

a) the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all relevant United Nations resolutions regarding child protection and child online protection;

b) that, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the States Parties undertook to protect the child from all forms of exploitation and sexual abuse, and for that purpose, in particular, to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; b) the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; c) the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials (Article 34);

c) Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, on access to information by children and protection from information and material injurious to their well-being;

416

Res. 179

d) that, pursuant to Article 10 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 2000) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism; and shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations;

e) that the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in the Tunis Commitment of 2005 (§ 24), recognized the role of ICTs in the protection of children and in enhancing the development of children, urging Member States to strengthen action to protect children from abuse and defend their rights in the context of ICTs, emphasizing that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration; accordingly, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (§ 90 q)) set forth the commitment to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, by, *inter alia*, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory and other effective policies and frameworks to protect children and young people from abuse and exploitation through ICTs into national plans of action and e-strategies;

f) the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Union and Child Helpline International (CHI);

g) that Resolution 1305 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, on the role of the Dedicated Group in identifying international Internet-related public policy issues, has in its Annex 1 identified protecting children and young people from abuse and exploitation as one of the public policy issues that fall within the scope of ITU's work on international Internet-related public policy matters;

h) Resolution 1306 adopted by the 2009 session of the Council, under which a child online protection working group was set up, with the participation of Member States and Sector Members, and its mandate was defined by the ITU members in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Union;

Res. 179

417

i) Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), on the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection;

j) Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam, which encompasses child online protection,

recognizing

a) that ITU is the moderator/facilitator for Action Line C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs);

b) that the Child Online Protection (COP) initiative was presented to the High-Level Segment of the Council in 2008, where it was endorsed by the Heads of State, ministers and heads of international organizations globally;

c) that the year-long Call for Action launched by the ITU Secretary-General on 18 May 2009 to consider 2009-2010 to be child online safety year;

d) that ITU, in collaboration with its COP members, has created four sets of guidelines for the protection of children in cyberspace, namely: Guidelines for children, Guidelines for parents, guardians and educators, Guidelines for industry and Guidelines for policy-makers;

e) that, although it would have been desirable to have a global telephone number for child online protection, due to current technical difficulties, a single globally harmonized number is not possible, as provided in Recommendation ITU-T E.164/Suppl.5 (11/2009),

taking into account

a) the discussions and observations made at the meetings of the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection (WG-COP);

b) that the 2009 World Telecommunication Information Society Day (WTISD-09) was celebrated under the theme "Protecting children in cyberspace", and aimed to raise global awareness for ensuring that children can safely access the Internet,

418

Res. 179

resolves

- 1 that ITU should continue the COP initiative as a platform to raise awareness on child online safety issues;
- 2 that ITU should continue providing assistance and support to the Member States, especially developing countries, in developing and implementing roadmaps for the COP initiative;
- 3 that there should be coordination among all relevant ITU groups on the issues related to child protection online,

requests the Council

to maintain WG-COP, in order to facilitate the membership's input and guidance on ITU's role in child online protection,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to deploy greater efforts to ascertain the activities carried out by other United Nations organizations in this domain, and to coordinate with them appropriately, with the objective of establishing partnerships to maximize and synergize efforts in this important area;
- 2 to coordinate ITU activities also with other similar initiatives being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels, in order to eliminate possible overlaps;
- 3 to bring this resolution to the attention of other COP members and of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the aim of increasing the engagement of the United Nations system in child online protection;
- 4 to submit a progress report on the results of implementation of this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference,

Res. 179

419

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

- 1 to carry out the activities for ensuring the implementation of Resolution 67 (Hyderabad, 2010), and to report annually, as appropriate, to the Council;
- 2 to collaborate closely with WG-COP, with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and maximizing outputs relevant to protecting children online,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to encourage Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to continue exploring the option of introducing a single globally harmonized telephone number in the future, and Member States, for the time being, to allocate a telephone number on a regional basis for child online protection,

invites Member States

- 1 to join and participate actively in WG-COP and related ITU activities, for the purposes of a comprehensive discussion and exchange of information on legal, technical, organizational and procedural issues, as well as capacity building and international cooperation for protecting children online;
- 2 to develop information, to educate and to create consumer-awareness campaigns aimed at parents, teachers, industry and the population in general, in order to make children aware of the risks that may be encountered online,

invites Sector Members

to participate actively in WG-COP and in other ITU activities, with the aim of informing the ITU membership about technological solutions for protecting children online.

420

Res. 180

RESOLUTION 180 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6**

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

considering

- a) Resolution 64 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, which encourages the deployment of IPv6;
- b) Opinion 5 (Lisbon, 2009) of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on capacity building in support of the adoption of IPv6;
- c) Resolution 63 (Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries,

considering further

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

noting

the decision taken by the Council at its 2009 session to set up an IPv6 working group (see Document CO9/93),

recognizing

- a) that IPv6 deployment gives an opportunity for the development of information and communication technologies (ICT), and that its early adoption is the best way to avoid the scarcity of addresses and the consequences that exhaustion of IPv4 addresses may entail, including high costs;

Res. 180

421

b) that governments play an important part as catalyst for the transition to IPv6,

resolves

1 to explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations¹ involved in the development of IP-based networks and the future Internet, through cooperation agreements, as appropriate, in order to increase the role of ITU in Internet governance so as to ensure maximum benefits to the global community;

2 to step up the exchange of experiences and information with all stakeholders regarding the adoption of IPv6, with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6;

3 to collaborate closely with the relevant international recognized partners, including the Internet community (e.g. regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and others), in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building;

4 to assist those Member States which, in accordance with the existing allocation policies, require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, pursuant to relevant resolutions;

5 that the IPv6 group undertake detailed studies of IP address allocation as requested by the Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, both for IPv4 addresses and for IPv6 addresses,

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

422

Res. 180

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

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

invites Member States

- 1 through the knowledge gained in *resolves* 2, to promote specific initiatives at the national level, which foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities and civil society for the purposes of the information exchange necessary for the deployment of IPv6 in their respective countries;
- 2 to encourage, with support from the ITU regional offices, the regional Internet registries (RIRs) and other regional organizations in coordinating research, dissemination and training actions with participation by governments, industry and the academic community in order to facilitate the deployment of IPv6 within the countries and in the region, and to coordinate initiatives between regions to promote its deployment worldwide;

Res. 180

423

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

4 to ensure, in the actions they carry out regarding communication and computer equipment, that the necessary measures are taken so that new equipment has IPv6 capacity, taking into consideration a necessary period for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6,

instructs the Secretary-General

to disseminate, as appropriate, to the ITU membership and the Internet community, information on the progress achieved on the implementation of this resolution.

424

Res. 181

RESOLUTION 181 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies**

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

recalling

- a) Resolution 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC);
- b) Resolution 130 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which resolves to give high priority to the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs);
- c) provisions of the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society related to building confidence and security in the use of ICT;
- d) the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) regarding this issue,
- e) that, in accordance with WSIS Action Line C5, Resolution 149 (Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the ITU Council to establish a working group, open to all Member States and Sector Members, to study terminology related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and to develop definitions and descriptions in this regard;
- f) Programme 2 (Cybersecurity, ICT applications and IP-based network-related issues) of the Hyderabad Action Plan adopted by WTDC-10,

Res. 181

425

aware

a) that one of the purposes of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation among all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

b) that another of the purposes of the Union is to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness,

considering

a) the need to build confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs by strengthening the trust framework (§ 39 of the Tunis Agenda) and the need for governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, within their respective roles, to develop necessary legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, at national, regional and international level;

b) that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/211 invites Member States to use, if and when they deem appropriate, the voluntary self-assessment tool that is annexed to that resolution for national efforts;

c) the reasons behind the adoption of Resolution 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on bridging the digital divide, having regard to the importance of multistakeholder implementation at the international level and to the action lines referenced in § 108 of the Tunis Agenda, including "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs",

noting

a) the importance of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs as highlighted in WSIS;

b) that there is a need to maintain common terminology pertaining to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

c) the ongoing work carried out by organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in relation to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

426

Res. 181

d) that Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on cybersecurity, and Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) of WTSA, on countering and combating spam, include the study of technical aspects for reducing the impact of these phenomena,

considering further

a) that in the area of security, Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is responsible for developing the core recommendations on telecommunication and ICT security, such as security architecture and frameworks; the fundamentals of protection, including threats, vulnerabilities and risks; authentication and identity management, incident handling and forensics; and security aspects of communication applications;

b) that Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 (2008), on overview of cybersecurity, provides a terminology definition of cybersecurity;

c) that the Council Working Group on the study of definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (WG-Def), which was established by Resolution 149 (Antalya, 2006), examined several proposals and reached consensus on the definition of "cybersecurity" in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 (2008);

d) that the above-mentioned Council group, in its final report to the 2009 session of the Council, proposed two options relating to the definition for cybersecurity, as reproduced below:

Option 1

1a. introduce the word "cybersecurity", in Article 1 of the Constitution and define this item in the Annex to the Constitution, based on the agreed definition, or

1b. introduce the word "cybersecurity" in a relevant article in the Convention and define this item in the Annex to the Convention;

Option 2

2. adopt a resolution by the Plenipotentiary Conference regarding this definition,

Res. 181

427

recognizing

- a) the ongoing work by ITU-T and by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) on matters related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;
- b) the importance of studying the issue of terminology related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and of examining and developing definitions and descriptions in this regard, as appropriate;
- c) that this base set needs to include other important issues in addition to cybersecurity,

recognizing further

- a) that, due to the evolving technological environment and the potential emergence of new and unforeseeable risks and vulnerabilities in relation to confidence and security in the use of ICTs, and for other reasons, it may become necessary for ITU-T Study Group 17 to update the definition of cybersecurity that is presented in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205;
- b) that the definition of cybersecurity may need to be modified from time to time to reflect changes in policy;
- c) the work of ITU-T Study Group 17 (Security) on public key infrastructures, identity management, digital signatures, the security manual, the security standards roadmap and the cybersecurity information exchange framework;
- d) that the above-mentioned work is continuing in ITU-T Study Group 17 in order to further develop the above-mentioned set of definitions taking into account the continuous development in ICT technology;
- e) that the inclusion of any definition relating to ICT, which is an evolving issue, such as the definition of cybersecurity, in the stable Constitution is not consistent with the principles based on which the stable Constitution would be established,

428

Res. 181

resolves

1 to take into account the definition of "cybersecurity" approved in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205¹ for use in activities related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs;

2 that the above footnote is an integral part of this resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this resolution to the attention of the international organizations and other relevant entities dealing with the security of telecommunications/ICTs for consideration and any required action, as appropriate,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take into account the definition of "cybersecurity" that is adopted in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 for use in ITU activities related to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

¹ Recommendation ITU-T X.1205, "Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity is the collection of tools, policies, security concepts, security safeguards, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, training, best practices, assurance and technologies that can be used to protect the cyber environment and organization and user's assets. Organization and user's assets include connected computing devices, personnel, infrastructure, applications, services, telecommunications systems, and the totality of transmitted and/or stored information in the cyber environment. Cybersecurity strives to ensure the attainment and maintenance of the security properties of the organization and user's assets against relevant security risks in the cyber environment. The general security objectives comprise the following:

- Availability
- Integrity, which may include authenticity and non-repudiation
- Confidentiality"

Res. 181**429**

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to report to the Council on any new or revised recommendations adopted by ITU-T related to or affecting cybersecurity-related terminology and definitions or other relevant definitions concerning confidence and security in the use of ICTs,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to participate actively in the relevant ITU study groups dealing with issues relating to confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

RESOLUTION 182 (Guadalajara, 2010)**The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in regard to climate change and the protection of the environment**

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

recognizing

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

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

c) Resolution 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, on ICTs and climate change, which resulted from the successful work of the focus group created in 2007 by the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to identify the role of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in regard to this issue, and was adopted in response to the needs identified in the relevant contributions to WTSA-08 by the ITU regional groups;

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

Res. 182

431

- e) Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on ICT applications;
- f) Resolution 1307 adopted by the ITU Council at its 2009 session, on ICTs and climate change,

recognizing further

- a) § 20 of Action Line C7 (E-environment) of the Geneva Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003), calling for the establishment of monitoring systems using ICTs to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries;
- b) Opinion 3 of the 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, on ICT and the environment, which recognizes that telecommunications/ICTs can make a substantial contribution to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, and calls for formulating future inventions and efforts for effectively addressing climate change;
- c) the outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change conferences held in Indonesia in December 2007 and in Copenhagen in December 2009;
- d) the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste, and the adoption by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention of the Work Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste, focusing on the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

considering

- a) that the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimated that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions had risen by more than 70 per cent since 1970, having an effect on global warming, changing weather patterns, rising sea-levels, desertification, shrinking ice cover and other long-term effects;
- b) that climate change is acknowledged as a potential threat to all countries and needs a global response;

432

Res. 182

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

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

considering

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

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

c) that remote-sensing applications on board satellites and other radiocommunication systems are important tools for climate monitoring, environmental observation, disaster prediction, detection of illegal deforestation, and detection and mitigation of the negative effects of climate change;

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

Res. 182

433

e) that the use of telecommunications/ICTs provides increased opportunities to reduce GHG emissions generated by non-ICT sectors through the utilization of telecommunications/ICTs in ways that replace services or increase efficiency of the sectors concerned,

aware

a) that telecommunications/ICTs also contribute to emissions of GHG, a contribution which, although relatively small, will grow with the increased use of telecommunications/ICTs, and that the necessary priority must be given to reducing GHG emissions;

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

bearing in mind

a) that countries have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Protocol and have committed to reduce their emission levels of GHG to targets that are mainly set below their 1990 levels;

b) that the countries that have submitted plans in response to the Copenhagen Accord have specified which steps they are prepared to take to reduce their carbon intensity in the current decade,

noting

a) that the current ITU-T Study Group 5 is the lead ITU-T study group responsible for studies on methodologies for evaluating telecommunication/ICT effects on climate change, for publishing guidelines for using ICTs in an eco-friendly way, for studying energy efficiency of the power feeding systems, for studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena, and for studying, assessing and analysing safe, low-cost social recirculation of telecommunication/ICT equipment through recycling and reuse;

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

434

Res. 182

c) that ITU recommendations that focus on energy-saving systems and applications can play a critical role in the development of telecommunications/ICTs, by promoting the adoption of recommendations for enhancing the use of telecommunications/ICTs to serve as an effective cross-cutting tool to measure and reduce GHG emissions across economic and social activities;

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

e) that there are other international bodies that are working on climate-change issues, including UNFCCC, and that ITU should collaborate, within its mandate, with those entities;

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

resolves

that ITU, within its mandate and in collaboration with other organizations, will demonstrate its leadership in applying telecommunications/ICTs to address the causes and effects of climate change through the following:

1 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunications/ICTs and climate change in order to contribute to the wider global efforts being made by the United Nations;

2 to encourage energy efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs in order to reduce the GHG emissions produced by the telecommunication/ICT sector;

3 to encourage the telecommunication/ICT sector to contribute, through its own improvement of energy efficiency and in the use of ICTs in other parts of the economy, to an annual reduction in GHG emissions;

Res. 182

435

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

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

6 to include, as a priority, assistance to developing countries so as to strengthen their human and institutional capacity in promoting the use of telecommunications/ICTs to tackle climate change, as well as in areas such as the need for communities to adapt to climate change, as a key element of disaster-management planning.

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

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

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

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

4 to ensure that ITU organizes workshops, seminars and training courses in developing countries at the regional level for the purpose of raising awareness and identifying key issues in order to generate best-practice guidelines;

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

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

436

Res. 182

7 to submit this resolution and other appropriate outcomes of the ITU activities to meetings of relevant organizations, including UNFCCC, in order to reiterate the Union's commitment to sustainable global growth; and to ensure recognition of the importance of telecommunications/ICTs in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as the critical role of ITU in this regard,

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

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

2 to help in the promotion of research and development:

- to improve the energy efficiency of ICT equipment
- to measure climate change
- to mitigate the effects of climate change
- to adapt to the effects of climate change,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

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

- i) the level of energy efficiency in the ICT sector and the application of telecommunications/ICTs in non-ICT sectors;
- ii) the complete lifecycle GHG emissions of telecommunication/ICT equipment, in collaboration with other relevant bodies, in order to establish best practice in the sector against an agreed set of metrics to enable the benefits of reuse, refurbishment and recycling to be quantified in order to help achieve reductions in GHG emissions both in the telecommunication/ICT sector and in the use of ICTs in other sectors;

Res. 182

437

2 to promote the work of ITU and cooperate with United Nations entities and others in activities related to climate change, working towards a progressive and measurable reduction in energy consumption and GHG emissions throughout the lifecycle of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

3 to utilize the current Joint Coordination Activity on ICT and on climate change in specialist and specific discussions with other industries, drawing upon the expertise existing in other forums, industrial sectors (and their relevant forums) and academia in order to:

- i) demonstrate ITU leadership in GHG reductions and energy savings in the ICT sector;
- ii) ensure that ITU actively leads in the application of ICTs in other industries and contributes to the reduction in GHG emissions,

invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates

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

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

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

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

5 to promote recycling and reuse of telecommunication/ICT equipment;

6 to continue to support the work of ITU-R in remote sensing (active and passive) for environmental observation and other radiocommunication systems that can be used to support climate monitoring, disaster prediction, alerting and response in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by radiocommunication assemblies and world radiocommunication conferences.

RESOLUTION 183 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health**

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

considering

a) the definition of e-health made by Resolution 58/28 of the World Health Assembly, Geneva 2005 as "... the cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including health-care services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research";

b) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) (Doha, 2006) recommended that ITU continue to study the potential of using telecommunications for e-health in order to meet the needs of developing countries;

c) Resolution 65 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC, on improving access to healthcare services by using information and communication technologies (ICTs),

considering further

a) that the World Health Organization (WHO) and ITU have a key role to promote stronger coordination among the key players in all technical areas of e-health standardization;

b) the need to provide effective, efficient and patient-safe clinical care using e-health ICTs;

c) that e-health applications and telecommunication/ICT applications supporting them are already extensive, but far from fully optimized and integrated;

d) the importance of maintaining momentum so that the potential advantages of telecommunication/ICT technologies in the healthcare sector are supported by appropriate regulatory, legal and policy frameworks in both the telecommunication and the health sectors,

Res. 183

439

recognizing

- a) the ongoing work of Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) through Question 14-3/2, on information and telecommunications for e-health;
- b) that there are European regional initiatives to share best practices in the implementation of e-applications, including e-health;
- c) that healthcare ICT standards was considered a high-interest subject by the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC-13);
- d) that healthcare ICT standards need to be adapted, as necessary, to fit the context of each Member State, and that this requires a strengthening of capacity building and support;
- e) the ongoing work in ITU-D to bridge the digital e-health divide;
- f) the publication under ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 14-2/2 entitled "Mobile e-health solutions for developing countries",

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

- 1 to give priority consideration to the expansion of telecommunication/ICT initiatives for e-health in the work of ITU and to coordinate e-health-related activities between the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R), the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), ITU-D and other relevant organizations;
- 2 to continue and further develop ITU activities on telecommunication/ICT applications for e-health in order to contribute to the wider global efforts concerning e-health,

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

- 1 to identify and document examples of best practice for e-health in the field of telecommunication/ICT for dissemination among ITU Member States and Sector Members;
- 2 to report information and developments to Member States through an appropriate mechanism;

440

Res. 183

3 to coordinate on e-health-related activities with ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, and in particular to promote awareness, mainstreaming and capacity building in the creation of telecommunication/ICT e-health standards, reporting findings to the ITU Council as appropriate;

4 to work collaboratively on e-health-related activities with WHO and ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D and, in particular, develop programmes that enable developing countries to introduce e-health services safely and effectively,

invites Member States

to consider developing appropriate legislation, regulations, standards, codes of practice and guidelines to enhance the development and application of e-health telecommunication/ICT services, products and terminals,

encourages Member States and Sector Members

to participate actively in e-health-related studies in ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D through contributions and by other appropriate means.

RESOLUTION 184 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Facilitating digital inclusion initiatives for indigenous peoples**

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

considering

- a) that Resolution 46 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) recognizes the importance of issues of concern to indigenous peoples worldwide in the determination of priority activities for the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), and requests the Secretary-General to bring the assistance provided by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to indigenous peoples through its activities to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Antalya, 2006), with a view to providing appropriate financial and human resources for the relevant actions and projects to be implemented in the framework of the telecommunication sector;
- b) that Resolution 68 (Hyderabad, 2010) of WTDC resolves to support digital inclusion of indigenous peoples in general, and in particular their participation in workshops, seminars, forums and training on information and communication technology (ICT) for social and economic development, and instructs the Director of BDT to carry out the necessary actions to reinforce the implementation of the special initiative for indigenous peoples, establishing collaboration mechanisms with the Member States, other relevant regional and international organizations and cooperation agencies;
- c) that the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society establishes, as a priority, the achievement of its goals with respect to indigenous peoples and communities;
- d) that Article 16 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides the following: "*Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination*";

442

Res. 184

e) that the first Report of the State of the World's Indigenous Peoples (2010) contains alarming statistical data on the state of these peoples in the areas of health, human rights, education and employment, among other aspects, placing them in a situation similar to that of least developed countries (LDCs), despite the fact that some of these peoples are found in areas within the territory of developed countries;

f) the ITU rules for awarding fellowships,

recalling

a) that Article 41 of the above-mentioned declaration provides that "*The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance*";

b) the commitment by ITU and its Member States to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

observing

that, in the implementation of projects for indigenous peoples, difficulties have been encountered in allocating fellowships to these peoples,

resolves

1 to adapt the rules governing the ITU fellowships to the existing ITU-D initiatives for digital inclusion, and extend the provision of ITU fellowships to indigenous peoples, considering that their special situation is equivalent to that of LDCs, so they can attend workshops, seminars, events or other types of capacity-building events organized by ITU for these specific groups towards facilitating their digital inclusion;

2 to establish collaboration and validation mechanisms with the administrations and any other relevant organization within the United Nations system, as well as with any regional and national organizations dealing with indigenous peoples, in order to facilitate the implementation of Resolutions 46 (Doha, 2006) and 68 (Hyderabad, 2010) and better identify indigenous participants in ITU events as potential beneficiaries of the said fellowships,

Res. 184

443

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform the Council on the implementation of this resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take the necessary measures to fully implement Resolutions 46 (Doha, 2006) and 68 (Hyderabad, 2010), regarding the participation of indigenous peoples in workshops, seminars, forums and training on ICT,

invites Member States

to promote and enable the participation of indigenous peoples in ITU workshops, seminars and events, and thus facilitate their digital inclusion.

444

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ABROGATED BY THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(Guadalajara, 2010)

SUP

RESOLUTION 47 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

Compensation matters

SUP

RESOLUTION 49 (Kyoto, 1994)

Organizational structure and grading in ITU

SUP

RESOLUTION 52 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998)

**Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund of the ITU Staff
Superannuation and Benevolent funds**

SUP

RESOLUTION 67 (Kyoto, 1994)

Updating of definitions

445

SUP

RESOLUTION 88 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

**Processing charges for satellite network filings and
administrative procedures**

SUP

RESOLUTION 107 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Improvements to the management and functioning of
ITU**

SUP

RESOLUTION 108 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Improvement of the functioning of the Coordination
Committee, including the tasks of
the Deputy Secretary-General and the role
of the other elected officials**

SUP

RESOLUTION 110 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Review of the contribution of Sector Members
towards defraying the expenses of the International
Telecommunication Union**

446

SUP

RESOLUTION 112 (MARRAKESH, 2002)

Regional preparations for plenipotentiary conferences

SUP

RESOLUTION 134 (Antalya, 2006)

Number of Member States of the Council

SUP

RESOLUTION 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**

SUP

RESOLUTION 142 (Antalya, 2006)

**Review of terminology used in the
ITU Constitution and Convention**

447

SUP

RESOLUTION 147 (Antalya, 2006)

**Study on the management and functioning of the
Union**

SUP

RESOLUTION 149 (Antalya, 2006)

**Study of definitions and terminology relating to
building confidence and security in the use of
information and communication technologies**

SUP

RESOLUTION 155 (Antalya, 2006)

**Establishment of a management and budget group of
the Council**

SUP

RESOLUTION 156 (Antalya, 2006)

Scheduling of conferences

Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi
Internasional

*Akta Akhir
Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh
(Guadalajara, 2010)*

Instrumen yang mengubah
Konstitusi dan Konvensi
Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992)
sebagaimana telah diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh
(Kyoto, 1994),
pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998),
Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002),
dan pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalva, 2006)

Aturan Umum Konferensi,
Majelis dan Pertemuan Perhimpunan

Keputusan
Resolusi

- 2 -

CATATAN PENJELASAN

Simbol yang digunakan dalam Akta Akhir

Simbol simbol yang terdapat pada sisi luar halaman menandakan perubahan-perubahan yang diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) dalam hubungannya terhadap teks-teks dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi [Jenewa, 1992] sebagaimana telah diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), dan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006) dan memiliki arti sebagai berikut:

- ADD = penambahan dari suatu ketentuan baru.
- MOD = modifikasi dari ketentuan yang telah ada
- [MOD] = modifikasi editorial dari suatu ketentuan yang telah ada
- SUP = penghapusan suatu ketentuan yang telah ada
- SUP* = ketentuan dipindahkan ke tempat lain dalam Akta Akhir
- ADD* = ketentuan yang telah ada dipindahkan dari tempat lain dalam Akta Akhir ke tempat yang telah ditentukan

Simbol simbol ini diikuti dengan nomor dari ketentuan yang telah ada. Untuk ketentuan-ketentuan baru (simbol ADD), titik di mana simbol akan disisipkan ditunjukkan dengan nomor dari ketentuan sebelumnya, diikuti dengan suatu huruf.

Penomoran untuk keputusan, resolusi dan rekomendasi

Keputusan-keputusan dan resolusi-resolusi yang baru diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), telah dinomormutuskan dimulai dari nomor berikutnya mengikuti nomor terakhir yang digunakan pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006). Keputusan-keputusan dan resolusi-resolusi yang direvisi oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) menggunakan nomor yang sama seperti sebelumnya, diikuti oleh "[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010]".

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- 3 -

Daftar isi

Instrumen yang mengubah Konstitusi
Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992)
sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994),
pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998),
pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002),
dan pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006)

(Perubahan yang diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh
(Guadalajara, 2010))

	<i>Halaman</i>
BAGIAN I – Pendahuluan	11
BAB V – Ketentuan Lain Mengenai Pelaksanaan Perhimpunan	
PASAL 28 Keuangan Perhimpunan	14
BAGIAN II – Tanggal Mulai Berlaku	15
Formula Akhir	15
Tanda Tangan	16

Instrumen yang mengubah Konstitusi
Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992)
sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994),
pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998),
pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002),
dan pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006)

(Perubahan yang diterima pada Konferensi Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara,
2010))

	<i>Halaman</i>
BAGIAN I – Pendahuluan	29
BAB IV – Ketentuan Lain	
PASAL 33 keuangan	30
BAGIAN II – Tanggal Mulai Berlaku	30
Formula Akhir	30
Tanda Tangan	16
Pernyataan dan Persyaratan	31

- 4 -

Aljazair (Republik Rakyat Demokratik) (33, 33, 87)
 Jerman (Republik Federal) (23, 38, 39, 85)
 Andorra (Kelaryapatihan) (17)
 Angola (Republik) (34)
 Arab Saudi (Kerajaan) (24, 33, 87)
 Republik Argentina (20)
 Armenia (Republik) (28)
 Australia (33, 67, 85)
 Austria (23, 39, 85)
 Bahrain (Kerajaan) (35, 87)
 Barbados (73)
 Belgia (9, 10, 23, 39, 85)
 Bolivia (Republik) (39)
 Bulgaria (Republik) (23, 39, 85)
 Burkina Faso (15)
 Burundi (Republik) (16)
 Kamerun (Republik) (25)
 Kanada (67, 72, 77, 85)
 Cile (93)
 China (Republik Rakyat) (40)
 Siprus (Republik) (11, 23, 39)
 Vatikan (19, 39)
 Korea (Republik) (51)
 Pantai Gading (Republik) (86)
 Kroasia (Republik) (39, 50, 85)
 Kuba (32)
 Denmark (23, 39, 85)
 Republik Dominika (13)
 Mesir (Republik Arab) (65)
 El Salvador (Republik) (4)
 Uni Emirat Arab (35, 36, 87)
 Spanyol (23, 26, 39)
 Estonia (Republik) (23, 29, 39, 85)
 Amerika Serikat (67, 68, 84, 85)
 Ethiopia (Republik Demokratik Federal) (92)
 Federasi Rusia (28)
 Finlandia (23, 39, 85)
 Prancis (23, 39, 48, 85)
 Republik Gabon (74)
 Yunani (23, 39, 85)
 Guatemala (Republik) (13)
 Guinea (Republik) (8)
 Honduras (Republik) (11)
 Hungaria (Republik) (23, 39, 85)
 India (Republik) (76)
 Indonesia (Republik) (5)
 Iran (Republik Islam) (33, 47, 87)
 Irak (Republik) (33, 87)
 Irlandia (23)
 Islandia (30, 39, 85)
 Israel (Negara) (71, 73)
 Italia (23, 39, 85)
 Jamaika (95)

- 5 -

Jepang (62, 85)
 Kazakhstan (Republik) (28)
 Kenya (Republik) (63)
 Kuwait (Negara) (35)
 Lesotho (Kerajaan) (34)
 Latvia (Republik) (23, 29, 39, 85)
 Lebanon (35, 87)
 Liechtenstein (Keherfapatihan) (30, 39, 85)
 Lithuania (Republik) (23, 29, 39, 85)
 Luksemburg (23, 39, 85)
 Malaysia (35)
 Malawi (78)
 Mali (Republik) (49)
 Maroko (Kerajaan) (35, 87)
 Mauritania (Republik Islam) (35)
 Meksiko (70)
 Mikronesia (Negara Federasi) (42)
 Moldova (Republik) (28)
 Montenegro (Republik) (39, 85)
 Mozambique (Republik) (31)
 Nikaragua (43)
 Niger (Republik) (14)
 Nigeria (Republik Federal) (18)
 Norwegia (30, 39, 85)
 Selandia Baru (56, 85)
 Oman (Kesultanan) (35, 80, 87)
 Uganda (Republik) (66)
 Uzbekistan (Republik) (28)
 Papua Nugini (46)
 Paraguay (Republik) (6)
 Belanda (Kerajaan) (23, 39, 85)
 Filipina (Republik) (52)
 Polandia (Republik) (23)
 Portugal (23, 39, 85)
 Qatar (Negara) (35, 79)
 Republik Arab Syria (35, 61, 87)
 Republik Kyrgyzstan (28)
 Republik Slowakia (23, 39, 85)
 Republik Ceko (23, 39, 85)
 Rumania (23, 39)
 Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Irlandia Utara (23, 39, 85, 90)
 Rwanda (Republik) (3)
 San Marino (Republik (12, 39)
 Samoa (Negara Independen) (57)
 Singapura (Republik) (7)
 Slovakia (Republik) (23, 39, 85)
 Republik Demokratik Somalia (88)
 Sudan (Republik) (35, 83, 87)
 Sri Lanka (Republik Sosialis Demokratik) (58)
 Afrika Selatan (Republik) (64)
 Swedia (23, 39, 85)
 Swiss (Konfederasi) (39, 85)
 Swaziland (Kerajaan) (37)

- 3 -

Tanzania (Republik Serikat) (60)
Chad (Republik) (33)
Thailand (2)
Republik Togo (82)
Trinidad dan Tobago (44)
Tunisia (21, 35, 87)
Turki (39, 69, 85, 94)
Ukraina (28)
Uruguay (Republik Timor) (1)
Venezuela (Republik Bolivar) (22)
Vietnam (Republik Sosialis) (27)
Yaman (Republik) (35, 89)
Zambia (Republik) (81)
Zimbabwe (Republik) (91)

- 7 -

	<i>Halaman</i>
Peraturan Umum Konferensi, Sidang, dan Pertemuan Perhimpunan	78
BAE III Prosedur Pemilihan.....	78
34 Peraturan khusus untuk prosedur pemilihan Negara Anggota dari Dewan.....	78

Keputusan

5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Pendapatan dan pengeluaran Perhimpunan untuk periode 2012-2013.....	80
11 (Guadalajara, 2010) Pembentukan dan manajemen kelompok kerja Dewan.....	87
12 (Guadalajara, 2010) Akses <i>online</i> bebas untuk Publikasi ITU	89
Daftar KEPUTUSAN yang dicabut oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010)	93

Resolusi

	<i>Halaman</i>
2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Forum kebijakan Telekomunikasi Dunia/ teknologi informasi dan komunikasi Dunia.....	94
4 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Lannya konferensi yang berkuasa penuh Perhimpunan.....	98
11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) kegiatan ITU TELECOM	99
25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Memperkuat kehadiran regional	103
30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Kebijakan-kebijakan khusus untuk negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi	114

- 8 -

34	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Bantuan dan dukungan kepada negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus untuk pembangunan kembali sektor telekomunikasi mereka	117
36	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi dalam layanan bantuan kemanusiaan.....	121
41	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Tunggakan dan rekening tunggakan khusus	123
48	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Pengelolaan dan pengembangan sumber sumber daya Manusia.....	126
58	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Memperkuat hubungan antara ITU dan organisasi telekomunikasi regional dan persiapan regional untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa	131
64	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Akses non diskriminasi untuk fasilitas, layanan dan aplikasi telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi modern, termasuk penelitian terapan dan alih teknologi, berdasarkan syarat-syarat yang telah disepakati bersama.....	134
66	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Dokumen dan publikasi Perhimpunan	137
68	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Hari Telekomunikasi dan Masyarakat Informasi Sedunia	140
70	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Pengarusutamaan gender dalam ITU dan promosi persamaan gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan melalui teknologi informasi dan komunikasi ..	142
71	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Rencana strategis Perhimpunan untuk 2012-2015	148
72	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Menghubungkan perencanaan strategis, keuangan dan operasional dalam ITU.....	201
77	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Konferensi, sidang dan forum Perhimpunan di masa datang (2011-2014).....	207
91	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Penggantian biaya untuk beberapa produk dan layanan ITU	209
94	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Mengaudit rekening Perhimpunan.....	214
99	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Status Palestina dalam ITU.....	215
101	[Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Jaringan internet berbasis protokol ...	218

102	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Peran ITU dengan memperhatikan permasalahan kebijakan publik internasional mengenai internet dan pengelolaan sumber internet dan pengelolaan sumber Internet, termasuk nama dan alamat domain...	223
122	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Peran pengembangan Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia.	231
123	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi antara negara berkembang dan maju	235
125	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Bantuan dan dukungan kepada Palestina untuk membangun kembali jaringan telekomunikasinya	239
126	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Bantuan dan dukungan kepada Republik Serbia untuk membangun kembali sistem penyiaran publiknya yang hancur	242
130	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Memperkuat peran ITU dalam membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi ..	244
131	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Indeks teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, dan indikator konektivitas masyarakat	251
133	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Peran administrasi Negara Anggota dalam pengelolaan nama domain yang internasional (multi bahasa)	259
135	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Peran ITU dalam pengembangan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, dalam memberikan bantuan dan nasihat teknis kepada negara berkembang, dan dalam melaksanakan proyek nasional, regional, dan antarregional yang relevan.....	261
136	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Penggunaan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk memonitor dan pengelolaan dalam keadaan darurat dan keadaan bencana untuk peringatan dini, pencegahan, mitigasi dan pemulihan ..	267
137	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Peluncuran jaringan generasi masa depan di negara berkembang	271
139	(Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital dan membangun masyarakat informasi yang terbuka...	275

140 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Peran ITU dalam melaksanakan hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi	281
143 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Memperluas ketentuan dalam dokumen ITU yang terkait dengan negara berkembang untuk memberlakukan pada negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi	289
150 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Persetujuan rekening Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2006-2009	291
151 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Pelaksanaan pengelolaan berdasarkan hasil dalam ITU	292
152 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Perbaikan pengelolaan dan tindak lanjut penggantian pengeluaran ITU oleh Anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi	294
153 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Perjadwalan sesi Dewan dan konferensi yang berkuasa penuh	297
154 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Penggunaan enam bahasa resmi Perhimpunan berdasarkan kesetaraan	299
157 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Menguatkan fungsi pelaksanaan proyek dalam ITU	302
158 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Isu keuangan untuk pertimbangan Dewan	305
159 [Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)	Bantuan dan dukungan bagi Libanon untuk membangun kembali jaringan telekomunikasi [tetap dan bergerak] ..	307
162 [Guadalajara, 2010)	Komite penasihat pengelolaan independen	309
163 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Pendirian kelompok kerja Dewan pada Konstitusi ITU yang tetap	322
164 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Pengalokasian kursi dari Negara Anggota Dewan	328
165 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Tenggat waktu untuk penyerahan usulan dan prosedur pendaftaran peserta untuk konferensi dan sidang Perhimpunan	329
166 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Jumlah wakil ketua dari kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok kerja dan kelompok lainnya	331
167 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Memperkuat kemampuan ITU untuk pertemuan elektronik dan cara untuk menajukan tugas Perhimpunan	334
168 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Pencerjemahan rekomendasi ITU	338

169 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Penerimaan akademisi, universitas dan lembaga penelitiannya yang terkait untuk ikut serta dalam pekerjaan ketiga Sektor Pertahanan	341
170 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Penerimaan Anggota Sektor dari negara berkembang untuk ikut serta dalam pekerjaan Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU	343
171 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Persiapan untuk konferensi dunia mengenai telekomunikasi internasional tahun 2012	345
172 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Peninjauan kembali menyeluruh dari pelaksanaan hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi	349
173 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Pembajakan dan penyerangan terhadap jaringan telepon tetap dan selular di Libanon	351
174 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Peran ITU dengan memperhatikan kebijakan publik internasional yang terkait dengan resiko penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi yang melanggar hukum	353
175 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Aksesibilitas telekomunikasi/ teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk penyandang disabilitas, termasuk disabilitas yang terkait dengan umur	357
176 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Kerawanan (<i>exposure</i>) manusia terhadap dan pengukuran medan elektromagnetik	362
177 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Kesesuaian dan kemampuan untuk saling beroperasi	364
178 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Peran ITU dalam mengatur kerja pada aspek teknis jaringan telekomunikasi untuk mendukung Internet	368
179 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Peran ITU dalam perlindungan <i>online</i> anak	372
180 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Memfasilitasi transisi dari IPv4 menjadi IPv6	377
181 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Definisi dan peristilahan yang berhubungan dengan pembangunan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi	380

- 12 -

182 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Peran telekomunikasi/ teknologi informasi dan komunikasi selubungam dengan perubahan iklim dan perlindungan lingkungan.....	386
183 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Aplikasi Telekomunikasi/TIK untuk e-kesehatan.....	392
184 (Guadalajara, 2010)	Memfasilitasi inisiatif inklusi digital untuk masyarakat madani.....	396
Daftar KEPUTUSAN yang dicabut oleh Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuli (Guadalajara, 2010)		398

**INSTRUMEN YANG MENGUBAH
KONSTITUSI DAN KONVENSI
PERHIMPUNAN TELEKOMUNIKASI INTERNASIONAL
(JENEWA, 1992)**

selengkapnya diubah pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto 1994),
pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis 1998)
dan pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh 2002)
dan pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Ankara, 2006)

- 14 -

**INSTRUMEN YANG MENGUBAH KONSTITUSI
PERHIMPUNAN TELEKOMUNIKASI INTERNASIONAL
(JENEWA, 1992)**

sebagaimana telah diubah pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994),
pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998),
pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002)
dan pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006)

(Perubahan yang diterima pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010))

**KONSTITUSI
PERHIMPUNAN TELEKOMUNIKASI INTERNASIONAL*
(JENEWA, 1992)**

BAGIAN I. Pendahuluan

Berdasarkan atas dan dalam pelaksanaan ketentuan yang relevan dari Konstitusi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jeneva, 1992), sebagaimana telah diubah pada konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), oleh Konferensi Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), dan oleh Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), khususnya tersebut dalam Pasal 55, maka Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Antalya, 2006) telah menerima dalam Konstitusi tersebut perubahan-perubahan sebagai berikut:

BAB V

Ketentuan Lain Mengenai Ekorjanya Perhimpunan

PASAL 28

Ketanggun Perhimpunan

* Sebagai contoh, digunakan dalam instrument dasar oleh Perhimpunan: (Konstitusi) atau (Amendensi) harus dianggap sebagai netral gender

MOD PP-98	165	3	Pada saat memilih kelas kontribusi, Negara Anggota wajib tidak mengurangi lebih dari 15 persen dari jumlah unit yang telah dipilih oleh Negara Anggota untuk periode sebelum pengurangan, dengan membulatkan kepada jumlah unit di bawahnya dari skala, untuk kontribusi tiga atau lebih unit; atau dengan lebih dari satu kelas kontribusi, untuk kontribusi di bawah tiga unit. Dewan wajib menunjukkannya cara dimana pengurangan wajib dilaksanakan secara bertahap selama periode di antara konferensi-konferensi berkuasa penuh. Namun, dalam keadaan-keadaan luar biasa seperti bencana alam yang mengharuskan program bantuan internasional, Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh dapat mengizinkan pengurangan jumlah unit kontribusi lebih besar apabila diminta oleh Negara Anggota yang telah ditentukan tidak dapat mempertahankan kontribusinya pada kelas yang dipilih sebelumnya.
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BAGIAN II. Tanggal mulai berlaku

Perubahan-perubahan yang terdapat dalam instrumen sekarang ini wajib, sebagai suatu keseluruhan dan dalam bentuk instrumen yang tunggal, mulai berlaku pada 1 Januari 2012 antara Negara-Negara Anggota yang pada saat pilak pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan telah menyerahkan instrumen sebelum tanggal tersebut, instrumen verifikasi, penertujuan atau persetujuan dari, atau akses pada, instrumen perubahan ini.

SEBAGAI BUKTI, masing-masing yang diberi kuasa penuh telah menandatangani instrumen ini yang mengubah Konstitusi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional ini (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana telah diubah pada Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), pada Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), pada Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002) dan pada Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006).

Dilaksanakan di Guadalajara, 22 Oktober 2010

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- 20 -

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Untuk Republik UgandaAbel KATAHOIRE
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Justyna ROMANOWSKA

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Cristina LOURENÇO
Joana SANTOS
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Hassan J. AL-SAYED
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Nigel LICKSON
Chris WOOLFORD
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Untuk Republik Rwanda

Ignace GATAKE
Abraham MAKUZA
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Untuk Republik San Marino

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Untuk Negara Independen Samoa

Ian R. HUFCHINGS

Tracey Elizabeth BLACK

Untuk Republik Demokratik Sao Tome dan Principe

Jefferson FUEID KACHIF

Untuk Republik Senegal

François DA SYLVA

El Hadji Modé SEYE

Untuk Republik Serbia

Jasna MATIC

Irena POSIN

Irina RILJIN

Vladimir STANKOVIC

Momcilo SIMIC

Untuk Republik Singapura

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Jozse LNK

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Mohamed Abdelmagid ELSAIDIK

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Siphiwe NYANDLA

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Hessame MAKKI

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Maudla D. S. MOTSA

Untuk Republik Tanzania

John S. NKOMA
Elizabeth M. NZAGI
Joseph S. KILONGOLA
Fortunata B. K. MDACHI
Alinanuswe A. KABUNGO
Victor NKYA
Violet ESTERO
Innocent P. M. MUNGU

Untuk Republik Chad

Ndjerabe NDIKOUNDADE

Untuk Thailand

Thaneerat SIRIPHACHANA

Untuk Republik Demokratik Timor-Leste

Nicolau SANTOS CELESTINO

Untuk Republik Togo

Palouki MASSINA
Kossivi DOKOUÉ
Essodessewe PIKELI

Untuk Kerajaan Tonga

Paula Fonwah MAU

Untuk Trinidad dan Tobago

Shelley-Ann CLARKE-HINDS
Cris SICKCHERAN

Untuk Tunisia

Ali GHODJANI
Moez CHAKCHOUK

Untuk Turki

Ahmet Erdinc GAVUSOGLU

Untuk Ukraina

Olena DOVHALENKO

Untuk Republik Timur Uruguay

Fernando FONTÁN MARTÍNEZ
Eugenio LLOVET METHOL

Untuk Republik Bolivar Venezuela

Alcides GONZÁLEZ

Untuk Republik Sosialis Vietnam

Quan Duy NGAN HIA

Untuk Republik Yaman

Kamal Hassan MOHAMMAD
Omer Awadli O. ALI

Untuk Republik Zambia

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Parson L. MIBIRI

**INSTRUMEN YANG MENGUBAH KONVENSI
PERHIMPUNAN TELEKOMUNIKASI INTERNASIONAL
(Jenewa, 1992)**

sebagaimana telah diubah pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994),
pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998),
pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002)
dan pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006)

(Perubahan yang diterima pada
Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010))

**KONVENSI PERHIMPUNAN
TELEKOMUNIKASI INTERNASIONAL*
(JENEWA, 1992)**

BAGIAN I. Pendahuluan

Berdasarkan atas dan dalam pelaksanaan ketentuan yang relevan dari Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana telah diubah pada Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), oleh Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), oleh Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), dan oleh Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), khususnya tersebut dalam Pasal 42, maka Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) telah menerima dalam Konvensi tersebut perubahan-perubahan sebagai berikut:

* Bahasa yang digunakan dalam instrumen ini adalah bahasa Perhimpunan (Konstitusi dan Konvensi) bahasa dianggap sebagai nermal gender.

BAB IV
Ketentuan Lain

PASAL 33
KEUANGAN

MOD PP-98 PP-06	468	1	1)	Skala di mana setiap Negara Anggota, tunduk pada ketentuan-ketentuan No. 468A di bawah, dan Anggota Sektor, tunduk pada ketentuan-ketentuan No. 468B di bawah, akan memilih kelas kontribusinya, sesuai dengan ketentuan-ketentuan yang relevan dari Pasal 28 pada Konstitusi, wajib sebagai berikut: Dimulai dari 10 kelas unit hingga 2 kelas unit Dalam tingkatan satu unit Di bawah 2 kelas unit, adalah sebagai berikut: 1 1/2 kelas unit 1 kelas unit 1/2 kelas unit 1/4 kelas unit 1/8 kelas unit 1/16 kelas unit
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BAGIAN II. Tanggal Mulai Berlaku

Perubahan-perubahan yang terdapat dalam instrumen ini wajib, sebagai suatu keseluruhan dan dalam bentuk instrumen tunggal, mulai berlaku pada tanggal 1 Januari 20012, antara Negara-Negara Anggota yang pada saat pihak pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan telah menyampaikan instrumen sebelum tanggal tersebut, instrumen ratifikasi, penerimaan atau penyetujuan dari, atau akses pada, instrumen perubahan ini.

SEBAGAI BUKTI, yang diberi kuasa penuh telah menandatangani instrumen ini yang mengubah Konstitusi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional ini (Jenewa 2006), sebagaimana telah diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), dan pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Amalya, 2006)

Dibuat di Guadalajara, 22 Oktober 2010

PERNYATAAN DAN PENSYARATAN

PERNYATAAN DAN PENSYARATAN

**dibuat pada akhir
Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh
Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Sedunia
(Guadalajara, 2010)⁴**

Para wakil yang berkuasa penuh yang menandatangani menegaskan, melalui penandatanganan dokumen tersebut, yang mana membentuk bagian dari Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), bahwa mereka telah mencatat pernyataan dan persyaratan sebagai berikut yang dibuat pada akhir konferensi.

⁴ Catatan dari Sekretariat Jenderal – naskah-naskah pernyataan dan persyaratan dipublikasikan secara online. Teknologi di mana mereka disajikan. Pada akhir 2011, naskah-naskah ini dipublikasikan menurut standar alternatif. Perancis adalah salah satu Negara Anggota yang mempublikasi.

1

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Republik Timur Uruguay:

Delegasi dari Republik Timur Uruguay memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk:

- mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila anggota-anggota lain gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi-Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010), dan lampiran-lampiran serta protokol-protokol dari instrumen-instrumen tersebut, atau apabila persyaratan yang dibuat oleh anggota-anggota lain membahayakan hak berdaulat pemulunya atau penyelenggaraan yang tepat dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya;
- membuat persyaratan persyaratan tambahan terhadap Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), dengan kebijaksanaan Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian 1969, kapan pun dinilai sesuai antara tanggal penandatanganan dan tanggal ratifikasi dari instrumen-instrumen internasional yang mendirikan Akta-akta Akhir tersebut.

2

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Thailand:

Delegasi Thailand memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota yang gagal, dengan cara apapun, untuk memenuhi persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), seperti yang diubah oleh Akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), atau lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol yang dilampirkan daripadanya, atau apabila ada persyaratan yang dibuat oleh setiap Negara Anggota yang membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau mengakibatkan kepada kenaikan dalam untuk pembayaran biaya biaya Perhimpunan.

3

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Rwanda:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ITU 2010 (PP-10), delegasi Republik Rwanda memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya, sesuai dengan legislasi nasional dan traktat-traktat internasional di mana Rwanda merupakan

anggota, apabila ada Negara Anggota ITU maupun gagal untuk menjalankan, dengan cara bagaimanapun, ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dinyatakan oleh negara-negara lain merugikan kepentingan-kepentingannya.

4

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Republik El Salvador:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik El Salvador menyatakan memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk:

- tidak menerima kebijakan keuangan apapun yang dapat membawa kenaikan yang tidak pada tempatnya dalam kontribusi terhadap pembayaran biaya Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional;
- mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila anggota lain gagal untuk memenuhi ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Geneva, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara 2010), dan lampiran-lampiran serta protokol-protokol untuk instrumen-instrumen tersebut, atau apabila persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain membahayakan hak berlandas penulunya atau penyelenggaraan yang tepat dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya;
- membuat, sesuai Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian 1978, persyaratan tambahan terhadap Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) pada setiap saat yang dinilai sesuai antara tanggal penandatanganan dan tanggal ratifikasi instrumen internasional yang mendirikan Akta-akta Akhir.

5

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Indonesia:

Perwakilan Berkuasa Penuh yang menandatangani menegaskan, melalui penanda tangan kami atas dokumen tersebut, yang membentuk bagian dari Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), bahwa delegasi Republik Indonesia telah memperhatikan pernyataan dan persyaratan berikut yang dibuat pada akhir Konferensi tersebut.

Atas nama Republik Indonesia, delegasi Republik Indonesia untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010):

- memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun dan pencaharian yang dinilai perlu untuk menggunakan kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada ketentuan dari Konstitusi, Konvensi dan Resolusi, maupun keputusan apapun dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ITU (Guadalajara, 2010), secara langsung atau tidak langsung

- mempengaruhi kedaulatannya atau bertentangan dengan Konstitusi, Hukum dan Aturan Republik Indonesia maupun hak-hak yang ada yang diperoleh oleh Republik Indonesia sebagai kelompok dari traktat-traktat dan konvensi-konvensi serta prinsip-prinsip hukum internasional apapun lainnya;
- lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun dari pemeliharaan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada Anggota dengan cara apapun gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) atau apabila konsekuensi persyaratan-persyaratan pada Anggota manapun membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau mengakibatkan kenaikan saham kontribusi untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan yang tidak dapat diterima.

6

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Republik Paraguay:

Delegasi Republik Paraguay memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat, di bawah Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian 1969, Persyaratan terhadap Akta-akta Akhir ini setiap saat dinilai sesuai antara tanggal penandatanganan dan tanggal ratifikasi dari instrumen-instrumen internasional yang membuat Akta-akta Akhir tersebut.

7

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Singapura:

Delegasi Republik Singapura memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila ada Anggota Perhimpunan yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Guadalajara, 2010, dan lampiran-lampiran serta protokol-protokol yang dilampirkan dan padanya, atau apabila persyaratan oleh Anggota Perhimpunan manapun membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Republik Singapura, mempengaruhi kedaulatannya atau mengakibatkan kepada kenaikan saham kontribusinya untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan.

8

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Guinea:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Guinea memiliki hak berdaulat untuk mengambil kebijakan atau tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk

- 36 -

mengamankan hak-hak dan kepentingan nasional apabila ada anggota Perhimpunan gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan Akta-akta tersebut, atau secara langsung atau tidak langsung membahayakan kepentingan layanan layanan TIK/telekomunikasinya atau menempatkan keamanan kedaulatan negaranya dalam bahaya.

9

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Belgia:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Berkuasa Penuh dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Belgia memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota yang tidak berbagi dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan atau gagal, dengan cara apapun, untuk memenuhi ketentuan ketentuan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah dalam Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi-Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006), dan diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), atau apabila terdapat persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara Anggota manapun yang membahayakan jasa layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau mengakibatkan kepada kenaikan saham kontribusinya untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan.

10

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Belgia:

Tandatangan anggota-anggota delegasi wajib mengikat setara bagi masyarakat Perancis, masyarakat *Flemish*, dan masyarakat berbahasa Jerman.

11

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Cyprus:

Delegasi Republik Cyprus memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Anggota Perhimpunan tidak berbagi dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan atau apabila Anggota Perhimpunan gagal secara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi (Jenewa 1992) dan/atau lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol padanya, sebagaimana diubah oleh Instrumen Kyoto 1994, Instrumen Minneapolis 1998, Instrumen Marrakesh 2002, Instrumen Antalya 2006 dan Instrumen Guadalajara 2010 atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh negara-negara lain kemungkinan menyebabkan kenaikan dalam saham kontribusi untuk pembayaran biaya biaya Perhimpunan, atau membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya, atau apabila tindakan

lain apapun yang diambil atau bermaksud untuk diambil atau dilakukan apapun oleh siapapun, secara fisik atau yuridis langsung atau tidak langsung mempengaruhi kedaulatannya.

Delegasi Republik Cyprus lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan lain apapun hingga dan sampai pada waktu Instrumen Guadalajara 2010 yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), Instrumen Kyoto 1994, Instrumen Minicapolis 1998, Instrumen Marrakesh 2002 dan Instrumen Antalya 2006 diratifikasi oleh Republik Cyprus.

12

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik San Marino:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konstitusi dan Konvensi Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik San Marino memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk mengambil semua kebijakan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Anggota Perhimpunan yang gagal memenuhi ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi atau lampiran-lampiran, protokol-protokol tambahan, dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif Republik San Marino.

Hak-hak yang sama juga dimiliki Pemerintah Republik San Marino terhadap persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Anggota-Anggota lain yang dapat mengganggu, membarasi, atau membahayakan fungsi yang benar dari layanan telekomunikasi Republik San Marino.

13

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Republik Guatemala:

Delegasi Republik Guatemala memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk tidak menerima kebijakan ketentuan apapun yang dapat membawa kenaikan yang tidak pada tempatnya dalam kontribusi terhadap pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional. Republik Guatemala lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila persyaratan-persyaratan dari Negara Anggota lainnya membahayakan operasi sistem telekomunikasinya, atau apabila Negara Anggota lain gagal memenuhi ketentuan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992),

sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi-Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010), dan instrumen-instrumen terkait lainnya, sebagaimana juga hak untuk memasukkan persyaratan dan pernyataan sebelum ratifikasi dan penyampaian Akta-Akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

14

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Niger:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-Akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Niger memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota yang membuat persyaratan-persyaratan terhadap dan/atau tidak memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan dari Akta-Akta Akhir atau gagal untuk memenuhi satu atau lebih ketentuan-ketentuan dari Akta-Akta Akhir.

15

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Republik Dominika:

Delegasi Republik Dominika memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk tidak menerima kebijakan keuangan apapun yang dapat membawa kerugian yang tidak pada tempatnya dalam kontribusi termasuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (ITU). Republik Dominika lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila persyaratan-persyaratan dari Negara Anggota lainnya membiayai operasi sistem telekomunikasinya, atau apabila Anggota Negara lain gagal memenuhi ketentuan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992).

sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi-Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010), dan instrumen-instrumen terkait lainnya, sebagaimana juga hak untuk memasukkan persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan sebelum ratifikasi dan penyampaian Akta-Akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

16

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Burundi:

Delegasi Republik Burundi telah mengambil bagian dalam Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara 2010) dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, dengan diberikan kuasa penuh oleh Yang Dimuliakan Presiden Republik, dan telah mempergunakan hak-hak yang telah diakui oleh Negara-Negara Anggota sesuai dengan instrumen-instrumen Perhimpunan.

Kepada delegasi Burundi telah menandatangani Akta-Akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara 2010) sementara menyediakan Pemerintah Burundi hak untuk menghentikan dan menolak ketentuan apapun yang dapat melanggar Konstitusi Republik Burundi, membahayakan dan/atau merintangi perkembangan dan penyelenggaraan yang tepat dari sektor telekomunikasi/TK-nya.

17

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Kepangeranan Andorra:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi dari Kepangeranan Andorra secara resmi menyatakan Kepangeranan Andorra mempertahankan pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat pada saat penandatanganan Akta-Akta Akhir Konferensi pembuatan perjanjian Perhimpunan yang lalu, apabila pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan tersebut dibuat secara lengkap pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ini.

Delegasi Kepangeranan Andorra memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Anggota Perhimpunan yang gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi atau lampiran-lampirannya, protokol-protokol tambahan dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif, atau apabila ketentuan yang dibuat oleh Anggota lain membahayakan penyelenggaraan yang tepat dari layanan telekomunikasi atau membawa kerusakan pada kewajiban keuangan.

- 40 -

18

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Federal Nigeria:

Delegasi Republik Federal Nigeria untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (ITU) (Guadalajara, 2010) dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir konferensi ini, memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan dan/atau persyaratan-persyaratan hingga dan sampai pada waktu penyempurnaan instrumen ratifikasi dari perubahan-perubahan terhadap Konstitusi dan Konvensi (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto 1994; Minneapolis 1998; Marrakesh 2002; Antalya 2006; dan Guadalajara 2010) serta lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol daripadanya.

Pemerintah Republik Federal Nigeria selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk menggunakan kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lainnya gagal menjalankan ketentuan-ketentuan dalam instrumen (Guadalajara, 2010) yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi ITU tersebut, atau, apabila persyaratan dan kegagalan yang berkesinambungan membahayakan atau menghalangi operasi layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TKN Nigeria.

19

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Negara Kota Vatikan:

Negara Kota Vatikan memiliki hak untuk mengambil semua kebijakan yang dinilai perlu untuk menggunakan kepentingannya apabila ada anggota yang gagal, dengan cara apapun, untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi-Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 and Guadalajara, 2010) atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang ditetapkan negara-negara lain membahayakan kepentingan-kepentingannya.

20

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Republik Argentina:

Republik Argentina mengingat persyaratan yang dibuat ketika meratifikasi Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, ditandatangani di kota Jenewa, Swiss, pada 22 Desember 1992, dan menegaskan kembali kedaulatannya terhadap Kepulauan Malvinas, Kepulauan Georgia Selatan, Kepulauan Sandwich Selatan dan Antartika Argentina, yang membentuk bagian integral dari wilayah nasionalnya.

Selanjutnya mengingat bahwa, selubung dengan "Pertanyaan mengenai Kepulauan Malvinas", resolusi-resolusi yang diterima sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa 2063 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 dan 43/25, mengakui keberadaan sengketa terhadap kedaulatan dan meminta Pemerintah Republik Argentina dan

Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Islandia Utara untuk melanjutkan negosiasi bertujuan untuk menyelesaikan sengketa tersebut.

Republik Argentina selanjutnya menunjuk bahwa Komite Khusus Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa untuk Dekolonisasi telah membuat pernyataan ulang sepanjang kalimat-kalimat yang sama, baru-baru ini melalui resolusi yang diterima pada 21 Juni 2010, dan bahwa Sidang Umum dari Organisasi Negara-negara Amerika menerima perkataan yang sama atas pertanyaan pada 8 Juni 2010.

21

Asli: Arab/Perancis

Untuk Tunisia:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-Akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh kedelapan belas Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Tunisia menyatakan bahwa Pemerintah Tunisia memiliki hak:

- 1) untuk mengambil kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingannya apabila ada anggota Perhimpunan yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan Konstitusi dan/atau Konvensi Perhimpunan (Guadalajara, 2010), pada satu sisi, atau, sebaliknya, apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat atau tindakan-tindakan yang diambil oleh pemerintah lain membahayakan fungsi yang benar dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau membawa pada kenaikan saham untuk kontribusi untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan;
- 2) untuk menolak ketentuan apapun dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi tersebut atau lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol daripadanya yang dapat secara langsung atau tidak langsung mempengaruhi kedaulatan Republik Tunisia atau bertentangan dengan Konstitusi atau hukumnya;
- 3) untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan lain apapun pada Akta-Akta Akhir yang diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) sampai pada tanggal dimana instrumen ratifikasi masing-masing disampaikan;
- 4) untuk menahan diterapkannya Pasal 56 dari Konstitusi dengan bertatap muka dengan Negara Anggota manapun bila terjadi sengketa antara Tunisia dan Anggota Sektor tersebut bukan di bawah kekuasaannya melainkan di bawah kekuasaan Negara Anggota yang bersangkutan;
- 5) Penandatanganan Akta-Akta Akhir dari Konferensi (Guadalajara, 2010) oleh delegasi Tunisia tidak akan dengan cara apapun mewakili pengakuan tersamar dari suatu anggota Perhimpunan yang tidak diakui oleh Pemerintah Republik Tunisia, atau seluruh atau sebagian dari perjanjian internasional yang Tunisia belum secara legal mengaksesinya.

22

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Republik Bolivar Venezuela:

Delegasi Republik Bolivar Venezuela memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya, apabila ada anggota lain di masa kini atau mendatang gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Instrumen (Guadalajara, 2010) pengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi-Konferensi (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; dan Marrakesh, 2002, dan Antalya, 2006), atau lampiran-lampiran atau protokol-protokol daripadanya, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan pada anggota-anggota lain membahayakan ketepatangunaan operasi layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya.

Lebih lanjut lagi, Republik Bolivar Venezuela menyatakan persyaratan-persyaratannya dengan memperhatikan setiap pasal-pasal dari Instrumen (Guadalajara, 2010) yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002, dan Antalya, 2006), terkait dengan arbitrase sebagai sarana untuk menyelesaikan sengketa, dalam persesuaian dengan memperhatikan kebijaksanaan internasional Pemerintah Republik Bolivar Venezuela.

23

Asli: Inggris/Perancis/Spanyol

Untuk Austria, Belgia, Republik Bulgaria, Republik Cyprus, Republik Ceko, Denmark, Republik Estonia, Finlandia, Perancis, Republik Federal Jerman, Yunani, Republik Hungaria, Irlandia, Italia, Republik Latvia, Republik Lithuania, Luksemburg, Kerajaan Belanda, Republik Polandia, Portugal, Rumania, Republik Slovakia, Republik Slovenia, Spanyol, Swedia, Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Irlandia Utara:

Delegasi-delegasi Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan Negara-negara yang Ikut Serta Bulgaria dan Rumania menyatakan bahwa Negara-negara Anggota Uni Eropa dan Negara-negara yang Ikut Serta Bulgaria dan Rumania akan mempergunakan instrumen-instrumen yang diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) sesuai dengan kewajiban-kewajiban berdasarkan Traktat mengenai Uni Eropa dan Traktat mengenai Pelaksanaan Uni Eropa.

24

Asli: Arab/Inggris

Untuk Kerajaan Saudia Arabia:

Delegasi Kerajaan Saudia Arabia untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) menyatakan bahwa Kerajaan Saudia Arabia memiliki hak untuk mengambil kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain gagal menjalankan ketentuan yang

diterima oleh konferensi ini untuk mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi (Jenewa, 1992) serta perubahannya (Kyoto, 1994), (Minneapolis, 1998), (Marrakesh, 2002), (Antalya, 2006), dan lampiran-lampirannya, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Negara Anggota manapun, sekarang atau di masa depan, atau kegagalan oleh Negara Anggota manapun untuk memenuhi Konstitusi dan Konvensi, membahayakan operasi yang benar dari jaringan-jaringan dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi di Kerajaan Saudi Arabia.

Kerajaan Saudi Arabia selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat persyaratan tambahan apapun yang dinilai perlu bagi Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima dalam konferensi ini sampai pada waktu penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi dari Akta-akta Akhir.

25

Asli Perancis

Untuk Republik Kamerun:

Dalam menandatangani Akta Akhir ini, Republik Kamerun memiliki hak:

- 1 untuk mengambil semua kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila:
 - a) Suatu Negara Anggota gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) serta perubahan-perubahan setelahnya yang diterima daripadanya oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006 dan Guadalajara, 2010);
 - b) persyaratan-persyaratan yang dimasukkan oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain mengganggu kepentingan-kepentingan tersebut;
- 2 untuk memasuki, sampai saat penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi, persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan apapun yang dinilai perlu.

26

Asli Spanyol

Untuk Spanyol:

- 1 Delegasi Spanyol menyatakan, atas nama Pemerintahnya, tidak menerima pernyataan atau persyaratan apapun yang dinyatakan oleh pemerintah lain yang secara tidak langsung dapat menimbulkan kewajiban-kewajiban keuangannya.
- 2 Delegasi Spanyol memiliki hak untuk Kerajaanya, di bawah Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian 23 Mei 1969, untuk menyatakan persyaratan-persyaratan terhadap Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima oleh konferensi tersebut sampai saat penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi yang sesuai.

27

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Sosialis Vietnam:

Pemerintah Republik Sosialis Vietnam diwakili oleh delegasi Vietnam untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh 2010 (PP-10) menyatakan:

1. Vietnam mempertahankan persyaratan- persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Vietnam pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Nairobi (1982) dan ditegaskan kembali pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Nice (1989), Jenewa (1992), Kyoto (1994), Minneapolis (1998), Marrakesh (2002) dan Antalya (2006);
2. Vietnam memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun, bila diperlukan, untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Anggota-Anggota Negara lain dengan cara apapun gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi, Konvensi, atau Peraturan-peraturan Administrasi dan Apendiks apendiks daripadanya dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, atau apabila persyaratan oleh Negara-negara Anggota lainnya membahayakan kedaulatan, kepentingan, dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TTK dari R. S. Vietnam.
3. Vietnam memiliki hak untuk menyatakan persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan pada waktu ratifikasi perubahan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi yang diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ITU kedelapan belas yang diselenggarakan di Guadalajara, Meksiko.

28

Asli: Rusia

Untuk Republik Armenia, Republik Kazakhstan, Republik Kyrgystan, Republik Moldova, Federasi Rusia, Republik Uzbekistan dan Ukraina:

Delegasi-delegasi dari negara-negara yang disebut di atas memiliki hak untuk masing-masing Pemerintahnya untuk membuat pernyataan atau persyaratan apapun pada saat meratifikasi instrumen yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), dan hak untuk mengambil setiap tindakan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan mereka apabila terdapat Negara Anggota Perhimpunan yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara-negara lain membahayakan operasi layanan-layanan telekomunikasi negara-negara yang disebut di atas atau membawa kenakikan pada kontribusi-kontribusi tahunan mereka untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan.

29

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Estonia, Republik Latvia dan Republik Lithuania:

Pada saat penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi-delegasi dari negara-negara yang disebut di atas:

1. memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk menggunakan kepentingan mereka apabila terdapat Anggota Perhimpunan yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara 2010), atau lampiran-lampiran atau protokol-protokol dilampirkan padanya, atau apabila persyaratan yang dibuat oleh setiap Anggota Perhimpunan membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya;
2. bahwa mereka juga memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk menyatakan persyaratan-persyaratan khusus sebagai tambahan dari Akta-akta Akhir sebagaimana tersebut sebelumnya atau kepada instrumen lain manapun yang muncul dari konferensi konferensi ITU yang relevan lainnya yang belum diratifikasi sampai pada waktu masing-masing instrumen ratifikasi telah disampaikan.

30

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Islandia, Kepangeranan Liechtenstein dan Norwegia:

Delegasi delegasi dari Negara-negara Anggota dari Kawasan Ekonomi Eropa yang disebut di atas menyatakan bahwa mereka akan menggunakan instrumen yang diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) sesuai dengan kewajiban-kewajiban mereka berdasarkan Traktat pembentukan Kawasan Ekonomi Eropa.

31

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Mozambik:

Delegasi Republik Mozambik memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Negara Anggota manapun gagal, dengan cara apapun, untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah dalam Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006) dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), atau lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol yang terlampir padanya, atau apabila persyaratan yang dibuat Negara Anggota manapun membahayakan atau merugikan layanan-layanan

telekomunikasi Republik Mozambik atau membawa pada kenaikan sahamnya dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan. Lebih lanjut, Republik Mozambik memiliki hak untuk membuat pernyataan, pernyataan atau persyaratan persyaratan khusus tambahan pada saat penyampaian notifikasinya terhadap Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional mengenai persetujuan untuk terikat pada revisi Konstitusi dan konvensi dan pada keputusan-keputusan yang diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010).

32

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Kuba:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Kuba menyatakan sebagai berikut:

- Dalam menghadapi praktek kebijaksanaan intervensi yang berkesinambungan oleh Pemerintah Amerika Serikat untuk mengarahkan transmisi radio dan televisi menuju wilayah Kuba untuk tujuan politik dan membuat tidak stabil, dalam pelanggaran terbuka dari ketentuan-ketentuan dan prinsip-prinsip yang mengatur telekomunikasi di seluruh dunia, khususnya yang bertujuan untuk memuduhkan hubungan damai, kerja sama internasional di antara rakyat dan pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial, serta terhadap kerugian operasi normal dan pengembangan dari layanan-layanan komunikasi radio milik Kuba yang merupakan korban dari gangguan yang merugikan yang disebabkan oleh pancaran-pancaran tersebut, Administrasi Kuba memiliki hak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu dan sesuai.
- Konsekuensi dari tindakan apapun yang dinilai oleh Administrasi Kuba harus diambil dalam mempertahankan kedaulatan nasionalnya yang disebabkan tindakan curang dari Pemerintah Amerika Serikat akan menjadi tanggung jawab semata-mata dari Pemerintah tersebut.
- Kuba sama sekali tidak mengakui pemberian, registrasi atau penggunaan frekuensi oleh Pemerintah Amerika Serikat di bagian wilayah Kuba di Provinsi Guantanamo dimana Amerika Serikat menempati secara ilegal dengan kekerasan, berlawanan dengan pernyataan keinginan rakyat dan Pemerintah Kuba, dan dimana telah menjadi pusat penahanan sewenang-wenang para narapidana yang merupakan salah satu pelanggaran massal atas hak asasi manusia secara sistematis paling buruk di era modern telah dilakukan.
- Kuba memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota lain gagal untuk memenuhi dengan cara apapun dengan ketentuan dari Instrumen (Guadalajara, 2010) yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya 2006) atau dengan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain dengan cara apapun membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi

Kuba atau mengakibatkan kerusakan dalam kontribusinya untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan.

- Kuba tidak menerima Protokol Fakultatif terhadap penyelesaian sengketa dengan memperhatikan Konstitusi, Konvensi dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif ini.
- Kuba memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat pernyataan atau persyaratan lebih lanjut apapun yang mungkin diperlukan pada saat penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi perubahan Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010).

33

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Chad:

Dalam menandatangani Akta akhir Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Chad memiliki hak kedaulatan dari Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan atau tindakan-tindakan apapun yang mungkin diperlukan untuk mengamankan hak-hak dan kepentingan-kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada Negara Anggota atau Anggota Sektor yang gagal dengan cara apapun, secara langsung atau tidak langsung, untuk menghormati kepentingan-kepentingannya dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TK-nya atau menjelekkan keamanan nasionalnya kerancuan.

34

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Angola:

Delegasi Republik Angola untuk Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), dalam menandatangani Akta akhir dari konferensi ini, menyatakan atas nama Pemerintahnya, bahwa untuk Pemerintahnya memiliki hak :

1. untuk mengambil semua kebijakan yang dinilai perlu untuk menggunakan kedaulatan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota lain yang gagal untuk memenuhi persyaratan dalam Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagai diubah dalam Konferensi Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006) dan lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol dari instrumen tersebut, atau apabila ada persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara Anggota lain dipertanyakan hak penuh kedaulatannya atau operasi yang benar dari infrastruktur dan layanan-layanan dari teknologi telekomunikasi dan informasi;
2. untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan kepada Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), di bawah Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian 1969, kapan pun

- 45 -

ditilai sesuai dari tanggal penandatanganan dan ratifikasi dari Akta-akta Akhir dari konstituen-konstituen tersebut, secara berurutan;

- 3 tidak menerima konsekuensi apapun dari persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh pemerintah lain yang secara tidak langsung menyatakan kenaikan saham kontribusi untuk membayar biaya-biaya Perhimpunan;
- 4 untuk mengajukan persyaratan-persyaratan mengenai ketentuan dari Konstitusi atau Konvensi yang dapat bertolak belakang terhadap hukum dasarnya.

35

Asli: Arab/Inggris

Untuk Republik Demokratik Aljazair, Kerajaan Bahrain, Republik Islam Iran, Republik Irak, Negara Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Republik Islam Mauritania, Kerajaan Maroko, Kesultanan Oman, Negara Qatar, Kerajaan Saudia Arabia, Republik Sudan, Republik Arab Siria, Tunisia, Uni Emirat Arab dan Republik Yaman:

Delegasi delegasi yang disebutkan di atas untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) menyatakan bahwa rancangan dan ratifikasi yang dimungkinkan oleh masing masing Pemerintah dari Akta-akta Akhir konferensi ini, harus tidak berlaku untuk Anggota Perhimpunan di bawah nama "Israel", dan tidak akan dengan cara apapun masuk dalam pengakuan oleh Pemerintah-Pemerintah ini.

36

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Uni Emirat Arab:

Ketika menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) tersebut, Uni Emirat Arab menyatakan bahwa dikarenakan kurangnya ketentuan-ketentuan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi yang menegaskan hubungan antar Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor yang bukan di bawah kekuasaannya, apabila ada sengketa antara salah satu dari Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor yang telah bertanda tangan, bahwa Uni Emirat Arab memiliki hak untuk menggunakan Pasal 56 Konstitusi untuk menyelesaikan sengketa.

Delegasi Uni Emirat Arab untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) menyatakan bahwa Pemerintah Uni Emirat Arab memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk menggunakan kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan yang diterima oleh konferensi ini untuk mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi (Jenewa, 1992) dan perubahan-perubahan berikutnya (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006) dan lampiran-lampiran daripadanya, atau apabila mereka gagal dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan mereka, sekarang atau di masa datang, atau kegagalan mereka

memenuhi Konstitusi dan Konvensi, membahayakan operasi yang benar dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Uni Emirat Arab.

Delegasi Uni Emirat Arab selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan apapun terhadap Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima pada konferensi ini sampai saat instrumen ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir telah disampaikan.

37

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Kerajaan Swaziland:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Kerajaan Swaziland memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan serupa yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Anggota-anggota tertentu tidak berbagi dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan, atau apabila ada Anggota yang gagal dengan cara lain apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Instrumen (Guadalajara, 2010) yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006) atau lampiran-lampiran terlampir daripadanya, atau apabila konsekuensi persyaratan dari negara-negara lain membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya.

Delegasi Kerajaan Swaziland selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan serupa yang mungkin perlu untuk Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima pada konferensi tersebut sampai dengan waktu penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi yang sesuai.

38

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Federal Jerman:

1. Delegasi Republik Federal Jerman memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan serupa yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya, apabila ada Negara Anggota gagal dalam pembayaran bagiannya untuk biaya-biaya Perhimpunan, atau gagal dengan cara lain apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Instrumen (Guadalajara, 2010) yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi-Konferensi (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006), atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain ada kemungkinan untuk menaikkan bagiannya untuk berkontribusi terhadap pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan atau membahayakan operasi yang benar dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya.

- 2 Dengan memperhatikan Pasal 4 Konstitusi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), delegasi untuk Republik Federal Jerman menyatakan bahwa Republik Federal Jerman mempertahankan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat atas nama Republik Federal Jerman pada saat penandatanganan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif yang disebut dalam Pasal 4 tersebut.

39

Asli: Inggris/Perancis/Spanyol

Untuk Austria, Belgia, Republik Bulgaria, Republik Kroasia, Republik Cyprus, Republik Ceko, Denmark, Republik Estonia, Finlandia, Perancis, Republik Federal Jerman, Yunani, Republik Hungaria, Islandia, Italia, Republik Latvia, Kepangeranan Liechtenstein, Republik Lithuania, Luksemburg, Montenegro, Kerajaan Belanda, Norwegia, Portugal, Rumania, Republik San Marino, Republik Slovakia, Republik Slovenia, Spanyol, Swedia, Konfederasi Swiss, Turki, Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Irlandia Utara dan Negara Kota Vatikan:

Pada saat penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi dari Negara-negara yang disebutkan secara resmi menyatakan bahwa mereka mempertahankan pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara-negara pada saat penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi-konferensi pembuatan perjanjian Perhimpunan sebelumnya seolah-olah dibuat secara lengkap pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh.

40

Asli: Inggris/China

Untuk Republik Rakyat China:

Delegasi Republik Rakyat China, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya, apabila ada Negara-negara Anggota yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Antalya, 2006) dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Guadalajara, 2010) atau lampiran-lampiran daripadanya, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan dari Negara-negara lain membahayakan kepentingannya.

41

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Honduras:

Delegasi Republik Honduras menyatakan bahwa untuk Pemerintahnya memiliki hak untuk:

- tidak menerima kebijakan keuangan apapun yang dapat membawa kenaikan yang tidak pada tempatnya dalam kontribusi terhadap pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional;
- mengambil kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Anggota-anggota lain gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi-konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006, dan Guadalajara, 2010), dan lampiran-lampiran serta protokol-protokol dari instrumen tersebut, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain membahayakan hak kedaulatan penuhnya atau penyelenggaraan yang tepat dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya.
- membuat, sesuai Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian 1969, persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan terhadap Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) pada setiap saat yang dinilai sesuai antara tanggal penandatanganan dan tanggal ratifikasi dari instrumen internasional yang mendirikan Akta-akta Akhir.

42

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Negara-Negara Federasi Mikronesia:

Negara-negara Federasi Mikronesia memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan serupa yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya dengan memperhatikan penerapan ketentuan-ketentuan perubahan pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi-konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006), yang diterapkan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010). Negara-negara Federasi Mikronesia memiliki hak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya dalam menanggapi tindakan-tindakan serupa.

43

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Nikaragua:

Delegasi Nikaragua, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (ITU) (Guadalajara, 2010), untuk Pemerintahnya memiliki hak untuk:

- 1) mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi dan mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingan nasionalnya sesuai dengan hukum domestik dan hukum internasionalnya apabila ada Negara Anggota gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi atau berhenti untuk menerapkan ketentuan yang dimuat dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional atau dalam resolusi-resolusi, keputusan-keputusan, rekomendasi-rekomendasi, lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol yang memuat Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Guadalajara, 2010);
- 2) menolak pembentukan dan penggunaan setiap tambahan beban keuangan untuk Nikaragua selain dari yang disetujui oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010);
- 3) membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan terhadap modifikasi yang dibuat terhadap naskah-naskah dasar dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (ITU) pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Guadalajara, 2010) dan terhadap resolusi-resolusi, keputusan-keputusan, lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol lainnya yang menyusun Akta-akta Akhir konferensi ini, antara tanggal penandatanganan dan tanggal ratifikasi dimaksud oleh Pemerintah Nikaragua.

44

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Trinidad dan Tobago:

Delegasi Republik Trinidad dan Tobago dengan ini mengajukan persyaratan sebagai berikut:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Trinidad dan Tobago memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada Anggota Perhimpunan gagal untuk memenuhi dengan cara apapun ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010) atau ketentuan-ketentuan, lampiran-lampiran dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif yang dilampirkan padanya; atau apabila konsekuensi persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain secara langsung atau tidak langsung membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Trinidad dan Tobago atau mengganggu hak kedaulatannya.

Delegasi Trinidad dan Tobago selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk Negara dan Pemerintahnya untuk membuat pernyataan atau persyaratan apapun atau tindakan apapun sesuai lainnya, sebagaimana mungkin diperlukan, sebelum ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Guadalajara, 2010).

45

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Burkina Faso:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Burkina Faso memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya hak berdaulat untuk:

- 1 mengambil semua kebijakan-kebijakan dan tindakan-tindakan yang diperlukan untuk mengamankan hak-hak dan kepentingan-kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada anggota Perhimpunan gagal, dengan cara apapun, untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Akta tersebut, atau membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TK negaranya secara langsung atau tidak langsung, atau menempatkan kedaulatan negaranya dalam resiko;
- 2 membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan sebagaimana diperlukan hingga pada waktu penyampaian instrumen-instrumen ratifikasi.

46

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Papua Nugini:

Setelah mempelajari pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain, delegasi Negara Papua Nugini Merdeka menyatakan bahwa dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), memiliki :

- 1 untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) dan perubahan-perubahan apapun daripadanya;
- 2 untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan serupa sebagaimana diperlukan sebelum ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

47

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Islam Iran:

Dengan Nama Allah, Maha Pengampun, Maha Penyayang, Delegasi Republik Islam Iran, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan ke 18 Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) untuk Pemerintahnya memiliki hak untuk:

- 1 mengambil tindakan serupa yang dinilai perlu atau untuk mengambil setiap kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk mengamankan hak-hak dan kepentingan-kepentingannya, apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Akta-akta

Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ke-18 Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010);

- 2 melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain tidak berbagi dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan pada Negara-negara Anggota membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Republik Islam Iran;
- 3 tidak terikat oleh setiap ketentuan Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ke-18 Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) yang dapat secara langsung atau tidak langsung mempengaruhi kedaulatannya dan bertentangan dengan Konstitusi, Hukum dan Peraturan-peraturan Republik Islam Iran;
- 4 masalah atau hal apapun yang berkaitan dengan penerapan dan/atau pelaksanaan dari persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi ITU dan Konvensi ITU dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif, sesuai dengan kasus, akan diperlakukan di dalam ITU dan di bawah naungan dan tujuan dari Perhimpunan sebagaimana dimuat dalam Preambul Konstitusi, ketentuan yang relevan dari Konstitusi ITU dan Konvensi ITU serta Peraturan-peraturan Administratifnya.

48

Asli Perancis

Untuk Perancis:

- 1 Delegasi Perancis memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota tertentu tidak melaksanakan sahamnya dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan atau gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan dari perubahan-perubahan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006), diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan ini (Guadalajara, 2010), atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara lain membahayakan penyelenggaraan yang tepat dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Perancis atau membawa kemalangan pada saham kontribusinya untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan.
- 2 Delegasi Perancis secara resmi menyatakan bahwa, yang berkenaan dengan Perancis, pelaksanaan sementara atau tetap dari perubahan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif Perhimpunan sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Pasal 54 pada Konstitusi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010), wajib dipahami sepanjang diizinkan berdasarkan hukum nasional.

49

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Mali:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Mali:

- a) memiliki hak berdaulat dari Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan atau tindakan-tindakan apapun yang mungkin perlu untuk mengamankan hak-hak dan kepentingan-kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada Negara Anggota atau Anggota Sektor dari Perhimpunan gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan Akta-akta tersebut, atau secara langsung atau tidak langsung membahayakan kepentingan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau memberi resiko bagi keamanan kedaulatan nasionalnya, atau bila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain membawa perubahan kepada kewajiban-kewajiban yang lain terhadap Perhimpunan.
- b) juga memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk menyatakan persyaratan-persyaratan khusus tambahan terhadap Akta-akta Akhir atau terhadap instrumen lain yang timbul dari konferensi-konferensi ITU yang relevan lainnya yang belum diratifikasi sampai saat masing-masing instrumen ratifikasi telah disampaikan.

50

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Kroasia:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Kroasia menyatakan bahwa Republik Kroasia, sebagai negara kandidat untuk keanggotaan Uni Eropa di masa depan, akan menggunakan instrumen-instrumen yang diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), tetapi dari tanggal aksesinya kepada Uni Eropa, penggunaan Akta-akta tersebut akan tunduk pada kewajiban-kewajiban berdasarkan Traktat mengenai Uni Eropa dan Traktat mengenai Pelaksanaan Uni Eropa.

51

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Korea:

Delegasi Republik Korea, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, sebagaimana diubah oleh Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), atau lampiran-

- 56 -

lampiran daripadanya, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh negara-negara lain membahayakan kepentingan-kepentingannya dengan cara apapun.

52

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Filipina:

Delegasi Republik Filipina memiliki hak untuk Negara dan Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu, sesuai dan konsisten dengan hukum nasionalnya untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya, apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh perwakilan Negara-negara Anggota yang lain membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau merugikan hak berdaulat negara Republik Filipina.

Delegasi Filipina selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk Negara dan Pemerintahnya untuk membuat setiap pernyataan, persyaratan, atau tindakan lain apapun yang sesuai, bila perlu, sebelum penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional.

53

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Rakyat Demokratik Aljazair:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir, delegasi Aljazair memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Anggota yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), atau apabila ada persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Anggota-anggota lain membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau membawa kepada kenaikan kontribusinya untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan.

54

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Kerajaan Lesotho:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) delegasi Kerajaan Lesotho memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya mengambil tindakan tindakan serupa yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila ada Anggota yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan instrumen, atau apabila akibat akibat dari persyaratan-persyaratan oleh negara-negara lain membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya.

Delegasi dari Kerajaan Lesotho selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan serupa yang

- 57 -

dinilai perlu pada Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima pada konferensi ini sampai dengan waktu penyampaian dari instrumen ratifikasi yang sesuai.

55

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Australia:

Delegasi Australia untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh dengan ini menyatakan memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk Pemerintah Australia membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan sebelum atau pada saat penyampaian instrumen ratifikasinya untuk Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional yang diselenggarakan di Guadalajara dari 4 sampai dengan 22 Oktober 2010, sesuai dengan Pasal 32B pada Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional yang dibuat di Jenewa pada tanggal 22 Desember 1992.

56

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Selandia Baru:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Selandia Baru memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada negara lain dengan cara apapun gagal untuk memperhatikan kondisi yang telah ditentukan dalam Akta-akta Akhir atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara lain maupun merugikan atau mengganggu kepentingan-kepentingan Selandia Baru. Tambahan pula, Selandia Baru memiliki hak untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan khusus yang sesuai sebelum ratifikasi dari perubahan-perubahan pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional.

57

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Negara Merdeka Samoa:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) delegasi Selandia Baru memiliki untuk Pemerintah Negara Merdeka Samoa hak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada negara lain dengan cara apapun gagal untuk memperhatikan kondisi-kondisi yang telah ditentukan dalam Akta-akta Akhir atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara lain maupun merugikan atau mengganggu kepentingan-kepentingan Negara Merdeka Samoa. Tambahan pula, Selandia Baru memiliki hak untuk Negara Merdeka Samoa untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan khusus yang sesuai

sebelum ratifikasi dari perubahan-perubahan pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional.

58

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Demokratik Sosialis Sri Lanka:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Demokratik Sosialis Sri Lanka memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk:

1. mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota ITU lain yang secara apapun gagal untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan lampiran-lampiran daripadanya, sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh selanjutnya sampai dengan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), atau apabila ada persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain yang membahayakan penyelenggaraan yang lepas dari jaringan jaringan dan layanan layanan telekomunikasi/TIK;
2. tidak terikat oleh ketentuan apapun dari Konstitusi atau Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan lampiran-lampiran daripadanya, sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi-konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh selanjutnya sampai dengan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), yang dapat secara langsung dan tidak langsung mempengaruhi kedaulatannya dan ketentuan dengan konstitusi, hukum atau peraturan-peraturan dari Republik Demokratik Sosialis Sri Lanka;

Delegasi Republik Demokratik Sosialis Sri Lanka lebih lanjut memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk membuat setiap persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan pada Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima konferensi ini sampai saat instrumen ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir telah disampaikan.

59

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Botswana:

Delegasi Republik Botswana dengan ini menyatakan atas nama Pemerintah Republik Botswana bahwa Republik Botswana:

1. memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila negara lain tidak menjalankan ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan perubahan-perubahan apapun yang dibuat daripadanya oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) dan/atau instrumen instrumen lain apapun yang berhubungan yang selaj;

2. tidak akan menerima konsekuensi-konsekuensi apapun yang diakibatkan oleh persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara manapun, dan memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai sesuai.

60

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Serikat Tanzania:

Delegasi Republik Serikat Tanzania dengan ini menyatakan atas nama Pemerintah Republik Serikat Tanzania bahwa Republik Serikat Tanzania:

1. memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila suatu negara tidak menjalankan ketentuan-ketentuan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan perubahan-perubahan apapun yang dibuat daripadanya oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) dan/atau instrumen-instrumen lain apapun yang berhubungan yang ada;
2. tidak akan menerima konsekuensi-konsekuensi apapun yang diakibatkan oleh persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara manapun, dan memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai sesuai;
3. membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan pada Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) antara tanggal penanda tangan dan tanggal ratifikasi.

61

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Arab Syria:

Delegasi Republik Arab Syria pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) menyatakan, atas nama Pemerintah Republik Arab Syria, memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingannya apabila suatu Anggota gagal dengan cara apapun untuk menjalankan ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998) dan Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006) atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Anggota tertentu, sekarang atau kemudian, bila menyetujui atau meratifikasi instrumen-instrumen yang telah disebut di atas, membiayai layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Syria atau mengakibatkan pada kenaikan saham Syria untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan. Sebagai tambahan dari pernyataan-pernyataan oleh delegasi Republik Arab Syria pada sidang-sidang Pleno dari konferensi dan pernyataan-pernyataan bersama dengan delegasi Arab pada konferensi ini, Republik Arab Syria lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan

tambahan yang dinilai perlu pada Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima oleh konferensi ini sampai pada waktu penyampaian ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir.

62

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Jepang:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), tunduk pada ratifikasi, penerimaan dan persetujuan, delegasi Jepang memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010), atau lampiran-lampiran daripadanya, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain membahayakan kepentingan-kepentingannya dengan cara apapun.

63

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Kenya:

Delegasi Republik Kenya memiliki, atas nama Pemerintah Republik Kenya, hak untuk mengemukakan kebijakan apabila dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain gagal untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) dan perubahan berturut-turut daripadanya, dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif, termasuk lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol Instrumen ini, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh anggota-anggota lain membahayakan hak berdaulat penulisan atau penyelenggaraan yang tepat dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasi di Republik Kenya.

Lebih lanjut, Republik Kenya memiliki hak untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan khusus tambahan pada saat penyampaian notifikasinya terhadap Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional mengenai persetujuan untuk terikat pada revisi Konstitusi dan Konvensi dan pada keputusan-keputusan yang diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010).

64

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Afrika Selatan:

Delegasi Republik Afrika Selatan, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Guadalajara, 2010, memiliki hak dari Pemerintahnya:

- 1 untuk mengambil tindakan tertentu apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya, apabila ada Anggota

Perhimpunan gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Instrumen (Guadalajara, 2010) yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002, dan Antalya, 2006 atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Anggota-anggota tertentu secara langsung atau tidak langsung mempengaruhi operasi layanan-layanan telekomunikasi atau kedarlatannya;

- 2 untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan tertentu yang dinilai perlu sampai dengan dan termasuk pada saat ratifikasi instrumen-instrumen oleh Republik Afrika Selatan (Guadalajara, 2010) yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Berkuasa Penuh Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006;
- 3 lebih lanjut, dalam mengakui dan menghormati prinsip-prinsip dasar dari hak-hak azasi manusia, kebebasan berbicara, kebebasan penyiaran informasi, dan perlindungan dari keamanan nasional Republiknya, delegasi Republik Afrika Selatan memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi dan memajukan hak-hak ini bila Republik Afrika Selatan dikompromikan, terancam atau dibatasi sebagai akibat dari setiap kegiatan atau tindakan dalam lingkup kejahatan maya atau kompromi dari keamanan maya, baik langsung atau tidak langsung sebagai akibat dari kejahatan atau kompromi dari keamanan tersebut.

65

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Arab Mesir:

Dengan Nama Tuhan, Maha Pengampun, Maha Penyayang:

Delegasi Republik Arab Mesir untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), untuk Pemerintahnya memiliki hak untuk:

- 1 mengambil tindakan atau kebijakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengemukakan hak dan kepentingan-kepentingannya, apabila ada anggota lain yang gagal memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan yang dimuat dalam Akta-akta Akhir (Guadalajara, 2010) atau apabila ada persyaratan oleh perwakilan-perwakilan Negara lain membatalkan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi atau layanan-layanan TIK Republik Arab Mesir, keamanan nasionalnya atau hak berdaulat penuhnya atau mengakibatkan pada kenaikan dalam salian kontribusinya dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional;
- 2 tidak terikat pada ketentuan apapun dari Konstitusi atau Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) yang dapat secara langsung atau tidak langsung

- 32 -

- mempengaruhi kedaulatannya dan bertentangan dengan konstitusi, hukum atau Peraturan-peraturan Republik Arab Mesir.
3. membuat, berdasarkan Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian 1969 pernyataan-pernyataan atau penyiaran-penyiaran lain terhadap Akta-akta Akhir yang disebut di atas yang diterima oleh konferensi ini (Guadalajara, 2010) sampai pada waktu masing-masing instrumen ratifikasi telah disampaikan.
 4. memberlakukan Pasal 56 dari Konstitusi dalam hal ada sengketa antara
 5. Mesir dan Angola anggota Sektor ITU manapun yang disebabkan oleh kekurangan ketentuan-ketentuan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi yang menentukan hubungan-hubungan antara Negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor yang tidak berada dalam kewenangannya.

66

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Uganda:

Delegasi Republik Uganda dengan ini menyatakan atas nama Pemerintah Republik Uganda bahwa:

1. memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila negara lain tidak menjalankan ketentuan-ketentuan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan perubahan-perubahan yang dibuat daripadanya oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), dan/atau instrumen-instrumen lain yang berhubungan yang ada;
2. tidak akan menerima akibat apapun sebagai akibat dari penyiaran apapun yang dibuat oleh negara manapun, dan memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan yang dinilai sesuai.

67

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Amerika Serikat, Kanada dan Australia:

Delegasi delegasi dari Negara-negara tersebut di atas sangat menghormati persetujuan dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh 2010 Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional dari [Corrigendum 1 to Document 16(Add.G)-E] mengenai Lebanon. Resolusi ini sungguh tidak sesuai untuk dipertimbangkan oleh ITU. Resolusi ini tentang isu-isu politik yang seharusnya ditangani dalam arena-arena politik lain. Resolusi ini tidak konsisten dengan maksud dari Perhimpunan yang disusun dalam Pasal 1 dari Konstitusi ITU dan yang penerimaannya adalah tidak konsisten dengan dasar dari perdamaian yang adil, abadi dan komprehensif di Timur Tengah. Kami juga mencatat bahwa Resolusi hanya disetujui setelah dua putaran pemungutan suara oleh minoritas delegasi-delegasi yang hadir dengan mayoritas dari delegasi-delegasi abstain. Delegasi-delegasi tersebut di atas oleh karena itu melepaskan diri dari keputusan yang mencerna Resolusi ini dan dari Resolusi tersebut.

68

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Amerika Serikat:

1. Amerika Serikat menunjuk pada ketentuan-ketentuan mengenai persyaratan-persyaratan Pasal 32B pada Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan mencatat bahwa dalam menimbang Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), Amerika Serikat mungkin merasa perlu untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan atau pernyataan-pernyataan tambahan. Demikian, Amerika Serikat juga memiliki hak untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan atau pernyataan-pernyataan tambahan pada saat penyampaian instrumen-instrumen ratifikasinya dari perubahan-perubahan terhadap Konstitusi dan Konvensi (Jenewa, 1992) yang diterima pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010)

Amerika Serikat mengulangi pernyataan dan menggabungkan dengan referensi semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dibuat pada konferensi-konferensi administratif sedunia dan konferensi-konferensi komunikasi radio sedunia sebelum penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir tersebut.

Amerika Serikat tidak, dengan tandatangan atau dengan ratifikasi setelahnya apapun dari perubahan-perubahan Konstitusi dan Konvensi yang diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), menyetujui untuk terikat oleh Peraturan-peraturan Administratif yang diterima sebelum tanggal penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir ini. Amerika Serikat juga tidak akan mempertimbangkan untuk menyetujui terikat oleh revisi dari Peraturan-peraturan Administratif, sebagian atau seluruhnya, yang diterima setelah tanggal penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir ini, tanpa pemberitahuan khusus kepada Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional untuk menyetujui keterikatannya.

2. Amerika Serikat menunjuk pada Pernyataan 92 Amerika Serikat yang dibuat pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998) dan menyatakan bahwa Amerika Serikat akan mengartikan Resolusi 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) sesuai dengan persetujuan-persetujuan internasional yang relevan, termasuk persetujuan-persetujuan antara Israel dan Palestina.

69

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Turki:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Perhimpunan Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi dari Republik Turki:

1. memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya, apabila Negara Anggota manapun, dengan cara apapun, gagal untuk mematuhi dengan Konstitusi dan Konvensi dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana telah diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), dan sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), dan

sebagaimana lebih lanjut diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), dan sebagaimana selanjutnya diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), dan sebagaimana selanjutnya diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), atau lampiran-lampiran atau protokol-protokol daripadanya, atau apabila persyaratan apapun dibuat oleh Negara Anggota manapun membiayai operasi dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya yang tepat atau mengakibatkan pada kenaikan dari kontribusinya untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan.

2. memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak, bila perlu, membuat lebih lanjut persyaratan-persyaratan pada Akta-akta Akhir tersebut;
3. menyatakan atas Pemerintahnya bahwa Turki tidak menerima akibat-akibat dari persyaratan apapun yang akan membawa pada kenaikan dari saham kontribusinya untuk pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan;
4. secara resmi menyatakan bahwa persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat sebelumnya terhadap Konstitusi, Konvensi dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif dari Perhimpunan wajib berlaku kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

70

Asli: Spanyol

Untuk Meksiko:

Delegasi Meksiko, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional yang diterima di Guadalajara, Mexico, 2010, memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk:

1. menerima dan menganalisis kebijakan apapun yang dinilai sesuai untuk menggunakan keputusan-keputusan berdaulatnya apabila ada Negara Anggota lain dengan cara apapun gagal memenuhi atau gagal untuk menggunakan ketentuan-ketentuan yang diadopsi dalam naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan, Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional;
2. menyatakan, sesuai dengan Konvensi Wina tentang Hukum Perjanjian, persyaratan-persyaratan lebih lanjut dari Akta-akta ini pada setiap saat dinilai sesuai pada tanggal antara penandatanganan Akta-akta ini dan ratifikasinya, sesuai dengan prosedur prosedur yang ditetapkan dalam peraturan perundang-undangan domestiknya;
3. tidak menganggap dirinya terikat oleh ketentuan apapun dari Akta-akta ini yang membatasi atau dapat membatasi haknya untuk menyatakan persyaratan-persyaratan tertentu yang dinilai relevan;
4. menolak pendirian dan penggunaan dari beban tambahan apapun, termasuk keuangan, di atas dan di bawah unit kontribusi yang diterima konferensi ini dan yang akan mengakibatkan kerugian bagi kepentingan nasional;
5. lebih lanjut, Pemerintah Meksiko mempertahankan dan menegaskan, sebagaimana diulang disini oleh Pemerintah Meksiko secara penuh, persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuatnya pada saat penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Jenewa, 1992), Konferensi Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006); persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat Pemerintah Meksiko

terhadap penerimaan dan revisi Peraturan-peraturan Administratif seperti dalam Pasal 4 pada Konstitusi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional; dan semua persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Pemerintah Meksiko dengan memperhatikan traktat-traktat lainnya yang langsung terkait dengan telekomunikasi

Untuk Negara Israel:

1. Pemerintah Negara Israel dengan ini menyatakan hak untuk:
 - a) mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya dan untuk mengamankan operasi layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya, apabila Negara Israel terpengaruh oleh keputusan-keputusan atau resolusi-resolusi dari konferensi ini atau oleh pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota lain;
 - b) mengambil tindakan apapun untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara Anggota gagal memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi ITU (Genewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), atau lampiran-lampiran dan protokol-protokol yang dilampirkan daripadanya; atau apabila pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota lainnya ternyata mengganggu operasi dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya.
2. Pemerintah Negara Israel menunjuk pada Resolusi 99 ITU (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dan menyatakan kedudukannya bahwa penafsiran dan penggunaan resolusi ini oleh semua yang berkepentingan harus sesuai dengan dan tunduk pada perjanjian atau pengaturan bilateral apapun yang ada atau akan datang antara pihak Israel dan Palestina. Lebih lanjut lagi, Israel wajib menerjemahkan dan menerapkan resolusi ini sesuai dengan dan tunduk pada hukum Israel yang berlaku.
3. Pemerintah Negara Israel menunjuk pada [Corrigendum 1 to Document 16(Add.6)-16] mengenai Lebanon, dan menyatakan posisinya bahwa Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ITU adalah BUKAN tempat untuk mendiskusikan dan menerima usulan-usulan mengenai hal-hal perdamaian dan keamanan perbatasan. Israel lebih lanjut menyatakan bahwa Pemerintah Lebanon tidak pernah memasukkan keluhan apapun pada Biro Komunikasi Radio menurut Peraturan Radio, yang merupakan proses yang sesuai di ITU untuk mengangkat isu-isu mengenai gangguan atau interupsi komunikasi yang berasal dari yurisdiksi administrasi lain. Israel berpendapat bahwa resolusi tersebut adalah sungguh bermotivasi politis dan tidak memiliki tempat di Konferensi PP-10. Delegasi Israel oleh karena itu melepaskan diri dari penerimaan keputusan Resolusi ini dan dari Resolusi tersebut.
4. Pemerintah Negara Israel memiliki hak untuk mengubah persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang terdapatnya dan untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan berikutnya yang

- 36 -

dinilai perlu sampai pada waktu penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi dari Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010).

72

Asli: Inggris/Perancis

Untuk Kanada:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Kanada memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan ketika menyampaikan suatu instrumen ratifikasi untuk perubahan-perubahan yang diterima pada konferensi pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) dan perubahan-perubahan daripadanya. Kanada selanjutnya mengulangi pernyataan dan memasukkan atas dasar referensi semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dibuat pada konferensi konferensi komunikasi radio sedunia sebelum penandatanganan Akta-akta Akhir ini.

73

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Barbados:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) dan setelah mempelajari pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dimuat dalam Dokumen 194-E, delegasi Barbados memiliki untuk Pemerintahnya hak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan tertentu yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada negara lain manapun yang dengan cara apapun gagal untuk mematuhi **kondisi-kondisi** yang ditentukan dalam Akta-akta Akhir atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan setelahnya yang dibuat oleh negara lain manapun merugikan atau mengganggu kepentingan-kepentingan Barbados. Tambahan pula, Barbados memiliki hak untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan khusus yang sesuai yang mungkin diperlukan terhadap Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima pada Konferensi ini sampai pada penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi yang sesuai.

74

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Gabon:

Delegasi Republik Gabon pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional ke-18 (Guadalajara, 2010) , mencatat deklarasi-deklarasi yang dibuat dalam Dokumen 194, untuk Pemerintahnya mensyaratkan hak untuk:

1. mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang diperlukan untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara-negara Angola gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi

Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), atau instrumen-instrumen yang mengubah yang diterima pada Konferensi-konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minicapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya 2006), atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Negara-negara Anggota lainnya mungkin membahayakan operasi layanan-layanan telekomunikasi atau informasi dan teknologi komunikasinya;

2. mencairna atau tidak menerima konsekuensi-konsekuensi keuangan yang dapat timbul dari persyaratan-persyaratan tertentu;
3. membuat persyaratan-persyaratan lebih lanjut sampai dengan waktu penyampaian instrumen-instrumen diterima oleh konferensi ini berlaku.

75

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Negara Israel:

Pernyataan No. 35 dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota tertentu dengan memperhatikan Akta-akta Akhir, bertentangan dengan prinsip-prinsip dan tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, dan oleh karena itu tanpa keabsahan hukum.

Pemerintah Negara Israel mengharap untuk dicatat bahwa Negara Israel menolak pernyataan yang telah disebut terdahulu, yang mempolitisasi dan merusak kerja ITU.

Apabila Negara Anggota manapun yang telah membuat akta pernyataan terdahulu terhadap Israel dalam suatu cara yang mengganggu hak-hak Israel sebagai Negara Anggota ITU, atau melanggar kewajiban-kewajiban Negara Anggota tertentu terhadap Israel, Negara Israel memiliki haknya untuk bertindak terhadap Negara Anggota tersebut dengan cara timbal balik.

76

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik India:

Menelaah deklarasi deklarasi dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang terdapat dalam Dokumen 194:

1. Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik India tidak menerima akibat-akibat keuangan apapun untuk Pemerintahnya akibat dari setiap persyaratan-persyaratan yang mungkin dibuat oleh setiap Negara Anggota mengenai hal-hal yang menyangkut keuangan Perhimpunan.
2. Delegasi Republik India selanjutnya memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dihalai perlu untuk mengamankan dan melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya dalam keadaan dimana ada Anggota yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi satu atau lebih ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) dan perubahan-perubahan yang dibuat daripadanya oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh,

2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006) dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) atau Peraturan-peraturan Administratif.

77

Asli: Inggris/Fransis

Untuk Kanada:

Setelah mencatat pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dimuat dalam Dokumen 194 pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Kanada lebih lanjut memiliki hak atas nama Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang mungkin dianggap perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain gagal untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992) dan perubahan-perubahan berturut-turut daripadanya, atau Peraturan-peraturan Administratif khususnya mengenai penggunaan frekuensi frekuensi radio dan orbit-orbit yang berhubungan, termasuk orbit satelit geostasioner.

78

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Malawi:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), dan setelah mencatat Dokumen 194, delegasi Republik Malawi dengan ini menyatakan sebagai berikut untuk:

1. memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan yang dianggap perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila negara lain gagal, dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010), dan lampiran-lampiran serta protokol-protokol terlampir daripadanya, apabila persyaratan oleh Negara Anggota Perhimpunan maupun mencabulkannya atau merugikan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Republik Malawi;
2. memiliki hak untuk tidak menerima konsekuensi apapun akibat dari setiap persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Pemerintah lain yang secara tidak langsung mengarah pada kenaikan beban dalam pembiayaan Perhimpunan;
3. memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan apapun yang dianggap perlu terhadap Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima konferensi ini sampai saat penyampaian instrumen ratifikasi yang sesuai.

79

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Negara Qatar:

lebih lanjut untuk mendokumentasikan Dokumen PP-10/194, ketika menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berk kuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), Negara Qatar menyatakan bahwa dikarenakan kurangnya ketentuan-ketentuan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi yang menegaskan hubungan antar Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor yang bukan di bawah kekuasaannya, apabila ada perselisihan antara salah satu dari Negara-negara Anggota yang telah bertanda tangan dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, bahwa Negara Qatar memiliki hak untuk menggunakan Pasal 56 Konstitusi untuk menyelesaikan perselisihan.

Delegasi Negara Qatar untuk Konferensi Yang Berk kuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) menyatakan bahwa Pemerintah Negara Qatar memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dinilai perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain gagal memenuhkan ketentuan-ketentuan yang diterima oleh konferensi ini untuk mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi (Genewa, 1992) dan perubahan-perubahan daripadanya (Kyoto, 1994; Minicapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006) dan lampiran-lampiran daripadanya, atau apabila mereka gagal dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan mereka, sekarang atau di masa datang, atau kegagalan mereka memenuhi Konstitusi dan Konvensi, membahayakan operasi yang benar dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Negara Qatar.

Delegasi Negara Qatar lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk Penerimaannya untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan apapun terlepas Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima pada konferensi ini sampai saat instrumen ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir telah disampaikan.

80

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Kesultanan Oman:

Ketika menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berk kuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), Kesultanan Oman menyatakan bahwa dikarenakan kurangnya ketentuan-ketentuan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi yang menegaskan hubungan antar Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor yang bukan di bawah kekuasaannya, apabila ada perselisihan antara salah satu dari Negara-negara Anggota yang telah bertanda tangan dan Anggota Sektor, bahwa Negara Anggota memiliki hak untuk menggunakan Pasal 56 Konstitusi dengan memperhatikan Negara Anggota yang berkepentingan untuk menyelesaikan perselisihan.

Delegasi Kesultanan Oman untuk Konferensi Yang Berk kuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) menyatakan bahwa Pemerintah Kesultanan Oman memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dirasa perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingannya apabila Negara-negara Anggota lain gagal memenuhkan ketentuan-ketentuan yang diterima oleh konferensi ini untuk mengubah

Konstitusi dan Konvensi (Jenewa, 1992) dan perubahan-perubahan berikutnya (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006) dan lampiran-lampiran daripadanya, atau apabila mereka gagal dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan, atau apabila persyaratan-persyaratan mereka, sekarang atau di masa datang, atau kegagalan mereka memenuhi Konstitusi dan Konvensi, membahayakan operasi yang benar dari layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Kesultanan Oman.

Delegasi Kesultanan Oman lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat ketentuan-ketentuan tambahan apapun terhadap Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima pada konferensi ini sampai saat instrumen ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir telah disampaikan.

81

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Zambia:

Delegasi Republik Zambia, telah mencatat semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dimuat dalam Dokumen 191, dengan ini mengajukan persyaratan sebagai berikut :

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), delegasi Republik Zambia memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dianggap perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Negara-negara Anggota yang gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi atau Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana telah diubah pada Konferensi konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minneapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010) atau ketentuan-ketentuan, lampiran-lampiran dan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif daripadanya, atau apabila konsekuensi persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara-negara lain secara langsung atau tidak langsung membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Zambia atau membahayakan hak kedaulatannya.

Delegasi Zambia lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk Negara dan Pemerintahnya untuk membuat setiap pernyataan atau persyaratan atau tindakan apapun lainnya yang sesuai, sebagaimana perlu, sebelum ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010).

82

Asli: Perancis

Untuk Republik Togo:

Dengan memperhatikan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dimuat oleh berbagai Negara Anggota dalam Dokumen 191, delegasi Togo, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh yang diadakan di Guadalajara dari tanggal 1 sampai 22 Oktober 2010, memiliki hak untuk tidak menerapkan ketentuan-ketentuan apapun yang dapat bertentangan dengan Konstitusi, legislasi nasional atau tugas-tugas internasional Republik Togo.

Mereka juga memiliki hak untuk tidak menerapkan persyaratan-persyaratan apapun dari Akta-akta Akhir ini dengan memperhatikan

- 71 -

negara atau institusi lain manapun, baik Akta-akta tersebut telah diratifikasi maupun belum, yang tidak sesuai dengan mereka.

83

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Sudan:

Atas nama Republik Sudan, delegasi Republik Sudan untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) dengan hati-hati telah membaca pernyataan-pernyataan dalam Dokumen 194 :

- memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun dan kebijakan-kebijakan pemeliharaan yang dianggap perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingan nasionalnya apabila ada ketentuan dari Konstitusi, Konvensi dan Resolusi-resolusi, maupun keputusan apapun dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh ITU (Guadalajara, 2010), secara langsung atau tidak langsung mempengaruhi kedaulatannya atau bertentangan dengan Konstitusi, Hukum dan Aturan Republik Sudan maupun hak-hak yang ada yang diperoleh oleh Republik Sudan sebagai pihak dari perjanjian-perjanjian dan konvensi-konvensi dan prinsip hukum internasional apapun lainnya;

- lebih lanjut memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk menganulsi tindakan apapun dan kebijakan kebijakan pemeliharaan yang dianggap perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingan nasionalnya apabila suatu Anggota gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010) atau apabila konsekuensi dari persyaratan-persyaratan oleh Anggota manapun membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya atau mengakibatkan kenaikan bagian kontribusinya dalam pembayaran biaya Perhimpunan yang tak dapat diterima;
- Lebih lanjut, Republik Sudan memiliki hak untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan khusus tambahan pada saat penyampaian pemberitaannya terhadap Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional mengenai persetujuan untuk dibatasi pada revisi Konstitusi dan Konvensi dan pada keputusan yang telah diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010).

84

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Amerika Serikat:

1. Amerika Serikat merujuk pada pernyataan-pernyataan yang dibuat oleh berbagai Negara-negara Anggota memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan serupa sebagaimana dianggap perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingan mereka dengan memperhatikan penggunaan ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan perubahan-perubahan apapun daripadanya. Amerika Serikat memiliki hak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dirasa perlu untuk mengamankan kepentingan-kepentingan A.S. sebagai tanggapan atas tindakan-tindakan serupa.
2. Amerika Serikat, memperhatikan Pernyataan 32 yang diajukan oleh delegasi Kuba, mengingatkan kembali hak mereka untuk melakukan siaran radio ke Kuba pada frekuensi tepat yang bebas gangguan atau campur tangan yang melanggar undang-undang dan memiliki hak dengan memperhatikan campur tangan yang telah ada dan setiap campur tangan di masa yang akan datang oleh Kuba terhadap siaran radio A.S. Lebih lanjut lagi, Amerika Serikat mencatat bahwa kehadirannya di Guantanamo adalah berdasarkan suatu perjanjian internasional yang berlaku dan bahwa Amerika Serikat memiliki hak untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan komunikasi radio mereka kini sebagaimana di masa lalu.

85

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Australia, Austria, Belgia, Republik Bulgaria, Kanada, Republik Kroasia, Republik Ceko, Denmark, Republik Estonia, Finlandia, Perancis, Republik Federal Jerman, Yunani, Republik Hungaria, Islandia, Italia, Jepang, the Republik Latvia, Kepangeranan Liechtenstein, Republik Lithuania, Luksemburg, Montenegro, Kerajaan Belanda, Selandia Baru, Norwegia, Portugal, republik Slowakia, Republik Slovenia, Swedia, Konfederasi Swiss, Turki, Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Irlandia Utara, dan Amerika Serikat:

Delegasi dari Negara-negara yang telah disebutkan, menunjuk pada pernyataan yang dibuat oleh Meksiko (No. 70), dikarenakan hal ini dan pernyataan apapun yang serupa yang menunjuk pada Pernyataan Bogota 3 Desember 1976 oleh negara-negara ekuator dan pada tuntutan dari negara-negara tersebut untuk menjalankan hak kedaulatan atas segmen-segmen orbit satelit geostasioner, atau terhadap setiap tuntutan yang terkait, menimbang bahwa tuntutan yang dipertanyakan tidak dapat diikuti oleh Konferensi ini.

Delegasi-delegasi yang disebut di atas juga berkeinginan untuk menyatakan bahwa referensi dalam Pasal 11 Konstitusi dari "situasi geografis negara-negara tertentu" tidak termasuk pengakuan terhadap tuntutan untuk setiap hak istimewa orbit satelit geostasioner.

86

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Pantai Gading:

1. Setelah memperhatikan persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan di dalam Dokumen 194, delegasi Pantai Gading untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan apapun yang dianggap perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya, khususnya bilamana Negara-negara Anggota tertentu tidak melaksanakan bagian mereka dalam pembayaran biaya-biaya Perhimpunan atau gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi ketentuan-ketentuan dari perubahan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minncapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; dan Antalya, 2006), diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010).
2. Delegasi Pantai Gading juga memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan apapun yang dianggap perlu sebelum ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).
3. Terakhir, yang menyangkut Pantai Gading, pelaksanaan sementara atau tetap dari perubahan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif Perhimpunan sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Pasal 54 pada Konstitusi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minncapolis, 1998;

Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010), wajib dipahami sepanjang diijinkan sesuai hukum nasional.

87

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Rakyat Demokratik Aljazair, Kerajaan Bahrain, Republik Islam Iran, Republik Irak, Lebanon, Kerajaan Maroko, Kesultanan Oman, Kerajaan Saudi Arabia, Republik Sudan, Republik Arab Syria, Tunisia dan Uni Emirat Arab:

Delegasi dari Negara-negara yang disebutkan di atas, dalam menanggapi pernyataan No. 67 dan 71, sepantasnya menyatakan bahwa persetujuan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional 2010, mengenai Resolusi yang terdapat dalam Dokumen 16 (Add.G) "adalah dan wajib tetap berlaku" sepenuhnya mematuhi bagian 21.5 dan semua ketentuan-ketentuan terkait dari Aturan Umum sebagaimana dimuat dalam Pasal 2 "Aturan-aturan dari Prosedur Konferensi, Sidang-sidang dan Pertemuan pertemuan". Dengan demikian delegasi delegasi dengan sendirinya merasa wajib untuk mengabaikan pernyataan yang dibuat dalam pernyataan No. 67 sejauh sampai persetujuan dari Resolusi yang disebutkan di atas terkait.

88

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Demokratik Somalia:

Delegasi Somalia dengan ini menyatakan atas nama Pemerintah Republik Somalia bahwa setelah mencatat semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dimuat dalam Dokumen 194, mereka:

1. memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan serupa yang dianggap perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila negara lain tidak mematuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan perubahan-perubahan apapun yang dibuat daripadanya pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), dan/atau instrumen terkait lain yang ada;
2. tidak akan menerima konsekuensi-konsekuensi apapun sebagai akibat dari setiap persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara manapun, dan memiliki hak untuk mengambil setiap tindakan yang dinilai tepat.

89

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Yaman:

Delegasi Yaman dengan ini menyatakan atas nama Pemerintah Republik Yaman bahwa setelah mencatat semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dimuat dalam Dokumen 194, mereka:

1. memiliki hak untuk mengambil tindakan serupa yang dianggap perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila negara lain tidak mematuhi ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), dan perubahan-perubahan apapun yang dibuat daripadanya pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010), dan/atau instrumen-instrumen terkait lain yang ada;
2. tidak akan menerima konsekuensi-konsekuensi apapun sebagai akibat dari setiap persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara manapun, dan memiliki hak untuk mengambil setiap tindakan yang dinilai tepat.

90

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Irlandia Utara:

Delegasi Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Irlandia Utara setelah mencatat semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dimuat dalam Dokumen 194 tanggal 22 Oktober 2010; menyatakan atas nama Pemerintahnya, dalam menanggapi Pernyataan 20 yang diajukan oleh delegasi Republik Argentina bahwa Pemerintah Kerajaan Inggris Raya dan Irlandia Utara tidak memiliki keraguan terhadap kedaulatannya atas Kepulauan Falkland, Georgia Selatan dan Kepulauan Sandwich Selatan dan dalam konteks ini memberikan perhatian terhadap Pasal IV dari Traktat Antartika dimana Kerajaan Inggris dan Argentina merupakan pihak. Kerajaan Inggris dengan tegas menolak klaim kedaulatan Pemerintah Argentina atas kepulauan tersebut dan wilayah lautnya.

Prinsip penentuan nasib sendiri, diabadikan dalam Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa, menggarisbawahi posisi kami atas kedaulatan Kepulauan Falkland. Tidak akan ada negosiasi terhadap kedaulatan atas Kepulauan Falkland kecuali dan sampai pada saat Kepulauan Falkland sendiri menginginkannya. Penduduk kepulauannya secara berkala menjelaskan bahwa mereka menginginkan Kepulauan Falkland untuk tetap berada di bawah kedaulatan Inggris.

91

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Zimbabwe:

Delegasi Republik Zimbabwe, setelah mencatat semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dimuat dalam Dokumen 194, memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dianggap perlu untuk mengutamakan kepentingan-kepentingannya apabila ada Anggota dari Perhimpunan gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1992), sebagaimana diubah oleh Akta-akta Akhir dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Marrakesh 2002, Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Antalya 2006 dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Guadalajara 2010, dan lampiran lampiran dan protokol-protokol yang dilampirkan daripadanya, atau apabila

persyaratan oleh Anggota Perhimpunan maupun membiayai layanan-layanan telekomunikasi atau penyiaran atau FIK Zimbabwe, mempengaruhi kedaulatan atau membawa pada kenaikan saham kontribusi untuk pembayaran biaya biaya Perhimpunan. Republik Zimbabwe juga memiliki hak untuk membuat persyaratan-persyaratan tambahan yang dianggap perlu terhadap Akta-akta Akhir yang diterima pada konferensi tersebut sampai saat disampatkan instrumen ratifikasi Akta-akta Akhir.

92

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Federal Demokratik Ethiopia:

Dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010), setelah mencatat semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dibuat dalam Dokumen 191, delegasi Republik Federal Demokratik Ethiopia memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk menugasi tindakan apapun yang dianggap perlu untuk melindungi kepentingan-kepentingannya dan mengamankan operasi layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya di bawah konstitusi nasional dan perjanjian internasional dimana Republik Federal Demokratik Ethiopia telah mendaftar, jika Negara Anggota FPU maupun tidak mematuhi, dengan cara bagaimanapun, ketentuan Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, atau jika keputusan atau resolusi konferensi ini, atau pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat oleh negara-negara lain berlawanan dengan kepentingan-kepentingan dan kedaulatannya.

93

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Republik Chile:

Republik Chile, setelah mencatat persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang dibuat dalam Dokumen 191, memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat, di bawah Konvensi Wina mengenai Hukum Perjanjian 1969, persyaratan-persyaratan untuk Akta-akta Akhir ini pada tiap saat dinilai tepat, antara lain laggal penandatanganan dan laggal ratifikasi dari instrumen internasional yang membuat Akta-akta Akhir tersebut.

94

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Turki:

Setelah mempelajari pernyataan-pernyataan dan persyaratan-persyaratan yang dibuat dalam Dokumen 194 Konferensi tanggal 22 Oktober 2010, delegasi Republik Turki, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) menyatakan bahwa mereka akan

menjadikan ketentuan-ketentuan Akta-akta Akhir hanya terhadap Negara-negara pihak dimana mereka memiliki hubungan diplomatik.

95

Asli: Inggris

Untuk Jamaika:

Setelah mencatat semua persyaratan-persyaratan dan pernyataan-pernyataan yang diuraikan dalam Dokumen 194, dalam menandatangani Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Guadalajara, 2010) Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional, delegasi Jamaika memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mempertanyakan tindakan atau resolusi apapun yang dapat bertentangan terhadap Konstitusi, kedaulatan nasional, kepentingan-kepentingan mendasar atau layanan-layanan telekomunikasinya.

Delegasi Jamaika juga memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk mengambil tindakan apapun yang dianggap perlu untuk mengamalkan kepentingan-kepentingannya, apabila Anggota lain gagal dengan cara apapun untuk memenuhi Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1993), sebagaimana diubah oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994; Minicapolis, 1998; Marrakesh, 2002; Antalya, 2006; dan Guadalajara, 2010) atau ketentuan-ketentuan, lampiran-lampiran protokol-protokol dan Peraturan Administratif yang dilampirkan daripadanya atau apabila konsekuensi persyaratan yang dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota secara langsung atau tidak langsung membahayakan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi Jamaika atau mengganggu hak kedaulatannya.

Delegasi Jamaika juga memiliki hak untuk Pemerintahnya untuk membuat pernyataan-pernyataan atau persyaratan-persyaratan lain untuk Akta-akta Akhir Konferensi ini hingga dan sampai pada waktu Instrumen Instrumen Guadalajara 2010 yang mengubah Konstitusi dan Konvensi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Jenewa, 1993), Instrumen Kyoto 1994, Instrumen Minicapolis 1998, Instrumen Marrakesh 2002, dan Instrumen Antalya 2006 yang diratifikasi dan disampaikan oleh Jamaika.

**PERATURAN UMUM KONFERENSI, SIDANG DAN PERTEMUAN
PERHIMPUNAN**

**BAB III
Prosedur Pemilihan**

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| MOD | 207 | <p>34 Peraturan khusus untuk prosedur pemilihan Negara-Negara Anggota Dewan</p> <p>1) Jumlah keseluruhan Negara Anggota untuk dipilih dan jumlah kursi per wilayah di dunia akan ditentukan sesuai dengan Konstitusi No. 61 dan Konvensi No. 50A dan metodologi yang diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli.</p> |
|-----|-----|--|

KEPUTUSAN

RESOLUSI

**KEPUTUSAN 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Pendapatan dan Pengeluaran Perhimpunan
untuk periode 2012-2015**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

rencana dan tujuan strategis yang dibuat untuk Perhimpunan dan Sektor-Sektornya untuk periode 2012 sampai 2015, dan prioritasnya diidentifikasi sebagai berikut,

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) Resolusi 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dari konferensi ini, mengenai prinsip umum untuk penggantian biaya;
- b) bahwa, dengan pertimbangan rancangan rencana finansial Perhimpunan untuk 2012-2015, tantangan untuk meningkatkan pendapatan untuk mendukung pertumbuhan program adalah besar,

memperhatikan

bahwa konferensi ini telah menerima Resolusi 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) mengenai pelaksanaan manajemen yang berdasarkan-hasil dalam ITU, sebuah komponen penting yang menyangkut perencanaan, penyusunan program, penyusunan anggaran belanja, pengawasan dan evaluasi, dan seharusnya mengarahkan, antara lain, untuk memperkuat lebih lanjut sistem pengelolaan finansial Perhimpunan,

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

bahwa Resolusi 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) pada konferensi ini menekankan pentingnya sumber daya manusia Perhimpunan untuk memenuhi maksud dan tujuan,

memutuskan

1. bahwa Dewan diberi kuasa untuk menyusun rancangan anggaran dua tahunan Perhimpunan sedemikian rupa sehingga pengeluaran total Sekretariat Jenderal dan tiga Sektor Perhimpunan seimbang dengan pendapatan yang telah diantisipasi, berdasarkan Lampiran 1 terhadap keputusan ini, dengan memperhatikan sebagai berikut:
 - 1.1. bahwa jumlah unit sumbangan Negara-negara Anggota untuk tahun 2013-2015 adalah CHF 318000;
 - 1.2. bahwa pengeluaran untuk interpretasi, penerjemahan, dan pemrosesan naskah dengan menginformasi bahasa-bahasa resmi Perhimpunan tidak melebihi CHF 85 juta untuk tahun 2012-2015;
 - 1.3. bahwa, bila menetapkan rancangan anggaran keuangan dua tahunan Perhimpunan, Dewan dapat memutuskan untuk memberi Sekretaris Jenderal kemungkinan, untuk memenuhi

- permintaan tak terduga, untuk meningkatkan rencana anggaran kenangan untuk produk atau layanan yang mengacu pada penggantian biaya, di dalam batas pendapatan dari penggantian biaya untuk kegiatan itu;
- 1.4. bahwa Dewan wajib setiap tahun meninjau pengeluaran dan pendapatan dalam anggaran keuangannya, serta kegiatan-kegiatan yang berbeda serta pengeluaran terkaitnya;
 2. bahwa, bila tidak diadakan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli pada tahun 2014, Dewan akan membuat anggaran belanja dua tahunan Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2016-2017 dan 2018-2019 dan sesudahnya, dengan terlebih dahulu mendapatkan persetujuan untuk nilai tahunan yang dibuat anggaran belanja dari unit kontribusi dari mayoritas Negara-negara Anggota Perhimpunan;
 3. bahwa Dewan dapat mengizinkan pengeluaran melebihi batas-batas untuk konferensi, pertemuan dan seminar bila kelebihan tersebut dapat dikompensasi dengan jumlah dalam batas pengeluaran yang diperoleh dari tahun-tahun sebelumnya atau dibebankan pada tahun berikutnya;
 4. bahwa Dewan wajib, selama periode anggaran, memaksir perubahan-perubahan yang telah dilakukan dan perubahan-perubahan yang diperkirakan akan dilakukan pada periode anggaran sekarang dan yang akan datang berdasarkan hal-hal sebagai berikut:
 - 4.1. skala gaji, tunjangan pensiun dan tunjangan, termasuk penyesuaian-penyesuaian setelahnya, dibuat oleh sistem bersama Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan dapat diterima kepada staff yang dipekerjakan Perhimpunan;
 - 4.2. kurs penukaran antara franc Swiss dan dollar Amerika Serikat sejauh ini dikarenakan hal ini mempengaruhi biaya staf untuk anggota staf di skala Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;
 - 4.3. Daya beli dalam mata uang franc Swiss berkenaan dengan pokok-pokok pengeluaran non staf;
 5. bahwa Dewan wajib memiliki tugas untuk mengidentifikasi setiap penghematan yang memungkinkan, khususnya dengan memperhitungkan pilihan-pilihan untuk mengurangi pengeluaran yang terdapat pada Lampiran 2 terhadap keputusan ini, dan menimbang penerapan konsep kegiatan wajib tanpa dukungan dana (UMACs)¹, dan, sampai sekarang, bahwa hal tersebut akan membuat tingkatan terendah yang paling mungkin dari tingkat pengeluaran yang diizinkan yang sepadan dengan keperluan Perhimpunan, di dalam batasan yang dibuat dalam keputusan 1, bila perlu dengan memperhitungkan ketetapan dalam keputusan 7 di bawah; seperangkat opsi untuk mengurangi pengeluaran diberikan dalam Lampiran 2 terhadap keputusan ini;
 6. bahwa pedoman minimal berikut seharusnya diterima berhubungan dengan pengurangan pengeluaran apapun:
 - a) fungsi audit internal Perhimpunan seharusnya dipertahankan dengan teguh dan efektif;

¹ Konsep UMAC dapat dibayangkan sebagai suatu, sebagai sarana untuk menunjukkan berbagai kegiatan dalam program kerja anggaran yang dipasok oleh badan pengelola terbit dalam Perhimpunan, yang kegiatan dukungan yang dianggap penting untuk pelaksanaan tugas, yang tidak dapat dibiayai dari basis keuangan yang ditetapkan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli. Sekretaris Jenderal akan dibuat kemungkinan mengizinkan pengeluaran untuk kegiatan tersebut, dengan syarat bahwa transaksi yang tersebut atau telah diperoleh pendapatan tambahan.

- b) seharusnya tidak ada pengurangan pengeluaran yang akan mempengaruhi pendapatan biaya penggantian;
 - c) biaya biaya tetap sebagaimana terkait dengan pembayaran kembali atas pinjaman atau asuransi kesehatan pasca layanan seharusnya tidak menjadi persoalan pengurangan pengeluaran;
 - d) seharusnya tidak ada pengurangan pengeluaran terhadap biaya pemeliharaan rutin untuk bangunan-bangunan ITU yang akan mempengaruhi keamanan atau kesehatan staf;
 - e) fungsi layanan informasi dalam Perhimpunan seharusnya dipertahankan secara efektif;
7. bahwa Dewan, dalam menetapkan jumlah penarikan dari atau alokasi Rekening Cadangan, seharusnya ditujukan untuk keadaan normal untuk mempertahankan Rekening Cadangan setelah penggabungan dari penyediaan yang tidak terpakai pada tingkat di atas enam persen dari keseluruhan pengeluaran tahunan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, dengan bantuan Komite Koordinasi

- 1. untuk menyiapkan rencana anggaran keuangan dua tahunan untuk tahun 2012-2013, maupun 2014-2015, dengan berlandaskan pada pedoman yang berhubungan dengan keputusan-keputusan di atas, lampiran lampiran untuk keputusan ini, dan semua dokumen terkait yang disampaikan kepada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Tinggi;
- 2. untuk memastikan bahwa, dalam setiap anggaran dua tahunan, pendapatan dan pengeluaran adalah seimbang;
- 3. untuk menyusun dan melaksanakan suatu program peningkatan pendapatan yang sesuai, efisiensi biaya dan pengurangan meliputi seluruh operasi ITU untuk memastikan anggaran yang seimbang;
- 4. untuk melaksanakan program tersebut di atas secepat mungkin,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1. untuk menyediakan bagi Dewan, tidak kurang dari tujuh minggu sebelum sesi-sesi biasa 2011 dan 2013, data yang lengkap dan akurat seperlunya untuk pengembangan, pertimbangan dan penyusunan anggaran dua tahunan;
- 2. wajib melakukan kajian mengenai status terkini dari dan perkembangan mengenai stabilitas finansial dan rekening-rekening cadangan terkait Perhimpunan sesuai keadaan yang berubah-ubah setelah pengenalan Standar Akuntansi Internasional untuk Sektor Publik (IPSAS), dengan maksud untuk mengembangkan strategi-strategi untuk stabilitas finansial jangka panjang, dan untuk melapor setiap tahun kepada Dewan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-Direktur Biro

untuk memberikan kepada Dewan, setiap tahun, laporan yang menggarisbawahi pengeluaran setiap hal yang terkait dalam Lampiran 2 pada keputusan ini, dan untuk mengusulkan kebijakan-kebijakan sesuai yang wajib dilakukan untuk mengurangi pengeluaran di setiap bidang,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk meninjau kembali dan menyetujui anggaran dua tahunan untuk 2012-2013 dan 2014-2015, dengan memberikan pertimbangan terhadap pedoman yang berhubungan dalam *keputusan-keputusan* di atas, Lampiran-lampiran pada keputusan ini dan semua dokumen yang disampaikan kepada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- 2 untuk memastikan bahwa, dalam setiap anggaran dua tahunan, pendapatan dan pengeluaran adalah seimbang;
- 3 untuk menimbang lebih lanjut pengalokasian-pengalokasian dalam hal sumber-sumber pendapatan tambahan yang diidentifikasi atau penyimpanan yang tercapai;
- 4 untuk memeriksa program efisiensi biaya dan pengurangan biaya sebagaimana disusun oleh Sekretaris Jenderal;
- 5 untuk memperhitungkan dampak program pengurangan biaya maupun terhadap staf Perhimpunan, termasuk pelaksanaan rencana pengunduran diri sukarela dan pensiun dini, dimana hal ini dapat dibiayai dari penyisipan anggaran atau melalui penarikan dari Rekening Simpanan;
- 6 sebagai tambahan untuk *memerintahkan Dewan 5* di atas, dengan memperhatikan pengurangan pemasukan secara tidak terduga yang disebabkan turunnya kelas kontribusi dari Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, untuk memberikan kewenangan satu kali penarikan dari Rekening Simpanan, di dalam batas yang ditentukan dalam *keputusan 7* di atas, untuk meminimalisasi dampak tingkat-tingkatan staf dalam anggaran dua tahunan III, untuk 2012-2013 dan 2014-2015; dana yang tidak terpakai akan dikembalikan kepada Rekening Simpanan di akhir setiap periode anggaran;
- 7 untuk mempertimbangkan laporan Sekretaris Jenderal yang terkait dengan hal-hal yang disebutkan dalam *memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal 2* di atas, dan melapor kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya, apabila diperlukan.

ANNEKS 1 UNTUK KEPUTUSAN 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

RENCANA KEUANGAN UNTUK 2012 - 2015: PENDAPATAN DAN BIAYA

	Anggaran 2008-09	Anggaran 2010-11	Anggaran 2008-11	Prakiraan 2012-2015	2012- 2015	
					Penyimp	%
PENDAPATAN						
A. Perkiraan kontribusi						
A.1 Kontribusi Negara Anggota	217.194	221.328	438.522	431.367	-7.155	-1,6%
A.2 Kontribusi Anggota Sektor	36.833	35.162	71.995	62.932	-9.063	-12,6%
A.3 Asosiat	2.867	3.358	6.225	6.428	203	3,3%
Perkiraan Total kontribusi	256.894	259.848	516.742	500.727	-16.015	-3,1%
B. Penggantian biaya						
B.1 Biaya pendukung proyek	2.000	2.700	4.700	7.000	2.300	48,9%
B.2 Penjualan Publikasi	24.000	30.000	54.000	69.000	15.000	27,8%
B.3 ITU TELECOM	7.452	6.285	13.737	10.000	-3.737	-27,2%
B.4 Pendaftaran jaringan satelit	14.000	16.000	30.000	28.000	-2.000	-6,7%
B.5 Lain-lain (pendaftar...)	1.149	698	1.847	2.000	153	8,3%
Biaya Total penggantian	48.601	55.683	104.284	116.000	11.716	11,2%
C. Pendapatan dari bunga	5.000	5.000	10.000	12.000	2.000	20,0%
D. Pendapatan lain	2.000	2.000	4.000	3.280	-720	-18,0%
E. Rekening Cadangan	10.108	10.108	20.216	0	-20.216	n/a
PENDAPATAN TOTAL	322.603	332.639	655.242	632.007	-23.235	-3,5%
BIAYA *						
1 Biaya staf	206.351	206.093	412.444	389.032	-23.412	-5,7%
2 Biaya staf lain	58.330	67.310	125.640	126.519	879	0,7%
3 Perjalanan Dinas	10.060	10.674	20.734	20.734	0	0,0%
4 Layanan kontraktual	11.634	14.142	25.776	27.770	1.994	7,7%
5 Sewa & pemeliharaan	13.051	11.065	24.116	22.013	-2.103	-8,7%
6 Bahan & persediaan	4.045	3.454	7.499	6.779	-720	-9,6%
7 Akuisisi	7.121	6.799	13.920	10.400	-3.520	-25,3%
8 Kebutuhan umum	5.564	5.979	12.543	11.728	-815	-6,5%
9 Audit & lain-lain	5.447	7.120	12.567	14.002	1.435	11,4%
BIAYA TOTAL	322.603	332.639	655.242	632.007	-23.235	-3,5%

* Proyeksi Biaya untuk 2012-2015 termasuk inflasi 1,5 persen per tahun

**LAMPIRAN 2 PADA KEPUTUSAN 5 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Kebijakan untuk mengurangi pengeluaran**

- 1) Identifikasi dan penghapusan terhadap kemungkinan duplikasi-duplikasi (fungsi, kegiatan, lokakarya, seminar) dan pemusatan tugas keuangan dan administratif.
- 2) Koordinasi dan harmonisasi seminar-seminar dan lokakarya yang dikelola oleh Sekretaris Jenderal atau ketiga sektor dalam rangka menghindari duplikasi dari subyek-subyek yang dicakup dan untuk mengoptimalkan keberadaan sekretariat.
- 3) Koordinasi dengan organisasi regional dengan maksud untuk berbagi sumber daya organisasi organisasi regional yang tersedia dan memanfaatkan biaya ikut serta (lokakarya, seminar, pertemuan pertemuan persiapan untuk konferensi-konferensi dunia).
- 4) Penghematan yang memungkinkan dari pemekaran kembali staf serta peninjauan kembali dan pengurangan tingkat pos kosong.
- 5) Kegiatan baru atau tambahan harus dilaksanakan melalui penarikan ulang staf.
- 6) Pengurangan biaya dokumentasi konferensi-konferensi dan pertemuan-pertemuan dengan cara:
 - a) mengajukan permintaan pada saat registrasi apakah salinan kertas diperlukan;
 - b) pengaturan jumlah maksimum salinan-salinan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh atau oleh Dewan untuk semua konferensi, majelis dan pertemuan Pertemuan;
 - c) pengaturan maksimum dua rangkap per delegasi;
 - d) mengurangi jumlah salinan-salinan kertas yang dikirim ke administrasi administrasi dari yang sekarang lima menjadi maksimum dua.
- 7) Pertimbangan untuk penghematan dalam bahasa-bahasa (penerjemahan, interpretasi) untuk pertemuan-pertemuan kelompok studi dan publikasi, tanpa mengurangi tujuan-tujuan Resolusi 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010).
- 8) Pelaksanaan kegiatan WSIS melalui pemekaran ulang staf yang bertanggung jawab untuk kegiatan kegiatan serupa di dalam batas sumber-sumber yang sudah ada dan, sebagaimana sesuai, melalui penggantian biaya dan kontribusi sukarela.
- 9) Meninjau kembali biaya-biaya kelompok studi dan kelompok terkait lainnya.
- 10) Pembatasan jumlah pertemuan dan jangka waktu kelompok studi.
- 11) Pembatasan jumlah hari pertemuan untuk kelompok kelompok penasihat menjadi maksimal tiga hari per tahun dengan interpretasi.
- 12) Mengurangi jumlah dan jangka waktu pertemuan tatap muka kelompok-kelompok kerja Dewan, dimana memungkinkan.
- 13) Inkorporasi pertemuan persiapan pertama untuk [2015] [2016] konferensi komunikasi radio dunia di dalam periode konferensi.

- 14) Identifikasi terhadap tingkat pencapaian dari program-program berbeda dengan maksud untuk memanfaatkan sumber daya untuk kegiatan-kegiatan baru lainnya.
- 15) Untuk program-program baru atau yang mensyaratkan duplikasi sumber finansial tambahan, suatu "pernyataan dampak nilai-tambah" seharusnya membenarkan bagaimana program-program yang diusulkan berbeda dari yang sekarang dan/atau program-program yang serupa dalam rangka menghindari tumpang tindih dan duplikasi.
- 16) Pertimbangan suara dari sumber-sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada inisiatif-inisiatif regional, program-program dan bantuan regional untuk para anggota, atas kehadiran regional di wilayah maupun kantor pusat, serta sumber yang dihasilkan dari hasil-hasil WTDC dan Rencana Tindakan Hyderabad, dan dibiayai langsung sebagai kegiatan dari anggaran Sektor.
- 17) Mengurangi biaya perjalanan dinas, dengan membatasi waktu tugas maupun partisipasi dalam pertemuan-pertemuan, dan mengambil keuntungan dari penurunan biaya perjalanan udara.
- 18) Dengan memperhatikan No. 145 dari Konvensi, jajaran penuh metode kerja elektronik perlu dijelajahi untuk kemungkinan penurunan biaya-biaya, jumlah dan lamanya pertemuan Badan Regulasi Radio di masa mendatang, misalnya pengurangan jumlah pertemuan pertemuan dalam satu tahun kalender dari empat menjadi tiga.
- 19) Mengkenalkan program-program insentif, seperti pajak-pajak efisiensi, dana-dana inovasi dan metode-metode lain dalam rangka menemukan kebijakan yang merupakan terobosan inovatif untuk meningkatkan produktivitas Perhimpunan.
- 20) Bergerak, sepanjang dapat dipraktikkan, dari komunikasi di masa sekarang yang menggunakan faksimili antara Perhimpunan dan Negara-negara Anggota menjadi metode-metode komunikasi elektronik modern.
- 21) Setiap kebijakan tambahan apapun yang diterima oleh Dewan.

KEPUTUSAN 11 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Pembentukan dan manajemen kelompok kerja Dewan

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) bahwa tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan sebagaimana disusun dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU;
- b) bahwa Pasal 7 Konstitusi menyatakan bahwa Dewan bertindak atas nama Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli;
- c) bahwa Pasal 10 Konstitusi menyatakan bahwa, dalam jeda antara konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuli, Dewan wajib bertindak, sebagai badan pemerintahan Perhimpunan, atas nama Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli di dalam batas kekuasaan yang didelegasikan kepadanya;
- d) bahwa Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, mengenai rencana strategis Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2012-2015, mengidentifikasi permasalahan, sasaran, strategi dan prioritas kunci untuk Perhimpunan sebagai kesatuan utuh, untuk setiap Sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal,

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa jadwal Dewan dan kelompok kerja di masa sekarang telah menyebabkan tekanan cukup banyak pada sumber daya Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor;
- b) bahwa kendala pada situasi ekonomi dunia juga lebih lanjut meningkatkan pertumbuhan permintaan terhadap kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan dan untuk menyoroti sumber daya terbatas yang tersedia dari Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor;
- c) bahwa, akibat krisis ekonomi yang dihadapi Perhimpunan, Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, ada kebutuhan mendesak untuk mencari cara-cara inovatif untuk merasionalisasi biaya-biaya internal, mengoptimalkan sumber daya dan meningkatkan efisiensi,

memutuskan

- 1. bahwa Dewan seharusnya memutuskan untuk membentuk kelompok-kelompok kerja berdasarkan permasalahan, sasaran, strategi dan prioritas kunci yang diidentifikasi dalam Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)¹;
- 2. bahwa Dewan seharusnya memutuskan mandat dari kelompok-kelompok kerja, dan prosedur kerja konsisten dengan Tata Cara Dewan;
- 3. bahwa Dewan seharusnya memutuskan kepemimpinan kelompok-kelompok kerja;
- 4. bahwa Dewan seharusnya, berdasarkan kriteria untuk diterima pada sesi biasa 2011, memutuskan mengenai pemberhentian kelompok-

¹ dengan memperlengkapi kemampuan kelompok-kelompok Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli.

kelompok kerja, sesuai dengan keadaan pengakhiran yang wajar, termasuk penyelesaian tugas-tugas sesuai mandat mereka, persyaratan-persyaratan yang berubah, perlunya menghindari upaya duplikasi, dan alasan-alasan anggaran;

5. bahwa, sejauh mungkin, Dewan seharusnya mengintegrasikan pertemuan-pertemuan kelompok kerja ke dalam agenda dan pengalokasian waktu untuk sesi-sesi tahunan Dewan.

KEPUTUSAN 12 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Akses online bebas untuk publikasi ITU

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) bahwa Pasal 4 Konstitusi ITU menetapkan Peraturan-peraturan Administratif (yaitu Peraturan-peraturan Telekomunikasi dan Regulasi Radio Internasional) sebagai instrumen Perhimpunan, dan bahwa Negara-negara Anggota terikat untuk mematuhi ketentuan-ketentuan naskah-naskah tersebut;
- b) Resolusi 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, dalam menjabarkan kesenjangan standardisasi antara negara-negara berkembang dan negara-negara maju, yang mengakui bahwa pelaksanaan rekomendasi Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T) merupakan suatu langkah dasar menuju penjabaran kesenjangan standardisasi antara negara-negara maju dan negara-negara berkembang;
- c) Resolusi 6-1 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, dan Resolusi 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi dunia (WTDC), mengenai akses non diskriminasi terhadap fasilitas dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) yang modern, yang mencatat bahwa:
 - fasilitas-fasilitas dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK modern telah didirikan, terutama, pada landasan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan ITU-T;
 - rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan ITU-T adalah hasil dari upaya-upaya bersama dari semua yang mengambil bagian dalam proses standardisasi dalam ITU dan diterima oleh kesepakatan oleh para anggota Perhimpunan;
 - pembatasan akses pada fasilitas-fasilitas dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK yang pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK nasional bergantung dan dimana dibangun berdasarkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan ITU-T menyebabkan hambatan bagi pengembangan dan kesesuaian yang serasi dari telekomunikasi/TIK sedunia;
- d) Resolusi 9 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai partisipasi negara-negara, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, dalam manajemen spektrum, yang mengakui pentingnya memfasilitasi akses terhadap pendokumentasian yang terkait dengan komunikasi radio untuk memudahkan tugas manajer manajer spektrum frekuensi radio;
- e) Resolusi 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai peningkatan pengetahuan dan pelaksanaan efektif rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU di negara-negara berkembang, yang berketetapan untuk mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan-kegiatan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pelaksanaan efektif rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T dan ITU-R di negara-negara berkembang;

- f) bahwa akses bebas untuk naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan membantu untuk memenuhi tujuan-tujuan inti Perhimpunan, sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi,

mengakui

- a) kesulitan yang dihadapi banyak negara, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang, dalam berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan-kegiatan kelompok studi ITU-R;
- b) berbagai tindakan yang telah dilakukan oleh Dewan sejak tahun 2000 untuk mengizinkan semacam akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU dan untuk naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan;
- c) sejumlah persetujuan dibuat oleh Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dengan memperhatikan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan ITU-T dan untuk naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan;
- d) bahwa, menurut Keputusan Dewan S-12, yang menyetujui masa percobaan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T, terdapat peningkatan pengunduhan lebih dari 7 000 persen, menurut Dokumen C07/32;
- e) bahwa Dewan telah menyetujui, pada sesinya tahun 2008, masa percobaan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan dari Januari 2009 sampai dengan Juni 2009;
- f) bahwa, selubung dengan suksesnya meningkatkan jumlah pengunduhan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan dampak finansial yang dapat dikendalikan berkenaan dengan memperhatikan masa percobaan yang disebutkan dalam *mengakui d)* di atas, Dewan menyetujui, pada sesinya tahun 2009, perpanjangan masa percobaan gratis sampai dengan konferensi yang berkuasa penuh 2010, dan menunda keputusan mengenai penyediaan akses bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R untuk Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- g) bahwa perpanjangan masa percobaan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R sampai dengan konferensi yang berkuasa penuh 2010, disetujui oleh Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2009, dan hasil-hasil positif yang didapat dari keputusan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa menyediakan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R telah berhasil dalam meningkatkan kuantitas pengunduhan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ini dan dalam meningkatkan kesadaran dan partisipasi kerja yang diemban ITU-R;
- h) bahwa Peraturan-peraturan Administratif, sebagai instrumen-instrumen yang mengikat secara hukum yang didiskusikan dan dijabarkan oleh Negara-negara Anggota Perhimpunan, dapat disediakan online bebas biaya,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa terdapat kecenderungan umum menuju akses online bebas untuk standar-standar yang terkait dengan TIK;
- b) kebutuhan strategis untuk meningkatkan pandangan dan ketersediaan keluaran keluaran ITU;
- c) bahwa kedua objektif yang dicari oleh masa-masa percobaan dan kebijakan-kebijakan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU dan naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan telah diperoleh, sebagai contoh: ITU telah mencapai peningkatan besar dalam penjangkauan, dan pelaksanaan finansial untuk pendapatan ITU adalah kurang dari yang selurusnya diperkirakan;
- d) bahwa akses online bebas untuk naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan memiliki dampak finansial terbatas;
- e) bahwa menyediakan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R memudahkan kesadaran dan partisipasi negara-negara berkembang dalam kerja ITU-R;
- f) bahwa, mengenai instrumen instrumen ITU yang dimaksudkan untuk digabungkan dengan hukum nasional, Negara-negara Anggota memiliki kebebasan *de facto* untuk menyalin, menerjemahkan dan mempublikasikan naskah-naskah tersebut dalam situs-situs departemen pemerintah yang resmi serta dalam jurnal-jurnal resmi atau publikasi-publikasi serupa, sesuai dengan hukum nasional masing-masing.

memperhatikan

- a) peningkatan partisipasi dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ITU adalah langkah mendasar menuju peningkatan pembangunan kapasitas dan potensial pengembangan TIK di negara-negara berkembang, yang akan membawa kepada pengurangan kesenjangan digital;
- b) bahwa, dalam rangka meningkatkan, memperbaiki dan memfasilitasi partisipasi Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dari negara-negara berkembang dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ITU, anggota-anggota ini perlu mampu menafsirkan dan melaksanakan publikasi teknis ITU, naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan dan instrumen instrumen Perhimpunan;
- c) bahwa cara yang efisien untuk memastikan bahwa negara-negara berkembang memiliki akses untuk publikasi-publikasi ITU adalah untuk menyediakan mereka online bebas biaya.

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

bahwa menyediakan akses online bebas untuk publikasi-publikasi ITU akan mengurangi permintaan salinan kertas dokumen-dokumen tersebut, yang sesuai dengan kecenderungan ITU terkini yaitu format lunak dan mengatur pertemuan-pertemuan tanpa kertas, dan dengan sasaran keseluruhan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk mengurangi penggunaan kertas dan emisi gas rumah kaca (GHRK);

memutuskan

- 1 untuk menyediakan akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R, laporan-laporan ITU-R, naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan (Konstitusi, Konvensi dan Aturan Umum konferensi, sidang dan pertemuan Perhimpunan) dan akta-akta akhir konferensi yang berkuasa penuh kepada masyarakat umum;
- 2 bahwa salinan kertas rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R, laporan-laporan ITU-R naskah-naskah dasar Perhimpunan dan akta-akta akhir dari konferensi yang berkuasa penuh akan terus dikenakan biaya berdasarkan kebijaksanaan harga dua tingkat, dimana Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi Asosiasi membayar berdasarkan penggantian biaya, dimana yang lain, yaitu bukan-anggota membayar "harga pasar";²
- 3 untuk menegaskan secara permanen, kebijakan terkini mengenai akses online bebas untuk rekomendasi rekomendasi ITU-T,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk mempersiapkan laporan yang sedang berjalan mengenai penjualan publikasi-publikasi ITU (dengan pengecualian terhadap naskah-naskah dibawah *memutuskan* 1, 2 dan 3 di atas), piranti lunak dan basis data, dan untuk memberikan laporan ini kepada Dewan, menguraikan aspek-aspek berikut:

- total penjualan setiap tahun, dimulai dari tahun 2007;
- perbandingan antara penjualan salinan kertas dan salinan elektronik, setiap tahun;
- penjualan oleh negara dan oleh kategori anggota;
- perbandingan salinan yang terjual dan tidak terjual,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk memeriksa laporan Sekretaris Jenderal dan untuk memutuskan mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan berikutnya untuk memperbaiki akses untuk publikasi, piranti lunak dan basis data ITU;
- 2 untuk melakukan kajian menyeluruh mengenai biaya-biaya /manfaat-manfaat dari penyediaan naskah-naskah Perhimpunan lain, termasuk Peraturan-peraturan Administratif Perhimpunan, secara online bebas.

² Istilah "harga pasar" ditentukan sebagai harga yang ditentukan oleh Dewan Sektor dan Koresponden, yang digunakan untuk memaksimalkan pemasukan dengan tidak terlalu tinggi sehingga memastikan penjualan

**DAFTAR KEPUTUSAN YANG DICABUT OLEH KONFERENSI YANG
BERKUASA PENUH
(Guadalajara, 2010)**

- SUP **KEPUTUSAN 6 (MARRAKESH, 2002)**
 Rencana Finansial Perhimpunan periode 2004-2007
- SUP **KEPUTUSAN 7 (Marrakesh, 2002)**
 Peninjauan Kembali manajemen Perhimpunan
- SUP **KEPUTUSAN 9 (ANTALYA, 2006)**
 Forum Kebijakan Telekomunikasi Dunia Keempat
- SUP **KEPUTUSAN 10 (ANTALYA, 2006)**
 Pelaksanaan langkah-langkah perbaikan tambahan yang
 berhubungan dengan penggantian biaya untuk pendaftaran
 jaringan satelit

RESOLUSI 2 (REV. GUADALAJARA, 2010)
Forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi
Dunia

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

Resolusi 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh,

menimbang

- a) bahwa lingkungan telekomunikasi telah mengalami perubahan yang berarti berdasarkan kombinasi pengaruh kemajuan kemajuan teknologi, globalisasi pasar dan meningkatnya permintaan pengguna untuk layanan-layanan lintas batas terpadu yang semakin meningkat sesuai dengan kebutuhannya;
- b) bahwa restrukturisasi sektor telekomunikasi, khususnya penisahan pengaturan dan pengoperasian fungsi, pembebasan layanan-layanan dan penampilan para regulator baru, adalah mungkin dari mayoritas Negara-negara Anggota ITU;
- c) bahwa masih ada kebutuhan mendesak dalam kerangka global untuk pertukaran informasi mengenai strategi-strategi dan kebijakan-kebijakan telekomunikasi dan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK);
- d) bahwa kebijakan kebijakan dan peraturan peraturan telekomunikasi/TIK nasional harus diakui dan dimengerti, sehingga mengizinkan pengembangan pasar-pasar global yang dapat mendukung pengembangan serasi layanan layanan telekomunikasi;
- e) kontribusi kontribusi penting yang diberikan oleh Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor kepada forum-forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia sebelumnya, dan hasil-hasil yang telah dicapai pada forum-forum tersebut,

menyadari

- a) bahwa tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan adalah, *antara lain*, untuk memajukan, pada tingkat internasional, diteriutnya pendekatan lebih luas terhadap permasalahan permasalahan telekomunikasi/TIK dalam informasi ekonomi dan masyarakat global, untuk memajukan perpanjangan manfaat-manfaat dari teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi baru kepada semua penduduk dunia dan untuk menyelaraskan tindakan-tindakan Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam mencapai hasil-hasil akhir tersebut (bandingkan hasil-hasil Sidang Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi);
- b) bahwa ITU tetap diposisikan secara khas dan merupakan forum tunggal untuk koordinasi dari, pertukaran informasi mengenai, diskusi tentang dan penyelarasan strategi strategi dan kebijakan kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK nasional, regional dan internasional;
- c) bahwa forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia, yang didirikan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994) dan telah sukses diselenggarakan pada tahun 1996, 1998 dan 2001, telah memberikan

tempat untuk diskusi mengenai permasalahan-permasalahan global dan lintas sektor oleh peserta-peserta tingkat tinggi, sehingga memberikan kontribusi kepada kemajuan telekomunikasi dunia, sebagaimana juga kepada penyusunan prosedur-prosedur untuk melaksanakan forum itu sendiri;

- d) bahwa Forum Kebijakan Telekomunikasi/TK dunia yang diselenggarakan di Lisbon, Portugal, di bawah Keputusan 9 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh adalah yang paling sukses dari forum serupa, dihadiri oleh 118 Negara-negara Anggota ITU dan tidak kurang dari 850 delegasi, dan berujung pada suatu kesepakatan yang tidak berbilangannya,

menekankan

- a) bahwa Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, menyadari kebutuhan untuk menjamin kembali secara konstan kebijakan-kebijakan dan perundang-undangan telekomunikasi/TKnya sendiri, dan untuk koordinasi dalam lingkungan telekomunikasi/TK yang berubah secara cepat, sebagaimana telah diterima oleh forum-forum sebagai mekanisme untuk mendiskusikan strategi-strategi dan kebijakan-kebijakan;
- b) bahwa perlu bagi Pertiniptuan, sebagai suatu organisasi internasional yang memuatkan peran pemimpin dan khas di bidang telekomunikasi/TK, untuk terus menyelenggarakan forum-forum untuk memfasilitasi pertukaran informasi oleh para peserta tingkat tinggi mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan telekomunikasi/TK;
- c) bahwa maksud dari forum-forum ini adalah untuk menyediakan tempat untuk bertukar pandangan dan informasi dan oleh karenanya menciptakan pandangan bersama di antara para pembuat kebijakan di seluruh dunia mengenai permasalahan-permasalahan yang timbul dari adanya layanan-layanan dan teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi/TK baru, dan untuk mempertimbangkan permasalahan kebijakan lainnya dalam telekomunikasi/TK yang akan mendapat manfaat dari pertukaran pandangan global, dengan tambahan terhadap diterimanya pendapat-pendapat yang mencerminkan sudut pandang bersama;
- d) bahwa forum-forum seharusnya terus memberikan perhatian khusus bagi kepentingan-kepentingan dan kebutuhan-kebutuhan negara-negara berkembang¹, dimana teknologi-teknologi dan layanan-layanan modern dapat memberikan kontribusi secara signifikan bagi perkembangan infrastruktur telekomunikasi;
- e) kesinambungan kebutuhan untuk mengizinkan penyiapan waktu yang memadai untuk forum-forum tersebut;
- f) pentingnya persiapan dan konsultasi regional sebelum penyelenggaraan forum-forum,

¹ Termasuk negara-negara tidak berkembang, negara-negara berkembang kapabilitas rendah, negara-negara berkembang, teknologi menengah dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa ini.

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia, sebagaimana dibentuk oleh Resolusi 2 (Kyoto, 1991) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh yang kemudian direvisi dalam Resolusi 2 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002), wajib dipelihara, agar dapat terus berdiskusi dan bertukar pandangan dan informasi mengenai permasalahan kebijakan dan perundang-undangan telekomunikasi/TIK, khususnya mengenai permasalahan-permasalahan global dan lintas sektoral;
- 2 bahwa forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia wajib tidak menghasilkan keluaran-keluaran yang bersifat mengatur ; bagaimanapun, forum wajib menyiapkan laporan-laporan dan menerima pendapat-pendapat berdasarkan kesepakatan untuk mendapatkan pertimbangan dari Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan pertemuan-pertemuan ITU yang relevan;
- 3 bahwa forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia wajib terbuka untuk semua Negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor; bagaimanapun, apabila sesuai, berdasarkan keputusan mayoritas wakil Negara-negara Anggota, suatu sesi khusus dapat diselenggarakan hanya untuk Negara-Negara Anggota;
- 4 bahwa forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia wajib diselenggarakan berdasarkan ad hoc untuk menanggapi secara cepat terhadap permasalahan-permasalahan kebijakan yang ada dari timbulnya perubahan lingkungan telekomunikasi/TIK;
- 5 bahwa forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia seharusnya diselenggarakan berdasarkan sumber-sumber anggaran yang ada dan sejauh mungkin bersamaan dengan satu dari konferensi-konferensi atau pertemuan-pertemuan Perhimpunan dalam rangka meminimalisasi dampak terhadap anggaran Perhimpunan;
- 6 bahwa Dewan wajib terus memutuskan mengenai jangka waktu dan tenggangnya, mengizinkan cukup banyak waktu untuk persiapan-persiapan, dan mengenai tempat, agenda dan tema-tema forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia;
- 7 bahwa agenda dan tema-tema wajib terus didasarkan pada laporan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal , termasuk masukan dari setiap konferensi, sidang atau pertemuan Perhimpunan, dan berdasarkan kontribusi dari Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota anggota Sektor;
- 8 bahwa, dalam rangka memastikan bahwa sidang-sidang akan memfokuskan dengan baik, diskusi-diskusi pada forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia wajib didasarkan pada suatu laporan tunggal oleh Sekretaris Jenderal, dan kontribusi-kontribusi dari para peserta berdasarkan laporan tersebut, yang dipersiapkan sesuai dengan suatu prosedur yang telah diterima oleh Dewan dan berdasarkan pandangan dari Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota anggota Sektor;
- 9 bahwa partisipasi luas dalam forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK dunia dan efisiensi operasional selama forum tersebut wajib dilasilitasi,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

Untuk membuat persiapan yang diperlukan untuk menyelenggarakan forum telekomunikasi/TK dunia berdasarkan *memutuskan* di atas,

memerintahkan Dewan

1. untuk terus memutuskan mengenai jangka waktu, tanggal, tempat, agenda dan tema-tema dari setiap forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TK dunia manapun di masa mendatang;
2. untuk menerima suatu prosedur untuk penyajian laporan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal sebagaimana dirujuk pada *memutuskan* 7 di atas,

lebih lanjut memerintahkan Dewan

untuk menyampaikan pada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya suatu laporan mengenai forum kebijakan telekomunikasi/TK dunia untuk setiap tindakan yang diperlukan.

RESOLUSI 4 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Lamanya konferensi yang berkuasa penuh Perhimpunan

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa Pasal 8 Konstitusi ITU menyatakan bahwa konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh Perhimpunan wajib diselenggarakan setiap empat tahun dan hal ini dimungkinkan untuk diperpendek jangka waktunya;
- b) meningkatnya permintaan terhadap sumber daya Perhimpunan, terhadap administrasi-administrasi dan delegasi-delegasi yang terlibat dalam konferensi-konferensi internasional mengenai subjek-subjek telekomunikasi,

memutuskan

bahwa konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh di masa mendatang wajib, kecuali terdapat kebutuhan lain yang mendesak, dibatasi jangka waktunya antara tiga sampai empat minggu,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk mengaungi tindakan yang sesuai untuk memfasilitasi penggunaan waktu dan sumber daya sedefisien mungkin selama konferensi-konferensi serupa.

**RESOLUSI 11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Kegiatan ITU TELECOM**

Konferensi Yang Berkemasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) bahwa tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan, sebagaimana dicerminkan dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU, termasuk untuk memajukan perluasan manfaat teknologi telekomunikasi baru kepada semua penduduk dunia dan untuk menyelaraskan tindakan-tindakan Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam mencapai hasil-hasil tersebut;
- b) bahwa lingkungan telekomunikasi sedang melewati perubahan cukup banyak dibawa gabungan pengaruh kemajuan-kemajuan dalam teknologi, globalisasi pasar dan pertumbuhan permintaan pengguna untuk layanan-layanan lintas batas terpadu yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan mereka;
- c) bahwa kebutuhan untuk suatu kerangka kerja global untuk bertukar informasi mengenai strategi-strategi dan kebijakan-kebijakan telekomunikasi telah nyata selama bertahun-tahun;
- d) bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) adalah cukup penting dalam mempertalankan keanggotaan Perhimpunan dan masyarakat telekomunikasi/TIK lebih luas mengetahui kemajuan mutakhir dalam semua bidang telekomunikasi/TIK dan kemungkinan untuk menerapkan capaian-capaiannya bagi kemanfaatan semua Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor, khususnya negara-negara berkembang¹;
- e) bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM memenuhi mandat untuk tetap memberitahu Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, dan menawarkan kesempatan universal untuk menampilkan, teknologi paling mutakhir dari semua aspek telekomunikasi/TIK dan bidang kegiatan terkait, dan menyediakan forum untuk bertukar pandangan antara Negara-negara Anggota dan industri;
- f) bahwa keikutsertaan ITU dalam pameran-pameran nasional, regional dan global mengenai telekomunikasi/TIK dan kegiatan dalam bidang-bidang terkait akan berfungsi untuk memajukan dan meningkatkan citra terhadap ITU dan memungkinkan, tanpa pengeluaran finansial yang signifikan, untuk memperluas pengenalan capaian-capaiannya kepada pengguna akhir, sementara pada waktu bersamaan menarik Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi baru untuk berperan serta dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ini;
- g) komitmen- komitmen yang dibuat oleh Swiss dan Negara Jenewa (kantor pusat ITU) terhadap kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM, khususnya dukungan luar biasa nya kepada kegiatan-kegiatan Dunia ITU TELECOM sejak 1971 dalam rupa menjadi tuan rumah dari sebagian besar kegiatan-kegiatan ini dengan sukses,

¹ Termasuk negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara kecil, negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara dengan ekonomi pasar bebas, negara-negara dengan ekonomi pasar bebas, negara-negara dengan ekonomi pasar bebas, negara-negara dengan ekonomi pasar bebas.

menekankan

- a) bahwa sudah perlu untuk Perhimpunan, sebagai organisasi internasional memainkan peran pemimpin dalam bidang telekomunikasi/ITK, untuk terus mengorganisasi kegiatan tahunan untuk memfasilitasi pertukaran informasi oleh peserta-peserta tingkat tinggi mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan telekomunikasi;
- b) bahwa pengaturan pameran bukan merupakan tujuan utama ITU dan, apabila diputuskan untuk mengatur pameran serupa bersama dengan kegiatan-kegiatan TELECOM, seharusnya diatur oleh perusahaan luar,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa suatu Badan ITU TELECOM telah didirikan untuk memberikan nasihat kepada Sekretaris Jenderal dalam manajemen kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM, dan akan bertindak sesuai dengan keputusan-keputusan Dewan;
- b) bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM juga menghadapi tantangan tantangan, seperti kenaikan biaya pameran dan kecenderungan terhadap pengucilan ukurannya, jangkauan spesialisasi mereka dan kebutuhan untuk memberikan nilai terhadap industri;
- c) bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM perlu untuk memberikan nilai dan kesempatan-kesempatan bagi para peserta untuk memperoleh keuntungan sewajarnya dari investasi investasi mereka;
- d) bahwa fleksibilitas operasional yang telah diberikan oleh manajemen ITU TELECOM agar dapat menghadapi semua tantangan dalam bidang kegiatannya dan bersaing dalam lingkungan komersial telah terbukti berguna;
- e) bahwa ITU TELECOM memerlukan waktu transisi untuk beradaptasi dengan kondisi-kondisi pasar baru;
- f) bahwa ITU telah berperan serta sebagai peserta dalam pameran-pameran yang diselenggarakan oleh pihak-pihak lain,

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa para peserta, dan khususnya anggota-anggota industri, sedang mencari kemungkinan memperkirakan waktu dan tempat yang wajar untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM dan peluang peluang untuk memperoleh keuntungan sewajarnya dari investasi mereka;
- b) bahwa ada peningkatan kepentingan dalam mengembangkan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU Telecom lebih lanjut sebagai landasan kunci bagi diskusi-diskusi di antara para pembuat kebijakan, pembuat perundang-undangan dan pemimpin pemimpin industri;
- c) bahwa ada permintaan-permintaan untuk biaya ruangan dan biaya keikutsertaan yang lebih bersaing, harga istimewa atau potongan harga hotel dan jumlah kamar-kamar hotel yang memadai, agar dapat membuat kegiatan lebih dapat diakses dan terjangkau;
- d) bahwa merek ITU Telecom harus diperkuat oleh peralatan komunikasi yang layak agar dapat tetap menjadi satu dari kegiatan-kegiatan telekomunikasi/ITK yang paling disegani;

- e) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk memastikan kelangsungan finansial kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM;
- f) bahwa kegiatan ITU TELECOM tahun 2009 menggabungkan kebijakan-kebijakan panggilan dalam Resolusi Dewan ITU 1292 (2008), dalam rangka memberikan pertimbangan terhadap kecenderungan untuk forum-forum yang timbul, kebutuhan untuk mencari keikutsertaan dari spektrum yang lebih lebar dari industri-industri/bisnis-bisnis, kebutuhan untuk secara aktif mendorong Kepala-kepala Negara, Kepala-kepala Pemerintahan, Kementerian, keikutsertaan CEO dan VIP, dan kebutuhan untuk penyebaran lebih luas dari diskusi diskusi forum dan hasil-hasil,

memutuskan

1. bahwa Perhimpunan seharusnya, dalam kolaborasi dengan Negara-negara Anggota/Perhimpunan dan Anggota anggota Sektor Perhimpunan, antara lain, menyelenggarakan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM yang terkait dengan isu-isu penting utama dalam lingkungan telekomunikasi/ITK terkini dan membalas kecenderungan-kecenderungan pasar, perkembangan teknologi dan isu-isu perundang-undangan;
2. bahwa Sekretaris Jenderal bertanggung jawab penuh untuk kegiatan kegiatan ITU TELECOM (termasuk perencanaan, pengaturannya dan keuangan);
3. bahwa ITU TELECOM harus diselenggarakan pada waktu yang dapat diperkirakan dan secara teratur, sebaiknya di waktu yang sama setiap tahun, dengan memperhatikan kebutuhan untuk memastikan bahwa harapan semua pemangku kepentingan yang berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan-kegiatan serupa dapat dicapai, dan, tambahan pula, untuk memastikan bahwa mereka tidak tumpang tindih dengan konferensi-konferensi atau sidang-sidang utama ITU;
4. bahwa setiap kegiatan ITU TELECOM wajib dapat berlangsung secara finansial dan wajib tidak memiliki dampak negatif terhadap anggaran ITU berdasarkan sistem alokasi biaya yang ada sebagaimana ditentukan oleh Dewan;
5. bahwa Perhimpunan, dalam proses penyeleksian tempat untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM, wajib memastikan:
 - 5.1 proses penawaran yang terbuka dan transparan, berdasarkan model perjanjian negara tuan rumah sebagaimana disetujui oleh Dewan, dalam konsultasi dengan Negara-negara Anggota, kecuali untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM pada tahun 2011 dan 2012, dengan kriteria tujuan-termasuk kelangsungan finansial;
 - 5.2 bahwa hasil awal studi pasar dan kelayakan sedang dilakukan, termasuk konsultasi konsultasi dengan peserta peserta yang berminat dari semua wilayah;
 - 5.3 aksesibilitas dan keterjangkauan untuk para peserta;
 - 5.4 penghasilan pendapatan positif dari kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM;
 - 5.5 bahwa seleksi tempat untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM berdasarkan prinsip perputaran antara wilayah wilayah, dan

sedapat mungkin antara Negara-negara Anggota di dalam wilayah , secara bergiliran setiap tahun dengan kegiatan tetap;

5.6 bahwa tempat tempat tetap diundangkan untuk tiga kegiatan berturut turut, dimana setelah pengumuman kelas baru, akan dilaksanakan untuk tiga kegiatan tetap selanjutnya;

- 6 bahwa pengauditan rekening ITU TELECOM wajib dilaksanakan oleh Auditor Eksternal Perhimpunan;
- 7 bahwa, segera sesudah semua biaya-biaya telah dilunasi, suatu bagian signifikan dari semua kelebihan pendapatan melalui biaya-biaya yang didapat dari kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM wajib ditransfer kepada Dana Pengembangan TIK di bawah Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU, terutama di negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara berkembang dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi;
- 8 bahwa resolusi ini wajib diundai secara efektif dengan kegiatan ITU TELECOM yang dijadwalkan pada tahun 2012,

Memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk menentukan dan mengusulkan mandat, prinsip-prinsip dan komposisi Badan ITU TELECOM kepada Dewan untuk persetujuan, dengan mempertimbangkan untuk memastikan transparansi dan untuk menunjuk beberapa individual yang berpengalaman dalam mengorganisasi kegiatan-kegiatan telekomunikasi/TIK;
- 2 untuk memastikan manajemen yang tepat untuk semua kegiatan dan sumber-sumber ITU Telecom, sejalan dengan peraturan-peraturan Perhimpunan;
- 3 untuk mempertimbangkan kebijakan-kebijakan yang memungkinkan dan membantu Negara-negara Anggota yang mampu dan bersedia untuk melakukannya, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, untuk menyelenggarakan dan mengadakan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM;
- 4 untuk berkonsultasi dengan Badan ITU TELECOM, pada suatu dasar yang sedang berlangsung, dengan topik-topik yang luas;
- 5 untuk mengembangkan rencana bisnis untuk setiap kegiatan yang diusulkan ;
- 6 untuk memastikan transparansi dari kegiatan kegiatan ITU Telecom dan memberi laporan mengenai nya dalam suatu laporan tahunan kepada Dewan, termasuk:
 - semua kegiatan bisnis ITU TELECOM;
 - semua kegiatan Badan ITU TELECOM, termasuk usulan-usulan mengenai tema-tema dan tempat-tempat untuk kegiatan-kegiatan;
 - alasan-alasan untuk penyeleksian tempat-tempat untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU Telecom mendarang;
 - dampak dan resiko-resiko finansial untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU Telecom mendarang, sebaiknya dua tahun sebelumnya;
 - tindakan diambil dengan memperhatikan penggunaan setiap pendapatan positif yang diperoleh;
- 7 menyusun mekanisme untuk melaksanakan *memutuskan* 5;

- 8 untuk mengembangkan suatu model perjanjian negara tuan rumah dan penggunaan semua cara yang memungkinkan untuk dapat disetujui oleh Dewan sescepat mungkin, dengan model perjanjian negara tuan rumah tersebut untuk memasukkan klausula-klausula yang mengizinkan Perhimpunan dan negara tuan rumah untuk membuat perubahan-perubahan yang dianggap perlu akibat dari keadaan memaksa atau kriteria kinerja lainnya;
- 9 bahwa kegiatan ITU TELECOM diadakan setiap tahun, memastikan bahwa kegiatan tersebut tidak bersamaan waktu dengan konferensi-konferensi atau sidang sidang besar ITU manapun, sesuai dengan frekuensi berikut:
 - suatu kegiatan ITU Telecom yang diselenggarakan di tempat yang ditetapkan setiap dua tahun;
 - suatu kegiatan ITU Telecom yang diselenggarakan di tempat lain pada tahun saat kegiatan tersebut tidak diadakan di tempat yang ditetapkan;

Untuk kedua kasus, penetapan tempat wajib didasarkan penyeleksi yang kompetitif; perundingan kontrak wajib didasarkan pada model perjanjian negara tuan rumah yang telah disetujui Dewan;
- 10 untuk mengidentifikasi tempat-tempat untuk lima kegiatan kegiatan ITU Telecom berikutnya (tiga tetap dan dua rotasi) mulai tahun 2012, dan mengusulkan suatu mekanisme kepada Dewan untuk mendapatkan persetujuannya sehingga memungkinkan identifikasi tempat-tempat bagi kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM berikutnya setelah tahun 2016;
- 11 untuk memastikan bahwa ada pengawasan internal dan bahwa audit-audit internal dan eksternal pada rekening-rekening untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM yang berbeda dilaksanakan secara rutin;
- 12 untuk melaporkan setiap tahun kepada Dewan mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini dan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai perkembangan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU Telecom di masa mendatang,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, dengan koordinasi dari Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk memberikan cukup pertimbangan, dalam merencanakan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU TELECOM, terhadap adanya kemungkinan sinergi dengan konferensi-konferensi dan pertemuan-pertemuan utama ITU, dan sebaliknya, apabila sesuai;
- 2 untuk mendorong keikutsertaan ITU dalam kegiatan kegiatan telekomunikasi/TK nasional, regional dan global, sesuai dengan ketersediaan sumber-sumber finansial,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk meninjau kembali laporan tahunan mengenai kegiatan kegiatan ITU TELECOM sebagaimana dijelaskan berdasarkan *memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal* 6 di atas dan memberi panduan mengenai kecenderungan kegiatan kegiatan tersebut di masa datang ;

- 2 untuk meninjau kembali dan menyetujui alokasi bagian dari pendapatan positif yang dihasilkan dari kegiatan-kegiatan ITU Telecom untuk proyek-proyek pengubahanan dalam kerangka kerja Dana Pengubahanan TK;
- 3 untuk meninjau kembali dan menyetujui usulan-usulan Sekretaris Jenderal mengenai prinsip-prinsip untuk suatu proses pengambilan keputusan transparan terhadap tempat-tempat untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU Telecom, termasuk kriteria yang berfungsi sebagai dasar untuk proses tersebut; kriteria tersebut wajib memasukkan elemen-elemen biaya, serta sebagaimana juga sistem rotasi sebagaimana telah dirujuk dalam *memutuskan 5* dan *memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal 9* di atas, dan biaya-biaya tambahan yang mungkin dihasilkan dari penyelenggaraan kegiatan-kegiatan di luar kota dari kantor pusat Perhimpunan;
- 4 untuk meninjau kembali dan menyetujui usulan-usulan Sekretaris Jenderal mengenai mandat dan susunan badan ITU Telecom, dengan memperhatikan *memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal 1* di atas;
- 5 untuk meninjau kembali dan menyetujui model perjanjian negara tuan rumah, secepat mungkin;
- 6 untuk meninjau kembali, yang sesuai, frekuensi-frekuensi dan tempat kegiatan-kegiatan ITU Telecom berdasarkan hasil-hasil finansial dari kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut;
- 7 untuk melapor mengenai masa depan kegiatan-kegiatan ini kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikut, termasuk usulan-usulan untuk suatu studi baru mengenai berbagai pilihan dan mekanisme dalam penyelenggaraan kegiatan-kegiatan.

**RESOLUSI 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Memperkuat kehadiran regional**

Konferensi Yang Berkasus Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) kebutuhan bagi negara-negara berkembang untuk mengikuti laju peningkatan perkembangan teknologi baru yang bermanfaat bagi penduduknya;
- b) bahwa peningkatan pembangunan infrastruktur telekomunikasi/ teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) nasional akan mempersempit kesenjangan digital nasional dan global;
- c) bahwa ketiga Sektor Perhimpunan dapat membantu Negara-negara Anggota dalam berbagai isu berkenaan dengan, terutama, negara-negara berkembang, sebagaimana diuraikan dalam Rencana Aksi Hyderabad yang diterima oleh Konferensi Pengubahang Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC),

mengingat

- a) laporan Unit Inspeksi Bersama Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (JIU) 2009 mengenai keefektifan kehadiran regional ITU;
- b) Resolusi 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dari konferensi ini, mengenai penjemabatan kesenjangan standarisasi antara negara berkembang dan negara maju;
- c) Resolusi 5 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai peningkatan keikutsertaan negara-negara berkembang dalam kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan;
- d) Resolusi 18 (WRC-95) Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Dunia, mengenai penguatan kehadiran regional dalam kelompok kerja studi komunikasi radio;
- e) Resolusi 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA), mengenai standarisasi telekomunikasi terkait dengan kepentingan-kepentingan negara-negara berkembang;
- f) Resolusi 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) WTSA, mengenai penjemabatan kesenjangan standarisasi antara negara berkembang dan negara maju;
- g) Resolusi 57 (Johannesburg, 2008) WTSA, mengenai penguatan koordinasi dan kerjasama antara Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R), Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) dan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (ITU-D) mengenai hal-hal yang menjadi kepentingan bersama,

mengakui

- a) kesulitan yang dihadapi banyak negara, terutama negara-negara berkembang, termasuk negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi, sebagaimana juga

negara-negara yang mempunyai kendala anggaran ketat, dalam keikutsertaannya dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ITU, termasuk konferensi-konferensi dan pertemuan pertemuan ketiga Sektor;

- b)* kebutuhan mendesak untuk menerapkan mandat, prioritas, metode keahlian dan kerja dari kehadiran regional menuju pada kerja sama dalam pelaksanaan proyek dan kegiatan-kegiatan, yang mengharuskan melibatkan penguatan hubungan antara ITU dan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional, sebagaimana telah diperkirakan dalam Resolusi 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini;

meyakini

- a)* pentingnya kehadiran regional dalam memungkinkan ITU untuk bekerja secara mungkin dengan Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektornya, dengan memperbaiki penyebaran informasi mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan dan membangun hubungan yang lebih erat dengan organisasi-organisasi regional dan subregional;
- b)* pentingnya terus memperkuat koordinasi antara Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BPT), Biro-Biro lainnya dan Sekretariat Jenderal;
- c)* pentingnya meningkatkan keahlian teknis dan pengetahuan sumber daya manusia yang ditempatkan di kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah;
- d)* bahwa kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah memungkinkan ITU untuk lebih menyadari dan lebih tanggap terhadap kebutuhan-kebutuhan khusus regional;
- e)* bahwa kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah seharusnya menyediakan peningkatan bantuan teknis kepada negara-negara yang membutuhkan pembangunan;
- f)* bahwa sumber-sumber daya terbatas, dan bahwa efisiensi dan efektivitas merupakan kunci pertimbangan pertimbangan untuk kegiatan-kegiatan yang akan dilakukan oleh ITU;
- g)* bahwa, agar efektif, kehadiran regional harus memiliki tingkat kewenangan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi persyaratan yang beragam dari Negara-negara Anggota;
- h)* bahwa akses *online* yang memadai antara kantor pusat dan kantor-kantor lapangan meningkatkan kegiatan-kegiatan kerja sama teknik secara signifikan;
- i)* bahwa semua informasi elektronik yang relevan yang tersedia di kantor pusat seharusnya juga tersedia di kantor-kantor regional;
- j)* bahwa penguatan kehadiran regional akan menciptakan efisiensi dan kenyamanan yang lebih baik untuk Negara-negara Anggota,

memperhatikan

- a)* bahwa proyek proyek bersama yang melibatkan upaya-upaya kolaboratif dari kantor-kantor regional ITU dan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional tertentu telah dijalankan dengan sangat sukses di beberapa wilayah;

- b) bahwa baik Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli maupun Dewan ITU telah mengesahkan prinsip bahwa kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah seharusnya diberikan kepercayaan dengan fungsi-fungsi yang jelas dan spesifik;
- c) bahwa seharusnya terdapat kerja sama yang lebih baik antar BDT, Biro-Biro lainnya dan Sekretariat Jenderal untuk mendorong keikutsertaan kantor-kantor regional dalam bidangnya masing-masing;
- d) bahwa terdapat suatu kebutuhan untuk mengevaluasi persyaratan kepegawayaan untuk kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah;
- e) bahwa laporan JIU yang memuat beberapa rekomendasi mengenai cara-cara meningkatkan kehadiran regional ITU, yang juga mencantumkan bahwa para anggota memberikan penghargaan terhadap kerja dari kantor-kantor dimaksud, khususnya di bidang pembangunan sumber daya manusia, bantuan negara langsung, penyebaran informasi dan persiapan untuk kegiatan-kegiatan besar ITU dan dalam merumuskan kedudukan-kedudukan dengan memperhatikan isu-isu besar regional dan kecenderungan-kecenderungan telekomunikasi,

juga memperhatikan

bahwa kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah mewakili kehadiran keseluruhan Perhimpunan, bahwa kegiatan-kegiatannya seharusnya melibatkan kantor pusat ITU dan seharusnya mencantumkan tujuan-tujuan yang terkoordinasi dari ketiga Sektor, dan kegiatan-kegiatan regional tersebut seharusnya meningkatkan keikutsertaan efektif dari semua anggota dalam kerja ITU,

memutuskan

1. untuk melaksanakan evaluasi yang menyeluruh dari kehadiran regional ITU dalam jeda antara dua konferensi yang berkuasa penuli berturut-turut;
2. bahwa, dalam sumber-sumber Perhimpunan yang ada dan langka, kehadiran regional wajib lebih lanjut diperkuat dan tetap dilakukan peninjauan kembali dalam kepentingan-kepentingan untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan dan prioritas-prioritas yang berkembang secara terus menerus di setiap daerah, dengan tujuan pertama untuk memaksimalkan manfaat atas kehadiran regional untuk keseluruhan keanggotaan Perhimpunan;
3. bahwa perluasan fungsi-fungsi penyebaran informasi dari kehadiran regional dipersyaratkan dalam rangka memastikan bahwa semua kegiatan dan program Perhimpunan terwakili, seraya menghindari duplikasi fungsi-fungsi tersebut antara kantor-kantor pusat dan regional;
4. bahwa kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah wajib diperkaya untuk membuat keputusan-keputusan sesuai mandatnya, sementara fungsi koordinasi dan keseimbangan antara kantor pusat ITU dan kantor regional seharusnya difasilitasi dan ditingkatkan, sesuai dengan Rencana Strategis untuk Perhimpunan Tahun 2012-2015, dalam rangka mencapai suatu keseimbangan kerja yang lebih baik antara kantor-kantor pusat dan regional;

5. bahwa prioritas wajib diberikan untuk melaksanakan semua elemen-elemen rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan Tahun 2012-2015 dengan maksud untuk memperkuat kehadiran regional, terutama:
 - i) untuk memperluas dan memperkuat kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah dengan mengidentifikasi fungsi-fungsi yang dapat didesentralisasi dan melaksanakannya sesegera mungkin;
 - ii) untuk meninjau kembali prosedur-prosedur administratif internal yang sesuai dengan pekerjaan kantor-kantor regional, dengan maksud untuk menyederhanakan dan transparansi serta peningkatan efisiensi kerja;
 - iii) untuk membantu negara-negara dalam melaksanakan proyek-proyek sebagaimana ditentukan dalam Resolusi 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC;
 - iv) untuk menyusun prosedur yang jelas untuk berkonsultasi Negara-negara Anggota, dengan memberikan Negara-negara Anggota kesempatan untuk meninjau kembali usulan-usulan regional yang dikonsolidasikan dan memberikan tanggapan untuk membantu memprioritaskannya dan menjaga negara-negara anggota tetap berinformasi mengenai penyelesaian proyek dan pendaftarannya;
 - v) untuk memberikan otonomi yang lebih besar kepada kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah baik dalam pengambilan keputusan maupun memenuhi kebutuhan mendesak dari Negara-negara Anggota di wilayah tersebut, termasuk, tapi tidak terbatas pada:
 - fungsi-fungsi yang terkait dengan penyebaran informasi, pemberian saran ahli dan penyelenggaraan pertemuan-pertemuan, kursus kursus dan seminar-seminar;
 - setiap fungsi dan tugas yang dapat didelegasikan kepadanya terkait dengan penyajian dan pelaksanaan anggarannya sendiri;
 - memastikan kelengkapan efektif dalam diskusi-diskusi mengenai masa depan Perhimpunan dan mengenai isu-isu strategis berkenaan dengan sektor telekomunikasi/TK;
6. bahwa kerja sama antara kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah ITU, organisasi-organisasi regional yang relevan dan organisasi-organisasi internasional lainnya yang berhubungan dengan hal-hal pengembangan dan finansial seharusnya terus ditingkatkan, untuk kepentingan mengoptimalkan penggunaan sumber-sumber daya dan menghindari duplikasi, dan bahwa Negara-negara Anggota seharusnya tetap diberitahu perkembangan terbaru melalui BDT, apabila perlu, dalam rangka memastikan bahwa kebutuhan mereka sedang dipenuhi dengan cara yang terkoordinasi dan konsultatif;
7. bahwa pertemuan pertemuan regional seharusnya diselenggarakan di berbagai wilayah oleh Sektor-sektor yang relevan, terutama ITU-D, berkolaborasi dengan organisasi-organisasi regional, dalam rangka meningkatkan efektifitas pertemuan global yang terkait dan memudahkan kelengkapan yang lebih baik;
8. bahwa sumber-sumber daya substansial harus tersedia dalam rangka BDT dapat beroperasi secara efektif dengan maksud mempersempit kesenjangan telekomunikasi antara negara berkembang dan negara maju, dengan mendukung upaya-upaya penjembitan kesenjangan digital, karena itu kantor regional seharusnya, melalui koordinasi

dengan kantor pusat ITU, mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan dengan maksud untuk:

- mendukung proyek proyek percontohan untuk pelaksanaan layanan elektronik (e-layanan)/penerapan, menganalisa dan menyebarkan hasil-hasilnya dan mengatur lebih lanjut adaptasi dan pengembangan dalam wilayahnya;
 - menciptakan suatu mekanisme untuk dengan maksud:
 - i) mengembangkan suatu model usaha yang sesuai dan berkelanjutan yang akan menyebabkan keikutsertaan sektor swasta (perusahaan dan masyarakat akademis);
 - ii) membantu penentuan suatu teknologi yang sesuai dan terjangkau untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dan persyaratan masyarakat pedesaan;
 - iii) merumuskan suatu strategi pemekaran pedesaan dengan memperhatikan masyarakat pedesaan mengenai kesadaran TIK dan relevan dengan kondisi dan kebutuhannya;
 - membantu secara aktif Negara-negara Anggota di bidang proyek-proyek dana perwalian atau proyek-proyek yang dihayai dari Dana Pengembangan TIK;
9. bahwa indikator indikator kunci kinerja operasional dan finansial (OKPIs dan FKPIs) yang diidentifikasi oleh Direktur BDT,berkolaborasi dengan para direktur kantor regional, wajib digunakan untuk mengevaluasi kegiatan-kegiatan BDT yang terkait dengan kehadiran regional, dan bahwa, apabila kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah tidak menemui kriteria evaluasi yang telah disepakati tersebut, Dewan seharusnya menilai alasan-alasan dan mengambil tindakan-tindakan perbaikan yang diperlukan apabila dinilai perlu, berkonsultasi dengan negara-negara terkait.

memerintahkan Dewan

1. agenda dari setiap sesi Dewan untuk memeriksa perkembangannya dan menerima keputusan-keputusan untuk keberlangsungan penerapan dan pengoperasian strukturalnya, dengan maksud untuk sepenuhnya memenuhi kebutuhan kebutuhan keanggotaan Perhimpunan dan memberlakukan terhadap keputusan-keputusan sebagaimana yang diterima pada pertemuan-pertemuan Perhimpunan, dan mengonsolidasikan aspek-aspek koordinasi dan kelengkapan dari kegiatan-kegiatan antara ITU dengan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional dan subregional;
2. untuk mengalokasikan sumber sumber daya finansial di dalam batas batas finansial yang ditetapkan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
3. untuk melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai kemajuan yang telah dilakukan dalam melaksanakan resolusi ini;
4. untuk menganalisa kinerja kantor kantor regional dan wilayah berdasarkan laporan Sekretaris Jenderal dan berdasarkan evaluasi OKPIs dan FKPIs sebagaimana ditentukan dalam rencana operasional ITU-D, dan mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang sesuai untuk meningkatkan kehadiran regional ITU;

- 5 untuk memutuskan, sebesar mungkin, mengenai pelaksanaan rekomendasi-rekomendasi dari laporan JIU 2009 pada <http://www.itu.int/itud/809/CLC/005/en>;
- 6 untuk melakukan suatu analisa manfaat dan biaya yang membandingkan OKPIs dan FKPIs, dengan mempertimbangkan *memutuskan 9 di atas*,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk memfasilitasi tugas Dewan dengan menyediakan semua dukungan yang diperlukan untuk memperkuat kehadiran regional seperti yang diuraikan dalam resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk menerapkan, apabila diperlukan, syarat-syarat dan ketentuan-ketentuan yang ada dari perjanjian-perjanjian negara tuan rumah terhadap perubahan lingkungan di negara tuan rumah masing-masing, setelah sebelumnya berkonsultasi dengan negara-negara yang bersangkutan dan perwakilan-perwakilan dari organisasi-organisasi antarpemerintah regional dari negara-negara yang terkena dampak;
- 3 untuk mempertimbangkan elemen-elemen untuk dievaluasi yang tercantum dalam lampiran resolusi ini;
- 4 untuk menyampaikan kepada Dewan setiap tahun suatu laporan mengenai kehadiran regional yang memuat, untuk setiap kantor regional dan wilayah spesifik, uraian informasi mengenai:
 - i) kepegawaian;
 - ii) keuangan;
 - iii) perubahan dan perkembangan kegiatan-kegiatan, termasuk, diantaranya, perhasan kegiatan-kegiatan terhadap ketiga Sektor, pelaksanaan proyek-proyek dan usulan-usulan regional, penyelenggaraan seminar-seminar dan lokakarya-lokakarya, keikutsertaan dalam kegiatan-kegiatan, penyelenggaraan pertemuan-pertemuan persiapan regional dan penarikan Anggota-anggota Sektor baru, berkoordinasi dengan organisasi-organisasi antarpemerintah regional;

lebih lanjut memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk menyarankan kebijakan-kebijakan yang sesuai untuk memastikan keefektifan kehadiran regional EPL, termasuk pengevaluasian oleh JIU atau dengan merujuk kepadanya untuk setiap entitas mandiri lainnya, dengan memperhatikan elemen-elemen yang ditentukan dalam lampiran resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi, berkonsultasi erat dengan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro Komunikasi Radio serta Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk menganubil kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk memperkuat lebih lanjut kehadiran regional, sebagaimana diuraikan dalam resolusi ini;

- 2 untuk mendukung pengevaluasian efektivitas kehadiran regional ITU, dengan memperhatikan elemen-elemen sebagaimana tercantum dalam lampiran resolusi ini;
- 3 untuk mengoordinasikan rencana-rencana operasional dan finansial yang spesifik untuk kehadiran regional, berkolaborasi dengan kantor-kantor regional, yang akan dimasukkan sebagai bagian dari rencana-rencana operasional dan finansial tahunan ITU;
- 4 untuk menjabarkan uraian OKR's dan PKR's yang mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan setiap kantor regional dan wilayah, yang akan dimasukkan sebagai bagian dari rencana-rencana operasional dan finansial tahunan ITU, dengan mempertimbangkan *memutuskan 9* di atas;
- 5 untuk meninjau kembali dan menentukan pos-pos yang sesuai, termasuk pos-pos tetap, di kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah, dan menyediakan staf khusus berbasis keperluan untuk menemui kebutuhan-kebutuhan tertentu;
- 6 untuk mengisi pos-pos kosong pada waktu yang sesuai di kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah, apabila sesuai, merencanakan ketersediaan staf dan memberikan pertimbangan terhadap pendistribusian regional atas posisi staf;
- 7 untuk memastikan bahwa kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah diberikan prioritas yang mencukupi diantara kegiatan-kegiatan dan program-program Perhimpunan secara keseluruhan, dan bahwa, untuk mengawasi pelaksanaan proyek-proyek dana perwalian dan proyek-proyek yang dibiayai dari Dana Pengembangan TIK, mereka telah memiliki otonomi yang dipersyaratkan, otoritas pengambilan keputusan dan cara-cara yang sesuai;
- 8 untuk menganalisis kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk meningkatkan pertukaran informasi antara kantor-kantor pusat dan lapangan;
- 9 untuk memperkuat kemampuan sumber daya manusia dan menyediakan kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah dengan kebijakan fleksibilitas dalam syarat-syarat perekrutan staf profesional serta staf pendukung;
- 10 untuk menganalisis kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk memastikan penggabungan yang efektif atas kegiatan-kegiatan Biro Komunikasi Radio dan Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi di kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Komunikasi Radio dan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

untuk terus bekerja sama dengan Direktur BDT dalam meningkatkan kemampuan kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah untuk menyediakan informasi pada kegiatan-kegiatan Sektornya, serta keahlian yang diperlukan, untuk memperkuat kerja sama dan koordinasi dengan organisasi-organisasi regional relevan dan untuk memfasilitasi keterlibatan semua Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ketiga Sektor Perhimpunan.

LAMPIRAN RESOLUSI 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Elemen-elemen untuk pengevaluasian kehadiran regional ITU

Pengevaluasian kehadiran regional ITU seharusnya didasarkan pada fungsi-fungsi sebagaimana ditugaskan pada kantor-kantor regionalnya berdasarkan Lampiran A: "Kegiatan-kegiatan rutin yang diharapkan dari kehadiran regional" dari Resolusi 1113 sebagaimana diterima oleh Dewan ITU pada sesinya tahun 1999, dalam memutuskan 2 sampai 9 Resolusi 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh dan dalam keputusan-keputusan lain yang tepat.

Pengevaluasian kehadiran regional seharusnya memperhatikan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada, elemen-elemen berikut ini:

- a) perluasan pemenuhan ketertarikan-ketertarikan Resolusi 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) oleh RITP, Sekretariat Jenderal dan dua Bivo lainnya, sebagaimana diperlukan;
- b) bagaimana desentralisasi lebih lanjut dapat memastikan efisiensi yang lebih besar dengan biaya yang lebih rendah, dengan mempertimbangan akuntabilitas dan transparansi;
- c) suatu survei dua tahunan yang memenuhi tingkat kepuasan Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan organisasi telekomunikasi regional dengan kehadiran regional ITU;
- d) perluasan duplikasi yang memungkinkan antara fungsi-fungsi kantor-kantor pusat ITU dan regional;
- e) tingkat otonomi dalam pengambilan keputusan terkini sebagaimana diberikan kepada kantor-kantor regional, dan apakah otonomi yang lebih besar dapat meningkatkan efisiensi dan efektifitasnya;
- f) efektifitas kolaborasi antara kantor-kantor ITU regional, organisasi – organisasi telekomunikasi regional dan organisasi-organisasi pengembangan dan finansial regional dan internasional lainnya;
- g) bagaimana kehadiran regional dan penyelenggaraan kegiatan dalam regional dapat meningkatkan keikutsertaan efektif semua negara dalam kerja ITU;
- h) sumber-sumber daya saat ini yang disediakan kantor regional untuk menunjangi kesenjangan digital;
- i) pengidentifikasian fungsi dan kewenangan yang mungkin ditugaskan pada kehadiran regional dalam melaksanakan Rencana Aksi yang diterima dalam Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi;
- j) struktur optimal dari kehadiran regional ITU, termasuk lokasi dan jumlah kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah.

Dalam mempersiapkan evaluasi ini, masukan seharusnya disuarakan dari Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor yang mendapatkan manfaat dari kehadiran regional ITU, sebagaimana juga dari kantor-kantor regional, dari organisasi-organisasi regional dan internasional dan dari setiap entitas relevan lainnya.

Suatu laporan mengenai pelaksanaan evaluasi ini seharusnya disampaikan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal kepada Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2012. Dewan kemudian seharusnya mempertimbangkan tindakan sesuai yang akan diambil, dengan maksud untuk melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2014 mengenai hal tersebut.

RESOLUSI 30 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Kebijakan-kebijakan khusus untuk negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

Resolusi-resolusi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai program-program tindakan untuk negara-negara terbelakang (LDCs), negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil (SIDS), negara-negara berkembang daratan (LLDCs) dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi,

mengakui

Pentingnya telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) untuk pembangunan negara-negara yang bersangkutan,

telah memperhatikan

- a) Resolusi 49 terdahulu (Doha 2006) pada Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan khusus untuk LDCs dan SIDS;
- b) Resolusi 16 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC dan Rencana Aksi Hyderabad, yang mengatur untuk memperluas kebijakan-kebijakan untuk memasukkan LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi;
- c) Program 3 Rencana Aksi Hyderabad untuk LDCs, negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus, telekomunikasi darurat dan penyesuaian perubahan iklim,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa jumlah LDCs tetap tinggi meskipun kemajuan yang telah dicapai dalam beberapa tahun terakhir dan bahwa perlu untuk menanggapi situasi tersebut;
- b) bahwa tantangan/tantangan yang dihadapi oleh LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs dan negara-negara ekonomi dalam masa transisi terus menjadi ancaman terhadap agenda pembangunan dari negara-negara tersebut;
- c) bahwa LDCs, SIDS dan LLDCs rentan terhadap kehancuran yang disebabkan oleh bencana-bencana alam, dan kurangnya sumber-sumber daya yang diperlukan untuk menanggapi secara efektif bencana-bencana tersebut,

menyadari

bahwa perbaikan jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi di negara-negara ini akan memberikan suatu dorongan ke arah pemulihan sosial dan ekonomi dan keseluruhan pembangunan, serta memberikan kesempatan untuk menciptakan masyarakat masyarakat berpengetahuan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

1. untuk terus meninjau kembali keadaan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK di LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs dan negara-negara ekonomi dalam masa transisi, sebagaimana telah diidentifikasi oleh Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan memerlukan kebijakan-kebijakan khusus untuk pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK, serta untuk mengidentifikasi bidang-bidang yang terlewat yang memerlukan tindakan prioritas;
2. untuk mengusulkan kepada Dewan ITU kebijakan-kebijakan kongkrit yang diusulkan untuk memberikan perbaikan-perbaikan yang tepat dan memberikan bantuan yang efektif bagi negara-negara tersebut, dari Program Sukarela Khusus untuk Kerja Sama Teknik, sumber-sumber Perhimpunan sendiri, dan sumber-sumber keuangan lainnya;
3. untuk bekerja untuk memuji penyediaan struktur administratif dan operasional yang diperlukan untuk mengidentifikasi kebutuhan-kebutuhan negara-negara tersebut dan untuk administrasi yang layak atas sumber-sumber daya yang ditujukan untuk LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs dan negara-negara ekonomi dalam masa transisi, yang berjumlah hampir setengah dari jumlah negara-negara berkembang dalam Perhimpunan;
4. untuk mengusulkan kebijakan-kebijakan baru dan inovatif yang dapat menghasilkan dana-dana tambahan untuk digunakan dalam pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK di negara-negara tersebut, dalam rangka mendapat manfaat-manfaat dari peluang-peluang yang mekanisme finansialnya menawarkan penyelesaian TIK untuk isu-isu pembangunan, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi;
5. untuk melaporkan setiap tahun mengenai hal ini kepada Dewan,

memerintahkan Dewan

1. untuk mempertimbangkan laporan-laporan sebagaimana tersebut di atas dan mengambil tindakan-tindakan yang sesuai sehingga Perhimpunan dapat terus menunjukkan perhatian dan bekerja sama secara aktif dalam pengembangan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK di negara-negara tersebut;
2. menyediakan untuk maksud ini dari Program Sukarela Khusus untuk Kerja Sama Teknik, sumber-sumber Perhimpunan sendiri dan setiap sumber keuangan lainnya, dan meningkatkan kemitraan-kemitraan diantara semua pemangku kepentingan mengenai hal ini;
3. untuk menjaga situasi dalam peninjauan kembali secara terus menerus dan untuk memberikan laporan mengenai hal ini kepada konferensi yang bermasa penuh berikutnya,

mendorong negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara ekonomi dalam masa transisi

Untuk terus memberikan prioritas yang tinggi terhadap kegiatan-kegiatan telekomunikasi/TIK dan proyek-proyek yang meningkatkan pengembangan sosial ekonomi secara keseluruhan, dengan menetapkan kegiatan-kegiatan kerja sama teknik yang didanai dari sumber-sumber bilateral atau multilateral, yang akan memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat luas.

RESOLUSI 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Bantuan dan dukungan kepada negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus untuk membangun kembali sektor telekomunikasi mereka

Konferensi Yang Berkualitas Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) prinsip-prinsip, maksud dan tujuan-tujuan luhur yang tercantum dalam Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan dalam Pernyataan Hak-Hak Asasi Manusia Sedunia, serta dalam Pernyataan Prinsip-Prinsip yang diterima oleh Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi;
- b) usaha-usaha Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk meningkatkan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan;
- c) maksud-maksud Perhimpunan sebagaimana tercantum dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU,

mengingat lebih lanjut

- a) Resolusi 127 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkualitas Penuh;
- b) Resolusi 160 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkualitas Penuh;
- c) Resolusi 161 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkualitas Penuh;
- d) Resolusi 25 dan 26 (Rev. Doha, 2006) dan 51 serta 57 (Doha, 2006) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia,

mengakui

- a) bahwa sistem telekomunikasi yang handal sangat diperlukan untuk meningkatkan pembangunan sosial ekonomi negara-negara, khususnya negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus, yaitu negara-negara yang telah terkena bencana-bencana alam, konflik-konflik dalam negeri atau peperangan;
- b) bahwa, berdasarkan kondisi-kondisi saat ini dan di masa depan yang dapat diperkirakan, negara-negara tersebut tidak akan dapat memastikan pelaksanaan efektif dari sektor telekomunikasi mereka tanpa bantuan dari masyarakat internasional, dilakukan secara bilateral atau melalui organisasi-organisasi internasional,

memperhatikan

bahwa kondisi ketertiban dan keamanan yang dicari oleh resolusi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa hanya tercapai sebagian dan oleh karena itu Resolusi 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) Konferensi Yang Berkualitas Penuh hanya dilaksanakan sebagian,

memutuskan

bahwa tindakan khusus yang diambil oleh Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi, dengan bantuan khusus dari Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU, seharusnya dilanjutkan atau dimulai untuk menyediakan bantuan dan dukungan yang sesuai kepada negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus sebagaimana dirujuk dalam lampiran resolusi ini dengan membangun kembali sektor telekomunikasi mereka,

menyerukan kepada Negara-negara Anggota

untuk menawarkan semua bantuan dan dukungan yang memungkinkan kepada negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus, baik secara bilateral atau melalui tindakan khusus Perhimpunan sebagaimana tersebut di atas, dan, dalam segala hal, dengan koordinasi dengan tindakan tersebut,

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk mengalokasikan dana-dana yang diperlukan untuk tindakan dimaksud, dalam batasan finansial yang diatur oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, dan dilanjutkan dengan pelaksanaannya,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk melaksanakan **penaksiran** kebutuhan-kebutuhan khusus masing-masing negara-negara tersebut;
- 2 untuk memastikan mobilisasi sumber-sumber daya yang memadai, termasuk berdasarkan anggaran internal dan Dana Pengembangan Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi, untuk pelaksanaan tindakan-tindakan yang diusulkan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk mengoordinasi kegiatan-kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh tiga Sektor Perhimpunan sesuai dengan *keputusan* di atas, untuk memastikan bahwa tindakan Perhimpunan untuk menolong negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus efektif mungkin, dan melaporkan setiap tahun mengenai hal tersebut kepada Dewan;
- 2 dengan persetujuan Dewan, atas permintaan dari negara-negara terkait, untuk memperbaharui lampiran pada resolusi ini apabila diperlukan.

LAMPIRAN RESOLUSI 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Afganistan

Sebagai akibat dari perang di Afganistan 24 tahun yang lalu, sistem telekomunikasi telah hancur dan memerlukan perhatian mendesak untuk rekonstruksi dasarnya.

Dalam kerangka kerja Resolusi 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, bantuan dan dukungan yang sesuai wajib diberikan kepada Pemerintah Afganistan dalam membangun kembali sistem telekomunikasinya.

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

Dalam kerangka kerja Resolusi 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), bantuan dan dukungan yang sesuai wajib diberikan kepada negara-negara tersebut dalam membangun kembali jaringan telekomunikasi mereka.

Republik Demokratik Kongo

Prasarana telekomunikasi dasar dari Republik Demokratik Kongo telah rusak parah akibat konflik-konflik dan peperangan yang telah diderita negara tersebut selama lebih dari satu dekade.

Sebagai bagian dari reformasi sektor telekomunikasi yang dilakukan oleh Republik Demokratik Kongo, dengan melibatkan pemisahan fungsi-fungsi pelaksanaan dan pengaturan, dua badan pengatur yang telah didirikan sejalan dengan jaringan telekomunikasi dasar, yang mensyaratkan sumber-sumber daya finansial yang memadai agar dapat dibangun.

Dalam kerangka kerja Resolusi 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, bantuan dan dukungan yang sesuai wajib diberikan kepada Republik Demokratik Kongo untuk membangun kembali jaringan telekomunikasi dasarnya.

Irak

Prasarana telekomunikasi di Republik Irak telah hancur karena perang selama dua setengah dekade dan sistem yang sekarang sedang digunakan telah menjadi usang melalui penggunaan selama bertahun-tahun.

Irak belum menerima bantuan apapun dari ITU sejak dahulu disebabkan kondisi perang yang telah dialaminya.

Dalam kerangka kerja Resolusi 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, Irak wajib terus diberi dukungan dalam mengejar pembangunan kembali dan memperbaharui prasarana telekomunikasinya, mendirikan lembaga-lembaga, mengembangkan sumber-sumber daya manusia dan menetapkan tarif, melalui penyusunan operasi pelatihan di dalam dan di luar wilayah Irak sebagaimana diperlukan, didukung para ahli untuk menanggapi kekurangan keahlian di beberapa bagian, permohonan-permohonan untuk rapat dari Administrasi Irak untuk spesialis-spesialis yang diperlukan dan menyediakan bentuk bantuan lain, termasuk bantuan teknis.

Lebanon

Fasilitas-fasilitas telekomunikasi Lebanon telah mengalami kerusakan parah disebabkan oleh peperangan di negara tersebut.

Dalam kerangka kerja Resolusi 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dari konferensi ini, Lebanon wajib diberikan bantuan dan dukungan yang sesuai dalam membangun kembali jaringan telekomunikasinya. Karena Lebanon belum menerima bantuan finansial apapun, Lebanon wajib terus didukung di dalam kerangka kerja Resolusi 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini dengan maksud untuk mengejar pekerjaan untuk Lebanon untuk mendapatkan bantuan finansial yang diperlukan.

Somalia

Prasarana telekomunikasi di Republik Demokratik Somalia telah rusak total karena perang selama satu setengah dekade dan, tambahan pula, kerangka kerja regulasi dalam negerinya perlu disusun kembali.

Somalia sudah lama sekali tidak mendapatkan manfaat yang memadai dari bantuan Perhimpunan karena perang di negara tersebut dan lemahnya pemerintahan.

Dalam kerangka kerja Resolusi 34 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, dan penggunaan dana dana yang dialokasikan kepada program bantuan untuk negara-negara terbelakang, suatu inisiatif khusus wajib diluncurkan, dimaksudkan untuk menyediakan bantuan dan dukungan kepada Somalia, dalam membangun kembali dan memodernisasi prasarana telekomunikasinya, pembentukan kembali kementerian telekomunikasi yang lengkap dan mendirikan lembaga-lembaga, dan mengembangkan kebijakan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, pengaturan dan peraturan, termasuk suatu rencana penomoran, pengelolaan spektrum, pengembangan sumber daya manusia, dan semua bentuk bantuan yang diperlukan lainnya.

RESOLUSI 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi dalam layanan
bantuan kemanusiaan

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengesahkan

- a) Resolusi 644 (Rev. WRC-07) Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Dunia (WRC), mengenai sumber-sumber daya telekomunikasi untuk mitigasi bencana dan operasi pemulihan;
- b) Resolusi 646 (WRC-03) WRC, mengenai perlindungan publik dan pemulihan bencana;
- c) Resolusi 673 (WRC-07) WRC, mengenai penggunaan komunikasi radio untuk aplikasi-aplikasi observasi Bumi;
- d) Resolusi 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai peran telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan telekomunikasi dalam kesiapan untuk bencana, peringatan dini, penyelamatan, mitigasi, pemulihan dan tanggapan-tanggapan;
- e) Agenda Tunis butir 91 tentang Masyarakat Informasi yang diterima pada fase kedua Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi,

menimbang

- a) bahwa Konferensi Antarpemerintah mengenai Telekomunikasi Darurat (Tampere, 1998) menerima Konvensi Tampere mengenai penyediaan sumber daya telekomunikasi untuk mitigasi bencana dan operasi pemulihan, yang mulai berlaku pada 8 Januari 2005;
- b) bahwa Konferensi Tampere kedua mengenai Komunikasi Bencana (Tampere, 2001) mengundang ITU untuk mempelajari penggunaan jaringan-jaringan bergerak publik untuk peringatan dini dan penyebaran informasi darurat, dan aspek operasional telekomunikasi darurat seperti prioritas panggilan;
- c) bahwa Konferensi Tampere ketiga mengenai Komunikasi Bencana (Tampere, 2006) mendorong pemahaman lebih luas dan kerja sama antara para pemerintah dalam pelaksanaan Konvensi Tampere;
- d) bahwa Konferensi Dunia Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai Pengurangan Bencana (Kobe, Hyogo, 2005) mendorong semua Negara, dengan memperhatikan persyaratan-persyaratan hukum dalam negeri mereka, untuk mempertimbangkan, yang sesuai, akses, menyetujui atau meratifikasi instrumen hukum internasional yang relevan dengan pengurangan bencana, seperti Konvensi Tampere,

mengakui

- a) keseriusan dan kekuatan bencana yang potensial dapat menyebabkan penderitaan manusia yang dramatis;
- b) bahwa peristiwa tragis terkini yang terjadi di dunia secara jelas menunjukkan kebutuhan layanan komunikasi kualitas yang tinggi untuk membantu keselamatan publik dan badan-badan pemulihan bencana dalam meminimalisasi resiko kehidupan manusia dan untuk mencakup informasi publik umum yang diperlukan dan kebutuhan komunikasi dalam situasi-situasi tersebut,

meyakini

- a) bahwa telekomunikasi/TIK memainkan suatu peran penting dalam pendeteksian bencana, peringatan dini, persiapan, tanggapan dan pemulihan;
- b) bahwa penggunaan perlengkapan dan layanan telekomunikasi/TIK yang tidak terganggu sangat diperlukan untuk penyediaan bantuan kemanusiaan yang efektif dan layak,

lebih lanjut meyakini

bahwa Konvensi Tampere menyediakan kerangka kerja yang diperlukan untuk penggunaan sumber-sumber daya telekomunikasi/TIK tersebut,

menautuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

1. untuk bekerja erat dengan Koordinator Pemulihan Keadaan Darurat Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk mendukung Negara-negara Anggota yang meminta demikian dalam kerja mereka menuju akses nasionalnya terhadap Konvensi Tampere;
2. untuk membantu Negara-negara Anggota yang meminta demikian dengan pengembangan peraturan praktis mereka untuk pelaksanaan Konvensi Tampere, berkolaborasi erat dengan Koordinator Pemulihan Keadaan Darurat Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk bekerja menuju aksesinya terhadap Konvensi Tampere, sebagai hal yang diprioritaskan,

mendesak Negara-negara Anggota Pihak pada Konvensi Tampere

untuk mengambil semua langkah praktis untuk pemberlakuan Konvensi Tampere dan untuk bekerja erat dengan koordinator operasional sebagaimana diatur untuk hal tersebut .

RESOLUSI 41 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Tunggakan dan rekening tunggakan khusus

Konferensi Yang Berkasas Penah Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

dengan memperhatikan

laporan Dewan Konferensi Yang Berkasas Penah ITU pada situasi tersebut dengan memperhatikan jumlah piutang Perhimpunan oleh Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi,

menyayangkan

kenaikan tingkat hutang dan penyelesaian yang lambat dari rekening rekening hutang khusus,

menimbang

bahwa merupakan kepentingan semua Negara Anggota, Anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi untuk mempertahankan keuangan Perhimpunan dengan landasan suara,

telah memperhatikan

bahwa sejumlah Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor dimana telah dibuat rekening hutang khusus, meskipun ketentuan Nomor 168 Konstitusi ITU, hingga kini tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban mereka untuk menyerahkan jadwal pembayaran kembali kepada Sekretaris Jenderal, dan untuk menyetujui suatu jadwal serupa dengan Sekretaris Jenderal, dan bahwa rekening khusus mereka dengan demikian telah dibatalkan,

mendesak

semua Negara Anggota yang berhutang, khususnya mereka yang rekening hutang khusus nya telah dibatalkan, sebagaimana juga Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi yang berhutang, untuk menyerahkan jadwal pembayaran kembali kepada Sekretaris Jenderal, dan untuk menyetujui suatu jadwal serupa dengan Sekretaris Jenderal,

menegaskan

keputusan untuk membuka setiap rekening hutang khusus yang baru hanya setelah kesimpulan suatu perjanjian dengan Sekretaris Jenderal untuk menyusun suatu jadwal pembayaran kembali tertentu selambatnya satu tahun setelah penerimaan permohonan untuk rekening hutang khusus yang serupa,

memutuskan

bahwa jumlah yang harus dibayarkan tidak akan diperhitungkan apabila menggunakan Nomor 169 Konstitusi asalkan Negara-negara Anggota yang terkait telah menyerahkan jadwal pembayaran kembali mereka kepada Sekretaris Jenderal, dan menyetujui jadwal tersebut dengan Sekretaris Jenderal, dan selama mereka menurut secara ketat dengannya dan dengan kondisi terkait, dan bahwa apabila gagal untuk menurut

jadwal pembayaran kembali dan kondisi terkait akan berakibat pada pembatalan rekening hutang khusus,

memerintahkan Dewan

1. untuk meninjau kembali pedoman untuk jadwal pembayaran kembali, termasuk jangka waktu maksimal, adalah hingga lima tahun untuk negara-negara maju, hingga sepuluh tahun untuk negara-negara berkembang dan hingga lima belas tahun untuk negara-negara terbelakang, sebagaimana juga hingga lima tahun untuk Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi asosiasi;
2. untuk mempertimbangkan kebijakan-kebijakan tambahan yang sesuai seperti dalam keadaan istimewa:
 - Pengurangan sementara dalam kelas kontribusi dalam persesuaian dengan Nomor 165A Konstitusi dan Nomor 18013 Konvensi
 - Penghapusan bunga pada pembayaran yang telah melewati batas, untuk pada setiap Negara Anggota, Anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi yang terkait secara ketat memenuhi jadwal pembayaran kembali yang disetujui untuk penyelesaian kontribusi yang tidak terbayar
 - Jadwal pembayaran kembali sampai maksimal tigapuluh tahun untuk negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus yang disebabkan oleh bencana-bencana alam, konflik-konflik sipil atau kesulitan ekonomi yang parah
 - Penyesuaian jadwal pembayaran kembali dalam fase awalnya untuk mengizinkan pembayaran dengan jumlah tahunan yang lebih rendah, dengan syarat bahwa jumlah yang dikeluarkan sama dengan jadwal akhir pembayaran kembali;
3. untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan tambahan dengan memperhatikan tidak terpenuhinya syarat-syarat penyelesaian yang disetujui dan/atau hutang dalam pembayaran saham kontribusi tahunan yang tidak termasuk dalam jadwal pembayaran kembali, khususnya, termasuk, menghentikan keikutsertaan Anggota anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi dalam kerja Perhimpunan,

lebih lanjut memerintahkan Dewan

untuk meninjau kembali tingkat yang sesuai dari Rekening Cadangan untuk Pemegang Hutang, untuk menyediakan pencakupan sesuai dan untuk melapor kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikut mengenai hasil yang didapat menurut resolusi ini,

memberi kuasa kepada Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk bernegosiasi dan menyetujui, dengan semua Negara Anggota yang berhutang, khususnya mereka yang rekening hutang khususnya telah dilisankan, sebagaimana juga dengan Anggota anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi asosiasi yang berhutang, jadwal-jadwal untuk pembayaran kembali hutang mereka sesuai dengan pedoman yang disusun oleh Dewan, dan, dimana sesuai, menyerahkan untuk keputusan oleh Dewan usul untuk kebijakan-kebijakan tambahan sebagaimana dikemukakan di bawah *memerintahkan Dewan* di atas, termasuk yang berhubungan dengan tidak terpenuhinya,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk memberitahu semua Negara Anggota, Anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi yang berhutang atau yang memiliki rekening hutang khusus atau rekening hutang khusus yang telah dibatalkan dari resolusi ini dan untuk melapor kepada Dewan mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan yang diambil dan kemajuan yang dibuat untuk penyelesaian hutang dengan memperhalikan rekening hutang khusus atau rekening hutang khusus yang dibatalkan, sebagaimana juga mengenai setiap tidak terpenuhinya dengan persyaratan penyelesaian yang telah disetujui,

mendesak Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi

untuk membantu Sekretaris Jenderal dan Dewan dalam penggunaan resolusi ini

RESOLUSI 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Pengelolaan dan pengembangan sumber-sumber daya manusia

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengakui

Konstitusi ITU Nomor 154

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh mengenai manajemen dan pengelolaan sumber-sumber daya manusia;
- b) Resolusi 47 (Rev. Minicapolis, 1998) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai isu perlindungan daya beli bagi para pensiunan dan daya saing skema kompensasi bagi staf untuk semua kategori;
- c) Resolusi 49 (Kyoto, 1994) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai kebutuhan untuk memastikan penerapan yang benar dari standar klasifikasi kerja sistem bersama Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk pos-pos manajemen senior, dengan memperhatikan tingkat pertanggungjawaban dan pendelegasian kewenangan,

memperhatikan

- a) rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dari konferensi ini dan kebutuhan untuk tenaga kerja yang berketerampilan dan bermotivasi tinggi untuk mencapai sasaran-sasaran yang tercantum di dalamnya;
- b) berbagai kebijakan yang berlandaskan pada staf ITU termasuk, antara lain, Standar Perilaku untuk Layanan Sipil Internasional sebagaimana ditetapkan oleh Komisi Layanan Sipil Internasional (KCSL), Peraturan Staf dan Aturan Staf ITU serta kebijakan-kebijakan etika ITU;
- c) Keputusan 317, sebagaimana diterima oleh Dewan ITU pada sesinya tahun 2004, mengenai memperkuat dialog antara Sekretaris Jenderal dan Dewan Staf ITU;
- d) Resolusi 1253, sebagaimana yang diterima oleh Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2006, menetapkan Kelompok Tripartit mengenai Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Manusia, dan berbagai laporan kelompok kepada Dewan berkenaan capaian-capaiannya, seperti penjabaran rencana strategis, penyusunan kebijakan etika, dan kegiatan-kegiatan lainnya;
- e) rencana strategis sumber-sumber daya manusia yang telah diterima oleh Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2009 (Dokumen 009/56) sebagai suatu dokumen hidup,

¹ seperti kebijakan, kontrak, penempatan, penggantian, promosi, dan pengembangan sumber-sumber daya manusia, dan

menimbang

- a) nilai sumber-sumber daya manusia Perhimpunan bagi pemenuhan sasaran-sasarannya;
- b) bahwa strategi-strategi sumber daya manusia ITU seharusnya menekankan kelanjutan pentingnya mempertahankan tenaga kerja yang terlatih baik dan menyediakan lebih banyak pelatihan yang ditargetkan untuk melayani anggota-anggota staf, dengan mengakui keterbatasan anggaran keuangan;
- c) nilai, baik untuk Perhimpunan maupun untuk staf, dari pengembangan sumber-sumber daya tersebut sampai sejauh mungkin melalui berbagai kegiatan pengembangan sumber daya manusia, termasuk kegiatan pelatihan dalam jabatan dan kegiatan pelatihan yang sesuai dengan tingkatan kepegawaian;
- d) dampak terhadap Perhimpunan dan stafnya mengenai perubahan kegiatan yang berkesinambungan dalam bidang telekomunikasi dan kebutuhan untuk Perhimpunan dan sumber daya manusianya untuk menyesuaikan terhadap perubahan ini melalui pelatihan dan pengembangan staf;
- e) pentingnya pengelolaan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia dalam mendukung orientasi dan sasaran strategis ITU;
- f) kebutuhan untuk menindaklanjuti suatu kebijakan penerimaan pegawai yang sesuai dengan persyaratan Perhimpunan, termasuk penempatan kembali pos-pos dan penerimaan tenaga spesialis pada awal kariernya;
- g) kebutuhan untuk terus memperbaiki pendistribusian secara geografis atas staf yang ditunjuk oleh Perhimpunan;
- h) kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan penerimaan tenaga kerja perempuan lebih banyak untuk kategori Profesional dan lebih tinggi, khususnya untuk tingkat-tingkat senior;
- i) kemajuan-kemajuan tetap yang telah dicapai di bidang telekomunikasi dan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi dan pengoperasian serta kebutuhan yang sesuai untuk menerima tenaga spesialis dengan standar kompetensi tertinggi;

memutuskan

- 1. bahwa pengelolaan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia ITU seharusnya sesuai dengan tujuan dan kegiatan Perhimpunan dan dengan sistem bersama Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;
- 2. bahwa rekomendasi ICSC yang disetujui oleh Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa seharusnya terus dilaksanakan;
- 3. bahwa, dengan dampak langsung, dalam sumber daya finansial yang tersedia, dan sampai sejauh yang dapat dipraktikkan, kekosongan jabatan seharusnya diisi melalui mobilitas yang lebih tinggi dari staf yang sudah ada;
- 4. bahwa mobilitas internal seharusnya, sepanjang dapat dipraktikkan, dapat digabungkan dengan pelatihan sehingga staf dapat diberdayakan dimana mereka paling diperlukan;

- 5 bahwa mobilitas internal seharusnya diterapkan, sepanjang memungkinkan, untuk memenuhi kebutuhan ketika staf pensiun atau meninggalkan PPU dalam rangka mengurangi struktur kepegawaian tanpa mengakhiri kontrak,
- 6 bahwa, sesuai dengan *menyukai* di atas², staf untuk kategori Profesional atau lebih tinggi wajib terus direkrut secara internasional dari pos-pos yang diidentifikasi untuk penerimaan eksternal wajib diikhtarkan seluas mungkin dan dikomunikasikan kepada lembaga administrasi semua Negara Anggota Perhimpunan, namun demikian, kemungkinan promosi yang layak harus terus ditawarkan bagi staf yang telah ada,
- 7 bahwa, pada saat mengisi pos-pos kosong penerimaan tenaga kerja internasional, dalam memilih antara kandidat yang memenuhi persyaratan kualifikasi untuk suatu pos, preferensi wajib diberikan bagi para calon dari regional regional di dunia yang kurang terwakili dalam kepegawaian Perhimpunan, dengan memperhatikan keseimbangan yang diharapkan antara staf perempuan dan laki-laki,
- 8 bahwa, ketika mengisi pos-pos kosong penerimaan tenaga kerja internasional dan ketika tidak ada calon yang memenuhi semua persyaratan kualifikasi, penerimaan tenaga kerja dapat dilakukan dengan menurunkan satu tingkat di bawahnya, dengan pemahaman bahwa dikarenakan tidak semua persyaratan untuk pos terpenuhi, para calon akan harus memenuhi ketentuan tertentu sebelum diberikan tanggung jawab penuh untuk pos dimaksud dan promosi terhadap tingkatan pos,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk memastikan bahwa pengelolaan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia membantu PPU mencapai tujuan pengelolannya;
- 2 untuk terus mempersiapkan, dengan bantuan Komite Koordinasi, dan melaksanakan rencana-rencana pengelolaan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia jangka menengah dan jangka panjang untuk memenuhi kebutuhan Perhimpunan, keanggotaannya dan stafnya, termasuk menetapkan acuan di dalam rencana-rencana tersebut;
- 3 untuk mengkaji bagaimana kebiasaan yang terbaik dalam pengelolaan sumber daya manusia dapat diterapkan dalam Perhimpunan, dan melaporkan kepada Dewan mengenai hubungan antara pengelola dan staf Perhimpunan;
- 4 untuk mengembangkan secara penuh suatu kebijakan perekrutan jangka panjang yang disusun untuk meningkatkan perwakilan wilayah dan gender di antara staf yang ditunjuk;
- 5 untuk merekrut, apabila sesuai dengan sumber finansial yang tersedia, dan memperhatikan distribusi secara wilayah dan keseimbangan antara staf perempuan dan laki-laki, para tenaga ahli yang memulai karier mereka di tingkat P.1/P.2;

² No. 154 Konstitusi 12 pertimbangan paragraf dalam perekrutan staf dan dalam menentukan kondisi kerja staf, sebagai acuan untuk mengembangkan untuk Perhimpunan standar tertinggi disiplin, kompetensi dan integritas. Perhatian akan diberikan kepada pentingnya merekrut staf pada basisan geografis yang seluas mungkin.

6. dengan maksud pelatihan lebih lanjut dalam rangka memperkuat kompetensi profesional dalam Perhimpunan, atas dasar konsultasi-konsultasi dengan anggota-anggota staf, sebagaimana sesuai, untuk memeriksa dan melaporkan kepada Dewan bagaimana suatu program pelatihan baik untuk para manajer maupun staf mereka dapat dilaksanakan dengan sumber finansial yang tersedia di Perhimpunan sepenuhnya;
7. untuk melanjutkan mengajukan kepada Dewan laporan tahunan mengenai permasalahan staf dan perekrutan secara umum, termasuk hal-hal dalam lampiran pada resolusi ini, dan mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan yang diterima menurut resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Dewan

- a) untuk memastikan, sepanjang memungkinkan dalam batas anggaran yang disetujui, tersedia staf dan sumber finansial yang diperlukan untuk penyelesaian isu-isu terkait dengan pengelolaan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia dalam ITU saat hal itu terjadi;
- b) untuk memeriksa laporan Sekretaris Jenderal mengenai hal ini dan memutuskan tindakan-tindakan yang akan diambil;
- c) untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya yang tepat untuk pelatihan internal sesuai dengan program yang telah disusun, mewakili, sepanjang dapat dipraktikkan, tiga persen dari anggaran yang dialokasikan untuk biaya staf;
- d) untuk mengikuti dengan perhatian yang sangat besar permasalahan perekrutan dan menerima, sumber-sumber daya yang tersedia dan konsisten dengan sistem bersuara Perhimpunan Bangsa Bangsa, kebijakan-kebijakan yang dianggap perlu untuk mengamankan jumlah yang memadai dari para calon yang memenuhi syarat untuk pos-pos Perhimpunan, khususnya dengan memperhatikan *menimbang b) dan c) di atas*.

LAMPIRAN RESOLUSI 48 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Hal-hal untuk pelaporan kepada Dewan mengenai isu-isu staf, termasuk staf di kantor-kantor regional dan wilayah, dan perekrutan**

- Perwakilan berdasarkan wilayah
- Kebijakan karier staf
- Moral staf
- Keseimbangan antara perekrutan eksternal dan internal
- Keseimbangan gender
- Kebijakan kontrak
- Pelaksanaan rencana pengembangan sumber daya manusia
- Peningkatan layanan sumber daya manusia
- Penyediaan atau prioritas strategis serta fungsi staf dan pos pos
- Perlindungan
- Pelatihan jabatan
- Proses perekrutan dan promosi
- Program pemisahan sukarela dan pensiun dini
- Pos-pos jangka pendek
- Fleksibilitas kondisi bekerja
- Hubungan antara pengelola dan staf
- Keteraturan dan tempat kerja
- Isu-isu pelecehan
- Keselamatan kerja
- Pemenuhan kebijakan/rekomendasi sistem bersama Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa
- Evaluasi dan penilaian kinerja
- Perencanaan penggantian
- Orang-orang berkebutuhan khusus, termasuk layanan-layanan dan fasilitas fasilitas untuk staf yang berkebutuhan khusus
- Penggunaan survei-survei dan kuesioner-kuesioner untuk meyakinkan pandangan-pandangan semua staf, sebagaimana diperlukan.

RESOLUSI 58 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Memperkuat hubungan antara ITU dengan organisasi-organisasi
telekomunikasi regional dan penyiapan regional untuk Konferensi Yang
Berkuasa Penuh

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 58 (Kyoto, 1994) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh
- b) Resolusi 112 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- c) resolusi-resolusi sebagai berikut:
 - Resolusi 72 (Rev. WRC-07) Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Dunia (WRC), mengenai persiapan-persiapan dunia dan regional untuk WRC;
 - Resolusi 43 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai persiapan-persiapan untuk WTSA;
 - Resolusi 31 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai penyiapan-penyiapan regional untuk WTDC, resolusi ini telah diterima pertama kali pada tahun 2006, oleh WTDC 06 di Doha, Qatar,

mengetahui

bahwa Pasal 43 Konstitusi ITU menyatakan bahwa: "*Anggota-anggota memiliki hak untuk menyelenggarakan konferensi-konferensi regional, untuk menyusun pengaturan-pengaturan regional dan untuk memberantu organisasi-organisasi regional, untuk maksud menyelesaikan permasalahan-permasalahan telekomunikasi yang rentan terhadap ancaman di tingkat regional.*",

menimbang

- a) bahwa Perhimpunan dan organisasi organisasi regional berbagi suatu keyakinan bersama bahwa bekerja sama secara erat dapat memajukan pengembangan telekomunikasi regional melalui, antara lain, sinergi organisasi;
- b) bahwa keenam organisasi¹ telekomunikasi regional utama, yaitu Telekomunitas Asia Pasifik (APT), Konferensi Eropa untuk Administrasi Administrasi Pos dan Telekomunikasi (CEPT), Antai-Komisi Telekomunikasi Amerika (CTTCL), Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Afrika (ATU), Dewan Menteri Arab bidang Telekomunikasi dan Informasi yang diwakili oleh Sekretariat Jenderal Liga Negara-Negara Arab (LAS) dan Negara-negara Perserikatan Regional di bidang Komunikasi (RCC), mencari kerja sama erat dengan Perhimpunan;
- c) bahwa terdapat suatu kebutuhan bagi Perhimpunan untuk memperkuat kerja sama erat dengan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional

¹ Ada sebuah organisasi telekomunikasi regional sebagaimana di sebutkan dalam Pasal 43 Konstitusi. Daftar nya dapat di temukan dalam Pasal 925 Dewan. Keenam organisasi regional di luar keenam, yang utama dapat nanti di temukan melalui daftar perhimpunan-perhimpunan perserikatan regional dan kejurusan-jurusan lain Perhimpunan.

tersebut, dengan adanya pentingnya peningkatan organisasi-organisasi regional yang terkait dengan isu-isu regional, dan bekerja sama dengan mereka untuk berkenaan konferensi-konferensi dan sidang-sidang dari ketiga Sektor serta konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh, melalui enam pertemuan persiapan dalam tahun sebelum konferensi tersebut;

- d) bahwa Konvensi ITU mendorong kelanjutan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional dalam kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan dan mengatur keahadirannya pada konferensi-konferensi Perhimpunan sebagai pengamat;
- e) bahwa seluruh enam organisasi telekomunikasi regional telah mengkoordinasikan persiapan mereka untuk konferensi ini;
- f) bahwa banyak usulan bersama yang telah disampaikan dalam konferensi ini telah dikembangkan oleh administrasi yang telah ikut serta dalam kerja persiapan yang dilaksanakan oleh keenam organisasi telekomunikasi regional;
- g) bahwa konsolidasi dari pandangan-pandangan ini di tingkat regional, bersamaan dengan kesempatan untuk diskusi-diskusi antar regional sebelum konferensi-konferensi, telah memudahkan tugas untuk mencapai kesepakatan selama konferensi-konferensi tersebut;
- h) bahwa terdapat kebutuhan untuk koordinasi secara keseluruhan dari konsultasi-konsultasi antarregional dimaksud;
- i) manfaat-manfaat dari koordinasi regional telah dialami dalam persiapan WRCs dan WFDs, dan terakumulasi WTSAs,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa laporan Sekretaris Jenderal berdasarkan Resolusi 16 sebelumnya (Genewa, 1992) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Tambahan, apabila ada, seharusnya memfasilitasi pengevaluasian oleh Dewan ITU dari kehadiran regional Perhimpunannya sendiri;
- b) bahwa hubungan antara kantor-kantor regional ITU dan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional telah membuktikan akan memberikan manfaat yang besar;
- c) bahwa beberapa Negara-negara Anggota ITU adalah bukan anggota dari organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional tersebut disebutkan dalam *menimbang b)* di atas,

memperhatikan

manfaat-manfaat efisiensi dari konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tersebut serta konferensi-konferensi dan sidang-sidang Sektor lainnya yang akan mendapatkan keuntungan dari kenaikan jumlah dan tingkat persiapan sebelumnya oleh Negara-negara Anggota tersebut,

memutuskan

1. bahwa Perhimpunan seharusnya terus mengembangkan hubungan lebih kuat dengan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional, termasuk organisasi dari enam pertemuan persiapan regional untuk konferensi-

konferensi yang berkuasa penuh ITU, sebagaimana juga konferensi-konferensi Sektor dan sidang-sidang lainnya, apabila diperlukan;

2. bahwa Perhimpunan, dalam memperkuat hubungannya dengan organisasi organisasi telekomunikasi regional dan melalui persiapan persiapan regional ITU untuk konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh, konferensi-konferensi komunikasi radio dan sidang-sidang, WTDCs dan WTSAs wajib, dengan bantuan kantor-kantor regionalnya apabila diperlukan, mencakup semua Negara Anggota tanpa pengecualian, meskipun apabila negara-negara tersebut tidak tergabung dari keuanan organisasi telekomunikasi regional manapun sebagaimana tersebut dalam *menimbang b)* di atas,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, bekerja sama dengan erat dengan Direktur-direktur dari ketiga Biro

1. untuk terus berkonsultasi dengan Negara-negara Anggota serta organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional dan subregional dengan cara-cara melalui bantuan dapat diberikan dalam mendukung penyiapannya untuk konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh di masa mendatang;
2. untuk menindaklanjuti terhadap penyampaian suatu laporan mengenai hasil hasil konsultasi kepada Dewan yang telah disebutkan sebelumnya untuk pertimbangan mereka, dengan memperhatikan pengalaman-pengalaman serupa, dan untuk melapor secara rutin kepada Dewan setelahnya;
3. berdasarkan konsultasi dimaksud, dan memastikan bahwa semua Negara Anggota terkait dengan proses ini, untuk membantu Negara-negara Anggota serta organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional dan subregional untuk mengerjakan persiapan, khususnya untuk negara-negara berkembang, di bidang-bidang seperti:
 - penyelenggaraan pertemuan-pertemuan persiapan ITU resmi (termasuk pertemuan dalam hal untuk Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU memiliki lebih sedikit)
 - mengusulkan pengembangan metode-metode koordinasi untuk pertemuan-pertemuan persiapan ITU, apabila diperlukan,

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk menimbang laporan-laporan yang telah dilaporkan dan menganalisis kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk memperkuat kerja sama ini, termasuk mengatur penyebaran temuan-temuan dalam laporan-laporan dimaksud dan kesimpulan-kesimpulan Dewan kepada negara-negara bukan anggota Dewan dan kepada organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk ikut serta serta secara aktif dalam melaksanakan resolusi ini

RESOLUSI 64 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Akses non diskriminasi untuk fasilitas, layanan dan aplikasi
telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi modern, termasuk
penelitian terapan dan alih teknologi, berdasarkan syarat-syarat yang
telah disepakati bersama

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) hasil-hasil fase Jenewa (2003) dan Tunis (2005) pada Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi, khususnya butir-butir 15, 18 dan 19 Komitmen Tunis, dan butir-butir 90 dan 107 Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi;
- b) Resolusi G-1 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- c) hasil-hasil Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), khususnya Resolusi 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), mengenai riset terapan dan alih teknologi, 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), mengenai akses non diskriminasi untuk fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi terkait dari telekomunikasi/TIK modern dan 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), mengenai penjembitan kesenjangan digital,

memperhatikan

pentingnya telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) untuk kemajuan politik, ekonomi, sosial dan budaya,

memperhatikan juga

- a) bahwa ITU memainkan peranan penting dalam peningkatan pengembangan global telekomunikasi/TIK dan aplikasi-aplikasi TIK, sesuai mandat ITU, khususnya berkenaan Garis-Garis Aksi C2, C3 dan C6 dari Agenda Tunis, sebagai tambahan dalam keikutsertaan pelaksanaan garis-garis aksi lain, khususnya Garis-Garis Aksi C7 dan C8 Agenda Tunis;
- b) bahwa, untuk tujuan ini, Perhimpunan mengoordinasikan upaya-upaya yang dinakutkan untuk mengemukakan pengembangan selaras dari fasilitas-fasilitas telekomunikasi/TIK, yang mengizinkan akses non diskriminasi kepada fasilitas-fasilitas tersebut dan untuk layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi modern;
- c) bahwa akses ini akan membantu menjembatani kesenjangan digital,

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

kebutuhan untuk menyusun usulan-usulan mengenai isu-isu dengan menetapkan strategi pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK sedunia dan aplikasi-aplikasi TIK, dalam mandat ITU, dan untuk memfasilitasi mobilisasi sumber-sumber daya yang diperlukan untuk tujuan akhir tersebut,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi/TIK modern didirikan, terutama, berdasarkan rekomendasi dari Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) dan Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R);
- b) bahwa rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T dan ITU-R merupakan hasil usaha bersama dari seluruh yang mengambil bagian dalam proses standardisasi dalam ITU dan diterima berdasarkan kesepakatan oleh para anggota Perhimpunan;
- c) bahwa pembatasan akses terhadap fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi/TIK dimana pengembangan telekomunikasi nasional tergantung dan didirikan berdasarkan rekomendasi ITU-T dan ITU-R yang merupakan kendala dalam pengembangan dan kesesuaian dari telekomunikasi sedunia yang harmonis;
- d) Resolusi 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), mengenai penelitian terapan dan alih teknologi;
- e) Resolusi 20 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) mengenai akses non diskriminasi untuk fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi terkait dengan telekomunikasi/TIK modern;
- f) rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan dijabarkan dalam Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini,

mengakui

bahwa harmonisasi penuh jaringan telekomunikasi adalah tidak mungkin kecuali semua negara ikut serta dalam kerja Perhimpunan, tanpa terkecuali, memiliki akses non diskriminasi pada teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi baru dan fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi terkait dengan telekomunikasi/TIK modern, termasuk penelitian terapan dan alih teknologi, pada syarat-syarat yang telah disepakati bersama, tanpa mengesampingkan peraturan-peraturan nasional dan komitmen-komitmen internasional dalam kompetensi organisasi-organisasi internasional lain,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk terus, sesuai mandat ITU, mengisi kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan akses non diskriminasi terhadap teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi dan informasi, fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi terkait, termasuk penelitian terapan dan alih teknologi, berdasarkan syarat-syarat yang telah disepakati bersama, sebagaimana ditetapkan berdasarkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T dan ITU-R;
- 2 bahwa ITU seharusnya memfasilitasi akses non diskriminasi terhadap teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi dan informasi, fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi yang ditetapkan berdasarkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T dan ITU-R;
- 3 bahwa ITU seharusnya mendorong sebesar mungkin kerja sama antara para Anggota Perhimpunan mengenai permintaan akses non diskriminasi terhadap teknologi telekomunikasi dan informasi, fasilitas-

fasilitas, dan layanan-layanan yang ditetapkan berdasarkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi dari ITU-T dan ITU-R dengan pandangan untuk memuaskan permintaan pengguna dibidang layanan layanan dan aplikasi aplikasi telekomunikasi/TK modern,

memerintahkan Direktur-direktur dari ketiga Biro

sesuai bidang kompetensinya masing-masing, untuk melaksanakan resolusi ini dan mencapai sasaran-sasarannya,

mengundang para pemerintah Negara-negara Anggota Perhimpunan

- 1 untuk membantu para pabrik peralatan dan para penyedia layanan layanan dan aplikasi aplikasi telekomunikasi/TK dalam memastikan bahwa fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi/TK yang disusun berdasarkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi dari ITU-T dan ITU-R dapat disediakan secara umum bagi publik tanpa diskriminasi apapun, dan dalam memfasilitasi penelitian terapan dan alih teknologi;
- 2 untuk saling bekerja sama dalam pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk mengirimkan naskah resolusi ini kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dengan maksud untuk memberikan perhatian pada masyarakat dunia mengenai sudut pandang ITU, sebagai suatu badan khusus Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, mengenai isu akses non diskriminasi terhadap teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi dan informasi baru serta telekomunikasi/TK modern, layanan layanan dan aplikasi aplikasi terkait, sesuai mandat ITU, sebagai suatu faktor penting untuk kemajuan teknologi dunia, dan berdasarkan penelitian terapan dan alih teknologi antara Negara-negara Anggota, berdasarkan syarat-syarat yang telah disepakati bersama, sebagai suatu faktor yang dapat membantu menjembatani kesenjangan digital.

**RESOLUSI 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Dokumen dan publikasi Perhimpunan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuas Penuh dari Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

Resolusi 66 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) dari Konferensi Yang Berkuas Penuh,

menimbang

- a) No. 481 Konvensi ITU dan Resolusi 1 (Kyoto, 1994) dari Konferensi Yang Berkuas Penuh, mengenai pemanfaatan efektif atas sumber-sumber daya informasi;
- b) kebutuhan untuk pemasaran dan distribusi yang efisien dari dokumentasi dan publikasi Perhimpunan dalam rangka untuk mempromosikan peningkatan penggunaan rekomendasi-rekomendasi dan publikasi publikasi ITU lainnya;
- c) perubahan penanganan elektronik dan pengubahan informasi;
- d) pembangunan yang berkelanjutan teknologi-teknologi penerbitan baru dan metode-metode pendistribusian;
- e) keinginan kerja sama dengan badan-badan yang terlibat dalam pengembangan standar-standar yang relevan ;
- f) melanjutkan pentingnya hak cipta Perhimpunan atas publikasi-publikasinya;
- g) kebutuhan untuk memperoleh pendapatan dari publikasi-publikasi;
- h) kebutuhan untuk menyediakan proses standarisasi global yang tepat waktu dan efisien;
- i) kebijakan kebijakan penetapan harga dari badan badan standarisasi relevan lainnya,

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa tujuan utama Perhimpunan adalah untuk memperluas manfaat-manfaat dari teknologi teknologi telekomunikasi baru kepada semua penduduk dunia;
- b) kebutuhan untuk mempertahankan suatu kebijakan pembiayaan dan pemberian harga yang layak yang mencerminkan biaya-biaya produksi, pemasaran dan distribusi, seraya memastikan kelanjutan publikasi-publikasi, termasuk pengembangan produk-produk baru dan penggunaan saluran-saluran/metode-metode distribusi yang modern,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa dokumen-dokumen yang dimaksudkan untuk memfasilitasi pengembangan rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang tepat waktu dari Perhimpunan wajib disediakan juga dalam bentuk elektronik dan dapat di akses ke Negara Anggota maupun, Anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi ;

2. bahwa, meskipun terdapat tujuan-tujuan akses *online* bebas, publikasi Perhimpunan, termasuk semua rekomendasi Sektor-Sektor, wajib, apabila sesuai, juga disediakan kepada Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi Asosiasi, serta kepada publik dalam format elektronik dan melalui penjualan atau distribusi elektronik, dengan ketentuan yang sesuai untuk pembayaran kepada Perhimpunan untuk suatu publikasi khusus atau seperangkat publikasi yang diminta;
3. bahwa suatu permintaan untuk publikasi apapun dari Perhimpunan, tanpa memandang bentuknya, mewajibkan bagi siapa yang menerima atau membeli publikasi untuk menghormati hak cipta Perhimpunan sebagaimana yang diatur dalam publikasi tersebut;
4. bahwa publikasi yang memuat rekomendasi dari Sektor ITU yang diperoleh dari ITU, tanpa memandang bentuknya, dapat dimanfaatkan oleh entitas atau pembeli yang menerima untuk penggunaan penggunaannya termasuk pekerjaan lebih lanjut dari Perhimpunan atau badan atau forum standar-standar yang relevan yang sedang mengembangkan standar-standar terkait, yang memberikan panduan untuk pengembangan dan pelaksanaan produk atau layanan serta sebagai pendukung untuk dokumentasi yang termasuk dalam suatu produk atau layanan;
5. bahwa tidak satupun dari hal di atas dimaksudkan untuk melanggar hak cipta yang dimiliki oleh Perhimpunan, sehingga setiap orang atau entitas yang ingin untuk mereproduksi atau menggandakan semua atau sebagian dari publikasi publikasi ITU untuk dijual kembali harus memperoleh persetujuan khusus untuk maksud tersebut;
6. bahwa kebijakan penetapan harga dua lapis akan ditetapkan apabila Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi membayar berdasarkan pemulihan biaya, dimana yang lainnya, seperti negara bukan anggota, seharusnya membayar "harga pasar",¹

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

1. untuk mengambil langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk memfasilitasi pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
2. untuk memastikan bahwa publikasi dalam bentuk cetakan tersedia secepat mungkin sehingga tidak merugikan Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi Asosiasi yang tidak memiliki fasilitas fasilitas elektronik untuk mengakses publikasi Perhimpunan;
3. untuk melaksanakan, sesuai dengan keterbatasan finansial Perhimpunan, strategi-strategi dan mekanisme-mekanisme yang memungkinkan semua Negara Anggota, Anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi untuk memperoleh dan menggunakan fasilitas-fasilitas yang diperlukan untuk mengakses dokumen-dokumen dan publikasi-publikasi Perhimpunan dalam bentuk elektronik;
4. untuk memastikan bahwa harga-harga untuk semua bentuk publikasi Perhimpunan adalah wajar dalam rangka meningkatkan distribusi yang luas;

¹ Istilah "harga pasar" dijabarkan sebagai harga yang ditawarkan oleh Divisi Sales dan Marketing yang ditujukan untuk memaksimalkan pendapatan dengan tidak terlalu tinggi harga pembelian "harga pasar".

- 5 untuk mengupayakan konsultasi dengan kelompok-kelompok penasihat dari ketiga Sektor ITL untuk membantu mengembangkan dan memutakhirkan kebijakan-kebijakan mengenai dokumen-dokumen dan publikasi-publikasi;
- 6 untuk melapor setiap tahun kepada Dewan ITL.

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

untuk melaksanakan, sebagai prioritas, berkoordinasi erat dengan Direktur-Direktur Komunikasi Radio dan Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi, strategi-strategi dan mekanisme-mekanisme untuk meningkatkan dan memfasilitasi penggunaan efisien atas dokumen-dokumen dan publikasi-publikasi yang berbasis situs oleh negara-negara berkembang, dan khususnya untuk di negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi.

RESOLUSI 68 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Hari Telekomunikasi dan Masyarakat Informasi Dunia

Konferensi Yang Berkualitas Tinggi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) nilai dari perayaan tahunan Hari Telekomunikasi Sedunia dan Hari Masyarakat Informasi Sedunia dalam mendukung orientasi strategi utama Perhimpunan;
- b) kenaikan dan evolusi yang cepat dari masyarakat informasi yang menggunakan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK), dimana informasi dalam semua bentuknya adalah elemen penting dari kehidupan sehari-hari,

meyakini

- a) Resolusi 46 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) Konferensi Yang Berkualitas Tinggi, menetapkan suatu Hari Telekomunikasi Dunia dirayakan setiap tahun pada 17 Mei, tanggal penandatanganan dari Konvensi Telegraf Internasional pertama yang menandai pendirian ITU;
- b) Resolusi Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa 60/232 pada 27 Maret 2006, yang menetapkan Hari Masyarakat Informasi Dunia akan dirayakan setiap tahun pada tanggal 17 Mei;
- c) Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi yang diterima oleh Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi, dimana diakui suatu kebutuhan untuk membangun kesadaran terhadap Internet yang lebih besar;
- d) pertumbuhan eksponensial yang dialami oleh Negara-Negara Anggota Perhimpunan selama lebih dari satu dekade dalam penggunaan telekomunikasi dan TIK,

memutuskan untuk mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk merayakan hari tersebut secara tahunan dengan mengadakan program-program nasional yang sesuai dengan maksud untuk:

- menstimulasi refleksi dan pertukaran gagasan mengenai tema yang diterima oleh Dewan ITU;
- mendiskusikan berbagai aspek dari tema tersebut dengan semua kalangan dalam masyarakat;
- memformulasikan suatu laporan yang mencerminkan diskusi nasional mengenai isu-isu yang menggarisbawahi tema tersebut, untuk memberikan umpan balik kepada ITU dan sisa keanggotaan lainnya;
- menimbulkan kesadaran mengenai penggunaan mekanisme pencegahan untuk mencegah pertumbuhan resiko dan ancaman di dunia maya,

mengundang Dewan

untuk menerima, pada setiap Hari Telekomunikasi dan Masyarakat Informasi Dunia, suatu tema spesifik yang berkaitan dengan tantangan utama di mana lingkungan telekomunikasi/TIK yang berubah yang dihadapi baik oleh negara-negara maju maupun negara-negara berkembang,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk menyediakan laporan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal laporan-laporan yang dapat dikeluarkan mengenai isu-isu utama yang didiskusikan di tingkat nasional,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

1. untuk mengedarkan kepada seluruh anggota suatu gabungan dokumen yang berdasarkan laporan-laporan nasional yang disampaikan sesuai dengan resolusi ini untuk maksud mempercepat pertukaran informasi dan pandangan antar dan dengan anggota pada penyelenggara isu-isu strategis terpilih;
2. untuk berhubung dengan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan berkonsultasi dengan badan-badan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa.

RESOLUSI 70 (Rev.Guadalajara, 2010)**Pengarusutamaan gender dalam ITU dan promosi persamaan gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan melalui teknologi informasi dan komunikasi**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) inisiatif yang diambil oleh Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) pada Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC) dalam menerima Resolusi 7 (Valletta, 1998), diteruskan kepada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli (Minneapolis, 1998), yang memutuskan bahwa suatu gugus tugas mengenai isu-isu gender untuk dibentuk;
- b) pengesahan resolusi itu oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli dalam Resolusi 70 nya (Minneapolis, 1998), dimana konferensi tersebut memutuskan, antara lain, untuk memasukkan suatu perspektif gender dalam pelaksanaan semua program dan rencana ITU;
- c) Resolusi 44 (Istanbul, 2002) WTDC mengubah gugus tugas suatu isu-isu gender menjadi suatu kelompok kerja mengenai isu-isu gender;
- d) Resolusi 1187 yang diterima oleh Dewan ITU pada sessinya tahun 2001, mengenai perspektif gender¹ dalam pengelolaan sumber daya manusia, kebijakan dan kebiasaan ITU, dimana Dewan meminta Sekretaris Jenderal untuk mengalokasikan sumber-sumber daya yang sesuai, dalam batas anggaran yang telah ada, untuk membentuk suatu perspektif gender apa staf yang berdedikasi penuh waktu;
- e) Resolusi 2001/41 Dewan Ekonomi dan Sosial Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (ECOSOC), dimana ECOSOC memutuskan untuk membentuk, di bawah pokok agenda reguler "koordinasi, program dan permasalahan lain", sub-pokok reguler "Pengarusutamaan perspektif gender kepada semua kebijakan dan program dari sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa" dalam rangka, antara lain, memantau dan mengevaluasi pencapaian-pencapaian yang dibuat dan rintangan-rintangan yang dihadapi oleh sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, dan mempertimbangkan lebih lanjut kebijakan-kebijakan selanjutnya untuk memperkuat pelaksanaan dan pemantauan pengarusutamaan gender dalam sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;
- f) Resolusi 55 (Moranopolis, 2001) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia, yang mendorong pengarusutamaan gender dalam kegiatan-kegiatan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU;
- g) Resolusi 55 (Doha, 2006) WTDC, mengesahkan suatu rencana tindakan spesifik untuk meningkatkan kesetaraan gender menuju masyarakat informasi secara menyeluruh,

¹ "Perspektif gender". Pengarusutamaan suatu perspektif gender adalah proses penilaian pencapaian untuk perempuan dan laki-laki dari setiap tindakan yang direncanakan, termasuk pengaturannya, kebijakannya atau program disetujui serta dari pada semua tingkatan. Ia adalah suatu strategi yang memuat perhatian dan pengamatan perempuan maupun laki-laki pada rencana tersebut - mengproyeksikan, pelaksanaan, pelaksanaan, pengamatan dan penilaian sehingga para perempuan dan laki-laki dapat manfaat secara seimbang dan keadilannya bukan yang diabaikan. Terus menerus. Tujuan terangnya adalah untuk mencapai kesetaraan gender. (Sumber: laporan dari Komite Antar-Sektoral mengenai Perempuan dan Standardisasi Global, seri ketiga, New York, 25-26 February 1998).

- h)* Resolusi 64/289 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, mengenai kesetaraan sistem mas, diterima pada 21 Juli 2010, menerapkan Entitas untuk Kesetaraan Gender dan Pendayagunaan Wanita dari Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, yang akan dikenal sebagai "Wanita PBB", dengan mandat untuk memajukan persetaraan gender dan pendayagunaan wanita,

mengakui

- a)* bahwa masyarakat secara keseluruhan, terutama dalam konteks masyarakat informasi dan pengetahuan, akan mendapatkan manfaat dari ikut serta yang seimbang antara perempuan dan laki-laki dalam pembuatan kebijakan dan pembuatan keputusan serta akses yang seimbang pada layanan komunikasi untuk perempuan maupun laki-laki;
- b)* bahwa teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) merupakan alat dimana kesetaraan gender dan pendayagunaan perempuan dapat ditingkatkan, dan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dalam perwujudan masyarakat dimana baik perempuan dan laki-laki dapat menyumbangkan dan ikut serta dengan sebenarnya;
- c)* bahwa hasil-hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS), yaitu Pernyataan Prinsip-Jeneva, Rencana Aksi-Jeneva, Kontribusi Tunis dan Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi, yang menggariskan konsep masyarakat informasi dan upaya berkesinambungan seharusnya dilakukan dalam konteks menjabarkan kesenjangan digital gender;
- d)* bahwa ada pertumbuhan jumlah wanita dalam bidang TIK yang memiliki kekuasaan untuk membuat keputusan, termasuk dalam kementerian-kementerian terkait, otoritas regulasi nasional dan industri, yang dapat memajukan kerja ITU sedemikian hingga mendorong anak-anak perempuan untuk memilih karir dalam bidang TIK dan memelihara penggunaan TIK untuk pendayagunaan sosial dan ekonomi wanita dan anak-anak perempuan,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a)* kemajuan yang dicapai dalam meningkatkan kesadaran, baik dalam ITU maupun antara Negara-negara Anggota, pentingnya penyatuan perspektif gender dalam semua program kerja ITU dan meningkatkan sejumlah tenaga perempuan profesional di ITU, khususnya pada tingkat manajemen senior, sementara pada saat yang sama bekerja untuk kesetaraan akses yang setara antara perempuan dan laki-laki terhadap pos-pos dalam kategori Layanan Umum;
- b)* pengakuan yang besar diberikan terhadap hasil kerja ITU dalam gender dan TIK dalam lingkup organisasi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa,

menimbang

- a) kemajuan yang dibuat oleh ITU, dan khususnya Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BIT), dalam pengembangan dan pelaksanaan aksi-aksi dan proyek-proyek yang menggunakan TIK untuk penguasaan ekonomi dan sosial wanita dan anak-anak perempuan, sebagaimana juga dalam meningkatkan kesadaran dari hubungan antara permasalahan gender dan TIK dalam Perhimpunan dan antara Negara-Negara Anggota dan Anggota-Anggota Sektor;
- b) hasil-hasil yang dicapai pada Kelompok Kerja mengenai Permasalahan Gender dalam memajukan kesetaraan gender,

mencatat

- a) bahwa ada kebutuhan bagi ITU untuk melakukan investigasi, menganalisa dan mengerti lebih jauh dampak dari teknologi telekomunikasi/TIK terhadap wanita dan pria;
- b) bahwa ITU harus menganubil pimpinan dalam menyusun indikator relevan gender untuk sektor telekomunikasi/TIK;
- c) bahwa perlu lebih banyak bekerja untuk memastikan bahwa perspektif gender termasuk dalam semua kebijakan, program kerja, kegiatan penyebaran informasi, publikasi, kelompok kerja, seminar, bengkel pelatihan dan konferensi-konferensi ITU,
- d) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk memelihara keikutsertaan wanita dan anak-anak perempuan pada domain TIK di usia awal dan untuk memberikan masukan untuk pengembangan/pengembangan kebijakan lebih lanjut,

mendorong Negara-Negara Anggota dan Anggota-Anggota Sektor

1. untuk meninjau dan merevisi, sebagaimana diperlukan, kebijakan dan praktik masing-masing untuk memastikan bahwa perekrutan, pekerjaan, pelatihan dan kemajuan yang sama dari wanita dan pria dilakukan atas landasan yang adil dan sesuai
2. untuk memudahkan pekerjaan wanita dan pria secara seimbang dalam bidang telekomunikasi termasuk pada tingkat tanggung jawab senior dalam administrasi telekomunikasi, pemerintah dan badan pengatur serta organisasi antar pemerintah dan dalam sektor swasta;
3. untuk meninjau kebijakan-kebijakan mereka yang berhubungan dengan masyarakat informasi untuk memastikan pemasukan perspektif gender dalam semua kegiatan,
4. untuk memajukan dan meningkatkan minat dari, dan kesempatan untuk, wanita dan anak-anak perempuan dalam karier karier TIK selama pendidikan dasar, menengah dan tinggi,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk mengesahkan Resolusi 35 (Doha, 2006) mengenai memajukan kesetaraan gender untuk masyarakat informasi seluruhnya;
- 2 untuk melanjutkan pekerjaan yang dilakukan di ITU, dan khususnya dalam B2P, untuk memajukan kesetaraan gender dalam TIK dengan merekomendasikan kebijakan-kebijakan pada tingkat internasional, regional dan nasional mengenai kebijakan dan program yang meningkatkan kondisi sosial-ekonomi untuk wanita, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang;
- 3 untuk memberikan prioritas tinggi kepada penyatuan kebijakan gender dalam manajemen, susunan kepegawaian dan operasi ITU;
- 4 untuk menyatukan perspektif gender dalam pelaksanaan rencana strategis dan rencana finansial ITU untuk 2012-2015 sebagaimana juga dalam rencana-rencana operasional Biro dan Sekretariat Jenderal,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk melanjutkan dan memperluas inisiatif inisiatif yang dilaksanakan selama empat tahun terakhir dan untuk mempercepat proses pengarusutamaan gender dalam ITU sebagai suatu keseluruhan, di dalam sumber-sumber anggaran yang ada, untuk memastikan pembangunan kapasitas dan promosi wanita untuk posisi-posisi tingkat senior
- 2 untuk mempertimbangkan menerima tema "Perempuan dan anak perempuan dalam TIK" untuk memandai Hari Masyarakat Informasi dan Telekomunikasi Dunia pada 2012.

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk melanjutkan untuk memastikan bahwa perspektif gender disatukan dalam program-program kerja, pendaklaran manajemen dan kegiatan pengembangan sumber daya manusia ITU, dan untuk mengajukan suatu laporan tertulis tahunan kepada Dewan mengenai kemajuan yang dibuat pada pengarusutamaan gender dalam ITU, termasuk statistik mengenai gender pada tingkat staff ITU dan partisipasi wanita dan pria dalam konferensi dan pertemuan ITU;
- 2 untuk memastikan inklusi perspektif gender dalam semua kontribusi ITU kepada pelaksanaan garis aksi WSIS
- 3 untuk memberikan perhatian khusus kepada keseimbangan gender untuk pos-pos pada tingkat profesional dan khususnya yang lebih tinggi dalam ITU dan, pada saat memilih antara kandidat yang memiliki kualifikasi seimbang untuk suatu pos, dengan memperhatikan distribusi geografis (No. 154 Konstitusi ITU) dan keseimbangan antara staf wanita dan pria, untuk memberi prioritas yang sesuai kepada keseimbangan gender;
- 4 untuk melapor kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh mendatang mengenai hasil-hasil dan kemajuan yang dibuat pada inklusi suatu perspektif gender dalam kerja ITU, dan mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini;

- 5 untuk membuat upaya-upaya untuk memobilisasi kontribusi sukarela dari Negara-Negara Anggota, Anggota-Anggota Sektor dan lainnya untuk tujuan ini;
- 6 untuk mendorong administrasi untuk memberi kesempatan yang sama kepada kandidat pria dan wanita untuk pos-pos resmi terpilih dan untuk keanggotaan Badan Regulasi Radio;
- 7 untuk mendorong penciptaan "Jaringan Global wanita pembuat keputusan TIK";
- 8 untuk mengumumkannya seruan aksi selama setahun, dengan berfokus pada tema "Wanita dan anak-anak perempuan dalam TIK";

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk mengarahkan perhatian agen-agen Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa lainnya terhadap kebutuhan untuk memajukan dan meningkatkan minat dari, dan kesempatan untuk, wanita dan anak-anak perempuan dalam karier karier TIK selama pendidikan dasar, menengah dan tinggi, termasuk dengan menetapkan hari "Perempuan dalam TIK" internasional, untuk diadakan setiap tahun pada hari Kamis ke empat bulan April, ketika perusahaan-perusahaan TIK, perusahaan-perusahaan lain dalam departemen TIK, institusi-institusi pelatihan TIK, universitas-universitas, pusat-pusat riset dan semua institusi yang berhubungan dengan TIK diundang untuk mengadakan hari terbuka untuk anak-anak perempuan;
- 2 untuk melanjutkan kerja BDT dalam memajukan penggunaan TIK untuk pendayagunaan ekonomi dan sosial wanita dan anak-anak perempuan;

mengundang Negara-Negara Anggota dan Anggota-Anggota Sektor

- 1 untuk membuat kontribusi sukarela kepada ITU untuk memudahkan pelaksanaan resolusi ini dengan segala kekuasaan yang mungkin;
- 2 untuk menetapkan dan mengamati setiap tahun hari "Perempuan dalam TIK" internasional, untuk diadakan pada hari Kamis ke empat bulan April, ketika perusahaan-perusahaan TIK, perusahaan-perusahaan lain dalam departemen TIK, institusi-institusi pelatihan TIK, universitas-universitas, pusat pusat riset dan semua institusi yang berhubungan dengan TIK diundang untuk mengadakan hari terbuka untuk anak-anak perempuan;
- 3 untuk secara aktif mendukung dan ikut serta dalam kerja BDT dalam memajukan penggunaan TIK untuk pendayagunaan ekonomi dan sosial wanita dan anak-anak perempuan;
- 4 untuk secara aktif mendukung dan ikut serta dalam kerja "Jaringan Global wanita pembuat keputusan TIK" ditujukan untuk memajukan kerja ITU dalam menggunakan TIK untuk pendayagunaan sosial dan ekonomi wanita dan anak-anak perempuan, termasuk dengan membangun komitmen dan membangun sinergi sinergi antara jaringan-jaringan yang ada pada tingkat-tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional, sebagaimana juga dengan memelihara strategi-strategi sukses untuk memperbaiki keseimbangan gender pada posisi-posisi

tingkat senior dalam administrasi-administrasi telekomunikasi/TK, pemerintah, badan-badan regulasi dan organisasi-organisasi inter pemerintah, termasuk ITU, dan pada sektor swasta;

- o untuk menggarisbawahi perspektif gender dalam Pertanyaan Pertanyaan di bawah studi dalam kelompok studi ITU-D dan kelima program dari Rencana Aksi Hyderabad.

RESOLUSI 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Rencana Strategis Perhimpunan untuk 2012-2015

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi ITU dan Konvensi ITU yang berhubungan dengan kebijakan-kebijakan dan rencana-rencana strategis;
- b) Pasal 19 Konvensi mengenai keikutsertaan Anggota anggota Sektor dalam kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan,

memperhatikan

tantangan-tantangan yang dihadapi Perhimpunan dalam mencapai tujuan-tujuannya dalam lingkungan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) yang terus berubah,

mengakui

bahwa sasaran-sasaran/tujuan-tujuan dan kegiatan-kegiatan terkait yang berasal dari rencana strategis Perhimpunan untuk 2008-2011 masih relevan untuk periode 2012-2015,

memutuskan

- 1. untuk menerima rencana strategis untuk 2012-2015, dimuat dalam lampiran resolusi ini;
- 2. untuk melengkapi rencana strategis ini dengan tujuan-tujuan dan keluaran-keluaran Sektor dan yang berasal dari Sekretariat Jenderal dari rencana untuk 2008-2011,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1. apabila memberi laporan tahunan kepada Dewan ITU, untuk memaparkan laporan kemajuan mengenai rencana strategis untuk 2012-2015 dan mengenai kinerja Perhimpunan terhadap pencapaian-pencapaian dari tujuan-tujuannya, termasuk rekomendasi rekomendasi untuk menyesuaikan rencana sesuai dengan perubahan-perubahan dalam lingkungan telekomunikasi/TIK dan/atau sebagai hasil dari evaluasi kinerja, khususnya dalam:
 - 1.1 memperbaharui bagian-bagian rencana strategis yang berhubungan dengan evaluasi kemajuan terhadap tujuan-tujuan Sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal; pembaharuan ini dapat mencakup modifikasi-modifikasi yang dimungkinkan pada hasil-hasil yang diharapkan dan indikator-indikator kinerja penentu pada Tabel-tabel 4.2, 5.2, 6.2 dan 7.2, dalam lampiran resolusi ini;
 - 1.2 membuat semua modifikasi yang diperlukan untuk memastikan bahwa rencana strategis memudahkan pencapaian misi ITU, dengan memperhatikan usulan-usulan oleh kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor yang berkompeten, keputusan-keputusan oleh

konferensi-konferensi dan oleh sidang-sidang dari Sektor-Sektor serta perubahan-perubahan pada kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan dan keadaan keuangannya;

- 1.3 memastikan perlautan antara rencana rencana strategis, keuangan dan operasional di ITT, dan mengembangkan rencana sumber-sumber daya manusia yang sesuai;
- 2 untuk mendistribusikan laporan-laporan ini kepada semua Negara Anggota, setelah pertimbangan oleh Dewan, mendesak mereka untuk mengedarkannya kepada Anggota-anggota Sektor, sebagaimana juga kepada entitas entitas dan organisasi organisasi yang diselamatkan dalam No 235 Konvensi yang telah ikut serta dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ini,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk mengawasi perkembangan lebih lanjut dan pelaksanaan rencana strategis untuk 2012-2015 dalam lampiran resolusi ini, berdasarkan pada laporan tahunan Sekretaris Jenderal;
- 2 untuk mengajukan suatu taksiran hasil-hasil rencana strategis untuk 2012-2015 kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikut, bersamaan dengan rencana strategis yang diusulkan untuk periode 2016-2019,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk mengontibusiikan pandangan nasional dan regional mengenai kebijakan, permasalahan regulasi dan operasional terhadap proses perencanaan strategis yang dijalankan oleh Perhimpunan dalam periode sebelum konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya, dalam rangka untuk:

- memperkuat keefektifan Perhimpunan dalam memenuhi tujuannya sebagaimana dijabarkan dalam instrumen-instrumen Perhimpunan dengan bekerja sama dalam pelaksanaan rencana strategis;
- membantu Perhimpunan dalam memenuhi pengharapan yang berubah dari semua pemilihnya sebagai struktur nasional untuk penyediaan layanan telekomunikasi/TTK yang terus berubah,

mengundang Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk mengomunikasikan pandangan mereka mengenai rencana strategis Perhimpunan melalui Sektor-sektor yang relevan dan kelompok-kelompok penasihat yang bersangkutan.

Lampiran: Rencana strategis Perhimpunan untuk 2012-2015

**LAMPIRAN RESOLUSI 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Rencana Strategis Perhimpunan untuk 2012-2015**

1 Pengenalan

- 1.1 Sekarang, lebih dari sebelumnya, industri telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) sedang mengalami transformasi yang sangat besar dengan konsekuensi-konsekuensi yang luas jangkauannya. Pengembangan TIK yang baru dan yang baru muncul, penyebaran jaringan-jaringan generasi mendatang (NGNs) yang berbasis Protokol Internet (IP), konvergensi peralatan dan jaringan, berkembangnya jaringan-jaringan sosial dan kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang berubah dari para pelanggan berarti bahwa TIK sekarang berintegrasi secara penuh terhadap kehidupan modern.
- 1.2 Para operator telekomunikasi, penyedia layanan, pembuat kebijakan, pelanggan, masyarakat sipil dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya semua menanggapi dan menyesuaikan terhadap perubahan-perubahan sosial, ekonomi dan lain-lainnya yang didorong oleh percepatan perubahan teknologi dan konvergensi dalam cakrawala komunikasi yang bertransformasi.
- 1.3 Di antara perkembangan-perkembangan teknologi, kebijakan-kebijakan nasional dan internasional, dan beragam kepentingan dari para pemangku kepentingan yang berlainan, pandangan ITU adalah untuk berusaha keras melindungi hak fundamental setiap orang untuk berkomunikasi dengan menghubungkan dunia. Di saat transformasi sangat cepat dari industri, Perhimpunan membutuhkan rencana strategis yang kuat dan efektif untuk membantunya memberikan tanggapan secara lebih tepat pada kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang berubah-ubah anggota-anggotanya dan untuk membuktikan relevansi yang berlangsung di dunia yang serba IP.

2 Lingkungan telekomunikasi/TIK yang berubah dan dampaknya terhadap Perhimpunan

- 2.1 Sejak konferensi yang berkuasa penuh Perhimpunan yang terakhir, banyak perkembangan penting telah terjadi pada lingkungan telekomunikasi dan TIK yang lebih luas yang memiliki dampak signifikan untuk ITU sebagai keseluruhan. Perkembangan-perkembangan ini meliputi (tidak ditulis berdasarkan urutan tertentu):
 - 2.1.1 timbulnya teknologi-teknologi penting, yang memungkinkan layanan layanan dan aplikasi aplikasi baru serta memajukan pembangunan masyarakat informasi;
 - 2.1.2 pertumbuhan yang berkelanjutan, meskipun tidak merata di semua negara, dari Internet dan landasan berdasarkan IP lain serta layanan layanan terkait, dan pengembangan jaringan tulang punggung yang berdasarkan IP di tingkat internasional, regional dan nasional;
 - 2.1.3 konvergensi landasan-landasan teknologi untuk telekomunikasi, pengiriman informasi, penyiaran dan

penghitungan dan pengembangan prasarana jaringan terpadu umum untuk berbagai layanan dan aplikasi komunikasi ;

- 2.1.4 perkembangan cepat yang berkelanjutan dari komunikasi komunikasi radio nirkabel dan bergerak, dan konvergensinya baik dengan layanan- layanan teleponi tetap maupun penyiaran;
- 2.1.5 pertumbuhan yang cepat mengenai permintaan layanan- layanan TIK, yang disebabkan oleh perkembangan dan permintaan untuk peralatan dan lebar pita yang baru, yang menghendaki untuk mengunakan dan memajukan kolaborasi regional dan seluruh dunia menuju ekonomi pita lebar, yang sehamisnya ditandai dengan rezim kebijakan dan peraturan yang sesuai;
- 2.1.6 dampak dampak pertumbuhan dari perubahan iklim, yang menimbulkan resiko-resiko berat terhadap kelanjutan sumber-sumber daya global dan pertahanan hidup penduduk dunia, khususnya masyarakat-masyarakat di lingkungan-lingkungan yang rentan dan ekosistem-ekosistem yang paling beresiko;
- 2.1.7 kebutuhan untuk standar internasional yang berkualitas tinggi, berdasarkan permintaan, yang seharusnya dikembangkan secara cepat, sejajar dengan prinsip-prinsip konektivitas global, keterbukaan, kemampuan, dapat diandalkan, dapat kemaupuan saling beroperasi dan keamanan;
- 2.1.8 peran TIK sebagai alat efektif untuk memajukan pemerintahan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi serta untuk meningkatkan demokrasi, keretakan sosial, pemerintahan yang baik dan peraturan hukum pada tingkat-tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional (sebagaimana diakui oleh naskah-naskah hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS));
- 2.1.9 kebutuhan untuk adanya kepercayaan dari para pemangku kepentingan untuk mengizinkan pelaksanaan prasarana telekomunikasi/TIK yang sukses: para pengguna akhir, pemasok, penanam modal, dan pemerintah perlu memiliki kepercayaan bahwa telekomunikasi/TIK yang digunakan dalam interaksi bisnis dan sosial mereka sehari-hari serta untuk peningkatan mata pencaharian yang dapat diandalkan dan aman;
- 2.1.10 kebutuhan untuk prasarana telekomunikasi/TIK dalam ekonomi pita lebar agar "lebih hijau" dan lebih ramah lingkungan;
- 2.1.11 kecenderungan yang berkelanjutan terhadap pemisahan fungsi fungsi operasional dan regulasi, dan pembentukan badan-badan regulasi telekomunikasi independen, sebagaimana juga pertumbuhan peran organisasi-organisasi regional, untuk memastikan konsistensi dan

dapat diperkirakan kerangka-kerangka kerja peraturan, dan mendorong kepercayaan dalam penanaman modal;

- 2.1.12 pembahasan pasar yang berkelanjutan, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang¹, termasuk pembukaan pasar pasar untuk persaingan, melalui lisensi pendatang-pendatang pasar baru dan keikutsertaan sektor swasta yang lebih besar, termasuk kemitraan-kemitraan swasta-publik;
 - 2.1.13 kecenderungan pada sejumlah Negara Anggota untuk mengatur telekomunikasi/TIK dengan mengurangi ketergantungan pada regulasi sektoral dalam pasar pasar kompetitif, menimbulkan tantangan-tantangan yang berbeda bagi pembuat-pembuat kebijakan dan peraturan;
 - 2.1.14 kebutuhan untuk penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK yang efektif serta teknologi teknologi modern selama keadaan-keadaan darurat kritis, sebagai bagian sangat penting dari prediksi, pendeteksian, peringatan dini, mitigasi, pengelolaan dan strategi-strategi pemulihan dari bencana;
 - 2.1.15 tantangan-tantangan yang sedang berlangsung yang berhubungan dengan pengembangan sumber daya manusia, khususnya untuk negara-negara berkembang, sesuai dengan penemuan teknologi yang cepat dan meningkatkan keterpaduan;
- 2.2 tantangan-tantangan berkelanjutan yang dihadapi FPU adalah untuk tetap menjadi organisasi antarpemerintah yang unggul apabila Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi bekerja bersama untuk memungkinkan pertumbuhan dan pengembangan jaringan telekomunikasi dan informasi yang terus-menerus, dan untuk memudahkan akses universal sehingga orang dimanapun dapat ikut serta dalam, dan mendapatkan manfaat dari, hubungannya masyarakat informasi. Dalam konteks ini, Perhimpunan seharusnya mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor berikut:
- 2.2.1 kebutuhan untuk mendorong perwakilan-perwakilan dari para pemangku kepentingan baru untuk mengambil keuntungan dari keikutsertaan dalam kerja Perhimpunan, sebagaimana sesuai, khususnya karena hal tersebut terkait dengan timbulnya masyarakat informasi;
 - 2.2.2 kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran publik terhadap mandat Perhimpunan, peran dan kegiatan-kegiatan, sebagaimana juga memberikan akses lebih luas bagi kegiatan kegiatan dan sumber-sumber daya Perhimpunan bagi publik pada umumnya dan pelaku-pelaku lain yang terlibat dengan timbulnya masyarakat informasi;
 - 2.2.3 kebutuhan untuk mengoptimalkan penggunaan sumber-sumber daya finansial dan manusia yang kurang tersedia

¹ Ini termasuk negara-negara industri, negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara kecil, negara-negara berkembang dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi pasar campuran.

untuk kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan, dan membuat setiap upaya untuk meningkatkan sumber-sumber daya ini yang dibutuhkan agar ITU untuk dapat memenuhi tanggung jawab dan tantangannya untuk manfaat keanggotaannya, khususnya negara-negara berkembang.

2.2.4 tekanan yang meningkat terhadap Perhimpunan untuk memberikan tanggapan secara kreatif terhadap tantangan-tantangan internal dengan meningkatkan keceratan dalam perencanaan dan penggunaan sumber-sumber daya, memperbesar kesempatan kesempatan untuk kerja sama konstruktif, dan menarik dukungan internasional yang meningkat dengan memperkuat kapasitas sumber-sumber daya manusia dan landasan pemasyarakatan, kapasitas lembaga dan kemampuan untuk mengatur dan membagi informasi, sebagaimana juga memenuhi persyaratan untuk transparansi dan akuntabilitas;

2.2.5 dengan kesadaran yang lebih besar terhadap pemerintahan yang baik antara Negara-negara Anggota dan publik pada umumnya, ITU, seperti juga dengan badan badan internasional lainnya, sedang menghadapi tantangan-tantangan penting untuk menjadi organisasi yang berlandaskan hasil dan bertanggung jawab, dan harus terus bekerja menuju pendirian mekanisme-mekanisme yang sesuai untuk memantau dan mengevaluasi fungsifungsi.

2.3 kebutuhan untuk membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK untuk perkembangan dan pertumbuhan masyarakat informasi yang akan mengharuskan membangun pada kerja dan kerja sama kemanusiaan dunia maya yang ada yang terkait dengan pembangunan kepercayaan dan keamanan untuk penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK, yang memerlukan kolaborasi internasional untuk memenuhi tugas ini.

3 Orientasi dan sasaran yang strategis

3.1 Misi utama ITU – sebagai organisasi antarpemerintah yang unggul dimana Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi bekerja bersama-sama untuk memunculkan pertumbuhan dan pengembangan jaringan telekomunikasi dan informasi yang berkelanjutan, dan untuk memfasilitasi akses universal sehingga orang dimanapun dapat ikut serta dalam, dan mendapatkan manfaat dari, timbulnya masyarakat informasi. ITU dapat mencapai misi keseluruhan ini dengan memenuhi sasaran-sasaran sebagai berikut:

3.1.1 Sasaran strategis Sektor Komunikasi Radio (ITU-R)

Sasaran strategis Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) adalah tiga liputan, dan mencakup:

- untuk memastikan operasi bebas gangguan dari sistem-sistem komunikasi radio dengan menjalankan Regulasi

regulasi Radio dan persetujuan-persetujuan regional, sebagaimana dengan memperbaharui instrumen-instrumen ini dengan cara yang efisien dan tepat waktu melalui proses konferensi komunikasi radio dunia dan regional

- untuk membuat Rekomendasi rekomendasi yang ditujukan untuk memastikan kinerja dan kualitas yang diperlukan dalam menjalankan sistem-sistem komunikasi radio
- untuk mencari jalan dan cara untuk memastikan penggunaan spektrum frekuensi radio dan sumber-sumber orbit satelit yang rasional, adil, efisien dan ekonomis serta untuk memajukan fleksibilitas untuk perluasan di kemudian hari dan pengembangan pengembangan teknologi baru.

3.1.2 Sasaran strategis Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T)

Sasaran strategis Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) adalah tiga lipatan, dan mencakup:

- Untuk mengembangkan standar-standar internasional yang dapat saling beroperasi, dan tanpa diskriminasi (Rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T)
- Untuk membantu dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi antara negara-negara maju dan negara-negara berkembang
- Untuk memperluas dan memfasilitasi kerja sama internasional antara badan-badan standardisasi internasional dan regional.

3.1.3 Sasaran strategis Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (ITU-D)

Sasaran strategis Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) adalah tiga lipatan, dan mencakup:

- Untuk memajukan ketersediaan prasarana dan memelihara lingkungan yang mendukung untuk pengembangan prasarana telekomunikasi/TIK dan penggunaannya dengan cara yang aman dan terjamin
- Untuk memberikan bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang dalam menjembatani kesenjangan digital dengan mencapai pengembangan telekomunikasi/sosial ekonomi yang mendukung penggunaan TIK yang lebih luas
- Untuk memperluas manfaat-manfaat masyarakat informasi kepada keanggotaan melalui kerja sama dengan para pemangku kepentingan publik dan swasta, dan untuk memajukan integrasi penggunaan telekomunikasi/TK dalam ekonomi dan masyarakat yang lebih luas sebagai pendorong pengembangan, inovasi, kesejahteraan, pertumbuhan dan produktivitas secara global.

3.1.4 Sasaran Strategis Sekretariat Jenderal (GS)

Sasaran strategis Sekretariat Jenderal ITU (GS) adalah untuk mencapai keefektifan dan efisiensi dalam perencanaan, pengelolaan, koordinasi dan penyampaian layanan-layanan untuk mendukung Perhimpunan¹ dan keanggotaannya, memastikan pelaksanaan rencana-rencana finansial dan strategis Perhimpunan serta mengkoordinasi kegiatan-kegiatan antarsektor sebagaimana diidentifikasi dalam maskah maskah dasar ITU.

BAGIAN 1 – Tujuan dan keluaran sektoral

4 Sektor Komunikasi Radio (ITU-R)

4.1 Analisa situasi

- 4.1.1 Untuk membangun dasar yang kuat untuk melandasi strategi-strategi Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) untuk tahun-tahun mendatang, suatu analisa terhadap ITU-R dan lingkungannya, baik sekarang maupun di masa datang, yang merupakan kepentingan utama. Suatu analisa demikian memerlukan pandangan jelas terhadap faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh, internal maupun eksternal ITU, yang akan mengizinkan ITU-R untuk memanfaatkan manfaat dari kesempatan-kesempatan yang timbul, untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuannya.
- 4.1.2 Tantangan paling besar untuk ITU-R adalah untuk tetap mengikuti perubahan-perubahan yang cepat dan kompleks yang terjadi dalam dunia komunikasi radio internasional, disertai dengan tanggapan yang tepat waktu terhadap kebutuhan-kebutuhan industri komunikasi radio dan penyiaran khususnya dan terhadap keanggotaan secara keseluruhan. Dalam lingkungan yang sedang mengalami perubahan terus menerus dan dengan pertumbuhan permintaan yang makin besar dari anggota-anggotanya untuk produk-produk dan layanan-layanan, Sektor-sektor seaharusnya memastikan bahwa mereka tetap dapat menyesuaikan dan tanggap sedapat mungkin untuk memenuhi tantangan-tantangan ini.
- 4.1.3 Sesuai Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU, ITU-R memiliki komitmen untuk membangun lingkungan yang menguntungkan melalui pengelolaan sumber-sumber daya spektrum frekuensi radio internasional dan orbit satelit. Oleh karena pengelolaan global dari sumber sumber daya frekuensi dan orbit memerlukan kerja sama internasional tingkat tinggi, salah satu dari tugas utama kita di ITU-R adalah untuk memfasilitasi perundingan-perundingan antar pemerintah yang kompleks yang diperlukan untuk mengembangkan persetujuan-persetujuan yang mengikat secara hukum antara negara-negara yang berkedaulatan.

Persetujuan-persetujuan ini dimuat dalam Regulasi-regulasi Radio dan dalam rencana-rencana dunia dan regional yang diterima untuk layanan layanan angkasa dan terestrial (bumi) yang berbeda.

- 4.1.4 Bidang komunikasi radio menanggapi layanan-layanan terestrial (bumi) dan angkasa yang kritis dan semakin penting untuk perkembangan ekonomi global di abad kedua puluh satu. Dunia sedang menyaksikan peningkatan fenomenal pada penggunaan sistem-sistem nirkabel dalam aplikasi yang banyak sekali. Standar-standar komunikasi radio internasional (seperti yang dimuat dalam Rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R) mendukung keseluruhan kerangka kerja komunikasi global – dan akan terus menjadi landasan untuk seluruh rangkaian aplikasi-aplikasi nirkabel baru.
- 4.1.5 Cakupan komunikasi radio juga mencakup sistem-sistem telemetri dan telekomando aeronautik, layanan-layanan satelit, komunikasi bergerak, sinyal-sinyal keadaan berbahaya dan keamanan untuk maritim, penyiaran digital, satelit-satelit untuk meteorologi, serta prediksi dan deteksi untuk bencana-bencana alam.
- 4.1.6 Sesuai dengan Regulasi-regulasi Radio, pencatatan dari notifikasi - notifikasi angkasa dan terestrial (bumi) beserta publikasi publikasi yang berhubungan adalah sangat penting bagi misi ITU-R.
- 4.1.7 Kebutuhan untuk pengembangan berkesinambungan dari sistem-sistem komunikasi radio yang digunakan dalam mitigasi bencana dan operasi pemulihan telah meningkat dan akan menjadi tantangan penentu di masa depan. Telekomunikasi adalah kritis pada semua fase pengelolaan bencana. Aspek aspek layanan layanan komunikasi radio darurat yang berhubungan dengan bencana termasuk, antara lain, prediksi, pendeteksian, peringatan dan pemulihan dari bencana.
- 4.1.8 Dalam bidang perubahan iklim, kerja ITU-R berfokus pada penggunaan TIK (teknologi dan perlengkapan radio dan telekomunikasi yang berbeda) untuk memantau cuaca dan perubahan iklim serta untuk prediksi, pendeteksian dan mitigasi dari topan, taifun, badai, gempa bumi, tsunami, bencana akibat perbuatan manusia, dsb.
- 4.1.9 Para pemangku kepentingan kunci, seperti badan badan pemerintah, operator-operator telekomunikasi publik dan privat, pabrik-pabrik, badan-badan ilmu pengetahuan atau industri, konsultan-konsultan, universitas-universitas, lembaga lembaga teknis, dsb., melalui proses proses yang terhubung dengan konferensi-konferensi komunikasi radio dan kelompok-kelompok studi, akan terus perlu untuk membuat keputusan-keputusan terhadap cara-cara yang paling menguntungkan dan efisien untuk mengeksplorasi sumber sumber terbatas dari spektrum frekuensi radio dan

orbit-orbit satelit, yang akan menjadi kritis dan memiliki nilai ekonomi yang meningkat untuk perkembangan ekonomi global pada abad kedua puluh satu.

4.2 Visi

Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) akan tetap menjadi konvergensi yang unik dan universal serta pusat pengaturannya untuk semua masalah komunikasi radio di seluruh dunia.

4.3 Misi

Misi Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R), antara lain, untuk memastikan penggunaan spektrum frekuensi yang rasional, seimbang, efisien dan ekonomis oleh semua layanan komunikasi radio, termasuk yang menggunakan orbit-orbit satelit, dan untuk menjalankan studi dan menerima Rekomendasi-rekomendasi mengenai masalah-masalah komunikasi radio.

4.4 Sasaran strategis

Sasaran strategis Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) adalah tiga lipatan, dan mencakup:

- Untuk memastikan operasi-operasi dari sistem-sistem komunikasi radio yang bebas gangguan dengan menjalankan Regulasi-regulasi Radio dan persetujuan-persetujuan regional, sebagaimana juga memperbaharui instrumen-instrumen ini dengan cara yang efisien dan tepat waktu melalui proses-proses konferensi komunikasi radio dunia dan regional
- Untuk membuat Rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang dimaksudkan untuk memastikan kinerja dan kualitas yang diperlukan dalam mengoperasikan sistem-sistem komunikasi radio
- Untuk mencari jalan dan cara untuk memastikan penggunaan yang rasional, seimbang, efisien dan ekonomis dari spektrum frekuensi radio dan sumber-sumber orbit satelit serta untuk memajukan fleksibilitas untuk ekspansi dan perkembangan perkembangan teknologi di masa depan.

4.5 Tujuan

Tujuan-tujuan Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) adalah:

4.5.1 Tujuan 1 – Mengoordinasi:

Untuk memajukan, mendorong dan memastikan kerja sama dan koordinasi antara semua Negara Anggota dalam pembuatan keputusan mengenai isu-isu komunikasi radio, dengan peran serta Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi, yang sesuai.

4.5.2 Tujuan 2 – Memroses:

Untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan keanggotaan untuk spektrum, akses orbit dan operasi

operasi dalam aplikasi Konstitusi, Konvensi dan Regulasi-regulasi Radio, menginger, antara lain, konvergensi percepatan layanan layanan komunikasi radio.

4.5.3 Tujuan 3 – Memproduksi:

Untuk menghasilkan Rekomendasi rekomendasi mengenai layanan-layanan komunikasi radio demi mendapatkan konektivitas dan kemampuan saling hemperasi dalam menerapkan telekomunikasi/ITK modern, sebagaimana juga untuk memberikan penggunaan spektrum dan sumber-sumber orbit yang paling efisien.

4.5.4 Tujuan 4 – Memberitahu:

Untuk menanggapi kebutuhan-kebutuhan keanggotaan dengan menyebarkan informasi dan keterampilan mengenai isu-isu komunikasi radio, dengan mempublikasikan dan mendistribusikan bahan-bahan yang relevan (misal publikasi-publikasi, laporan-laporan dan buku-buku panduan mengenai layanan), dengan koordinasi dan kolaborasi, sebagaimana sesuai, dengan Biro-biro lain dan Sekretariat Jenderal.

4.5.5 Tujuan 5 – Membantu:

Untuk memberikan dukungan dan bantuan kepada keanggotaan, terutama kepada negara-negara berkembang, dalam kaitan dengan permasalahan komunikasi radio, prasarana dan aplikasi-aplikasi jaringan informasi dan komunikasi, dan khususnya dengan memerhatikan a) menjembatani kesenjangan digital; b) memperoleh akses yang layak bagi spektrum frekuensi radio dan bagi orbit satelit; dan c) menyediakan pelatihan dan menghasilkan bahan pelatihan yang relevan untuk pengembangan sumber daya manusia.

Tabel 4.1 – Keluaran dan Tujuan ITU-R

Keluaran	Tujuan 1	Tujuan 2	Tujuan 3	Tujuan 4	Tujuan 5
Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Dunia	x				
Konferensi konferensi Komunikasi Radio Regional	X				
Sidang Komunikasi Radio	x				
Kelompok Penasihat Komunikasi Radio	X				
Badan Regulasi Radio	X				
Pemrosesan pemberitahuan angkasa dan kegiatan-kegiatan lain yang terkait		x			
Pemrosesan pemberitahuan terestrial dan kegiatan-kegiatan lain yang terkait		X			
Perbaikan (misal ramah-pengguna) perangkat lunak Rinc Komunikasi Radio		X			
Kelompok studi, kelompok kerja, kelompok tugas dan gabungan			X		
Publikasi ITU R				X	
Bantuan kepada para anggota, khususnya negara-negara berkembang dan negara negara terbelakang					X
Penghubung/dukungan untuk kegiatan pengembangan					X
Seminar					X

132

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja peserta
Tujuan 3 – Memproduksi Untuk menghasilkan Rencana Aksi Mengenal Lapangan dan Komunitas media untuk mencapai konektivitas dan kemitraan kemanusiaan sebagai salah satu aspek dalam aksi respon TIK nasional, sebagaimana juga untuk memberikan penggunaan yang paling efektif dari sumber sumber spektrum dan radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rencana aksi untuk aspek kerja kelompok tugas dan kegiatan, terutama aspek pemantauan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untuk menghasilkan program kerja untuk meningkatkan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolusi-resolusi ITU-3 • Aksi yang terintegrasi oleh Kementerian Perhubungan, konferensi ITU, dan persatuan nasional lainnya CPM kepada konferensi Vanuatu dan Zulia Ecuator • Resolusi-resolusi ITU-3 yang memuatkan bidang yang spesifik 2. Menjadikan dukungan teknis dan logistik yang sesuai untuk pertemuan-pertemuan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahan-bahan yang dapat diwariskan menjadi lagi bertanggung jawab dalam waktu yang efisien • Berpartisipasi pertemuan yang memuat laporan tahunan dalam bidang waktu yang efektif

133

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja peserta
Tujuan 4 – Memberitahu Menambah kemampuan organisasi dengan memberitahu informasi dan pengetahuan mengenai isu-isu komunikasi radio, dengan menambahkan dan mengedukasi bahan-bahan yang relevan untuk pelatihan lapangan, operasi dan teknik pengantar, dengan koordinasi dan pencaharian sebagai media untuk dengan WLB dan WLB dan WLB dan WLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publikasi ITU-3 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untuk menambahkan secara tahunan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sekelompok 100 Rekomendasi, laporan dan buku referensi • Dokumen teknis ITU (layanan teknis, laporan, dan sebagainya) dan IIR-ITU (layanan teknis, laporan, dan sebagainya) dan IIR-ITU (layanan teknis, laporan, dan sebagainya) • Dokumen teknis ITU (layanan teknis, laporan, dan sebagainya) • Dokumen teknis ITU (layanan teknis, laporan, dan sebagainya) • Dokumen teknis ITU (layanan teknis, laporan, dan sebagainya) 2. Untuk menambah dan/atau meningkatkan media untuk publikasi dan memperluas kemampuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan yang paling sesuai untuk pertemuan-pertemuan publikasi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dokumen yang relevan waktu dan materi yang relevan, sesuai dengan persyaratan teknis dan jadwal yang relevan • Dokumen yang relevan waktu dan materi yang relevan, sesuai dengan persyaratan teknis dan jadwal yang relevan

-131-

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja pemerintah
<p>Tujuan 5 – Memperluas Tingkat pemberdayaan masyarakat dan organisasi kepada masyarakat stratanya kepada masyarakat negara berkembang, melalui keterkaitan dengan pemerintahan dan organisasi radio, masyarakat dan aplikasi-aplikasi informasi dan komunikasi serta stratanya dengan masyarakat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menjalankan kesejahteraan global • Mendapatkan akses yang seluas kepada sistem informasi radio dan televisi satelit <p>Meningkatkan pelayanan dan kemudahan akses layanan pelatihan radio untuk pengembangan masyarakat Lembaga</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bermitra kepada anggota Masyarakat kepada masyarakat berkembang dan LRT • Menghubung/ pendukung kepada kegiatan pemerintahan • Sertifikasi standar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untuk membantu masyarakat negara berkembang dan Asia Pengembangan Telekomunikasi, terutama aspek propagasi gelombang radio serta teknik-teknik radio sistem sistem pengaplikasian aplikasi • Untuk meningkatkan sistem informasi, termasuk teknologi dan pemanfaatan informasi tingkat dinas dan regional yang berhubungan dengan sistem pemerintahan komunikasi komunikasi radio dan radio regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengembangan dalam dukungan pemerintah produk-produk ITU-T dan sistem-sistem pengelolaan elektronik kegiatan sistem pengaplikasian • Peningkatan yang cepat waktu pelaksanaan dan bagaimana kemajuan pemerintahan

5 Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T)

5.1 Analisa situasi

- 5.1.1 Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) beroperasi dalam lingkungan dan ekosistem yang kompetitif, kompleks dan berkembang cepat.
- 5.1.2 Ada kebutuhan untuk standar-standar internasional yang berkualitas tinggi dan didorong permintaan, yang seharusnya dikembangkan secara cepat sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip konektivitas global, keterbukaan, keterjangkauan, keandalan, kemampuan saling beroperasi dan keamanan. Teknologi teknologi penentu memungkinkan layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi yang baru serta memajukan pembangunan masyarakat informasi timbul dan seharusnya diperhatikan dalam kerja ITU-T.
- 5.1.3 Selagi mempertahankan anggota-anggota ITU-T masa kini, anggota-anggota baru dari industri dan akademisi perlu ditarik dan didorong, dan keikutsertaan negara-negara berkembang dalam proses standardisasi ("Menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi") perlu ditingkatkan.
- 5.1.4 Kerja sama dan kolaborasi dengan badan badan standardisasi lain serta konsorsium dan fora yang relevan merupakan penentu untuk menghindari duplikasi kerja dan mencapai penggunaan sumber-sumber daya yang efisien, sebagaimana juga melibatkan keahlian dari luar ITU.
- 5.1.5 Peninjauan kembali Regulasi Telekomunikasi Internasional akan mendirikan kerangka kerja yang baru di seluruh dunia untuk kegiatan-kegiatan ITU.

5.2 Visi

Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) memberikan tempat di seluruh dunia yang khas bagi standardisasi telekomunikasi dan TIK

5.3 Misi

Misi Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) adalah menyediakan tempat untuk seluruh dunia yang khas bagi industri dan pemerintah untuk bekerja bersama-sama untuk memelihara perkembangan dan penggunaan standar-standar internasional yang dapat saling beroperasi, tidak diskriminasi dan didorong permintaan yang dilandasi keterbukaan dengan memperhatikan kebutuhan-kebutuhan para pengguna, untuk menciptakan suatu lingkungan dimana para pengguna dapat mengakses layanan

layanan yang terjangkau di seluruh dunia tanpa menghiraukan teknologi yang mendasari, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang, sementara pada saat yang bersamaan membuat hubungan hubungan antara kegiatan kegiatan ITU-T dan keluaran keluaran yang terkait dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi.

5.4 Sasaran Strategis

Sasaran strategis dari Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) adalah tiga lipatan, dan mencakup:

- Untuk mengembangkan standar-standar internasional yang dapat saling beroperasi dan tanpa diskriminasi (Rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T)
- Untuk membantu dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi antara negara-negara maju dan berkembang
- Untuk memperluas dan memfasilitasi kerja sama internasional antar badan standardisasi internasional dan regional.

5.5 Tujuan

Tujuan tujuan dari Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) adalah:

5.5.1 Tujuan 1 – Mengoordinasi/Kerja sama internasional:

- Untuk memajukan dan memelihara kerja sama antar Negara-Anggota, Anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi dalam pembuatan keputusan mengenai permasalahan standardisasi telekomunikasi/TTK
- Untuk bekerja sama dan berkolaborasi dengan Sektor-Sektor ITU lain, badan badan standardisasi dan entitas-entitas yang relevan (misal Kolaborasi Standar-standar Global, Kerja sama Standar-standar Dunia), untuk menghindari duplikasi dan inkonsistensi sampai sejauh mungkin, mengidentifikasi bidang-bidang yang relevan untuk proyek-proyek standardisasi di masa depan untuk diawali dalam ITU-T seraya tetap sadar akan kerja yang sedang berlangsung dalam badan-badan standar lain dan memastikan bahwa kerja ITU-T menciptakan nilai lebih dengan meningkatkan kolaborasi, koordinasi dan kerja sama internasional dengan maksud untuk menyelaraskan kegiatan-kegiatan.

5.5.2 Tujuan 2 – Memproduksi standar global:

- Untuk mengembangkan secara efisien, efektif dan secara tepat waktu standar-standar telekomunikasi/TTK global yang disarankan

(Rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T), konsisten dengan mandat ITU serta kebutuhan-kebutuhan dan kepentingan kepentingan keanggotaan, seperti mempersempit kesenjangan digital, memperbaiki kesehatan dan keamanan serta menjaga lingkungan, dan mengembangkan standar-standar untuk memfasilitasi akses untuk telekomunikasi/TIK bagi orang-orang penyandang disabilitas

- Untuk menstandarisasi layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi yang memenuhi kebutuhan-kebutuhan pengguna global yang bergantung tidak hanya pada teknologi teknologi paling mutakhir tetapi juga pada teknologi-teknologi yang telah teruji
- Untuk mengidentifikasi arah dan upaya untuk mencapai kemampuan saling beroperasi layanan-layanan dan perlengkapan-perengkapan.

5.5.3 Tujuan 3 – Menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi:

Untuk memberikan dukungan dan bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi dalam hubungan dengan permasalahan standardisasi, prasarana dan aplikasi-aplikasi jaringan informasi dan komunikasi, serta bahan-bahan pelatihan yang relevan untuk pengembangan sumber daya manusia, dengan memperhatikan karakteristik-karakteristik lingkungan telekomunikasi dari negara-negara berkembang.

5.5.4 Tujuan 4 – Memberitahu/Menyebarluaskan informasi:

Untuk menanggapi kebutuhan-kebutuhan keanggotaan dan yang lainnya dengan menyebarkan informasi dan keterampilan melalui publikasi dan penyebaran Rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T dan bahan-bahan yang relevan (buku buku manual), dengan berkolaborasi dengan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi antara negara-negara berkembang dan maju, dan dengan memajukan nilai ITU-T dalam rangka untuk mendorong peningkatan keanggotaan.

Tabel 5.1 – keluaran dan tujuan ITU-T

Keluaran	Tujuan 1	Tujuan 2	Tujuan 3	Tujuan 4
Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia	X			
Sesi konsultasi regional Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia	X			
Kelompok Penasihat Standardisasi Telekomunikasi	X			
Bantuan umum dan kerja sama ITU-T	X			
Kelompok studi ITU-T		X		
Menjembatani kesenjangan standardisasi			X	
Kegiatan pelatihan, termasuk lokakarya dan seminar			X	
Publikasi ITU-T				X
Buletin Operasional ITU				X
Publikasi Basis data				X
Basis data TSD yang relevan				X
Peruntukan dan pengelolaan sumber daya penomoran, penamaan, pengalamatan dan identifikasi telekomunikasi internasional sesuai dengan Rekomendasi dan prosedur ITU-T				X
Promosi				X

Tabel 5.2 – Tujuan, keluaran, hasil yang diharapkan dan indikator kinerja penentu ITU-T

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penentu
<p>Tujuan 1 – Koordinasi/ Kerja sama internasional Untuk membangun dan memelihara kerjasama antara semua Negara Anggota, Aggregat Member dan Asosiasi dalam pembuatan keputusan perihal standarisasi telekomunikasi/ITL.</p> <p>Untuk bekerja sama dan berkolaborasi dengan Sektor ITU lainnya, baik sebelum dan sesudah sesi pertemuan, untuk memastikan Konsensus Sesi-sesi Global Kerja sama Standar ITU-T yang mengaitkan diupayakan dan mengaitkan secara konsisten dan konsisten, sampai sejauh mungkin, mengidentifikasi bidang-bidang relevan untuk proyek-proyek standarisasi di masa depan untuk diidentifikasi dalam ITU-T sebagai tugas bersama semua kerja yang sedang berlangsung di dalam badan-badan lain, dan memastikan bahwa kerja ITU-T mengaitkan nilai tambah dengan mengaitkan kemampuan, koordinasi dan kerjasama internasional dengan pandangan untuk menyelaraskan kerja antar-badan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bidang standarisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSD) • Area komunikasi regional WTSA • Kelompok kerangka standarisasi Telekomunikasi (ISAG) • Kerangka dan kerja sama antara ITU-T 	<p>1. Untuk memfasilitasi pertemuan-pertemuan dan memberikan dukungan yang signifikan dalam kapasitas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam standarisasi telekomunikasi/ITL (WTSD) • Organisasi, konsultasi regional WTSA • Selang-selingan standarisasi Telekomunikasi (ISAG) <p>2. Untuk memastikan koordinasi yang lebih baik dengan standar dan organisasi internasional dan regional lainnya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persiapan dan undi yang tepat waktu sebelum dan selama konferensi-konferensi dan pertemuan-pertemuan kapasitas • Kegiatan pengaitkan dengan organisasi-organisasi lain

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penentu
<p>Tujuan 2 – Metodologi standar-standar global Untuk mengembangkan secara efisien, efektif dan secara tepat waktu standarisasi telekomunikasi/ITL global yang diidentifikasi dalam dokumen-basis-data resmi ITU-T, konsisten dengan mandat ITU serta kerangka dan prosedur yang terorganisir, seperti yang diperlukan, kesetiaan dan kesetiaan yang memajukan lingkungan dan mengembangkan standar untuk memastikan akses untuk telekomunikasi/ITL bagi masyarakat yang paling terdampak.</p> <p>Dalam mengembangkan standar global yang relevan yang tidak hanya pada teknologi paling mutakhir tetapi juga pada etnologi yang lebih lanjut.</p> <p>Untuk mengidentifikasi waktu dan upaya untuk memajukan kemampuan selanjutnya.</p>	<p>• Kebijakan telekomunikasi/ITL</p>	<p>• Untuk menjalankan program kerja dalam membangun resolusi-resolusi WTSA</p> <p>• Untuk memberikan dukungan teknis dan logistik yang diperlukan untuk pertemuan-pertemuan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam yang dapat dipertahankan secara efisien, efektif dan tepat waktu yang diharapkan • Dalam yang dapat dipertahankan secara efisien, efektif dan tepat waktu yang diharapkan • Untuk memastikan kemajuan-kemajuan ITU-T

171

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja utama
Tujuan 3 Menjabatani kesenjangan standarisasi Untuk memberikan dukungan dan bantuan ke satu negara berkembang dalam menjabatani kesenjangan standarisasi dalam lingkungan regional melalui riset, penelitian dan aplikasi yang inovatif dan komprehensif, serta bahan pelajaran yang relevan untuk pengembangan sumber daya manusia, dengan memperhatikan karakteristik lingkungan diformulasikan dan negara berkembang.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menjabatani kesenjangan standarisasi Kegiatan penelitian, inovasi, dan aplikasi yang komprehensif 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untuk memberikan dukungan teknis dan logistik yang sesuai untuk penelitian dan kegiatan penelitian Pelaksanaan studi di WTSN yang sesuai Berkas hasil penelitian yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peningkatan dan aksi tindakan yang tepat waktu, sebagai dasar selama pertemuan dan karya, tingkat kemampuan para peneliti Dokumentasi kegiatan resolusi resolusi WTSN yang relevan dikumpulkan aksi WTSN Peningkatan kemampuan negara berkembang dalam kerja Sektor

172

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja utama
Tujuan 4 Diberitahu/diyelebrasikan informasi Untuk mendukung kemampuan dalam kerjasama dalam pengalihan pengetahuan, informasi dan kegiatan penelitian publikasi dan pengalihan sistematisasi ITU dan lain-lain yang relevan untuk kemajuan, dengan berkolaborasi dengan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU dalam menjabatani kesenjangan standarisasi dan penelitian yang komprehensif, serta aplikasi yang relevan untuk ITU untuk menarik peningkatan anggotanya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publikasi ITU-T Dokumen publikasi ITU Finalisasi hasil data Dokumen ITU yang relevan Forum, forum dan yang relevan sumber daya manusia, penelitian dan aplikasi yang komprehensif dan relevan dari publikasi internasional sebagai bagian dari kegiatan ITU-T Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untuk membidikan dan siap untuk kerjasama dan aksi ITU-T yang relevan yang tepat waktu dan relevan menurut pasar Peningkatan dan aksi yang sesuai dan relevan untuk ITU-T Peningkatan dan aksi yang sesuai dan relevan untuk ITU-T 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peningkatan dan tindakan yang tepat waktu dalam proses publikasi Peningkatan dan aksi yang sesuai dan relevan untuk ITU-T Peningkatan dan aksi yang sesuai dan relevan untuk ITU-T

6 Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (ITU-D)

6.1 Analisa situasi

Telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) memainkan peran yang semakin penting dalam ekonomi dan masyarakat kita. Mereka telah terbukti menjadi pendorong inovasi, pertumbuhan dan produktivitas yang kuat secara global. Akses yang luas kepada telekomunikasi/TIK memberikan kesempatan-kesempatan signifikan untuk memperbaiki layanan-layanan, kesehatan, pendidikan dan lingkungan publik dari pemerintah. Telekomunikasi/TIK juga membuka saluran-saluran baru untuk berbagi sumber-sumber pengetahuan global serta arus bebas ide-ide dan pendapat-pendapat. Bagaimanapun, untuk mengatur potensi telekomunikasi/TIK, para pemerintah dan para pemangku kepentingan harus memberikan lingkungan kebijakan yang memungkinkan serta prasarana-prasarana pendukung yang kokoh dan tanggap terhadap seperangkat tantangan dan kesempatan yang berubah. Selama periode ini, rencana strategis Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) yang berikut, tantangan-tantangan dan kesempatan-kesempatan tersebut akan mencakup, antara lain:

6.1.1 Kesenjangan digital

Membangun kapasitas ekonomi dan masyarakat yang berkembang untuk mengambil sepenuhnya manfaat-manfaat telekomunikasi/TIK akan mendapat prioritas utama pada agenda kebijakan internasional. Memajukan lingkungan yang memungkinkan, pembangunan prasarana serta peluncuran aplikasi-aplikasi dan layanan-layanan publik dan komersial yang memajukan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan sosial merupakan tantangan-tantangan maupun kesempatan-kesempatan pencetus. Membangun kesadaran telekomunikasi/TIK dan keahlian-keahlian khusus yang memungkinkan orang untuk mengambil manfaat penuh dari kesempatan-kesempatan yang ditawarkan telekomunikasi/TIK juga tetap sebagai prioritas.

Selama lima tahun ini, tingkat akses kepada telekomunikasi/TIK telah meningkat secara signifikan di seluruh dunia. Selular bergerak telah terbukti menjadi teknologi yang diterima paling cepat dalam sejarah, dan jumlah total langganan pita lebar telah bertumbuh lebih dari tiga lipatan. Namun, tetap ada kesenjangan pita lebar yang besar (lihat di bawah), di dalam maupun antar negara-negara.

Upaya-upaya khusus perlu dibuat untuk mendukung ketersediaan prasarana dan layanan-layanan di daerah-daerah kurang terlayani dan terpinggirkan, khususnya di

negara-negara berkembang³, sebagaimana juga antar orang-orang dengan kebutuhan khusus (populasi terpinggirkan dan rentan, termasuk perempuan, anak-anak, penduduk pribumi, orang-orang tua dan orang-orang penyandang disabilitas).

Di tahun 2015, Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa akan menilai hasil-hasil dan pelaksanaan Sasaran Pengembangan Milenium maupun Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS).

6.1.2 Akses untuk pita lebar

Prasarana-prasarana pita lebar nasional telah menjadi landasan ekonomi-ekonomi jaringan dan masyarakat-masyarakat informasi. Mengikuti kepemimpinan sebagian negara yang telah menjadikannya bagian dari kewajiban-kewajiban layanan universal, akses pita lebar akan semakin dianggap sebagai layanan dasar yang seharusnya dibuat tersedia secara universal kepada semua penduduk. Untuk mendukung hal ini, para pemerintah didorong untuk memajukan kebijakan-kebijakan bagian penpasokan maupun permintaan yang menciptakan insentif-insentif untuk tulang punggung pita lebar dan peluncuran jaringan akses. Struktur-struktur pasar yang memajukan pita lebar dan layanan-layanan terkait pada harga-harga kompetitif akan perlu didorong. Pemerintah-pemerintah juga didorong untuk memajukan kebijakan-kebijakan dari sisi permintaan yang memajukan konektivitas pita lebar pada sekolah-sekolah, perpustakaan-perpustakaan dan lembaga-lembaga publik lainnya.

Memajukan akses pita lebar akan perlu memperhatikan kondisi-kondisi permulaan khusus di negara-negara berkembang, apabila penembusan jaringan tetap secara historis adalah rendah dan penembusan jaringan bergerak tinggi. Akan ada kebutuhan berkesinambungan untuk memberikan bantuan dan membagikan praktik-praktik terbaik mengenai peluncuran teknologi-teknologi prasarana yang sesuai (misal jaringan generasi mendatang, baik jaringan kabel maupun nirkabel dan/atau berbasis bergerak) serta kebijakan-kebijakan yang memajukan investasi dalam prasarana dan persaingan berbasis layanan.

Peningkatan kepentingan sosial ekonomi dari akses pita lebar akan juga memberikan tantangan-l tantangan peraturan baru, seperti memastikan akses universal

³ Ini termasuk negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara berkembang seperti India, negara-negara berkembang selatan dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi.

dengan menyeimbangkan dan merasionalisasikan akses dan harga-harga di bidang-bidang laba dan nir laba, menjalankan prasarana tulang punggung pita lebar, menelapkan model-model pengelolaan untuk prasarana pita lebar dengan maksud untuk menghindari upaya-upaya duplikasi dan penanaman modal, membentuk model-model harga baru dan metodologi-metodologi, memitigasi monopoli-monopoli wajar dan mendorong persaingan, serta menyeimbangkan penyebaran dan penerimaan teknologi teknologi dan layanan-layanan baru di negara-negara maju maupun berkembang.

6.1.3 Pemusatan dan lingkungan yang memungkinkan

Perubahan-perubahan yang disebabkan oleh adanya jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi/TK berkecepatan tinggi, konvergensi dan global serta akses langsung kepada pengetahuan sedang melakukan perubahan besar pada abad kedua puluh satu. Aplikasi-aplikasi dan layanan-layanan baru akan menciptakan perilaku pelanggan yang baru, praktik-praktik bisnis dan harapan-harapan dari sisi semua pemangku kepentingan, apabila sesuai, menyertakan untuk adanya peraturan yang inovatif dan memiliki target dalam ekonomi digital untuk memelihara pertumbuhan di semua tingkat. Kemajuan teknologi dan transformasi pasar ini telah meningkatkan ketegangan pada kebijakan yang ada dan rezim peraturan. Dengan konvergensi, pembuat-pembuat kebijakan dan para regulator akan terus bermusyawarah dengan kepentingan-kepentingan yang bersahut, memasukkan bidang pemerintahan yang selubung, memajukan transparansi dan menciptakan lingkungan stabil yang memelihara inovasi teknologi dan layanan yang terletak pada jantung sektor telekomunikasi/TK. Para regulator juga sedang menghadapi tugas menantang untuk memastikan akses telekomunikasi/TK yang terjangkau, sementara pada saat yang sama menciptakan dan memelihara insentif-insentif penanaman modal untuk semua peserta pasar. Keberhasilan keseluruhan yang baik memerlukan para regulator untuk selalu mengetahui isu-isu biaya terkini, sebagaimana juga mekanisme-mekanisme keuangan dan membuat model ekonomi untuk dapat mengukur dampak dan duplikasi untuk lingkungan persaingan nasional.

Memenuhi tantangan-tantangan ekonomi digital akan memerlukan pendekatan-pendekatan lintas-sektor kepada kebijakan dan peraturan telekomunikasi/TK yang melebihi peraturan khusus sektor sekarang. Pendekatan yang lebih luas akan perlu diambil, mencakup aplikasi-aplikasi dan layanan layanan, konten elektronik serta hak-hak dan

bertanggung jawab pelanggan. Karena isu-isu ini sifatnya adalah lintas sektor, secara jelas menentukan tanggung jawab badan-badan pemerintah yang relevan adalah faktor sukses yang menentukan. Keseimbangan yang hati-hati akan diperlukan antara pendekatan-pendekatan keterlibatan dan ketidakterlibatan yang berdasarkan peraturan mengenai penilaian dampak yang lebih luas pada masyarakat secara keseluruhan.

6.1.4 Indikator telekomunikasi/TIK dan indeks pengembangan TIK

Pengumpulan, ketentuan serta penyebaran indikator-indikator dan statistik-statistik berkualitas yang mengukur dan memberikan analisa komparatif dari penggunaan dan penerimaan telekomunikasi/TIK akan terus menjadi kebutuhan penting untuk mendukung ekonomi-ekonomi berkembang. Indikator-indikator ini, sebagaimana juga indeks pengembangan TIK, memberikan kepada pemerintah, otoritas-otoritas regulasi dan para pemangku kepentingan, suatu mekanisme untuk memahami lebih baik pendorong-pendorong penting terhadap penerimaan telekomunikasi/TIK dan membantu dalam perumusan kebijakan nasional yang sedang berjalan.

6.1.5 Transisi kepada penyiaran digital dan pengelolaan spektrum

Negara-negara akan terus menjalankan transisi dari penyiaran analog ke digital dengan skala-skala waktu yang berbeda sesuai dengan prioritas nasional mereka, sebagaimana juga, dimana dapat digunakan, tenggat-tenggat waktu yang ditentukan oleh Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Regional ITU (RRC-06) beserta Rencana dan Persetujuan nya. Selama periode rencana strategis ini, akan ada kebutuhan berkesinambungan, sebagai prioritas utama, untuk membantu para administrator, regulator, penyiar dan para pemangku kepentingan lainnya di negara-negara berkembang dalam meriset dan membantu pengenalan siaran digital. Bantuan yang berkesinambungan untuk negara-negara berkembang pada pengelolaan spektrum akan juga menjadi kebutuhan.

6.1.6 Layanan dan aplikasi telekomunikasi/TIK untuk pengembangan ekonomi dan sosial, pengentasan kemiskinan dan penciptaan kekayaan

Telekomunikasi/TIK telah dikenal luas sebagai pendorong pengembangan ekonomi dan sosial, pengentasan kemiskinan dan penciptaan kekayaan. Telekomunikasi/TIK

memberikan kesempatan bagi negara-negara berkembang untuk memfasilitasi pengembangan perdagangan dan ekonomi secara umum, sebagaimana juga pengubahanan bisnis dan penciptaan lapangan kerja, khususnya untuk populasi yang miskin dan terpinggirkan, termasuk perempuan, penduduk pribumi dan orang-orang penyandang disabilitas. Aplikasi-aplikasi TIK adalah juga pendorong sisi permintaan yang dapat mendorong penerimaan layanan-layanan pita lebar. Tantangan dan kesempatan yang berkesinambungan adalah untuk memberikan bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang untuk memfasilitasi akses kepada layanan-layanan pemerintah berbasis TIK, perbaikan kesehatan, akses kepada pendidikan berkualitas dan pengelolaan lingkungan (termasuk dampak-dampak perubahan iklim). Memberikan bantuan kepada peluncuran aplikasi-aplikasi TIK spesifik yang membantu dalam mengintegrasikan teknologi-teknologi baru ke dalam rantai nilai ekonomi dan sosial yang lebih luas, akan tetap sebagai prioritas utama.

6.1.7 Inovasi bergerak

Di tahun-tahun mendatang diharapkan untuk melihat lebih banyak kemajuan-kemajuan cepat dalam penggunaan teknologi-teknologi bergerak sebagai landasan untuk inovasi dan layanan-layanan baru. Ini meliputi solusi-solusi kesehatan bergerak (misal *ultrasound* bergerak dan diagnosa jarak jauh); pembayaran-pembayaran bergerak termasuk transaksi-transaksi bank normal serta pembayaran manfaat-manfaat sosial dan pajak-pajak pemerintah; teknologi sensor lingkungan dan biomedik yang diintegrasikan ke dalam alat-alat; pembelajaran bergerak; kenyataan yang lebih baik dan layanan-layanan berbasis lokasi yang maju, pemerataan otomatis, jaringan sosial bergerak; dan antarmuka-antarmuka baru.

6.1.8 Membangun kepercayaan dalam penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK

Dengan meningkatnya volume perdagangan elektronik dan transaksi keuangan online, ketersediaan layanan-layanan pemerintah, kepopuleran jaringan-jaringan kolaboratif dan sosial serta timbulnya "*Internet of things*", membangun kepercayaan untuk memelihara kepercayaan dalam penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK akan terus menjadi perhatian kebijakan yang besar dari para pemerintah dan pemangku kepentingan lain. Sementara telekomunikasi/TIK terus diintegrasikan lebih lanjut ke dalam ekonomi dan masyarakat-masyarakat kita, ketersediaan yang berkesinambungan, dapat diandalkan dan keamanan

akan semakin vital kepada para pemerintah, bisnis dan individual. Memajukan keamanan dunia maya dan kerjasama internasional serta koordinasi dalam domain ini tetap menjadi prioritas pemerintah dalam periode mendatang.

6.1.9 Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia

Para pembuat kebijakan perlu memastikan bahwa kesenjangan digital yang tetap menjadi perhatian pemerintah dari negara-negara berkembang, juga tidak menjadi kesenjangan pengetahuan antara mereka yang memiliki akses terhadap informasi dan alat-alat belajar dari abad ke dua puluh satu dan mereka yang tidak. Membangun kesadaran telekomunikasi/TK yang luas memungkinkan para penduduk untuk mengakses dan berkontribusi informasi, ide-ide dan pengetahuan untuk menciptakan masyarakat informasi yang menyeluruh. Memberikan bantuan dalam pembangunan kapasitas manusia dan institusional yang memperbaiki keahlian-keahlian telekomunikasi/TK untuk membantu pembangunan dan penggunaan jaringan-jaringan dan aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi/TK akan terus menjadi prioritas.

6.1.10 Telekomunikasi darurat

Telekomunikasi darurat memainkan peran kritis dalam peringatan bencana maupun akibat langsungnya, dengan memastikan arus informasi yang tepat waktu yang diperlukan oleh badan-badan pemerintah, organisasi-organisasi yang berorientasi kemanusiaan dan industri yang terlibat dalam operasi-operasi penyelamatan dan pemulihan serta memberikan bantuan medis kepada yang terluka. Akan ada kebutuhan berkesinambungan untuk mendukung negara-negara berkembang dengan sistem-sistem peringatan awal, komunikasi darurat dan bantuan dalam merekonstruksi prasarana yang hancur oleh bencana.

6.1.11 Krisis keuangan global

Sementara ada indikasi-indikasi bahwa kondisi-kondisi ekonomi akan membaik dengan dimulainya rencana strategis ini, sponsor-sponsor dan institusi-institusi internasional terkait bersatu dalam kesepakatan bahwa pemulihan mungkin lambat, lambat dan/atau tidak merata. Pasca gempa yang disaksikan dalam sektor telekomunikasi/TK di negara-negara berkembang termasuk dampak-dampak pada pasar-pasar modal dan pengeluaran-pengeluaran modal, kurangnya daya beli konsumen, kekurangan likuiditas dalam sektor perbankan

dan penurunan dana sumbangan. Sebagai akibatnya, akan diperlukan cara-cara yang fleksibel dan inovatif untuk membiayai proyek-proyek pengembangan, termasuk kerja sama kerja sama publik swasta dan perbaikan mobilisasi dari sumber-sumber anggaran ekstra.

6.1.12 Perubahan iklim

Perubahan iklim menantang kemampuan kita untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuan ekonomi dan sosial untuk mendukung pembangunan berkelanjutan. Dampak-dampak merugikan dari perubahan iklim kemungkinan akan jatuh secara tidak proporsional di negara-negara berkembang, mengingat sumber-sumber terbatas mereka. Telekomunikasi/TIK memberikan kontribusi berharga untuk memantau, memitigasi dan menyesuaikan terhadap perubahan iklim. Akan terus ada kebutuhan untuk membantu negara-negara, khususnya yang sedang berkembang, untuk menanggapi perubahan iklim.

6.2 Visi

Untuk menjadi organisasi terkemuka untuk memajukan ketersediaan dan aplikasi telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) untuk pembangunan sosial ekonomi.

6.3 Misi

Misi Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) wajib untuk memelihara kerja sama dan solidaritas internasional dalam penyampaian bantuan teknis dan dalam penciptaan, pengembangan dan perbaikan perlengkapan serta jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) di negara-negara berkembang. ITU-D diperlukan untuk menghentikan tanggung jawab ganda Perhimpunan sebagai badan spesialisasi dan badan pelaksana dari Perhimpunan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk melaksanakan proyek-proyek di bawah sistem pengembangan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa atau pengaturan-pengaturan pendanaan lain, sebagaimana untuk memfasilitasi dan memperbaiki pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK dengan menawarkan, menyelenggarakan dan mengkoordinasi kerja sama teknis dan kegiatan-kegiatan bantuan.

6.4 Sasaran strategis

Sasaran strategis Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) adalah tiga liputan, dan mencakup:

- Untuk memajukan ketersediaan prasarana dan memelihara lingkungan yang memungkinkan untuk pengembangan

prasarana telekomunikasi/TIK dan penggunaannya dengan cara yang aman dan terjamin.

- Untuk memberikan bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang dalam menjembatani kesenjangan digital dengan mencapai perkembangan sosial ekonomi yang dimungkinkan oleh telekomunikasi/TIK yang lebih luas.
- Untuk memperluas manfaat-manfaat masyarakat informasi kepada keanggotaan melalui kerja sama dengan para pemangku kepentingan publik dan swasta, dan untuk memajukan integrasi penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK ke dalam ekonomi dan masyarakat sebagai pendorong-pendorong pengembangan, inovasi, kesejahteraan, pertumbuhan dan produktivitas secara global.

6.5 Tujuan

Tujuan-tujuan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi IPTT (PTU-10) adalah:

6.5.1 Tujuan 1

Untuk mendorong kerja sama internasional, antar anggota IPTT-10 dan para pemangku kepentingan lain, pada isu-isu pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK, dengan memberikan forum diskusi terkemuka, berbagi informasi dan membangun kesepakatan mengenai isu-isu teknis dan kebijakan telekomunikasi/TIK.

6.5.2 Tujuan 2

Untuk membantu keanggotaan dalam memaksimalkan penggunaan teknologi teknologi baru yang sesuai, termasuk pula lebar, untuk mengembangkan prasarana prasarana dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK, dan untuk merancang dan meluncurkan prasarana-prasarana telekomunikasi/TIK yang ulat.

6.5.3 Tujuan 3

Untuk mendorong pengembangan strategi-strategi dan meningkatkan peluncuran, dan penggunaan aplikasi aplikasi TIK yang aman, terjamin dan terjangkau menuju pengarusutamaan telekomunikasi/TIK dalam ekonomi dan masyarakat lebih luas.

6.5.4 Tujuan 4

Untuk membantu keanggotaan untuk menciptakan dan mengelola lingkungan kebijakan dan regulasi yang

181

memungkinkan, termasuk pembentukan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan-kebijakan, strategi-strategi, rencana-rencana nasional yang berkelanjutan melalui berbagi praktik praktik terbaik serta mengutipkan dan menyebarkan informasi statistik mengenai pengembangan telekomunikasi/TTK.

6.5.5 Tujuan 5

Untuk pengembangan sumber daya manusia dan kemampuan lembaga untuk memperbaiki keahlian-keahlian dalam pengembangan dan penggunaan jaringan-jaringan dan aplikasi aplikasi telekomunikasi/TTK, dan untuk mendorong penggunaan digital untuk orang-orang dengan kebutuhan khusus, seperti orang-orang penyandang disabilitas, melalui peningkatan kesadaran, kegiatan-kegiatan pelatihan, berbagi informasi dan keterampilan serta produksi dan penyebaran publikasi-publikasi yang relevan.

6.5.6 Tujuan 6

Untuk memberikan bantuan terkonsentrasi dan khusus kepada negara-negara terbelakang (LDCs) dan negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus, dan untuk membantu Negara-negara Anggota ITU dalam menanggapi perubahan iklim dan mengintegrasikan telekomunikasi/TTK dalam pengelolaan bencana.

Tabel 6.1 – Keluaran dan tujuan ITU-D

Keluaran ITU-D	Tuj. 1	Tuj. 2	Tuj. 3	Tuj. 4	Tuj. 5	Tuj. 6
Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC-14)	X					
Pertemuan pertemuan persiapan regional WTDC-14 di Asia-Pasifik, Afrika, Amerika, CIS, Eropa dan Negara-negara Arab	X					
Kelompok-kelompok studi pengembangan telekomunikasi	X					
Kelompok Penasihat Pengembangan Telekomunikasi	X					
Ketentuan keahlian teknis untuk membantu memaksimalkan penggunaan teknologi teknologi baru yang sesuai		X				
Pengembangan dan pelaksanaan proyek untuk membantu memaksimalkan penggunaan teknologi-teknologi baru yang sesuai		X				
Mobilisasi sumber-sumber anggaran keuangan ekstra dan kemitraan-kemitraan untuk membantu memaksimalkan penggunaan teknologi-teknologi baru yang sesuai		X				
Rencana-rencana induk dan garis-garis panduan praktek terbaik		X				
Symposium dan seminar-seminar		X				
Pengaturan pengaturan internasional dan regional melalui forum-forum global -- termasuk forum-forum keamanan dunia maya regional, IMPACT, FIRST, pengamanan online anak (COP) dan keterlibatan dalam Forum Pemerintahan Internet			X			
Mobilisasi sumber-sumber anggaran keuangan ekstra dan kemitraan-kemitraan untuk mendorong pengembangan strategi-strategi untuk meningkatkan peluncuran, keamanan dan keselamatan dan keterjangkauan dari penggunaan aplikasi-aplikasi dan layanan-layanan TIK			X			
Panduan dan perangkat peralatan praktek terbaik			X			

Keluaran ITU-D	Tuj. 1	Tuj. 2	Tuj. 3	Tuj. 4	Tuj. 5	Tuj. 6
Pengaturan pengaturan internasional dan regional melalui forum-forum global yang terkait dengan telekomunikasi/TIK untuk pengembangan ekonomi dan sosial			X			
Forum-forum global – termasuk Simposium Regulator Global (GSR), Forum Pemimpin Industri Global (GILF), Pertukaran Regulator Global (G-REX) dan Pertemuan Indikator Telekomunikasi/Tik dunia (WTIM)				X		
Survei-survei, basis data-basis data (termasuk basis data WII, portal online ICT Eye), publikasi-publikasi statistik dan analitik (termasuk laporan Mengukur Masyarakat Informasi (MIS), Laporan Pengembangan Telekomunikasi/Tik dunia (WTDI) dan laporan Kecenderungan dalam Reformasi Telekomunikasi)				X		
Studi kasus, panduan dan perangkat peralatan – termasuk Perangkat Peralatan Regulasi TIK dan buku manual dan panduan statistik mengenai metodologi biaya, ekonomi, dan keuangan				X		
Sumber sumber pelatihan, bahan bahan dan kurikulum yang berkualitas tinggi dalam telekomunikasi/TIK					X	
Peningkatan portal Akademi ITU sebagai lembaga penerima (repository) untuk sumber-sumber dan bahan-bahan pelatihan telekomunikasi/TIK					X	
Akses terhadap keterlibatan pelatihan ITU, melalui Akademi ITU, pusat keunggulan dan pusat pelatihan Internet					X	
Mobilisasi sumber anggaran keuangan ekstra dan kontribusi untuk mengembangkan sumber daya manusia dan kemampuan kelembagaan					X	

Keluaran ITU-D	Tuj. 1	Tuj. 2	Tuj. 3	Tuj. 4	Tuj. 5	Tuj. 6
Meningkatkan kesadaran antar pembuat keputusan pemerintah dan sektor swasta mengenai pentingnya keterlibatan digital untuk orang-orang dengan kebutuhan khusus					X	
Studi kasus, panduan dan perangkat pelatihan – termasuk Menghubungkan Sekolah, Menghubungkan perangkat bagi pembuat kebijakan dan praktik terbaik dan perangkat e Aksesibilitas masyarakat pada para penyandang disabilitas – untuk memajukan keterlibatan digital orang-orang dengan kebutuhan khusus					X	
Berbagai bahan pelatihan, aplikasi dan perangkat pelatihan lainnya mengenai penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK bagi pembangunan sosial dan ekonomi					X	
Pengembangan dan pelaksanaan proyek untuk pengembangan sumber daya manusia dan kemampuan lembaga					X	
Forum global						X
Ketentuan keahlian teknis untuk LDCs dan negara dengan kebutuhan khusus						X
Pengembangan dan pelaksanaan proyek untuk membantu LDCs dan negara dengan kebutuhan khusus						X
Mobilisasi sumber anggaran keuangan ekstra dan komitmen untuk membantu Negara LDCs dan negara dengan kebutuhan khusus						X
Survei, pengumpulan informasi, laporan dan analisa pasar						X
Studi kasus, panduan praktik terbaik, buku manual dan perangkat						X
Lokakarya dan seminar						X
Bantuan dalam keadaan darurat						X
Pengembangan strategi tanggap darurat						X

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penentu
Tujuan 5 Untuk meningkatkan sumber daya manusia dan kemampuan literasi digital masyarakat dalam penguasaan dan penggunaan teknologi telekomunikasi/TK, dan untuk mendorong keterbukaan digital untuk ruang dengan keterbukaan khusus seperti akses perantara disabilitas, melalui peningkatan kesadaran, enggan belajar, berbagi informasi dan keterampilan serta produksi dan penyebaran publikasi yang relevan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sumber, bahan dan kurikulum pelatihan telekomunikasi/TK yang berkualitas tinggi Perbaikan portal Akademi ITU sebagai lembaga rujukan nasional bagi sumber daya manusia profesional telekomunikasi/TK, sebagaimana juga sebagai akses terhadap kearifan lokal pada unit ITU Berkaitannya dengan tetap aktif dan jaring-jaring Kemudahan pelatihan melalui Akademi ITU, pusat keanggotaan dan pusat pelatihan internet Meningkatkan kesadaran di antara para pemangku organisasi masyarakat sipil dan sektor swasta mengenai keterbukaan digital melalui ruang dengan keterbukaan khusus Studi kasus, pameran dan program lainnya untuk meningkatkan sekolah, menghubungkan perangkat lunak, perangkat lunak dan produksi untuk dan program dan Akademi ITU masyarakat pada para pemangku disabilitas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peningkatan jumlah waktu partisipasi telekomunikasi/TK terlatih di negara berkembang Jaringan kerja sama global lembaga pelatihan Jaringan aktif diperkuat dari Akademi ITU di seluruh Peningkatan kesadaran untuk kegiatan menghubungkan sekolah ke para layanan literasi digital Peningkatan keterampilan sumber daya manusia dan kemampuan literasi digital pada telekomunikasi/TK yang dapat diakses bagi pemangku disabilitas Peningkatan pengetahuan antara para pemangku komunitas telekomunikasi/TK pada program telekomunikasi/TK untuk masyarakat perantara disabilitas dan ekonomi perantara disabilitas untuk produksi, generasi muda dan anak-anak, pemuda dan anak-anak, pemuda dan anak-anak Kemampuan literasi digital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jumlah keterlibatan pejabat yang relevan Jumlah ruang yang dibuka Penggunaan aktif dari para anggota dan kapasitas survei mengenai keterbukaan digital Jumlah sumber pelatihan khusus di Akademi ITU Jumlah siaran aktif yang dilakukan Jumlah program pelatihan internet yang diurutan Jumlah program yang terakreditasi oleh lembaga internasional Jumlah audiens pameran dan program yang diakses untuk para anggota Penggunaan aktif dari para anggota Jumlah proyek yang

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penentu
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derajat literasi, akses dan penguasaan pelatihan khusus untuk penguasaan telekomunikasi/TK untuk para pemangku organisasi ekonomi Pengembangan dan pelaksanaan proyek Mobilisasi sumber anggaran keuangan khusus dan lainnya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para anggota ITU akan mengembangkan jaringan dan melakukan kegiatan sebagai anggota penggiat telekomunikasi/TK untuk meningkatkan pembangunan sosial dan ekonomi perantara disabilitas untuk produksi, generasi muda dan anak-anak, pemuda dan anak-anak, pemuda dan anak-anak Studi kasus, pameran dan program disabilitas untuk semua anggota Pelaksanaan proyek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para anggota akan melaksanakan Jumlah pameran yang dilaksanakan untuk para anggota yang diurutan

www.djpp.depkmham.go.id

7 Sekretariat Jenderal (GS)

7.1 Misi

Misi Sekretariat Jenderal ITU, sesuai dengan Pasal 11 Konstitusi ITU dan Pasal 3 Konvensi ITU, adalah untuk memberikan layanan-layanan yang akurat, tepat waktu dan efisien kepada keanggotaan Perhimpunan dan untuk melayani dan mengoordinasi kegiatan-kegiatan Sektor-sektor Perhimpunan dalam menjalankan kegiatan-kegiatan lintas sektoral, sebagaimana juga untuk mendukung kegiatan-kegiatan Sektor-sektor.

7.2 Sasaran strategis

Sasaran strategis Sekretariat Jenderal ITU (GS) adalah untuk mencapai keefektifan dan efisiensi dalam perencanaan, pengelolaan, koordinasi dan pemberian layanan-layanan untuk mendukung keanggotaan Perhimpunan⁴, memastikan pelaksanaan rencana rencana finansial dan strategis Perhimpunan dan mengoordinasi kegiatan kegiatan lintas sektoral sebagaimana diidentifikasi dalam naskah-naskah dasar ITU.

7.3 Tujuan

Tujuan-tujuan Sekretariat Jenderal adalah:

7.3.1 Tujuan 1:

Pengelolaan dan koordinasi keseluruhan dari kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan, memastikan bahwa sasaran-sasaran dan tujuan-tujuan rencana strategis tercapai.

7.3.2 Tujuan 2:

Perencanaan, koordinasi dan eksekusi yang efisien dari korporasi, strategis, hubungan-hubungan eksternal, komunikasi dan kegiatan-kegiatan lintas sektoral Perhimpunan.

7.3.3 Tujuan 3:

Memberikan dukungan kepada, dan menyampaikan, ke konferensi-konferensi, pertemuan-pertemuan, dokumentasi dan publikasi-publikasi yang efisien dan dapat diakses, termasuk yang multi bahasa.

7.3.4 Tujuan 4:

Penggunaan sumber-sumber daya manusia, keuangan dan modal yang efektif dan efisien dari Perhimpunan.

⁴ sebagaimana didefinisikan dalam Pasal 7 Konstitusi ITU.

7.3.5 Tujuan 5:

Memberikan layanan-layanan TIK untuk mendukung misi dan kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan.

7.3.6 Tujuan 6

Memberikan landasan dimana para pemangku kepentingan lintas industri dan para operator TIK dapat terhubung, berdebat, berbagi strategi-strategi, menggali teknologi-teknologi terbaru, melakukan bisnis dan pada akhirnya menanggapi tantangan-tantangan global.

Tabel 7.1 – keluaran dan tujuan GS

Keluaran	Tujuan 1	Tujuan 2	Tujuan 3	Tujuan 4	Tujuan 5	Tujuan 6
Pengelolaan, koordinasi dan perwakilan Perhimpunan	X					
Organisasi, penyediaan masukan, sekretariat, protokol dan layanan-layanan komunikasi untuk ITU, UCL, CCW, PP, Dewan, WTIP dan WCIT		X				
Pengaturan korporasi dan hubungan dengan Negara Anggota, Anggota Sektor, Asosiasi dan entitas lain, Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan organisasi internasional lain		X				
Permasalahan eksternal dan layanan komunikasi		X				
Kecenderungan yang timbul dan evolusi TIK		X				
Organisasi dan koordinasi keikutsertaan ITU dalam kegiatan WSES		X				
Perencanaan strategis korporasi dan evaluasi		X				
Koordinasi kegiatan lintas sektoral		X				
Persyaratan layanan linguistik dan logistik untuk konferensi, pertemuan dan acara			X			
Layanan peninjauan dan proses naskah untuk produksi dokumentasi dan bahan lain kedalam enam bahasa Perhimpunan			X			
Layanan komposisi, pengeditan, produksi, pencetakan, penerbitan serta penjualan dan			X			

- 155 -

Keluaran	Tujuan 1	Tujuan 2	Tujuan 3	Tujuan 4	Tujuan 5	Tujuan 6
pemasaran untuk publikasi kertas dan elektronik ke dalam enam bahasa Perhimpunan						
Penempatan panduan anggaran dan akuntansi				X		
Penempatan regulasi staf dan buku manual administratif SDM				X		
Rencana jangka panjang untuk pemeliharaan bangunan ITU yang didirikan				X		
Penempatan rencana keamanan				X		
Layanan informasi untuk PP, Dewan dan CWG, serta konferensi dan forum dunia (WCIT dan WIPF)					X	
Layanan informasi untuk pengaturan korporasi, strategi dan komunikasi Perhimpunan					X	
ITU Telecom Dunia 2013						X
ITU Telecom Dunia 2013						X
Kegiatan pengembangan masyarakat yang berlangsung di antara acara						X
Acara lain yang terkait sebagaimana diperlukan						X

Tabel 7.2 – Tujuan, Keluaran, hasil yang diharapkan dan indikator kinerja penentu GS

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penentu
Tujuan 1 Pengelolaan dan koordinasi kesekretariatan dan kegiatan Perhimpunan, termasuk dalam menyusun dan menyusun Rencana Strategis 2011-2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengelompokan, koordinasi dan penyusunan laporan Perhimpunan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengelompokan, koordinasi dan penyusunan laporan Perhimpunan • Koordinasi dan pelaksanaan kesekretariatan yang sesuai dengan standar ISAF • Pelaksanaan kegiatan kerja legal yang sesuai yang dilaksanakan untuk berkoordinasi dan pengelompokan Perhimpunan • Koordinasi dan penyusunan kebijakan serta prosedur yang sesuai dengan standar ISAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efisiensi rencana strategis, sesuai dengan anggaran yang selanjutnya • Rencana kerja tahunan dan laporan tahunan yang sesuai dengan standar ISAF • Pengelompokan laporan keuangan, laporan dan pernyataan dengan laporan kerja • Mengembangkan dan melaksanakan kebijakan, standar, prosedur dan praktik yang sesuai dengan standar ISAF seperti perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan peninjauan

5. IIA stands for "Institute of Internal Auditors"

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penentu
Tujuan 2 Perencanaan, koordinasi dan eksekusi yang efisien dari korporasi, strategis, hubungan eksternal, komunikasi dan kegiatan-kegiatan lintas sektoral Perhimpunan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisasi: pemberian layanan masukan, sekretariat, protokol dan komunikasi untuk ITU telecom, PP, Dewan, WTPP dan WCIT • Pengaturan korporasi dan hubungan dengan Negara Anggota, Anggota Sektor, Asosiasi dan entitas lain, Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan organisasi internasional lain • Permasalahan eksternal dan layanan komunikasi • Kecenderungan yang tinggi dan resolusi TIK • Organisasi dan koordinasi ITU dalam kegiatan W3CIS • Perencanaan strategis korporasi dan evaluasi • Koordinasi kegiatan lintas sektoral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kesadaran antar semua target peserta program, kegiatan dan isu ITU • Persiapan rencana strategis ITU dan pemantauan efektif terhadap kemajuan dalam pelaksanaannya • Koordinasi efektif dari kegiatan lintas sektoral • Pengelolaan efektif organisasi Dewan, pertemuan PP dan pelaksanaan keputusan • Pelaksanaan lebih baik terhadap peran kepemimpinan ITU dalam TIK • Saluran komunikasi efektif, termasuk metode yang ada dan baru untuk pengomunikasian Visi ITU • Kepuasan keanggotaan: meningkat dari tahun ke tahun (persentase nilai 50-100) • Sertifikat tahunan dari pejabat dan kepala/kepala kegiatan lintas sektoral berdasarkan Rekomendasi dari tahun 2006 sampai dengan 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jumlah pertemuan untuk keikutsertaan/sudut pandang ITU dalam berbagai forum dan pertemuan internasional • Ketepatan pada batas waktu pelaksanaan tindakan Dewan dan PP • ITU diakui sebagai pemimpin dalam TIK • Kepuasan keanggotaan • Rasio laporan, resolusi-resolusi, dsb. Yang ditetapkan/dipaparkan untuk pengesahan • Tingkat kepuasan (survey) para delegasi dan peserta konferensi utama • Cakupan media untuk kegiatan ITU • Jumlah dan kualitas dan pelaksanaan antara lain yang dipaparkan oleh kegiatan lainnya (kegiatan lain, dsb.) • Pemantauan jumlah total peserta

199

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penting
Tujuan 3 Membantu dalam upaya peningkatan, keparipatiran, ke konferensi, pertemuan, dokumentasi dan publikasi yang efisien dan dapat diakses, termasuk yang multi bahasa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peningkatan layanan logistik dan logistik untuk konferensi, pertemuan dan acara • Layanan peninjauan dan proses masalah untuk publikasi dokumen dan bahasa dan bahasa lain • Layanan konferensi, pengalihan, penerjemahan, penerjemahan, penerjemahan untuk profil baru termasuk elektronis dalam cara bahasa Perhimpunan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengeluaran yang efisien dan hemat biaya untuk konferensi dan pertemuan • Peningkatan layanan peninjauan dan peninjauan yang berkualitas dalam cara bahasa Perhimpunan • Peningkatan dokumentasi dan publikasi yang berkualitas tinggi yang dapat diakses dalam cara bahasa Perhimpunan • Peningkatan kemampuan dalam proses pelayanan dan publikasi ITU yang luas dan peningkatan publikasi dan peninjauan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peningkatan layanan dukungan dengan anggaran lebih rendah yang bersifat positif • Kepuasan klien terhadap kualitas layanan peninjauan dan publikasi • Dokumen dokumentasi dalam bentuk waktu yang efektif dan efisien • Angka penjualan dan peningkatan penjualan yang bertanggung jawab dengan biaya anggaran

199

Tujuan	Keluaran	Hasil yang diharapkan	Indikator kinerja penting
Tujuan 4 Penggunaan sumber daya manusia, organisasi dan modal Perhimpunan yang efektif dan efisien.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peningkatan pelayanan anggaran dan administrasi • Peningkatan pelayanan standar baru untuk administrasi ITU • Peningkatan pelayanan perantara untuk layanan ITU yang berkualitas • Peningkatan pelayanan keuangan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peningkatan yang efisien terhadap sumber daya Perhimpunan • Peningkatan pelayanan anggaran yang efisien dan efektif • Peningkatan yang lebih cepat dan lebih efisien ITU • Peningkatan pelayanan keuangan yang efektif 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrasi dan pelayanan yang baik memenuhi standar • Anggaran dan modal tidak digunakan berlebihan • Peningkatan dan pengembangan ITU yang lebih baik • Peningkatan pelayanan keuangan yang baik • Peningkatan pelayanan keuangan yang baik

BAGIAN II – Menghubungkan tujuan sektoral dan GS dengan orientasi dan sasaran strategis Perhimpunan

Tabel 8.1 – Tujuan dan sasaran strategis Perhimpunan

	Sasaran ITU-R	Sasaran ITU-T	Sasaran ITU-D	Sasaran GS
ITU-R				
Tujuan 1	X			
Tujuan 2	X			
Tujuan 3	X			
Tujuan 4	X			
Tujuan 5	X			
ITU-T				
Tujuan 1		X		
Tujuan 2		X		
Tujuan 3		X		
Tujuan 4		X		
ITU-D				
Tujuan 1			X	
Tujuan 2			X	
Tujuan 3			X	
Tujuan 4			X	
Tujuan 5			X	
Tujuan 6			X	
GS				
Tujuan 1				X
Tujuan 2				X
Tujuan 3				X
Tujuan 4				X
Tujuan 5				X
Tujuan 6				X

BAGIAN III – Deskripsi umum istilah yang digunakan dalam Resolusi 71

Istilah	Deskripsi
Misi	Misi merujuk pada tugas utama/ fungsi penentu Sekretariat Jenderal ITU atau setiap Sektor ITU sebagaimana tercantum dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi ITU.
Sasaran	Sasaran merujuk pada target Perhimpunan tingkat tinggi yang tujuan Sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal ITU memberikan kontribusi, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.
Tujuan	Tujuan merujuk pada maksud dan tujuan tertentu dari Sektor individual dan Sekretariat Jenderal.
Keluaran	Keluaran merujuk pada produk dan layanan akhir sebagaimana disampaikan oleh ITU (misal program yang dapat diselesaikan).
Hasil yang diharapkan	Hasil yang diharapkan seharusnya mencerminkan keluaran kegiatan yang diinginkan (keluaran, yang kadang disebut sebagai "hasil akhir"), seharusnya dikaitkan, apabila sesuai, yang mendasari tujuan rencana strategis.
Indikator kinerja penentu (KPIs)	KPIs merupakan kriteria yang digunakan untuk mengukur pencapaian keluaran (atau hasil akhir). Indikator tersebut dapat bersifat kualitatif atau kuantitatif. Berkaitan dengan KPI, suatu contoh dari indikator "kualitatif" dapat menjadi suatu survei untuk kepuasan peserta berkaitan dengan penyelenggaraan WFPDC, yang terkait dengan Tujuan 1 dan Keluaran/Hasil akhir 1 B121.

RESOLUSI 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Menghubungkan perencanaan strategis, keuangan dan operasional
dalam ITU

Konferensi yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) penerimaan Rekomendasi 11 (Valletta, 1998) pada Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia, dengan menggarisbawahi kebutuhan untuk perencanaan finansial dan operasional akan dipertimbangkan untuk pelaksanaan untuk ITU berbasis luas pada Konferensi yang Berkuasa penuh ini;
- b) bahwa, dalam rencana strategis Perhimpunan 2004-2007, sebagai salah satu dari prioritas ITU, perencanaan operasional diperluas sampai pada ketiga Sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal sebagai suatu mekanisme untuk meningkatkan akuntabilitas dan transparansi dan meningkatkan hubungan antara alat pengelola ini dan perencanaan strategis serta proses anggaran keuangan,

mengatui

- a) bahwa proses dimana kemajuannya dengan mencapai tujuan-tujuan ITU dapat diukur mungkin dapat ditingkatkan secara berarti melalui pertautan rencana-rencana strategis, finansial dan operasional yang menyusun kegiatan-kegiatan yang ditugaskan untuk dilaksanakan selama periode setiap empat-tahun;
- b) bahwa rencana-rencana operasional dan finansial ITU seharusnya menetapkan kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan, tujuan-tujuan dari kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut dan sumber-sumber yang terkumpul, dan dapat dimanfaatkan secara efektif, antara lain:
 - untuk memantau kemajuan dalam pelaksanaan program-program Perhimpunan;
 - untuk meningkatkan kemampuan keanggotaan untuk mengevaluasi, dengan menggunakan indikator kinerja, kemajuan dalam pencapaian program kegiatan-kegiatan;
 - untuk meningkatkan efisiensi kegiatan-kegiatan ini;
 - untuk memastikan transparansi, terutama dalam penerapan pemulihan biaya;
 - untuk meningkatkan kelengkapan antara kegiatan-kegiatan ITU dan kegiatan-kegiatan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi internasional dan regional lainnya.
- c) bahwa pengonatan perencanaan operasional dan hubungan yang efektif dalam perencanaan strategis dan finansial dapat membuat perubahan dalam Regulasi Keuangan yang diperlukan untuk menguraikan hubungan-hubungan antara dokumen-dokumen yang terkait dan untuk menyelaraskan keberadaan informasi yang terkandung didalamnya;

205

- d) bahwa suatu mekanisme pendanaan menyeluruh yang efektif dan khusus diperlukan dalam rangka untuk memungkinkan Dewan secara memadai mengaudit keuangan yang berkaitan dengan fungsi-fungsi strategis, operasional dan finansial serta untuk menilai pelaksanaan rencana-rencana operasional;
- e) bahwa, agar dapat membantu Negara-negara Anggota dalam mengembangkan usulan-usulan untuk konferensi-konferensi, sekretariat seharusnya diundang untuk mempersiapkan panduan untuk mengidentifikasi kriteria yang akan diterapkan dalam menilai dampak-dampak finansial, dan untuk menyebarkan panduan dalam suatu bentuk surat-surat edaran Sekretaris Jenderal atau para Direktur Biro;
- f) bahwa Negara-negara Anggota, dalam mempertimbangkan panduan yang dipersiapkan oleh sekretariat, seharusnya, sepanjang dapat dipraktikkan, termasuk informasi relevan dalam suatu lampiran terhadap usulan-usulan mereka, agar dapat mengizinkan Sekretaris Jenderal/Para Direktur Biro untuk mengenali dampak-dampak keuangan yang mungkin ada dari usulan-usulan serupa,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-Direktur dari ketiga Biro

- 1 untuk mengidentifikasikan kebijakan-kebijakan dan elemen-elemen tertentu yang seharusnya dipertimbangkan untuk menunjukkan indikatif dan bukan eksklusif, yang akan diikutsertakan dalam rencana-rencana operasional, yang akan membantu Perhimpunan dalam melaksanakan rencana-rencana strategi dan finansial serta memungkinkan Dewan untuk meninjau pelaksanaannya;
- 2 untuk meninjau kembali Peraturan Finansial Perhimpunan, dengan memperhatikan pandangan Negara-negara Anggota dan saran dari kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, serta membuat usulan-usulan yang sesuai dengan pertimbangan Dewan sejalan konsideran *mengakui c) dan d) di atas*;
- 3 untuk menyiapkan masing-masing rencana-rencana yang sudah dikonsolidasikan yang mencerminkan penghubungan antara rencana strategis, finansial dan operasional, untuk peninjauan kembali yang dilakukan oleh Dewan setiap tahun;
- 4 untuk membantu Negara-negara Anggota dalam mempersiapkan estimasi-estimasi biaya dari usulan-usulannya untuk semua konferensi dan sidang Perhimpunan;
- 5 untuk menyediakan pada konferensi-konferensi dan sidang-sidang informasi yang diperlukan dari mekanisme finansial dan perencanaan yang harus secara menyeluruh yang disediakan dalam rangka penghitungan secara wajar finansial dari keputusan-keputusan yang akan dibuat, dengan memperhatikan ketentuan Pasal 34 Konvensi ITU,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk mengevaluasi kemajuan dengan menghubungkan fungsi-fungsi strategis, finansial dan operasional dan dengan melaksanakan perencanaan operasional, serta untuk mengambil langkah-langkah yang sesuai untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuan dari resolusi-resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk mengambil tindakan yang dianggap perlu untuk memastikan bahwa rencana-rencana strategis, finansial dan operasional di masa depan akan dipersiapkan sejalan dengan resolusi ini;
- 3 untuk mempersiapkan suatu laporan, dengan rekomendasi-rekomendasi apapun yang sesuai, untuk dipertimbangkan oleh konferensi yang berkuasa penuh 2014,

mendesak Negara-negara Anggota

untuk berhubungan dengan sekretariat pada suatu tahapan awal dalam mengembangkan usulan-usulan beserta dampak-dampak finansialnya sehingga persyaratan-persyaratan rencana kerja dan sumber daya terkait dapat diidentifikasi, dan sebesar mungkin dapat dipraktikkan, termasuk dalam usulan-usulan tersebut.

-207-

**RESOLUSI 77 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Konferensi, sidang dan forum Perhimpunan
di masa datang (2011-2014)**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengakui

- a) Resolusi 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- b) Resolusi 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini,

telah menimbang

- a) Dokumen PP-10/55 yang disampaikan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal mengenai konferensi-konferensi dan sidang-sidang yang direncanakan;
- b) usulan-usulan yang disampaikan oleh beberapa Negara Anggota,

dengan mengingat

persiapan kerja yang diperlukan untuk dilaksanakan oleh Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor, Sekretariat Jenderal dan Sektor-sektor Perhimpunan sebelum setiap sesi dari suatu konferensi atau sidang,

memperhatikan

bahwa tanggal-tanggal untuk sidang Komunikasi Radio (RA) yang berikutnya telah ditentukan untuk tanggal 16-20 Januari 2012, dan untuk Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Dunia (WRC) yang berikutnya pada tanggal 23 Januari - 17 Februari 2012,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa jadwal untuk konferensi, sidang dan forum masa datang untuk tahun 2011-2014 wajib sebagai berikut:
 - 1.1 Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA): November 2012
 - 1.2 Konferensi Dunia mengenai Telekomunikasi Internasional (WCIT): November 2012
 - 1.3 Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WFDG): Maret-April 2014;
 - 1.4 Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (PP-14): akan diadakan di Korea (Republik);
- 2 bahwa agenda-agenda konferensi-konferensi dunia dan regional wajib ditetapkan sesuai dengan ketentuan-ketentuan Konvensi ITU yang relevan dan agenda sidang-sidang wajib ditetapkan, apabila sesuai, dengan memperhatikan resolusi-resolusi dan rekomendasi-rekomendasi dari konferensi-konferensi dan sidang-sidang yang relevan;

-208-

3. i) bahwa tanggal dan jangka waktu yang telah diberikan dalam *memperhatikan* di atas untuk WRC-12, untuk agenda telah ditentukan dan disetujui, tidak boleh diubah;
- ii) bahwa konferensi konferensi dan sidang sidang yang disebutkan dalam *menuturkan* 1 akan dilakukan di dalam periode yang dinyatakan disitu, bahwa tanggal dan tempat yang tepat, bila belum ditentukan, akan ditentukan oleh Dewan setelah konsultasi Negara-negara Anggota, dengan membiarkan waktu yang cukup antara berbagai konferensi, dan bahwa jangka waktu yang tepat akan ditentukan oleh Dewan setelah agenda mereka telah disusun.

RESOLUSI 91 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Penggantian biaya untuk beberapa produk dan layanan ITU

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) bahwa pemeriksaan opsi-opsi untuk penguatan dasar finansial Perhimpunan telah disahkan berdasarkan konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh sebelumnya, termasuk mengurangi biaya biaya, alokasi sumber-sumber yang lebih efektif, menggolongkan kegiatan sesuai dengan tujuan-tujuan rencana strategis, ikut serta yang lebih luas dari entitas entitas selain daripada Negara-negara Anggota dan, apabila sesuai, membebaskan biaya biaya untuk layanan-layanan ITU, khususnya dimana layanan-layanan ini dicari pada basis kebebasan memilih atau lebih besar dari tingkat fasilitas-fasilitas yang umumnya disediakan;
- b) bahwa Resolusi Dewan 1210 memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal untuk menyusun suatu proses akuntansi-biaya yang menghasilkan biaya proyek dan kegiatan individual ITU dapat diidentifikasi dan diaudit, proses tersebut adalah sangat perlu untuk pengembangan anggaran kenangan berbasis kegiatan yang akurat dan untuk pelaksanaan penggantian biaya;
- c) bahwa solidaritas antar Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam berbagi secara pantas dalam pembayaran kewajiban finansial harus terus menjadi suatu prinsip penting untuk landasan finansial Perhimpunan;
- d) bahwa Perhimpunan telah mengembangkan suatu sistem kontribusi dimana beberapa Negara Anggota telah menanggung secara sukarela bagian besar dalam dukungan finansial untuk kegiatan inti Perhimpunan, dimana semua Negara Anggota mendapatkan manfaat, walaupun pentingnya kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut dapat diukur secara berbeda oleh Negara-negara Anggota yang berbeda.

memperhatikan

- a) konsep penganggaran berbasis hasil yang telah dikembangkan dan dilaksanakan selubung dengan anggaran 2006-2007 Perhimpunan, sejalan dengan Resolusi Dewan 1216;
- b) bahwa Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Minneapolis, 1998) memutuskan untuk melaksanakan perencanaan operasional dalam ketiga Sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal, untuk menghubungkan perencanaan finansial dengan rencana strategis, dengan meninjau Resolusi 72 (Minneapolis, 1998), yang diubah kemudian pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Marrakesh, 2002), pada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006) dan pada konferensi ini;

- c) diterimanya, oleh Keputusan Dewan 335, suatu metodologi alokasi-biaya yang memberikan ketelitian dalam proses akuntansi-biaya dan dalam alokasi biaya-biaya pengeluaran, melalui rancangan dan pelaksanaan dari suatu sistem penjejak waktu, dan menungknikan identifikasi keseluruhan dari biaya-biaya kegiatan dan keluaran, termasuk, antara lain, biaya-biaya pengembangan dan biaya-biaya produksi, penjualan, pemasaran dan penyebaran;
- d) peran Dewan dalam menyusun penjagaan keamanan dan pengawasan terhadap pemasukan dan pengeluaran pada saat menerima anggaran keuangan dua tahunan dan pada saat meninjau kembali rencana rencana operasional tahunan dan laporan-laporan kerja finansial,

mengakui

- a) bahwa penerapan mekanisme-mekanisme pemulihan biaya bersifat spesifik untuk proses proses usaha yang relevan dari berbagai produk dan layanan yang merujuk pada pemulihan biaya;
- b) bahwa metodologi yang diterapkan untuk pelaksanaan pemulihan biaya untuk pendaftaran- pendaftaran jaringan satelit ditetapkan berdasarkan Keputusan Dewan 482 (dimodifikasi tahun 2008) (Dokumen C08/103);
- c) bahwa pembebanan penggantian biaya-biaya untuk produk-produk dan layanan-layanan dipisahkan ke produk atau layanan khusus, meliputi hanya biaya biaya langsung dan tidak langsung dari penyediaan produk atau layanan dimana mereka terkait, dan seharusnya tidak dipertimbangkan sebagai menghasilkan pendapatan dari para anggota;
- d) bahwa batas-batas alokasi-alokasi biaya tidak langsung seharusnya diterapkan sejak, walaupun upaya upaya terbaik menentukan suatu metodologi alokasi biaya yang adil sebagaimana diujuk pada *menperhatikan c) di atas*, tidak mungkin untuk menjamin bahwa metodologi tersebut akan selalu menghasilkan suatu tingkat alokasi yang wajar dari biaya-biaya tidak langsung untuk suatu produk atau layanan yang sudah ada;
- e) bahwa pemulihan biaya dapat berupa suatu cara untuk meningkatkan efisiensi dengan tidak menganjurkan penggunaan produk produk atau layanan-layanan yang tidak perlu atau sia-sia;
- f) bahwa tidak dibayarnya tagihan-tagihan yang dikeluarkan untuk produk-produk dan layanan-layanan yang diperuntukan untuk pemulihan biaya memiliki dampak negatif terhadap keadaan finansial Perhimpunan,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk meneruskan untuk menyetujui penggunaan pemulihan biaya berbasis prabayar, hingga semaksimal mungkin, sebagai suatu cara untuk mendanai produk-produk dan layanan-layanan Perhimpunan dengan pendekatan pemulihan biaya yang disepakati;

- 2 bahwa penerapan lebih lanjut dari pemulihan biaya seharusnya dipertimbangkan oleh Dewan, dan, apabila sesuai, dilaksanakan:
 - i) untuk produk-produk dan layanan-layanan baru FTA;
 - ii) untuk produk-produk dan layanan-layanan yang direkomendasi oleh suatu konferensi atau sidang Sektor;
 - iii) dalam hal-hal lain sebagaimana Dewan akan menganggap sesuai;
- 3 bahwa, apabila Dewan sedang membahas penerapan pemulihan biaya untuk suatu produk atau layanan tertentu, faktor-faktor berikut ini seharusnya terus diperhatikan:
 - i) apabila suatu produk atau layanan yang diberikan untuk dimanfaatkan pada sejumlah Negara-negara Anggota atau Anggota Sektor secara terbatas;
 - ii) apabila suatu produk atau layanan mendapat permintaan dalam jumlah yang secara signifikan besarnya oleh sejumlah kecil pengguna;
 - iii) apabila produk atau layanan mendapat permintaan berdasarkan basis kekhawatiran;
- 4 bahwa pemulihan biaya seharusnya dilaksanakan oleh Dewan dengan cara berikut:
 - i) memastikan bahwa biaya-biaya langsung dan tidak langsung untuk penyediaan produk-produk dan jasa-jasa diimnisi sebagaimana diujuk pada *memperhatikan c) di atas*;
 - ii) mengizinkan penghitungan yang terbuka dan transparan untuk biaya-biaya dan tanda terima-tanda terimanya;
 - iii) menyediakan suatu cara untuk menyesuaikan pembebanan biaya terhadap produk dan layanan yang berbasis pada biaya-biaya langsung dan tidak langsung sesuai dengan yang disebut dalam *memperhatikan c) di atas*;
 - iv) menyediakan suatu metodologi yang mencantumkan seluruh biaya tidak langsung spesifik yang dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap keseluruhan biaya produk atau layanan tersebut;
 - v) menyediakan suatu batas atas untuk tingkat biaya-biaya tidak langsung yang akan dialokasikan suatu produk atau layanan, dalam pengertian persentase maksimum yang ditetapkan secara global dari biaya-biaya tetap yang tidak akan melampaui ;
 - vi) memperhatikan kebutuhan khusus negara-negara berkembang, khususnya negara-negara terbelakang dan negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara dalam ekonomi transisi, untuk memastikan bahwa penggantian biaya bukan merupakan halangan untuk pengumpulan layanan-layanan dan jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi di negara-negara tersebut;
 - vii) mengizinkan seluruh Negara Anggota suatu tingkat produk atau layanan bebas biaya, apabila sesuai;
 - viii) memastikan bahwa pungutan tidak dikenakan pada produk atau layanan yang diminta sebelum tanggal keputusan oleh Dewan atau

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh untuk menerapkan pemulihan biaya;

- ix) mengizinkan produk-produk dan layanan-layanan yang relevan untuk diselesaikan dengan cara yang paling efisien dan hemat biaya, dengan memperhatikan praktik-praktik terbaik dari organisasi-organisasi internasional lainnya, apabila sesuai,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

berkonsultasi dengan para Direktur Biro, Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor,

- 1 untuk terus mempertimbangkan dan merekomendasikan serangkaian kriteria untuk penerapan pemulihan biaya, konsisten dengan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada, *memutuskan* 1, 2, 3 dan 4 di atas;
- 2 untuk menentukan produk-produk dan layanan-layanan pemulihan biaya dan mengusulkan produk-produk dan layanan-layanan tambahan dengan pendekatan pemulihan biaya dapat diterapkan;
- 3 menetapkan struktur biaya dari setiap produk dan layanan untuk pemulihan biaya;
- 4 untuk menyusun prosedur-prosedur dan mekanisme- mekanisme untuk melaksanakan prabayar untuk produk-produk dan layanan-layanan yang terkena pemulihan biaya, termasuk penagihan, untuk diperluas dan disetujui oleh Dewan;
- 5 untuk menyajikan suatu laporan untuk mendapatkan pertimbangan pada setiap sesi tahunan Dewan, termasuk tindakan-tindakan lebih lanjut yang mungkin dipersyaratkan untuk pelaksanaan pemulihan biaya, agar meningkatkan peningkatan pendapatan sejalan dengan Resolusi 158 (Antalya, 2006) dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk terus menimbang laporan dan usulan-usulan Sekretaris Jenderal dan menerima kriteria atau modifikasi- modifikasi baru terhadap kriteria sebelumnya untuk penerapan biaya pemulihan secara konsisten dengan *memutuskan* 1, 2, 3 dan 4 di atas;
- 2 untuk terus menghubungkan, berdasarkan kasus demi kasus, produk-produk dan layanan-layanan yang memenuhi kriteria yang disebutkan di atas, dan menentukan produk-produk dan layanan-layanan mana yang dikenakan pemulihan biaya;
- 3 untuk terus mengembangkan pembebanan biaya yang sesuai berdasarkan pengenaan sepenuhnya biaya-biaya untuk menyediakan layanan;
- 4 untuk terus melaksanakan pengaturan-pengaturan yang sesuai untuk memenuhi kebutuhan negara-negara berkembang, khususnya negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara dalam ekonomi transisi;

- 5 untuk terus meningkatkan efisiensi penerimaan dari dan pembayaran untuk produk-produk dan layanan- layanan yang dikenakan pembebanan pemulihan biaya;
- 6 untuk memastikan bahwa setiap kekurangan dalam pendapatan diatur secara benar, dengan meninjau kembali secara tahunan kinerja yang sebenarnya dari kegiatan-kegiatan yang dikenakan pemulihan biaya, sehingga tindakan-tindakan pembetulan yang sesuai dengan tepat waktu dapat dilakukan;
- 7 untuk memperbaiki perkiraan pendapatan pemulihan biaya dengan menggunakan kerangka kerja penganggaran yang berdasarkan hasil, sistem penjejak waktu dan metodologi alokasi biaya;
- 8 untuk terus mengubah Peraturan Finansial sebagaimana diperlukan dalam rangka memungkinkan pelaksanaan pemulihan biaya dan memastikan akuntabilitas dan keakuratan;
- 9 untuk melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai tindakan yang diambil untuk melaksanakan resolusi ini.

RESOLUSI 94 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Mengaudit rekening Perhimpunan

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) bahwa Auditor Eksternal, anggota Panel Auditor-Auditor Eksternal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, dan ditunjuk oleh Pemerintah Konfederasi Swiss mengaudit rekening rekening Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2006-2009 dengan sangat hati-hati, kompeten dan akurat;
- b) bahwa Panel Auditor-Auditor Eksternal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mendukung praktik terbaik dimana auditor eksternal dari organisasi internasional harus ditunjuk dengan cara yang terbuka, adil dan transparan;
- c) bahwa Dewan ITU, pada sesinya tahun 2008 dan berdasarkan pada suatu surat dari Kantor Audit Federal Swiss, menanyakan kepada sekretariat untuk mempertimbangkan rotasi auditor eksternal sebelum konferensi yang berkuasa penuh 2010,

mengakui

bahwa hanya Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh dapat membuat keputusan mengenai penunjukan auditor eksternal,

memutuskan untuk menyatakan

rasa terima kasihnya yang paling hangat dan syukur yang paling dalam kepada Pemerintah Konfederasi Swiss dan harapannya bahwa pengaturan-pengaturan yang telah ada untuk mengaudit rekening-rekening Perhimpunan dapat diperbaharui dalam jangka waktu singkat,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk membawa resolusi ini kepada perhatian Pemerintah Konfederasi Swiss;
- 2 untuk menginisiasi, bilamana dirasa perlu oleh Dewan, mengadakan tender pengaturan-pengaturan untuk seleksi auditor eksternal konsisten dengan praktik terbaik yang dijelaskan dalam *mempertimbangkan b)* di atas, dan untuk melapor kembali kepada Dewan dalam prosesnya.

**RESOLUSI 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Status Palestina dalam ITU**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan Deklarasi Hak-Hak Asasi Manusia Sedunia;
- b) Resolusi 52/250 sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai keikutsertaan Palestina dalam kegiatan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;
- c) Resolusi resolusi 32 (Kyoto, 1994) dan 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- d) Resolusi 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia;
- e) bahwa Nomor 6 dan 7 Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU menyatakan "untuk meningkatkan perluasan pemanfaatan teknologi telekomunikasi baru kepada seluruh penduduk dunia" dan "untuk meningkatkan penggunaan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi dengan tujuan untuk memfasilitasi hubungan perdamaian";

menimbang

- a) bahwa instrumen-instrumen dasar Perhimpunan bermaksud untuk memperkuat perdamaian dan keamanan dunia dengan cara kerja sama internasional dan pemahaman yang lebih baik antar manusia;
- b) bahwa, untuk mencapai maksud di atas, ITU perlu bersifat universal,

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) hasil-hasil fase Jenewa (2003) maupun Tunis (2005) dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi;
- b) keikutsertaan Palestina dalam Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Regional (Jenewa, 2006), dan penerimaan persyaratan-persyaratan Palestina dalam Rencana penyiaran digital, berdasarkan pada pemberitaannya kepada Sekretaris Jenderal ITU bahwa Palestina menerima hak-hak tersebut dan berkomitmen untuk mematuhi kewajiban-kewajiban yang timbul daripadanya;
- c) perkembangan perkembangan dan perubahan-perubahan terus menerus di sektor Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi dalam pertanggungjawaban Otoritas Palestina, menuju pada restrukturisasi dan liberalisasi sektor dan persaingan;
- d) bahwa Palestina adalah anggota dari Liga Negara-negara Arab, Organisasi Konferensi Islam, Gerakan Non Blok dan Komisioner Euro-Mediterrania;

- e) bahwa banyak, tapi tidak semua, Negara-negara Anggota ITU yang mengakui Palestina sebagai Negara,

dengan mengingat

prinsip-prinsip dasar dalam pembukaan Konstitusi,

memutuskan

bahwa, penundaan setiap perubahan lebih lanjut status Palestina dalam ITU, wajib berlaku sebagai berikut :

- 1 ketentuan-ketentuan Regulasi Administratif, dan resolusi-resolusi dan rekomendasi-rekomendasi terkait, wajib diberlakukan pada Otoritas Palestina dengan cara yang sama sebagaimana telah diterapkan pada lembaga-lembaga administrasi sebagaimana ditentukan dalam Nomor 1002 Konstitusi, dan Sekretariat Jenderal serta ketiga Biro wajib bertindak sesuai dengannya, terutama berkaitan dengan kode akses internasional, tanda-tanda panggilan dan pengolahan pemberitahuan penerapan frekuensi;
- 2 Palestina wajib berpartisipasi dalam semua konferensi, sidang dan pertemuan ITU serta dalam konferensi konferensi pembuatan perjanjian dengan hak-hak tambahan sebagai berikut:
 - hak untuk menyampaikan butir-butir ketertiban;
 - hak untuk ikut mensponsori mesaki usulan-usulan;
 - hak untuk berpartisipasi dalam debat debat;
 - Palestina wajib memiliki hak untuk dimasukkan dalam daftar pembicara di bawah pokok agenda selain dari permasalahan Palestina dan Timur Tengah pada pertemuan paripurna atau pertemuan komite maupun dari konferensi-konferensi, sidang-sidang dan pertemuan-pertemuan tersebut diatas;
 - hak untuk menjawab;
 - Palestina wajib memiliki hak untuk menghadiri pertemuan pertemuan kepala kepala delegasi;
 - Palestina wajib memiliki hak untuk meminta penyisipan verbalim dari pernyataan maupun yang dibuat selama perdebatan;
- 3 Delegasi Palestina wajib ditempatkan segera setelah Negara-negara Anggota;
- 4 Badan-badan operasi Palestina, organisasi-organisasi ilmu pengetahuan atau industri serta lembaga-lembaga kenangan dan pembangunan dari Palestina yang berhubungan dengan bidang-bidang telekomunikasi dapat mengajukan secara langsung kepada Sekretaris Jenderal untuk ikut serta dalam kegiatan-kegiatan Perhimpunan sebagai Anggota-anggota Sektor atau Asosiasi-asosiasi, dan permohonan dimaksud akan ditindaklanjuti seperitnya; meskipun telah diatur diatas, ketentuan-ketentuan Nomor 283 dan 280 Konstitusi (sepanjang bahwa ketentuan terakhir menyinggung terhadap diterimanya pertanyaan dan rekomendasi yang menyangkut dampak-dampak kebijakan atau

peraturan, serta keputusan-keputusan yang berhubungan dengan metode-metode dan prosedur-prosedur kerja dari Sektor yang berkepentingan) tidak wajib diberlakukan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk memastikan pelaksanaan resolusi ini dan semua resolusi lain yang diterapkan oleh konferensi yang berkuasa penuh terhadap Palestina, khususnya keputusan-keputusan yang berhubungan dengan kode akses internasional dan pemberitahuan penempatan frekuensi, serta untuk melapor secara berkala kepada Dewan mengenai kemajuan dalam hal ini;
- 2 untuk mengkoordinasikan kegiatan kegiatan ketiga Sektor Perhimpunan sesuai dengan *menetapkan* di atas dalam rangka untuk memastikan efektivitas yang maksimal dari tindakan-tindakan yang diambil oleh Perhimpunan yang mendukung Otoritas Palestina serta untuk melaporkan kemajuan hal ini pada sidang Dewan dan pada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya.

**RESOLUSI 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Jaringan Internet berbasis Protokol**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

mengingat kembali

- a) Resolusi 101 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- b) hasil-hasil fase Jenewa (2003) dan Tunis (2005) dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS), khususnya butir-butir 27 c) dan 50 d) Agenda Tunis untuk masyarakat informasi, yang terkait dengan konektivitas Internet internasional;
- c) Nomor 196 Konvensi ITU, yang mengatur kelompok-kelompok studi standarisasi telekomunikasi wajib memberi perhatian yang sepantasnya pada kajian pertanyaan-pertanyaan dan terhadap rumusan rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang secara langsung terkait dengan pendirian, pengembangan dan perbaikan telekomunikasi di negara-negara berkembang baik ditingkat regional maupun internasional;
- d) Resolusi 23 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai akses dan ketersediaan Internet untuk negara-negara berkembang serta prinsip-prinsip pengenaan tarif koneksi Internet internasional;
- e) Resolusi 69 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA), mengenai akses dan penggunaan sumber-sumber daya Internet non diskriminasi;
- f) Rekomendasi ITU-T D.50, mengenai prinsip-prinsip tarif umum yang dapat diterapkan untuk koneksi Internet internasional;
- g) Resolusi 64 (Johannesburg 2008) WTSA, mengenai alokasi alamat IP dan mendorong peluncuran IPv6,

menyadari

- a) bahwa salah satu dari maksud Perhimpunan adalah untuk meningkatkan perluasan teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi baru untuk seluruh penduduk dunia;
- b) bahwa, dalam rangka memenuhi maksud-maksudnya, Perhimpunan seharusnya, di antara hal lainnya, memfasilitasi standarisasi telekomunikasi seluruh dunia, dengan suatu kualitas layanan yang memuaskan,

menimbang

- a) bahwa kemajuan-kemajuan dalam infrastruktur informasi, termasuk pengembangan jaringan Internet berbasis Protokol (IP) dan khususnya Internet, serta pengembangan-pengembangan IP di masa depan, terus menjadi suatu isu yang sangat penting, sebagai mesin penggerak yang

penting untuk pertumbuhan bagi ekonomi dunia di abad kedua puluh satu;

- b) bahwa peningkatan penggunaan Internet memperkenalkan aplikasi-aplikasi tambahan baru dalam layanan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) berdasarkan pada teknologi mutakhirnya, misal penggunaan surat elektronik dan pesan teks, *voice over IP*, video, dan siaran langsung TV (IPTV) melalui Internet, dimana telah menjadi hal yang umum, walaupun ada tantangan-tantangan mengenai kualitas layanan, ketidakpastian sumber, dan tingginya biaya konektivitas internasional;
- c) bahwa jaringan jaringan berbasis IP di masa sekarang dan masa depan akan terus memperkenalkan perubahan-perubahan dramatis dalam cara kita mendapatkan, membuat, mengedarkan dan menggunakan informasi;

meminbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (ITU-D) telah membuat kemajuan signifikan dan menjalankan beberapa kajian mengenai peningkatan prasarana dan penggunaan Internet di negara-negara berkembang, dalam Rencana Aksi Istanbul 2002 nya, melalui upaya-upaya pengembangan sumber daya manusia seperti pikaarsa Pusat Pelatihan Internet; dan hasil hasil dari Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Sedunia (WTDC-06), yang mengesahkan lanjutan kajian-kajian tersebut, dan menyerukan pada ITU-D untuk memberi bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang, termasuk negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil dan negara-negara berkembang daratan, untuk menyusun jaringan tulang-punggung berkecepatan tinggi untuk Internet, sebagaimana juga titik-titik akses nasional, subregional dan regional untuk Internet;
- b) bahwa kajian-kajian sedang berlangsung dalam Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) mengenai isu-isu jaringan yang berbasis IP, termasuk kemampuan saling beroperasi layanan dengan jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi lainnya, penomoran, persyaratan sinyal dan aspek-aspek protokol, biaya-biaya komponen keamanan dan prasarana, isu-isu yang berhubungan dengan perubahan pada jaringan generasi mendatang (NGN), termasuk migrasi dari jaringan yang ada pada NGN dan pelaksanaan persyaratan-persyaratan Rekomendasi ITU-T D.50;
- c) bahwa ada perjanjian kerja sama umum antara ITU-T dan Masyarakat Internet (ISOC)/ Satuan Tugas Teknik Internet (IETF), sebagaimana dirujuk dalam Tambahan 3 dari rekomendasi-rekomendasi Seri A ITU-T, kalau ada,

menyatakan

- a) bahwa jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP telah berkembang menjadi media yang dapat diakses secara luas yang digunakan untuk perniagaan dan komunikasi global, dan oleh karenanya ada kebutuhan untuk mengidentifikasi kegiatan-kegiatan global yang terkait dengan jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP berkenaan, misalnya:
 - i) prasarana, kemampuan saling beroperasi dan standardisasi;
 - ii) penemuan dan pemanfaatan Internet;
 - iii) penyebarluasan informasi mengenai jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP dan dampaknya terhadap perkembangannya untuk Negara-negara Anggota ITU, khususnya negara-negara berkembang;
- b) bahwa kegiatan signifikan mengenai isu-isu yang terkait dengan IP dan Internet di masa depan¹ yang sedang dilakukan dalam ITU dan banyak badan internasional lainnya;
- c) bahwa kualitas layanan jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP seharusnya konsisten dengan rekomendasi rekomendasi ITU-T dan standar standar internasional lain yang diakui;
- d) bahwa itu merupakan kepentingan publik bahwa jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP dan jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi lainnya seharusnya dapat saling beroperasi dan menyediakan, minimal, dengan tingkat kualitas layanan sebagaimana disediakan oleh jaringan-jaringan tradisional, yang konsisten dengan rekomendasi rekomendasi ITU-T dan standar-standar internasional lainnya yang diakui;

memohon kepada Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU

untuk meneruskan kegiatan-kegiatan kolaboratifnya terhadap jaringan berbasis IP dengan ISO/IEC dan organisasi relevan lain yang diakui, dengan memperhatikan interkoneksi dengan jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi yang ada serta migrasi kepada NGN dan jaringan-jaringan masa depan,

memohon kepada tiga Sektor

untuk terus mempertimbangkan masa depan program kerja mereka mengenai jaringan berbasis IP serta mengenai migrasi kepada NGN dan jaringan-jaringan masa depan,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk menjelajahi cara-cara dan sarana-sarana untuk kolaborasi dan koordinasi yang lebih besar antara ITU dan organisasi-organisasi²

¹ sesuai dengan ITU-T Kaleidoscope tentang *Beyond the Internet? - Innovations for future networks and services*, disajikan di Paris, Prancis pada Desember 2010

² termasuk, namun tidak terbatas, pada Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), Internet Society (ISOC) dan World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), atau dasar mereka baik.

relevan yang terlibat dalam pengembangan jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP dan internet masa depan, melalui persetujuan-persetujuan kerjasama, sebagaimana sesuai, untuk meningkatkan peran ITU dalam pengaturan internet sehingga memastikan manfaat-manfaat maksimal untuk komunitas global;

- 2 bahwa ITU wajib memanfaatkan sepenuhnya kesempatan-kesempatan untuk pengembangan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) yang timbul dari pertumbuhan layanan-layanan berbasis IP, sejalan dengan tujuan-tujuan ITU serta hasil-hasil fase WSIS Jenewa (2003) dan Tunis (2005), dengan memperhatikan kualitas dan keamanan layanan-layanan;
- 3 bahwa ITU wajib secara jelas mengidentifikasi, untuk Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor serta untuk masyarakat umum, jajaran isu-isu yang terkait dengan internet yang berada di bawah pertanggungjawaban pemangku jabatan Perhimpunan di bawah naskah-naskah dan kegiatan-kegiatan dasar dalam dokumen-dokumen hasil WSIS dimana ITU berperan;
- 4 bahwa ITU akan berkolaborasi dengan organisasi relevan lain nya untuk memastikan bahwa pertumbuhan dalam jaringan berbasis IP, sejalan dengan dan dengan memperhatikan jaringan tradisional, menyampaikan manfaat maksimal kepada masyarakat global, dan akan terus berpartisipasi, sebagaimana sesuai, dalam setiap inisiatif internasional yang berhubungan langsung, khususnya pada inisiatif terbaru dalam kerjasama dengan Organisasi Pendidikan, Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Kebudayaan Perhimpunan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNESCO) mengenai Komisi Pita Lebar Perhimpunan Bangsa-Bangsa yang dibentuk untuk tujuan ini;
- 5 untuk melanjutkan studi konektivitas internet internasional sebagai suatu permasalahan mendesak, sebagaimana diserukan dalam butir 50 d) Agenda Tunis, dan untuk menyerukan terhadap ITU-T, khususnya kelompok Studi 3 yang memiliki tanggung jawab untuk Rekomendasi ITU-T D.50 untuk secepat mungkin melengkapi studi-studi nya yang telah berlangsung sejak WTS-2000,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk menyiapkan laporan tahunan kepada Dewan dengan masukan yang sesuai dari Negara-Negara Anggota, Anggota-Anggota Sektor, tiga Sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal, yang menyediakan suatu ringkasan lengkap mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang telah dijalankan ITU dengan memperhatikan jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP dan perubahan-perubahan apapun padanya, termasuk pengembangan NGN dan jaringan jaringan masa depan, dan mengenai peran-peran serta kegiatan-kegiatan organisasi-organisasi internasional lain yang relevan, menjelaskan keterlibatan mereka dalam permasalahan jaringan berbasis IP; laporan tersebut akan menunjukkan tingkat kerjasama antara ITU dan organisasi-organisasi ini, menarik informasi yang dibutuhkan bilamana mungkin dari sumber-sumber yang ada, dan memuat usulan-usulan

kongkrit mengenai memperbaiki kegiatan ITU dan kerjasama serupa, dan akan disebarkan secara luas di antara Negara-Negara Anggota dan Anggota Anggota Sektor, kelompok penasihat dari tiga Sektor dan kelompok kelompok lain yang terlibat, satu bulan sebelum sesi Dewan;

- 2 berdasarkan laporan ini, untuk meneruskan kegiatan-kegiatan kolaboratif yang berhubungan dengan jaringan berbasis IP, khususnya yang berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan hasil-hasil dari dua fase WSIS yang relevan;
- 3 untuk mengajukan pada sesi Dewan 2011 bahwa forum khusus di dalam Resolusi 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi atau pelatihan kerja ini diselenggarakan dalam kuartal pertama tahun 2013 untuk membahas semua permasalahan yang diangkat dalam resolusi ini dan juga dalam Resolusi-resolusi 102 dan 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, sebaiknya dialokasikan bersama dengan kegiatan kegiatan ITU besar lain yang relevan,

mengundang Dewan

untuk mempertimbangkan laporan yang telah disebut di atas dan memperhatikan komentar-komentar, bila ada, yang dibuat oleh kelompok penasihat dari tiga Sektor melalui Direktur Biro masing-masing dan, bila mana sesuai, menjalankan langkah-langkah lebih lanjut, dan untuk mempelajari usulan Sekretaris Jendral yang mengundang forum dalam Resolusi 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) atau pelatihan kerja untuk membahas semua permasalahan yang terkait dengan resolusi ini dan dengan Resolusi-resolusi 102 dan 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini,

mengundang Negara-Negara Anggota dan Anggota-Anggota Sektor

- 1 untuk berpartisipasi dalam, dan mengikuti kemajuan dari, kerja terkini Sektor-Sektor Perlindungan;
- 2 untuk meningkatkan kesadaran pada tingkat nasional di antara semua kelompok non-pemerintah yang berminat dan untuk mendorong partisipasi mereka dalam kegiatan kegiatan ITU yang relevan, dan dalam kegiatan yang relevan lain nya yang berasal dari fase-fase WSIS Jenewa (2003) dan Tunis (2005).

RESOLUSI 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Peran ITU dengan memperhatikan permasalahan kebijakan publik
internasional mengenai Internet dan pengelolaan sumber Internet,
termasuk nama dan alamat domain

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengakui

- a) semua resolusi relevan dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih;
- b) semua hasil relevan dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS),

menimbang

- a) bahwa tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan adalah, antara lain, untuk menunjukkan, pada tingkat internasional, penerbitan pendekatan luas terhadap permasalahan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) dalam ekonomi dan masyarakat informasi global, untuk menunjukkan perluasan manfaat teknologi telekomunikasi baru kepada semua penghuni dunia dan untuk menyelaraskan upaya-upaya Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota anggota Sektor dalam pencapaian hasil akhir tersebut;
- b) bahwa kemajuan-kemajuan dalam prasarana informasi global, termasuk pengembangan jaringan Internet berbasis Protokol (IP) dan Internet, dengan memperhatikan persyaratan, fitur dan kemampuan saling beroperasi dari jaringan-jaringan generasi mendatang (NGN) dan jaringan-jaringan masa depan, adalah sangat penting sebagai suatu mesin penggerak penting untuk pertumbuhan dalam ekonomi dunia di abad kedua puluh satu;
- c) bahwa pengembangan Internet pada dasarnya ditentukan oleh pasar dan digerakkan oleh inisiatif-inisiatif swasta dan pemerintah;
- d) bahwa sektor swasta harus memainkan peran sangat penting dalam memperluas dan mengembangkan Internet, misalnya melalui investasi investasi dalam prasarana-prasarana dan layanan-layanan;
- e) bahwa pengelolaan registrasi dan alokasi nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain Internet harus sepenuhnya menggambarkan sifat geografis Internet, dengan memperhatikan keseimbangan yang pantas dari kepentingan semua pemangku kepentingan;
- f) peran yang dimainkan oleh ITU dalam penyelenggaraan yang sukses dari dua fase Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS), dan bahwa Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa dan Rencana Aksi Jenewa, diterima pada 2003, dan Komitmen Tunis serta Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi, diterima pada 2005, telah disahkan oleh Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;

- g) bahwa pengelolaan Internet adalah suatu persoalan kepentingan internasional yang sah dan harus mengalir dari kerjasama internasional dan berbagai pemegang saham sepenuhnya berdasarkan hasil-hasil dua fase WSIS;
- h) bahwa, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam hasil-hasil WSIS, semua pemerintah harus memiliki peran dan tanggung jawab yang setara untuk pengaturan Internet internasional dan untuk memastikan stabilitas, keamanan dan kesinambungan Internet serta pengembangan masa depan dan Internet di masa depan, dan bahwa kebutuhan untuk pengembangan kebijakan publik oleh para pemerintah dalam konsultasi dengan semua pemangku kepentingan juga diakui,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa ITU sedang menangani permasalahan teknis dan kebijakan yang berhubungan dengan jaringan berbasis IP termasuk Internet dan perubahan kepada NGN sebagaimana juga studi-studi menuju Internet di masa depan;
- b) bahwa ITU menjalankan koordinasi seluruh dunia dari sejumlah sistem alokasi sumber-sumber yang berhubungan dengan komunikasi radio dan telekomunikasi dan bertindak sebagai forum untuk diskusi kebijakan dalam bidang ini;
- c) bahwa upaya signifikan telah dilakukan oleh ITU mengenai permasalahan ENLM, "int", nama domain yang diinternasionalkan (IDN), dan domain tingkat teratas kode negara (ccTLD) melalui kegiatan-kegiatan pelatihan kerja dan standarisasi;
- d) bahwa ITU telah menerbitkan Buku Pegangan mengenai Jaringan Internet Berbasis Protokol (IP) dan topik serta isu terkait yang lengkap dan berguna;
- e) butir-butir 71 dan 78a) Agenda Tunis dengan memperhatikan pembangunan kerjasama yang ditingkatkan terhadap pengaturan Internet dan pendirian Forum Pengaturan Internet (IGF), sebagai dua proses yang berbeda;
- f) hasil-hasil WSIS yang relevan dalam butir-butir 29 sampai 82 dari Agenda Tunis mengenai pengaturan Internet;
- g) bahwa ITU harus didorong untuk memfasilitasi kerjasama dengan semua pemangku kepentingan sebagaimana dirujuk dalam butir 35 Agenda Tunis;
- h) bahwa Negara-negara Anggota mewakili kepentingan populasi negara atau wilayah dimana suatu ccTLD telah didelegasikan;
- i) bahwa negara-negara harus tidak terlibat dalam keputusan keputusan mengenai ccTLD negara lain,

menekankan

- a) bahwa pengelolaan Internet mencakup permasalahan kebijakan teknis maupun publik dan harus melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan serta organisasi organisasi antarpemerintah dan internasional terkait sesuai dengan butir-butir 35 a) sampai c) Agenda Tunis;
- b) bahwa peran pemerintah-pemerintah termasuk menyediakan suatu kerangka kerja hukum yang jelas, konsisten dan dapat diperkinkan, untuk memajukan lingkungan yang diinginkan dimana jaringan TIK global dapat saling beroperasi dan dapat diakses secara luas oleh semua penduduk dan untuk memastikan perlindungan yang pantas dari kepentingan publik dalam pengelolaan sumber-sumber daya Internet, termasuk nama dan alamat domain;
- c) bahwa WSIS mengakui kebutuhan untuk mendorong kerja sama di masa akan datang, untuk memungkinkan para pemerintah, berdasarkan kesetaraan, untuk menjalankan peran dan tanggung jawabnya, dalam isu-isu kebijakan publik mengenai Internet, tetapi tidak merupakan permasalahan teknis dan operasional sehari-hari, yang tidak berdampak isu-isu kebijakan publik internasional;
- d) bahwa ITU, pada bagiamnya, telah memulai proses menuju peningkatan kerja sama sebagai satu dari organisasi-organisasi relevan yang dirujuk dalam butir 71 Agenda Tunis, dan bahwa Kelompok yang Berdedikasi terhadap isu-isu kebijakan umum yang terkait dengan Internet internasional seharusnya melanjutkan kerjanya terhadap isu-isu kebijakan umum yang terkait dengan Internet;
- e) bahwa ITU dapat memainkan peran positif dengan menawarkan pada semua pihak yang berkepentingan suatu landasan untuk mendorong diskusi-diskusi dan untuk penyebaran informasi mengenai pengelolaan nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain Internet serta sumber-sumber daya Internet lainnya dalam mandat ITU;

memperhatikan

- a) keputusan untuk mengadakan rapat Forum Kebijakan Telekomunikasi Dunia ke empat dan hasil-hasil forum ini, khususnya Opini 1 dengan memperhatikan isu-isu kebijakan umum yang berkaitan dengan Internet, dan dengan mempertimbangkan Resolusi 47, 48, 49, 50 dan 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) dan 64, 69 dan 75 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) dari Sidang Umum Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia(WTSA);
- b) bahwa Kelompok yang Berdedikasi, sebagai bagian integral dari Kelompok Kerja Dewan mengenai WSIS (Resolusi 73 (Johannesburg, 2008)), telah melanjutkan tujuan-tujuan resolusi tersebut mengenai isu-isu kebijakan umum yang berkaitan dengan Internet;
- c) yang memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal untuk menyebarkan, sebagaimana sesuai, laporan-laporan Kelompok yang Berdedikasi kepada semua organisasi internasional dan pemangku kepentingan yang relevan yang secara aktif terlibat dalam permasalahan permasalahan tersebut untuk menjadi pertimbangan mereka dalam proses-proses pembuatan kebijakan mereka;

- d) bahwa Kelompok yang Berdedikasi akan menjadi lebih efisien dalam perannya bila menjadi otonom dan bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Dewan;
- e) bahwa Kelompok yang Berdedikasi akan memasukkan dalam kerjanya semua keputusan yang relevan dari konferensi ini dan semua resolusi lain yang relevan dari kerja kelompok seperti disebutkan dalam Resolusi Dewan 1305 dan lampiran daripadanya,

memutuskan

untuk menjelajahi cara-cara dan sarana-sarana untuk kolaborasi dan koordinasi yang lebih besar antara ITU dan organisasi-organisasi relevan¹ yang terlibat dalam pengembangan jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP dan internet di masa depan, melalui perjanjian-perjanjian kerja sama, sebagaimana sesuai, untuk meningkatkan peran ITU dalam pengaturan Internet sehingga dapat memastikan manfaat-manfaat yang maksimal untuk masyarakat global.

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk melanjutkan mengambil peran signifikan dalam diskusi diskusi internasional dan inisiatif-inisiatif mengenai pengelolaan nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain Internet serta sumber-sumber daya Internet lainnya dalam mandat ITU, dengan memperhatikan pengembangan Internet di masa depan, tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan dan kepentingan-kepentingan para anggotanya sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam instrumen-instrumen, resolusi-resolusi dan keputusan-keputusannya;
- 2 untuk mengambil langkah-langkah yang perlu bagi ITU untuk terus memainkan peran memfasilitasi dalam koordinasi permasalahan kebijakan publik internasional yang terkait dengan Internet, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam butir 35 d) Agenda Tunis, berinteraksi sebagaimana perlu dengan organisasi-organisasi antarpemerintah lainnya dalam domain-domain ini;
- 3 sejalan dengan butir 78 a) Agenda Tunis, untuk melanjutkan memberi kontribusi sebagaimana sesuai dengan kerja IGF, apabila mandat IGF diperpanjang oleh sesi 2010 dari Majelis Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;
- 4 untuk terus mengambil langkah-langkah yang perlu bagi ITU untuk memainkan peran aktif dan konstruktif dalam proses menuju peningkatan kerja sama sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam butir 71 Agenda Tunis;
- 5 untuk terus mengambil langkah-langkah yang diperlukan dalam proses internal ITU sendiri untuk meningkatkan kerja sama pada permasalahan kebijakan publik internasional yang terkait dengan

¹ termasuk namun tidak terbatas, pada Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), regional internet registries (RIRs), Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), Internet Society (ISOC) dan World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), atau dasar etikel baik.

Internet sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam butir 71 Agenda Tunis, melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan, dalam peran dan tanggung jawab masing masing;

- 6 untuk melapor setiap tahun kepada Dewan mengenai kegiatan kegiatan yang dijalankan pada subyek-subyek ini dan untuk mengajukan usulan-usulan sebagaimana sesuai;
- 7 untuk terus menyebarkan, sebagaimana sesuai, laporan-laporan Kelompok yang Berdedikasi kepada semua organisasi internasional dan pemangku kepentingan yang relevan yang terlibat dalam permasalahan tersebut untuk pertimbangan mereka dalam proses-proses pembuatan kebijakan mereka,

memerintahkan Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk memberi kontribusi kepada Kelompok yang Berdedikasi mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan oleh Biro-biro mereka yang relevan terhadap kerja kelompok tersebut;
- 2 untuk menyediakan bantuan, sesuai dengan keahlian yang dimiliki Perhimpunan, sesuai dengan ketersediaan sumber-sumber daya yang ada, sebagaimana sesuai, dengan kerjasama dengan organisasi-organisasi yang relevan, untuk Negara-negara Anggota, apabila diminta demikian, dalam rangka mencapai tujuan-tujuan kebijakan yang ditetapkan dengan memperhatikan pengelolaan nama-nama dan alamat alamat domain Internet serta sumber-sumber Internet lainnya, dan dengan memperhatikan isu-isu kebijakan umum yang berhubungan dengan Internet, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam lampiran Resolusi Dewan ISU, yang mengidentifikasi peran Kelompok yang Berdedikasi, sesuai dengan mandatnya;
- 3 untuk berhubungan dan bekerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional mengikuti resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk memastikan bahwa Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) menjalankan perannya dalam isu-isu teknis, dan untuk terus memberi kontribusi keahlian ITU-T dan untuk berhubungan dan bekerjasama dengan entitas-entitas yang sesuai mengenai isu-isu yang terkait dengan pengelolaan nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain Internet serta sumber sumber daya Internet lainnya dalam mandat ITU, seperti IP versi 6 (IPv6), ENUM dan IDNs, sebagaimana juga pengembangan-pengembangan dan isu-isu teknologi terkait lainnya, termasuk memfasilitasi studi-studi yang sesuai mengenai isu-isu ini oleh kelompok-kelompok kajian-kajian ITU-T dan kelompok-kelompok lainnya;
- 2 sesuai dengan peraturan dan prosedur ITU, serta mengingat kontribusi-kontribusi keanggotaan ITU, untuk terus memajukan peran memfasilitasi dengan koordinasi dan bantuan dalam pengembangan isu-isu kebijakan umum yang terkait dengan nama-nama dan alamat-

alamat domain Internet serta sumber-sumber Internet lainnya sesuai mandat ITU dan perubahannya yang memungkinkan;

- 3 untuk bekerja dengan Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, mengukuti kegiatan entitas entitas lain yang sesuai, pada isu-isu mengenai ccTLD Negara-negara Anggota dan pengalaman-pengalaman terkait;
- 4 untuk melapor setiap tahun kepada Dewan, dan juga kepada WTSA, mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan dan pencapaian-pencapaian terhadap subyek-subyek ini, termasuk usulan-usulan untuk mendapatkan pertimbangan lebih lanjut apabila sesuai,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk menyelenggarakan forum-forum internasional dan regional serta mengadakan kegiatan-kegiatan yang diperlukan, bersama dengan entitas-entitas yang sesuai, untuk periode 2010-2014, untuk membahas isu-isu kebijakan, operasional dan teknis mengenai Internet secara umum, dan mengenai pengelolaan nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain Internet serta sumber-sumber daya Internet lainnya dalam mandat ITU secara khusus, termasuk yang berhubungan dengan multibahasa, untuk memberi manfaat bagi Negara-negara Anggota, khususnya untuk negara-negara berkembang, termasuk negara-negara terlakang (LICs) dan negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil (SIDS) dan negara-negara berkembang daratan (LLDCs), negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi, dengan mempertimbangkan isi resolusi-resolusi relevan konferensi ini, termasuk resolusi ini, sebagai tambahan isi resolusi-resolusi yang relevan dari Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia 2010 (WTDC);
- 2 untuk terus memajukan, melalui program-program dan kelompok-kelompok studi Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU, pertukaran informasi, mendorong debat dan pengembangan dari praktik-praktik terbaik mengenai isu-isu Internet, dan untuk terus memajukan peran pemerintah dalam pencapaian dengan memberi kontribusi terhadap pengembangan sumber daya manusia, dengan menyediakan bantuan teknis dan meningkatkan keterlibatan negara-negara berkembang, termasuk LICs, SIDS, LLDCs dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi, dalam forum-forum dan isu-isu Internet internasional;
- 3 untuk terus melapor setiap tahun kepada Dewan dan Kelompok Penasihat Pengembangan Telekomunikasi, dan juga kepada WTDC, mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan dan pencapaian-pencapaian pada subyek-subyek ini, termasuk usulan-usulan untuk mendapatkan pertimbangan lebih lanjut apabila sesuai,

mengundang Kelompok yang Berdedikasi mengenai isu-isu kebijakan umum yang berhubungan dengan Internet, sebagai bagian integral dari Kelompok Kerja Dewan pada Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi,

- 1 untuk mempertimbangkan dan mendiskusikan kegiatan-kegiatan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro selubung dengan pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk mempersiapkan masukan-masukan ITU untuk kegiatan-kegiatan yang disebutkan di atas apabila sesuai,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk merevisi resolusi-resolusinya yang sesuai untuk membuat Kelompok yang Berdedikasi menjadi kelompok kerja Dewan (CWC), terbatas pada Negara-negara Anggota, dengan konsultasi terbuka kepada semua pemangku kepentingan;
- 2 memperhatikan laporan-laporan tahunan yang disampaikan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur direktur Biro, untuk menganalisis kebijakan-kebijakan yang sesuai untuk memberi kontribusi secara aktif pada diskusi-diskusi internasional dan inisiatif-inisiatif yang berhubungan dengan isu-isu pengelolaan internasional dari nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain Internet serta sumber-sumber Internet lainnya sesuai mandat ITU;
- 3 untuk memperhatikan laporan-laporan Kelompok yang Berdedikasi dan mengambil tindakan-tindakan apabila sesuai;
- 4 untuk melapor kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh 2014 mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan dan pencapaian-pencapaian mengenai tujuan-tujuan resolusi ini, termasuk usulan-usulan untuk pertimbangan lebih lanjut apabila sesuai,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 untuk berpartisipasi dalam diskusi-diskusi mengenai pengelolaan internasional sumber-sumber Internet, termasuk nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain, dan dalam proses untuk meningkatkan kerja sama mengenai pengaturan Internet dan permasalahan kebijakan publik internasional menyangkut Internet, sehingga keterwakilan seluruh dunia dalam perdebatan dapat dipastikan;
- 2 untuk melanjutkan berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam diskusi-diskusi dan pengembangan isu-isu kebijakan umum yang berhubungan dengan sumber-sumber daya Internet, termasuk nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain, perubahannya yang memungkinkan dampak penggunaan dan aplikasi baru, bekerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi yang relevan, dan untuk memberi kontribusi kepada Kelompok yang Berdedikasi dan kelompok-kelompok studi ITU mengenai permasalahan terkait,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk mengupayakan cara-cara yang sesuai untuk berkontribusi untuk peningkatan kerja sama mengenai isu-isu kebijakan publik internasional yang terkait dengan Internet, dalam peran dan tanggung jawabnya masing-masing.

RESOLUSI 122 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Peran pengembangan Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penih Pertemuan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) Pasal 13 Konvensi ITU, yang menentukan peran dan tanggung jawab Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA), sebagaimana juga Pasal 14 dan 14A, berkenaan kelompok studi standardisasi telekomunikasi dan Kelompok Penasihat Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (TSAG);
- b) keputusan-keputusan dari konferensi yang berkuasa penih sebelumnya berkenaan dengan pelaksanaan dan pengelolaan kegiatan kegiatan standardisasi ITU;
- c) Resolusi-resolusi 1, 7, 22, 33 dan 45 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) WTSA, dimana menurut:
 - koanggotaan dapat merevisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang ada dan menyusun pertanyaan-pertanyaan baru antara WTSA's;
 - koanggotaan terus berkolaborasi dengan Organisasi Internasional untuk Standardisasi (ISO) dan Komite Teknik Elektro Internasional (IEC);
 - koanggotaan, bekerja melalui TSAG, dapat merestrukturisasi dan membentuk kelompok studi antara WTSA's;
 - koanggotaan, bekerja melalui TSAG, dapat mengenal teknologi yang baru dan bertemu serta kebutuhan untuk mengembangkan standar-standar yang sesuai, secara cepat dan dapat diandalkan;
 - koanggotaan, bekerja melalui TSAG, dapat membentuk, mengakhiri atau mempertahankan kelompok-kelompok lain antara WTSA's, dalam rangka meningkatkan dan memperbaiki efektivitas kerja ITU-T, untuk maksud-maksud termasuk koordinasi kerja ITU-T's dan tanggapan yang fleksibel terhadap isu-isu prioritas tinggi yang terdapat pada beberapa kelompok studi;
 - TSAG diperintahkan untuk mengambil peran aktif dalam memastikan koordinasi antara kelompok-kelompok studi, apabila sesuai, mengenai isu-isu standardisasi prioritas tinggi yang sedang dikaji oleh lebih dari satu kelompok studi, dan dengan memperhatikan, dan melaksanakan sebagaimana diperlukan, nasihat yang diberikan kepadanya oleh kelompok-kelompok lain mengenai koordinasi efektif terhadap topik-topik standardisasi prioritas tinggi;
- d) kerja Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam kelompok-kelompok studi Sektor dan TSAG dalam melaksanakan keputusan-keputusan ini dan dalam menerima prosedur-prosedur kerja yang telah memperbaiki ketepatan waktu dan efisiensi dari kegiatan-kegiatan standar secara mempertahankan kualitas mereka,

- e) Resolusi 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, mengenai penjembitan kesenjangan pengembangan standarisasi antara negara-negara negara maju dan berkembang;
- f) butir G1 Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Sedunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi, yang mengakui bahwa kompetensi utama dalam bidang-bidang teknologi informasi dan komunikasi – bantuan dalam menjembatani kesenjangan digital, kerja sama internasional dan regional, pengelolaan spektrum radio, pengembangan standar-standar dan penyebaran informasi merupakan kepentingan yang sangat penting untuk membangun masyarakat informasi,

menimbang lebih lanjut

analisa kegiatan-kegiatan standarisasi ITU oleh Kelompok Kerja mengenai Reformasi ITU (WGR) dan penekanan yang ditempatkan oleh WGR mengenai kebutuhan untuk peningkatan yang berkelanjutan dalam efektifitas proses standarisasi dan kebutuhan untuk mencapai suatu kemitraan efektif antara Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor,

mengakui

- a) hasil hasil positif dari proses penyusunan alternatif dalam metode metode kerja ITU-Ts, khususnya pengurangan waktu yang diperlukan untuk penyusunan pertimbangan-pertimbangan dan rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang relevan, sesuai dengan prosedur-prosedur yang diterima oleh Sektor;
- b) kedudukan WTSA sebagai forum yang luas dan inklusif dimana Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor ITU-T dapat mendiskusikan masa depan ITU-T, meninjau kembali kemajuan program kerja standarisasi ITU-T, mempertimbangkan struktur dan fungsi keseluruhan Sektor serta menerapkan sasaran-sasaran untuk ITU-T;
- c) bahwa WTSA melayani semua Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor ITU-T, sebagai suatu forum pengambilan keputusan untuk memutuskan isu-isu dalam batas kemampuannya yang mungkin dibawa kepadanya;
- d) bahwa Simposium Standar-Standard Global (GSS) diselenggarakan sehari sebelum WTSA-08,

menyadari

- a) tantangan terus-menerus yang dihadapi keanggotaan oleh keadaan finansial terkait Perhimpunan, jumlah pertemuan-pertemuan ITU-T dan acara-acara yang berhubungan serta peran penting WTSA sebagai badan pemantauan untuk ITU-T;
- b) kebutuhan bagi Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor ITU-T untuk bekerja secara dekat dalam ITU-T, dengan cara yang proaktif, kooperatif dan berpandangan ke depan, dengan

memperhatikan tanggung jawab dan tujuan masing-masing, untuk memajukan pertambahan berkesinambungan ITU-T;

- c) bahwa ITU-T bertujuan untuk terus menyediakan tempat yang unik, meliputi dunia luas untuk pemerintah dan industri untuk bekerjasama untuk memelihara perkembangan dan penggunaan standar-standar yang dapat saling beroperasi dan non-diskriminasi berdasarkan keterbukaan, dan yang didorong oleh permintaan maupun sensitif terhadap kebutuhan-kebutuhan para pengguna;
- d) bahwa langkah cepat dari perubahan dalam lingkungan telekomunikasi menuntut bahwa, untuk mempertahankan perannya, ITU-T harus memiliki fleksibilitas untuk membuat keputusan yang tepat waktu antar sesama WTSA mengenai permasalahan seperti prioritas-prioritas kerja, struktur kelompok kerja dan jadwal-jadwal pertemuan,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk mendorong WTSA untuk mengembangkan lebih lanjut metode metode dan prosedur prosedur kerjanya untuk tujuan memperbaiki pengelolaan kegiatan-kegiatan standarisasi ITU-T;
- 2 bahwa WTSA akan terus, sesuai dengan tanggung jawabnya, dan mengacu pada sumber-sumber finansial yang ada, untuk memajukan perubahan berkesinambungan sektor standarisasi dengan cara-cara seperti, tetapi tidak terbatas pada, penguatan TSAG;
- 3 bahwa WTSA akan membahas dengan secukupnya isu-isu strategis dalam standarisasi dan, melalui Direktur Biro Standarisasi Telekomunikasi, memberikan usulan-usulan dan komentar-komentarnya kepada Dewan ITU;
- 4 bahwa WTSA, dalam rangkumannya, harus memperhatikan rencana strategis Perhimpunan dan, konsisten dengan No. 188 Konvensi ITU, memberi pertimbangan terhadap status finansial Sektor,
- 5 bahwa WTSA mendorong kerjasama dan koordinasi erat yang berkesinambungan dengan organisasi-organisasi internasional, regional dan nasional yang merumuskan standar-standar yang relevan dengan kerja ITU-T,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standarisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 dalam menyiapkan laporan Direktur kepada WTSA, untuk memasukkan laporan mengenai status finansial Sektor untuk membantu WTSA dalam fungsi-fungsinya;
- 2 untuk terus, berkonsultasi dengan badan-badan yang relevan, dan keanggotaan ITU, dan berkolaborasi dengan Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU dan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU, apabila sesuai, untuk menyelenggarakan GSS;

mengundang Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Sedunia
untuk terus memperhatikan kesimpulan-kesimpulan CSS,

mendorong

- 1 Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor ITU-T untuk mendukung peran berkembang WTSA;
- 2 Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor ITU-T dan ketua serta wakil ketua TSAG dan kelompok-kelompok studi untuk memusatkan, antara lain, pada identifikasi dan analisa isu-isu strategis dalam standardisasi dalam persiapan mereka untuk WTSA sehingga dapat memfasilitasi kerja sidang.

RESOLUSI 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Menjembatani kesenjangan standarisasi antara negara maju dan berkembang

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

Resolusi 123 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh,

menimbang

- a) bahwa "Perhimpunan akan secara khusus memfasilitasi standarisasi telekomunikasi seluruh dunia, dengan kualitas layanan yang memuaskan" (No. 13 dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU);
- b) bahwa, dalam hubungan dengan fungsi-fungsi dan struktur Sektor Standarisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T), dalam Pasal 17, Konstitusi menyatakan bahwa fungsi fungsi tersebut adalah "... dengan mengingat perhatian khusus negara-negara berkembang, untuk memenuhi maksud-maksud tertentu Perhimpunan...";
- c) bahwa, berdasarkan rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan 2012-2015, ITU-T bekerja untuk "menyediakan dukungan dan bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standarisasi dalam hubungan dengan permasalahan standarisasi, prosedur dan aplikasi-aplikasi jaringan informasi dan komunikasi, dan bahan-bahan pelatihan yang relevan untuk pengembangan sumber daya manusia, dengan memperhatikan karakteristik-karakteristik lingkungan telekomunikasi dari negara-negara berkembang",

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa Sidang Standarisasi Telekomunikasi Sedunia menerima Resolusi 17, 44, 53 dan 54 untuk membantu dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standarisasi antara negara-negara berkembang dan maju;
- b) bahwa Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia menerima Resolusi 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), yang menghendaki kegiatan-kegiatan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan penerapan efektif dari rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T dan Sektor Komunikasi Radio (ITU-R) di negara-negara berkembang, serta Resolusi 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) yang mengakui kebutuhan untuk menciptakan kesempatan digital di negara-negara berkembang,

mengingat kembali

bahwa Rencana Aksi Jenewa dan Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Sedunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) menekankan pada upaya-upaya untuk mengatasi kesenjangan digital dan kesenjangan pembangunan,

memperhatikan

sasaran-sasaran berikut dalam Rencana Strategis Perhimpunan untuk 2012-2015, yang diterima dalam Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini:

- untuk mengembangkan standar standar internasional yang dapat saling beroperasi, non diskriminasi (rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T)
- untuk membantu dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standarisasi antara negara-negara maju dan berkembang;
- untuk memperluas dan memfasilitasi kerjasama internasional antara badan badan standarisasi internasional dan regional dan sasaran strategis berikutnya dari Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (ITU-D) dalam rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan 2012-2015, sebagaimana diterima dalam Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010);
- untuk memberikan bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang dalam menjembatani kesenjangan digital dengan mencapai telekomunikasi/ITK yang memungkinkan pengembangan sosial-ekonomi yang lebih luas,

mengakui

- a) kelanjutan kekurangan sumber sumber daya manusia dalam bidang standarisasi di negara-negara berkembang, mengakibatkan pada rendahnya tingkat partisipasi negara-negara berkembang dalam pertemuan pertemuan ITU-T serta ITU-R, kendati dengan perbaikan yang telah diawasi belakangan ini, dan, karenanya, dalam proses pembuatan standar-standar, mengarah pada kesulitan ketika mengartikan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-T dan ITU-R;
- b) tantangan terus-menerus yang berhubungan dengan pengembangan sumber daya manusia, khususnya untuk negara-negara berkembang, dengan mengingat inovasi teknologi yang cepat dan pemusatan layanan-layanan yang unggul;
- c) tingkat partisipasi yang moderat oleh perwakilan-perwakilan negara-negara berkembang dalam kegiatan-kegiatan standarisasi ITU, walaupun melalui kurangnya kesadaran akan kegiatan-kegiatan, kesulitan dalam mengakses informasi, kemungkinan pelatihan untuk bakat manusia dalam permasalahan yang berhubungan dengan standarisasi, atau kekurangan sumber-sumber keuangan untuk bepergian ke tempat-tempat pertemuan, adalah faktor-faktor yang berdampak memperlebar kesenjangan pengetahuan yang telah ada;
- d) bahwa kebutuhan-kebutuhan dan realita-realita teknologi dari satu negara ke negara lain serta satu wilayah ke wilayah lain, dan dalam

banyak hal, negara-negara berkembang tidak memiliki kesempatan-kesempatan atau mekanisme-mekanisme untuk membuatnya dikenal;

- e) bahwa dalam pelaksanaan ketentuan-ketentuan dari Pasal Resolusi 44 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) dan Resolusi 17, 53 dan 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), aksi-aksi ITU telah dijalankan melalui ITU-T untuk membantu dalam mengurangi kesenjangan standarisasi antara negara-negara berkembang dan maju,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa negara-negara berkembang dapat mengambil manfaat dari perbaikan kemampuan dalam penerapan dan pengembangan standar standar;
- b) bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan ITU-T dan ITU-R serta pasar telekomunikasi/TIK juga dapat mengambil manfaat dari keterlibatan yang lebih baik dari negara-negara berkembang dalam pembuatan standar dan penerapan standar;
- c) bahwa inisiatif inisiatif untuk membantu dalam menjembatani kesenjangan standarisasi adalah hakiki pada, dan adalah tugas dengan prioritas tinggi, Perhimpunan,
- d) bahwa walaupun ITU sedang melakukan upaya untuk mengurangi kesenjangan standarisasi, perbedaan besar dalam pengetahuan dan pengelolaan standar-standar tetap ada antara negara-negara berkembang dan maju,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur dari ketiga Biro

- 1 untuk bekerja secara dekat satu sama lain dalam penindaklanjutan dan pelaksanaan resolusi ini, sebagaimana juga dengan Resolusi ITU R 7 (Jenewa, 2007) Sidang Komunikasi Radio, Resolusi 17, 44 dan 54 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) dan 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) dan untuk meningkatkan aksi-aksi yang dimaksudkan dan untuk mengurangi kesenjangan standarisasi antara negara-negara berkembang dan maju;
- 2 untuk mempertahankan suatu mekanisme koordinasi yang erat diantara ketiga Sektor tingkat regional untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital, melalui kegiatan kegiatan kantor kantor regional ITU untuk tujuan tersebut;
- 3 untuk mengidentifikasi cara-cara dan sarana-sarana untuk mendukung partisipasi perwakilan-perwakilan dari negara-negara berkembang dalam pertemuan pertemuan ketiga Sektor ITU dan penyebaran informasi mengenai standarisasi;
- 4 untuk berkolaborasi lebih lanjut dengan organisasi-organisasi regional yang relevan dan mendukung kerjanya di bidang ini,
- 5 untuk memperkuat mekanisme-mekanisme pelaporan mengenai pelaksanaan rencana aksi yang terdapat dalam Resolusi 44 (Rev.

Johannesburg, 2008] melalui, misalnya, rencana-rencana operasional tahunan,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk membuat kontribusi sukarela (finansial dan sejenisnya) terhadap dana untuk menjembatani kesenjangan standarisasi, sebagaimana juga untuk menjalankan aksi-aksi kongkrit dalam mendukung aksi-aksi dan inisiatif-inisiatif ITU dari ketiga Sektor dan kantor-kantor regionalnya dalam permasalahan ini.

**RESOLUSI 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Bantuan dan dukungan kepada Palestina untuk membangun kembali
jaringan telekomunikasinya**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 125 (Marrakesh, 2002), 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dan 32 (Kyoto, 1994) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- b) Resolusi 18 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), 18 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) dan 18 (Valletta, 1998) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia;
- c) Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan Deklarasi Hak-Hak Asasi Manusia Sedunia;
- d) No 6 dan 7 Konstitusi ITU yang menyebutkan di antara maksud-maksud Perhimpunan "untuk meningkatkan perluasan manfaat-manfaat dari teknologi-teknologi telekomunikasi baru kepada semua penduduk dunia" dan "untuk meningkatkan penggunaan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi dengan tujuan untuk memfasilitasi hubungan-hubungan damai";
- e) istilah-istilah Resolusi 43/177 (1988) Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, sebagaimana telah diterapkan untuk menggunakan sebutan "Palestina" dalam sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa,

meminbang

- a) bahwa Konstitusi dan Konvensi ITU dirancang untuk memperkuat perdamaian dan keamanan dunia untuk pengembangan kerjasama internasional dan penemuan-penemuan lebih baik di antara bangsa-bangsa yang terkait;
- b) bahwa kebijakan ITU mengenai bantuan untuk Palestina untuk pengembangan sektor telekomunikasinya sudah efisien tetapi belum memenuhi sasaran-sasarannya, karena situasi yang berlaku;
- c) bahwa, agar Palestina mengambil bagian efektif dalam masyarakat informasi baru, harus membangun masyarakat informasinya,

meminbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa pendirian jaringan telekomunikasi yang dapat diandalkan dan modern adalah bagian yang sangat penting dari pengembangan ekonomi dan sosial dan adalah yang paling penting untuk masa depan bangsa Palestina;
- b) bahwa masyarakat internasional memiliki peran penting dalam membantu Palestina untuk mengembangkan jaringan telekomunikasi yang dapat diandalkan dan modern;
- c) bahwa Palestina saat ini tidak memiliki jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan-kesulitan dalam pembangunannya,

menyadari

prinsip-prinsip fundamental sebagaimana tercantum dalam Pembukaan Konstitusi,

memperhatikan

bantuan teknis jangka panjang Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BIT) kepada Palestina untuk pengembangan telekomunikasinya dalam pelaksanaan Resolusi 32 (Kyoto, 1994) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh dan kebutuhan mendesak bagi bantuan untuk diberikan dalam berbagai bidang komunikasi dan informasi,

memutuskan

bahwa rencana aksi yang dimulai setelah Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Kyoto, 1994) di dalam kerangka kerja kegiatan kegiatan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU, dengan bantuan spesialisasi dari Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU dan Sektor Standardisasi ITU, wajib dilanjutkan dan ditingkatkan dalam rangka memberikan bantuan dan dukungan kepada Palestina untuk membangun kembali dan mengembangkan prasarana telekomunikasinya, mendirikan kembali lembaga-lembaga disektor ini, mengembangkan perundang-undangan telekomunikasi dan suatu kerangka kerja pengaturan telekomunikasi termasuk rencana penomoran, pengelolaan spektrum frekuensi radio, tarif dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia serta semua bentuk bantuan lain,

menyerukan kepada Negara-negara Anggota

untuk melakukan setiap upaya dengan maksud untuk:

- i) melestarikan prasarana telekomunikasi Palestina;
- ii) memfasilitasi pendirian jaringan-jaringan gerbang internasional milik Palestina, termasuk stasiun-stasiun satelit bumi, kabel-kabel dasar laut, serat-serat optik dan sistem-sistem gelombang mikro;
- iii) memberikan semua bentuk bantuan dan dukungan kepada Palestina, secara bilateral atau melalui kebijakan-kebijakan eksekutif yang diambil oleh ITU, dalam membangun kembali, memulihkan dan mengembangkan jaringan telekomunikasi Palestina;
- iv) membantu Palestina dalam memulihkan hak-hak yang dipavoleh dari lalu lintas internasional yang masuk dan keluar;
- v) memberikan bantuan kepada Palestina dalam mendukung pelaksanaan proyek-proyek BIT, termasuk pengembangan sumber daya manusia sumber-sumber daya manusia.

mengundang Dewan

untuk mengalokasikan dana yang diperlukan sesuai dengan sumber-sumber yang tersedia untuk pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk melanjutkan dan meningkatkan bantuan teknis yang diberikan kepada Palestina bagi pengembangan telekomunikasinya, dengan mempertimbangkan kebutuhan untuk mengatasi bertambahnya dan meningkatnya kesulitan-kesulitan yang dihadapi dalam penyediaan bantuan selama siklus sebelumnya sejak tahun 2002;
- 2 untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang tepat sesuai mandat BDT yang ditujukan untuk memfasilitasi pembangunan jaringan-jaringan akses internasional, termasuk stasiun stasiun terrestrial (land) dan satelit, kabel-kabel bawah laut, serat optik dan sistem-sistem gelombang mikro;
- 3 untuk memberikan laporan secara berkala mengenai berbagai pengalaman dalam liberalisasi dan privatisasi telekomunikasi dan untuk menilai dampaknya terhadap pengembangan sektor dalam wilayah Jalur Gaza dan Tepi Sungai Barat;
- 4 untuk melaksanakan e-kesehatan, e-pendidikan, e-pemerintah, perencanaan dan manajemen spektrum sesuai dengan persetujuan-persetujuan yang lalu dalam ITU, dan proyek-proyek pengembangan sumber-sumber daya manusia serta semua bentuk bantuan lainnya;
- 5 untuk menyampaikan laporan tahunan kepada Dewan ITU mengenai kemajuan yang dibuat dalam melaksanakan resolusi ini dan resolusi resolusi yang serupa serta mekanisme-mekanisme yang digunakan untuk mengatasi bertambahnya kesulitan-kesulitan yang timbul,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk memastikan bahwa resolusi ini dan semua resolusi lain yang diterima oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh mengenai Palestina, terutama yang berhubungan dengan kode akses internasional dan pemrosesan pemberitahuan-pemberitahuan penempatan frekuensi, dilaksanakan, dan untuk menyampaikan laporan-laporan berkala kepada Dewan mengenai kemajuan-kemajuan pada pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini;
- 2 untuk mengkoordinasi kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan oleh ketiga Sektor ITU sesuai dengan *menetapkan* di atas, untuk memastikan bahwa tindakan Perhimpunan dalam mendukung Palestina adalah efektif mungkin, dan untuk memberikan laporan mengenai permasalahan ini kepada Dewan serta kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikut mengenai kemajuan yang dicapai mengenai isu-isu ini.

RESOLUSI 126 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Bantuan dan dukungan kepada Republik Serbia untuk membangun kembali sistem penyiaran publiknya yang hancur

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) prinsip-prinsip, maksud dan tujuan-tujuan mulia yang diabadikan dalam Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan dalam Deklarasi Hak Asasi Manusia Sedunia;
- b) maksud-maksud Perhimpunan sebagaimana diabadikan dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU,

memperhatikan

- a) Resolusi 126 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli;
- b) Resolusi 33 (Rev. Doha, 2006) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Sedunia;
- c) bahwa peran penentu yang dimainkan oleh ITU dalam membangun kembali sektor telekomunikasi negara telah diakui secara luas;

memperhatikan dengan penghargaan

upaya-upaya yang diluncurkan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi untuk pelaksanaan resolusi-resolusi sebagaimana tersebut di atas,

mengakui

- a) bahwa penyiaran publik dan sistem telekomunikasi yang dapat diandalkan sangat diperlukan untuk memajukan pengembangan sosial-ekonomi negara-negara, khususnya mereka yang menderita karena bencana-bencana alam, konflik-konflik domestik atau perang;
- b) bahwa fasilitas penyiaran publik yang baru didirikan di Republik Serbia, entitas publik "Siaran Multiplex dan Operator Jaringan" (ETV), yang sebelumnya merupakan bagian dari Radio Televisi Serbia, telah rusak parah;
- c) bahwa kerusakan pada penyiaran publik (ETV) di Serbia seharusnya memperhatikan masyarakat internasional secara keseluruhan, khususnya ITU;
- d) bahwa, sebagai penyiar publik, ETV merupakan entitas publik, yang seharusnya mulai menyiarkan program-program televisi digital pada tanggal 4 April 2012;

- e) bahwa, berdasarkan kondisi terkini dan di masa depan yang dapat diperkirakan, Serbia tidak akan dapat membawa sistem penyiaran publik nya kepada tingkat yang dapat diterima tanpa bantuan dari masyarakat internasional, diberikan secara bilateral atau melalui organisasi organisasi internasional;

memutuskan

- 1 untuk melanjutkan tindakan khusus, dalam kerangka kerja dan sumber-sumber anggaran keuangan yang tersedia dari Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU, dengan bantuan ahli dari Sektor Komunikasi Radio dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU;
- 2 untuk memberikan bantuan yang sesuai;
- 3 untuk mendukung Serbia dalam membangun kembali sistem penyiaran publiknya;

menyerukan kepada Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 untuk menawarkan semua bantuan yang memungkinkan;
- 2 untuk mendukung Pemerintah Serbia, secara bilateral maupun melalui, atau, dalam perkara apapun, dalam koordinasi dengan, tindakan khusus Perhimpunan yang dirujuk di atas,

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk mengalokasikan dana yang diperlukan, dalam sumber-sumber yang tersedia, untuk melanjutkan tindakan ini,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

untuk menggunakan dana yang diperlukan, dari sumber-sumber yang tersedia, untuk melanjutkan tindakan yang tepat,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk mengkoordinasikan kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan oleh Sektor-sektor ITU sesuai dengan di atas;
- 2 untuk memastikan bahwa tindakan ITU untuk kepentingan Serbia adalah efektif mungkin;
- 3 untuk melapor mengenai permasalahan ini kepada Dewan ITU.

RESOLUSI 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Memperkuat peran ITU dalam membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan
dalam penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli;
- b) Resolusi 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi dunia (WTDC), mengenai pembentukan tim respon insiden komputer nasional (CIRTs), khususnya untuk negara-negara berkembang, dan kerjasama di antara mereka;
- c) bahwa Resolusi 1305 Dewan ITU, diterima pada sesinya tahun 2009, mengidentifikasi keamanan, keselamatan, kesinambungan, keberlanjutan dan ketahanan Internet sebagai isu-isu kebijakan umum yang berada di dalam lingkup ITU,

menimbang

- a) pentingnya infrastruktur informasi dan komunikasi serta penerapannya terhadap semua bentuk kegiatan sosial dan ekonomi;
- b) bahwa, dengan penerapan dan pengembangan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK), ancaman-ancaman baru dari berbagai sumber telah muncul dapat menyebabkan dampak pada kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK pada semua Negara Anggota, Anggota Sektor dan penungku kepentingan lainnya, termasuk semua pengguna TIK, dan mengenai pendidharian keamanan terhadap pengembangan ekonomi dan sosial semua Negara Anggota, dan bahwa ancaman-ancaman kepada dan kerentanan jaringan-jaringan terus meningkatkan tantangan keamanan yang selalu tumbuh melampaui batas nasional untuk semua negara, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, termasuk negara-negara terlakang, negara-negara kepulauan kecil sedang berkembang, negara berkembang daratan dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi, memperhatikan konteks ini penguatan peran ITU dalam membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK serta kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan lebih lanjut kerjasama internasional serta mengembangkan mekanisme nasional, regional dan internasional yang ada dengan sesuai (misalnya persetujuan, praktik-praktek terbaik, memorandum saling pengertian, dll);
- c) bahwa Sekretaris Jenderal ITU telah diundang untuk mendukung kendirian Multilateral Internasional Melawan Ancaman Dunia Maya (IMPACT), Forum untuk Tim Tanggap Kejadian dan Keamanan (FIRST) dan proyek-proyek keamanan dunia maya global atau regional lainnya, sebagaimana sesuai, dan semua negara, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, telah diundang untuk mengambil bagian dalam kegiatan-kegiatan mereka;

- d) Agenda Keamanan Dunia Maya Global ITU (GCA);
- e) bahwa, untuk melindungi prasarana-prasarana ini dan membahas tantangan-tantangan dan ancaman-ancaman ini, tindakan nasional, regional dan internasional yang dikoordinasi diperlukan untuk mencegah, menyiapkan, menanggapi dan memulihkan dari suatu insiden keamanan komputer, pada bagian otoritas pemerintah, pada tingkat nasional (termasuk pembentukan CIRTs nasional), dan sub-nasional, sektor swasta dan penduduk serta para pengguna, sebagai tambahan pada kerjasama dan koordinasi internasional dan regional, dan bahwa ITU memiliki peran penunjang untuk dijalankan dalam mandat dan kompetensinya dalam bidang ini;
- f) kebutuhan untuk perubahan yang berkelanjutan dalam teknologi-teknologi baru untuk mendukung deteksi awal dari, dan tanggapan yang terkoordinasi dan tepat waktu untuk, kegiatan kegiatan atau insiden insiden yang mengorbankan ketersediaan, integritas dan kerahasiaan dari prasarana-prasarana yang sangat penting dalam Negara-negara Anggota ITU, dan untuk strategi-strategi yang akan meminimalkan dampak insiden-insiden serupa serta mengurangi resiko-resiko dan ancaman-ancaman yang tumbuh dimana landasan-landasan serupa terkena;

mengakui

- a) bahwa pengembangan TIK telah dan terus menjadi perangkak untuk pertumbuhan dan pengembangan ekonomi global, didukung oleh keamanan dan kepercayaan;
- b) bahwa Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) mengakui kebutuhan untuk membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK serta sangat pentingnya pelaksanaan multi pemangku kepentingan pada tingkat internasional dan Garis Aksi CS (Membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK), dengan ITU diidentifikasi dalam Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi sebagai moderator/fasilitator untuk garis aksi, dan bahwa tugas ini telah dijalankan oleh Perhimpunan dalam tahun-tahun belakangan ini, misalnya di bawah GCA;
- c) bahwa WTDC-10 telah menerima Rencana Aksi Hyderabad dan Program 2 nya, mengenai keamanan dunia maya dan aplikasi aplikasi TIK serta isu-isu yang berhubungan dengan jaringan berbasis IP, yang mengidentifikasi keamanan dunia maya sebagai kegiatan prioritas dari Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BDT) dan menjabarkan kegiatan-kegiatan untuk dijalankan oleh BDT; serta telah juga menerima Resolusi 15 (Hyderabad, 2010), mengenai mekanisme-mekanisme untuk meningkatkan kerjasana pada keamanan dunia maya, termasuk menghadapi dan memerangi spam, menyerukan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal untuk membawa resolusi ini kepada perhatian konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikut untuk pertimbangan dan tindakan yang diperlukan, sebagaimana sesuai; serta Resolusi 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), mengenai pembentukan CIRTs nasional, khususnya untuk negara-

negara berkembang, dan kerjasama di antara mereka; serta lebih dari itu, suatu pusat keamanan jaringan publik nasional yang berbasis IP untuk negara-negara berkembang sedang dipelajari oleh Kelompok Studi 17 Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T);

- d) bahwa, untuk mendukung pembentukan CIRTs nasional dalam Negara-negara Anggota dimana mereka diperlukan dan saat ini tidak ada, Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSB) menerima Resolusi 58 (Johannesburg, 2008), mengenai mendorong pembentukan CIRTs nasional, khususnya untuk negara-negara berkembang; dan WTTD-10 menerima Resolusi 69 (Hyderabad, 2010), mengenai pembentukan CIRTs nasional, khususnya untuk negara-negara berkembang, dan kerja sama di antara mereka;
- e) butir 15 Komitmen Tunis, yang menyatakan bahwa: "Mengakui prinsip-prinsip universal dan akses non diskriminasi terhadap semua negara, kebutuhan untuk memperhatikan tingkat pengembangan sosial dan ekonomi setiap negara, dan menghormati aspek-aspek yang berorientasi pengembangan masyarakat informasi, kami menggarisbawahi bahwa TIK adalah alat efektif untuk memajukan perdamaian, keamanan dan stabilitas, untuk meningkatkan demokrasi, keterpaduan sosial, pemerintahan yang baik dan aturan hukum, di tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional. TIK dapat digunakan untuk memajukan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan mengislahkan perkembangan. Pengembangan prasarana, pengembangan sumber daya manusia, keamanan informasi dan keamanan jaringan adalah mutlak untuk mencapai sasaran-sasaran ini. Kami lebih lanjut mengakui kebutuhan untuk secara efektif menghadapi tantangan-tantangan dan ancaman-ancaman yang diakibatkan dari penggunaan TIK untuk tujuan-tujuan yang yang tidak sejalan dengan tujuan untuk pemeliharaan stabilitas dan keamanan internasional dan berakibat mengurangi integritas prasarana dalam Negara-negara, dan memperlemah keamanan mereka. Adalah penting untuk mencegah penyalahgunaan sumber-sumber dan teknologi informasi untuk tujuan tujuan kejahatan dan teroris, sambil menghormati hak hak asasi manusia", dan bahwa tantangan tantangan yang disebabkan oleh penyalahgunaan sumber-sumber TIK hanya terus meningkat sejak WSIS;
- f) bahwa Negara-negara Anggota, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, dalam penjabaran langkah-langkah hukum yang sesuai dan dapat dijalankan yang terkait dengan perlindungan terhadap ancaman-ancaman dunia maya pada tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional, mungkin memerlukan bantuan dari ITU dalam membuat langkah-langkah teknis dan prosedural, ditujukan untuk mengamankan prasarana prasarana TIK nasional, berdasarkan penunjukan dari Negara-negara Anggota, seraya mencatat bahwa ada sejumlah inisiatif regional dan internasional yang dapat mendukung negara-negara ini dalam menjabarkan langkah-langkah hukum serupa;
- g) Opini 4 (Lisbon, 2009) Forum Kebijakan Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai strategi-strategi kolaboratif untuk membentuk kepercayaan diri dan keamanan pada penggunaan TIK;

h) hasil-hasil relevan dari WTSA-08, khususnya:

- i) Resolusi 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), mengenai keamanan dunia maya;
- ii) Resolusi 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), dalam menghadapi dan memerangi spam;

i) bahwa Resolusi 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) menetapkan pembentukan CIRTs,

menyadari

- a) bahwa ITU dan organisasi-organisasi internasional lain, melalui berbagai kegiatan, menguji permasalahan yang berhubungan dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK termasuk stabilitas dan langkah-langkah untuk mencegah surel sampah (*spam*), *malware*, peredaran konten yang tidak diinginkan dll, dan untuk melindungi data pribadi dan privasi;
- b) bahwa Kelompok Studi 17, Kelompok Studi 1 dan 2 ITU dari Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (ITU-D) dan kelompok kelompok studi ITU lain yang relevan terus mengerjakan cara-cara teknis untuk keamanan jaringan-jaringan informasi dan komunikasi, sesuai dengan Resolusi 50 dan 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) dan Resolusi 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) dan 69 (Hyderabad, 2010);
- c) bahwa ITU memiliki peran fundamental untuk dijalankan untuk membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK;
- d) bahwa Opini 4 (Lisbon, 2009), mengenai strategi-strategi kolaboratif untuk membentuk kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK, mengundang ITU untuk meneruskan, secara prinsip pada landasan kontribusi dan penunjuk keanggotaan, inisiatif-inisiatif serta kegiatan-kegiatan lebih lanjut, dalam komitmen yang erat dengan entitas entitas dan organisasi-organisasi nasional, regional dan internasional yang terkait, konsisten dengan Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, mengenai rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan 2012-2015, dan semua resolusi ITU lain yang relevan;
- e) bahwa Kelompok Studi 1 ITU-D terus menjadwalkan studi-studi yang disertakan dalam Pertanyaan 22-1/1 ITU-D (Mengamankan jaringan-jaringan informasi dan komunikasi: praktik-praktik terbaik untuk mengembangkan kebudayaan keamanan dunia maya), yang telah dicerminkan dalam Resolusi 64/211 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa, sebagai organisasi antar pemerintahan dengan ikut serta sektor swasta, ITU ditempatkan secara baik untuk memainkan peran penting, bersama dengan badan dan organisasi internasional lain, dalam mengatasi ancaman dan kerentanan, yang mempengaruhi upaya-upaya untuk membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK;

- b) butir 35 and butir 36 Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa dan paragraf butir 39 Agenda Tunis, mengenai memhangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK;
- c) bahwa, meskipun tidak ada definisi terhadap surel sampah (*spam*) yang disetujui secara universal dan istilah-istilah dalam bidang ini, surel sampah (*spam*) dikarakterisasi oleh Kelompok Studi 2 ITU-T pada sescinya Juni 2006, sebagai suatu istilah yang umum digunakan untuk menggambarkan komunikasi borongan elektronik yang tidak diinginkan melalui surat elektronik atau pengiriman pesan bergerak (SMS, VMS), biasanya dengan tujuan menasarkn barang-barang atau layanan layanan komersial,
- d) inisiatif Perhimpunan yang menyangkut IMPACT dan FIRST;
- e) bahwa Program 2 BDT dalam Rencana Aksi Hyderabad diterima dengan pengertian dari delegasi-delegasi WTDC-10 bahwa IRTF tidak memutuskan hukum,

dengan mengingat

kerja ITU yang dibentuk oleh Resolusi 50 dan 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) dan 58 (Johannesburg, 2008); Resolusi 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) dan 69 (Hyderabad, 2010); Program 2 IRTF dalam Rencana Aksi Hyderabad; Pertanyaan-pertanyaan ITU-T yang relevan mengenai aspek-aspek teknis tentang keamanan jaringan-jaringan informasi dan komunikasi; dan Pertanyaan 22-1/1 ITU D,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk terus memberi pekerjaan ini suatu prioritas tinggi dalam ITU, sesuai dengan kompetensi dan kediliannya,
- 2 untuk memberi prioritas tinggi kepada kerja dalam ITU yang dijelaskan di bawah *dengan mengingat* di atas, sesuai dengan kompetensi kompetensi dan bidang bidang keahlian, seraya mengingat kebutuhan untuk menghindari penduplikasian kerja antar Biro atau Sekretariat Jenderal atau kerja yang letaknya lebih sesuai di dalam mandat-mandat dari badan-badan internasional antar pemerintah dan relevan yang lain;
- 3 bahwa ITU wajib memfokuskan sumber-sumber dan program-program pada bidang-bidang keamanan dunia maya di dalam mandat dan keahlian intinya, khususnya lingkup teknik dan pengembangan, dan tidak termasuk bidang-bidang yang berhubungan dengan aplikasi prinsip-prinsip hukum atau kebijakan Negara-negara Anggota yang terkait dengan pertahanan nasional, keamanan, isi dan kejahatan dunia maya nasional, yang ada di dalam hak kedaulatannya, walaupun ini tidak mengecualikan ITU bagaimanapun dari menjalankan mandatnya untuk mengembangkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi teknis yang dirancang untuk mengurangi kerentanan-kerentanan dalam prasarana TIK, maupun dalam memberikan semua bantuan yang telah disetujui pada WTDC-10, termasuk kegiatan kegiatan Program 2 seperti

"membantu Negara-negara Anggota, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, dalam pertuasan langkah-langkah hukum yang sesuai dan dapat dijalankan yang berhubungan dengan perlindungan terhadap kejahatan-kejahatan dunia maya" dan dalam kegiatan kegiatan di bawah Pertanyaan 22-1/1.

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk terus meninjau:
 - i) kerja yang sudah dilakukan sejauh ini dalam ketiga Sektor, di bawah inisiatif Agenda Keamanan Dunia Maya global ITU dan dalam organisasi-organisasi relevan lainnya, serta inisiatif-inisiatif untuk membalas ancaman ancaman yang ada dan di masa depan untuk membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK, seperti permasalahan untuk melawan spam, yang tumbuh dan meningkat;
 - ii) kemajuan yang dicapai dalam pelaksanaan resolusi ini dan dalam peranan ITU sebagai moderator/fasilitator untuk Garis Aksi C3 dengan bantuan kelompok-kelompok penasihat, sejalan dengan Konstitusi dan Konvensi ITU;
- 2 konsisten dengan Resolusi 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) untuk bekerja menuju persiapan dokumen yang terkait kepada memorandum pengertian (MoU), termasuk analisis hukum MoU dan lingkup aplikasinya, di antara Negara-negara Anggota yang berkepentingan, untuk memperkuat keamanan dunia maya dan melawan ancaman-ancaman dunia maya, untuk melindungi negara-negara berkembang dan negara mana pun yang berkepentingan dalam mengaksesi MoU yang memungkinkan ini, dengan hasil pertemuan untuk diserahkan kepada sesi Dewan di tahun 2011 untuk pertimbangan dan tindakan apapun, sebagaimana sesuai;
- 3 untuk memfasilitasi akses terhadap pendatan dan sumber-sumber, dalam anggaran yang tersedia, yang diperlukan untuk memajukan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK untuk semua Negara Anggota, konsisten dengan ketentuan-ketentuan WSIS mengenai akses universal dan non-diskriminasi terhadap TIK untuk semua negara;
- 4 untuk terus memelihara gerbang keamanan dunia maya sebagai cara untuk membagi informasi mengenai inisiatif inisiatif nasional, regional dan internasional yang berhubungan dengan keamanan dunia maya di seluruh dunia;
- 5 untuk melapor secara tahunan kepada Dewan mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan ini dan untuk membuat usulan-usulan sebagaimana sesuai;
- 6 untuk lebih lanjut meningkatkan koordinasi antara kelompok-kelompok studi dan program-program yang berhubungan,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk mengintensifkan kerja dalam kelompok studi ITU-T yang ada untuk:
 - i) menangani ancaman-ancaman yang ada dan kerentanan di masa depan yang mempengaruhi upaya-upaya untuk membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK, dengan mengembangkan laporan-laporan atau rekomendasi-rekomendasi, sebagaimana sesuai, dengan sasaran untuk melaksanakan resolusi-resolusi WTSA-08, khususnya Resolusi 50 dan 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), membolehkan kerja untuk dimulai sebelum Pertemuan disetujui;
 - ii) mencari cara-cara untuk meningkatkan pertukaran informasi teknis dalam bidang-bidang ini, meningkatkan pelaksanaan tata cara dan standar yang ada lebih lanjut meningkatkan keamanan, dan memajukan kerja sama internasional antara entitas-entitas yang sesuai;
 - iii) memfasilitasi proyek-proyek yang berasal dari hasil-hasil WTSA-08, khususnya
 - a) Resolusi 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) mengenai keamanan dunia maya;
 - b) Resolusi 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), mengenai menghadapi dan melawan surel sampah (*spam*);
- 2 untuk melanjutkan kolaborasi dengan organisasi-organisasi yang relevan dengan maksud untuk bertukar praktik praktik terbaik dan menyebarkan informasi melalui, misalnya, lokakarya-lokakarya dan sesi-sesi pelatihan gabungan serta kelompok-kelompok kegiatan koordinasi gabungan, dan, dengan undangan, melalui kontribusi-kontribusi tertulis dari organisasi-organisasi yang relevan,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk mengembangkan, konsisten dengan hasil hasil WFDG 10 dan sesuai dengan Resolusi 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), Resolusi 69 (Hyderabad, 2010) dan Program 2 dalam Rencana Aksi Hyderabad, proyek untuk meningkatkan kerja sama terhadap keamanan dunia maya dan memerangi surel sampah (*spam*) menanggapi kebutuhan kebutuhan negara-negara berkembang, dalam kolaborasi dekat dengan mitra-mitra yang relevan;
- 2 berdasarkan permohonan, untuk mendukung Negara-negara Anggota ITU dalam upaya-upaya mereka untuk membangun sumber daya manusia, dengan memfasilitasi akses Negara-negara Anggota kepada sumber-sumber yang dikembangkan oleh organisasi organisasi internasional relevan lainnya yang sedang mengerjakan legislasi nasional untuk memerangi kejahatan dunia maya; mendukung upaya-upaya nasional dan regional Negara-negara Anggota ITU untuk membangun sumber daya untuk melindungi terhadap ancaman dunia maya/kejahatan dunia maya, dengan kolaborasi satu sama yang lain, konsisten dengan legislasi nasional Negara-negara Anggota yang

disebutkan di atas, membantu Negara-negara Anggota, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, dalam memperluas langkah-langkah legal yang sesuai dan dapat dijalankan yang terkait dengan perlindungan terhadap ancaman ancaman dunia maya pada tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional; menetapkan langkah-langkah teknis dan prosedural, ditujukan pada mengamankan prasarana-prasarana TIK nasional, dengan mempertimbangkan kerja dari kelompok-kelompok studi ITU-T dan, sebagaimana sesuai, organisasi-organisasi relevan lainnya; mendirikan struktur-struktur organisasi, seperti CIRT, untuk mengenali, **memanage** dan menanggapi ancaman-ancaman dunia maya, dan mekanisme-mekanisme kerjasama pada tingkat regional dan internasional;

- 3 untuk memberikan dukungan finansial dan administratif yang diperlukan untuk proyek-proyek ini dalam sumber-sumber yang ada, dan untuk mencari sumber-sumber tambahan (dalam bentuk tunai dan yang serupa) untuk pelaksanaan proyek-proyek ini melalui persetujuan kemitraan;
- 4 untuk memastikan koordinasi proyek-proyek ini dalam konteks kegiatan keseluruhan ITU dalam perannya sebagai moderator/fasilitator untuk Garis Aksi WSIS C5, dan untuk menghilangkan duplikasi apapun mengenai hal penting ini dengan Sekretariat Jenderal dan ITU-T;
- 5 untuk mengkoordinasikan proyek-proyek ini dengan kegiatan dan program kelompok-kelompok studi ITU-I terhadap topik ini, dan dengan kegiatan kegiatan program relevan dan Sekretariat Jenderal;
- 6 untuk melanjutkan kerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi yang terkait dalam rangka untuk bertukar praktik-praktik terbaik dan menyebarkan informasi melalui, misalnya, pelatihan-pelatihan kerja dan sesi-sesi pelatihan gabungan;
- 7 untuk melapor secara tahunan kepada Dewan mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan ini dan membuat usulan-usulan sebagaimana sesuai,

lebih lanjut memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi dan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

masing masing di dalam lingkup tanggung jawabnya:

- 1 untuk menjalankan resolusi resolusi relevan dari kedua WTSA 08 dan WTDC-10, termasuk Program 2 mengenai pemberian dukungan dan bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang dalam membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK;
- 2 untuk mengenali dan mengajukan ketersediaan informasi mengenai pembangunan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK, khususnya berhubungan dengan prasarana TIK, untuk Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan organisasi-organisasi relevan;
- 3 tanpa menduplikasikan kerja di bawah Pertanyaan 22-1/1 ITU-D, untuk mengenali praktik-praktik terbaik dalam membentuk CIRTs, untuk

mempersiapkan panduan referensi untuk Negara-negara Anggota dan, dimana sesuai, untuk memberi kontribusi pada Pertanyaan 2.2-1/1;

- 4 untuk bekerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi relevan dan ahli-ahli internasional dan dan nasional relevan lainnya, sebagaimana sesuai, untuk mengenali praktik-praktik terbaik dalam membentuk CIRTs;
- 5 untuk melakukan tindakan dengan maksud kepada Pertanyaan baru yang sedang diuji oleh kelompok-kelompok studi di dalam Sektor-sektor mengenai pembentukan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK;
- 6 untuk mendukung strategi, organisasi, peningkatan kesadaran, kerja sama, evaluasi dan pengembangan keahlian keahlian;
- 7 untuk memberikan dukungan teknis dan finansial yang diperlukan, di dalam kendala-kendala sumber-sumber anggaran yang ada, sesuai dengan Resolusi 58 (Johannesburg, 2008);
- 8 untuk menggerakkan sumber-sumber anggaran ekstra yang sesuai, di luar anggaran biasa Perhimpunan, untuk pelaksanaan resolusi ini, untuk membantu negara-negara berkembang.

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

mengikuti inisiatifnya terhadap permasalahan ini:

- 1 untuk mengajukan kepada Dewan, dengan memperhitungkan kegiatan-kegiatan dari ketiga Sektor dalam masalah ini, suatu rencana aksi untuk memperkuat peran ITU dalam membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK;
- 2 untuk bekerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi internasional yang relevan, termasuk melalui penemuan MoUs, bergantung pada persetujuan Dewan dalam masalah ini, sesuai dengan Resolusi 100 (Minneapolis, 1998) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh,

memohon kepada Dewan

untuk memasukkan laporan Sekretaris Jenderal dalam dokumen yang dikirim kepada Negara-negara Anggota sesuai dengan Nomor 81 Konvensi;

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk mempertimbangkan penggabungan inisiatif-inisiatif internasional dan regional kompeten yang sesuai untuk meningkatkan kerangka-kerangka kerja legislatif nasional yang relevan kepada keamanan jaringan informasi dan komunikasi,

menyundang Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Para Asosiasi.

- 1 untuk memberi kontribusi pada subyek ini kepada kelompok-kelompok studi ITU yang relevan dan kegiatan-kegiatan lainnya yang menjadi tanggung jawab Perhimpunan ;
- 2 untuk berkontribusi membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK pada tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional, dengan menjalankan kegiatan-kegiatan sebagaimana digarisbawahi dalam butir 12 Rencana Aksi Jenewa, dan berkontribusi untuk menyiapkan studi-studi dalam bidang-bidang tersebut;
- 3 untuk memajukan pengembangan program-program pendidikan dan pelatihan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran pengguna terhadap resiko-resiko dalam dunia maya.

RESOLUSI 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Indeks¹ teknologi informasi dan komunikasi serta indikator²
konektivitas masyarakat

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menyadari

- a) bahwa inovasi teknologi, digitisasi dan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) telah berkembang secara signifikan dan telah terus memodifikasi cara-cara dimana orang mengakses pengetahuan dan berkomunikasi dengan satu sama lain;
- b) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pengembangan keterampilan dalam semua populasi untuk mencapai pengembangan ekonomi, sosial dan budaya yang lebih baik dan untuk mengangkat standar kehidupan penduduk dunia;
- c) bahwa setiap Negara Anggota mencoba untuk membuat kebijakan dan regulasi sendiri untuk mempersempit kesenjangan digital se-efektif mungkin antara mereka yang memiliki akses pada komunikasi dan informasi dan mereka yang tidak memiliki akses,

mengakui

- a) bahwa hasil-hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Sedunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) mewakili suatu kesempatan untuk mengemban strategi global untuk mempersempit kesenjangan digital dari sudut pengembangan;
- b) bahwa hasil dari Kemitraan Global untuk Pengukuran TIK untuk Pengembangan telah menghasilkan sebuah kesepakatan mengenai identifikasi seperangkat indikator-indikator dasar untuk mengukur TIK untuk pengembangan, sebagaimana disarankan sesuai dengan butir 115 Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi,

menimbang

- a) bahwa Rencana Aksi Jenewa yang diterima oleh WSIS memantapkan bahwa "Dalam kerja sama dengan setiap negara yang terlibat, mengembangkan dan meluncurkan suatu komposit Indeks Pengembangan (Kesempatan Digital) TIK. Hal ini dapat diterbitkan secara tahunan, atau bahkan setiap dua tahun, dalam suatu Laporan Pengembangan TIK. Indeksnya dapat memperlihatkan statistik sementara laporan nya dapat menyampaikan kerja analitik mengenai

¹ Indeks TIK sangat luas didefinisikan lebih lanjut dengan mempertimbangkan kebutuhan kebutuhan kerangka kerja.

² Konektivitas masyarakat didefinisikan di sini merujuk pada kemampuan pada semua tingkat layanan-layanan telekomunikasi dan suatu fasilitas terminal yang disediakan pada kesempatan untuk memfasilitasi penggunaan pengguna.

kebijakan dan pelaksanaannya, bergantung pada keadaan nasional, termasuk analisa gender”;

- b) bahwa para pemangku kepentingan penentu, dimana di antara nya ITU (diwakili oleh Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D)), terlibat dalam pengukuran statistik Masyarakat Informasi, menggabungkan kekuatan untuk menciptakan suatu “Kemitraan Global untuk Mengukur TIK untuk Pengembangan”;
- c) konten Resolusi 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) dari Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Sedunia (WTDC), sebagaimana juga Program 3 dari Rencana Aksi Hyderabad, mengenai pengumpulan dan penyediaan informasi dan statistik telekomunikasi/TIK, dengan penekanan khusus pada penggabungan data informasi dan statistik mengenai sinis Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BIPIT), untuk menghindari penggabungan dalam bidang ini;
- d) bahwa, melalui Program 3 Rencana Aksi Hyderabad, WTDC menyerukan ITU-D untuk:
 - mengumpulkan dan menyebarluaskan dengan tepat waktu, data dan statistik statistik, termasuk data pendisahan jenis kelamin dimana berlaku;
 - menganalisa kecenderungan kecenderungan telekomunikasi/TIK dan menghasilkan laporan-laporan riset regional dan global;
 - mematok perkembangan-perkembangan TIK dan memperjelas besarnya kesenjangan digital (menggunakan peralatan seperti Indeks Perkembangan TIK dan Seperangkat Harga TIK);
 - mengembangkan standar standar dan metodologi metodologi internasional mengenai statistik-statistik TIK;
 - memberikan kontribusi terhadap pemantauan sasaran-sasaran dan target target yang disetujui secara internasional (seperti target target dan Sasaran-Sasaran Pengembangan Milenium (MDG) dan WSIS);
 - mempertahankan peran terdepan dalam Kemitraan Global untuk Mengukur TIK untuk Pengembangan;
 - memberikan bantuan pengembangan sumber daya manusia dan teknis kepada Negara-negara Anggota dalam bidang pengukuran TIK;
- e) hasil-hasil WSIS dalam hubungan terhadap indikator-indikator ini, khususnya paragraf-paragraf berikut dalam Agenda Tunis:
 - butir 113 yang menyerukan untuk merumuskan indikator-indikator yang sesuai dan melakukan standar pengukuran termasuk indikator konektivitas masyarakat, untuk menjelaskan besarnya kesenjangan digital, dalam dimensi domestik maupun internasional, dan menjaga nya di bawah taksiiran reguler, dan menjejaki kemajuan global dalam penggunaan TIK untuk mencapai sasaran dan objektif pengembangan yang disetujui internasional, termasuk Sasaran-Sasaran Pengembangan Milenium;
 - butir 114 yang mengakui pentingnya pengembangan indikator-indikator TIK untuk mengukur kesenjangan digital dan mencatat peluncuran Kemitraan untuk Mengukur TIK bagi Perkembangan;

-256-

- butir 115 yang mencatat peluncuran Indeks Kesempatan TIK dan Indeks Kesenjangan Digital;
- butir 116 yang menekankan kebutuhan untuk memperhatikan tingkat-tingkat pengembangan yang berbeda dan keadaan-keadaan nasional;
- butir 117 yang menyerukan untuk berkolaborasi, keefektifan biaya dan non duplikasi dalam bidang ini;
- butir 118 yang mengundang masyarakat internasional untuk memperluas kapasitas statistik dari negara-negara berkembang dengan memberikan dukungan yang sesuai pada tingkat nasional dan regional,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa, dengan pandangan untuk menyediakan akses lebih cepat untuk layanan telekomunikasi/TIK bagi populasi mereka, banyak negara telah melaksanakan kebijakan konektivitas masyarakat publik dalam komunitas-komunitas tersebut yang kurang terlayani oleh fasilitas telekomunikasi;
- b) bahwa pendekatan untuk mencapai layanan universal melalui konektivitas masyarakat dan akses pita lebar dari pada mencari dalam jangka pendek untuk memastikan bahwa semua rumah tangga memiliki sambungan telepon menjadi salah satu dari sasaran-sasaran utama ITU,

mengingat

- a) bahwa, untuk menjaga agar setiap pembuat kebijakan publik negara berpendidikan layak, ITU-13 mengumpulkan dan secara periodik menerbitkan berbagai macam statistik yang menyediakan beberapa indikasi dari tingkat kemajuan dalam dan penetrasi terhadap layanan telekomunikasi/TIK dalam wilayah-wilayah dunia yang berbeda;
- b) bahwa, sesuai dengan garis pedoman Konferensi Berkuasa Pemih, adalah perlu untuk memastikan sejauh mungkin bahwa kebijakan dan strategi Perhimpunan sangat selaras dengan lingkungan telekomunikasi yang terus berubah;

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa Rencana Aksi Jenewa yang diterima oleh WSIS mengadopsi indikator dan pokok referensi yang sesuai, termasuk indikator-indikator konektivitas masyarakat, sebagai elemen untuk tindak lanjut dan evaluasinya;
- b) bahwa Indeks Pengembangan TIK tunggal (IDI) dikembangkan oleh ITU-D dan telah dipublikasikan setiap tahun sejak 2009;
- c) bahwa Resolusi 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) memerintahkan Direktur BDT untuk membuat dan mengumpulkan indikator-indikator konektivitas masyarakat dan untuk berpartisipasi dalam pembuatan indikator-

indikator inti untuk mengukur upaya-upaya untuk membangun masyarakat informasi dan, dengan melakukan hal tersebut, menggaubarkan skala kesenjangan digital,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

untuk melanjutkan, apabila dibenarkan, untuk memajukan penerimaan langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk memastikan bahwa indikator-indikator konektivitas masyarakat diperhatikan dalam pertemuan-pertemuan regional dan dunia yang bersidang untuk tujuan mengevaluasi dan bertindak lanjut Rencana Aksi Jeneva serta Agenda Tunis,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk terus meningkatkan penerimaan statistik statistik ITU, dan untuk mempublikasikannya secara berkala;
- 2 untuk meningkatkan kegiatan-kegiatan yang diperlukan untuk mendefinisikan dan menerima indikator-indikator baru untuk tujuan mengukur dampak nyata TIK terhadap pembangunan negara-negara;
- 3 untuk dalam rangka memberlakukan sepenuhnya Resolusi 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), untuk terus mengadakan seminar untuk Negara-negara Anggota dan pada ahli untuk mengembangkan indikator-indikator yang ada serta meninjau metodologi-metodologi mereka secara sistematis, memulai peninjauan ini sesuai dengan Resolusi 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), dan sebagaimana sesuai, untuk merumuskan indikator-indikator lain manapun yang mungkin diperlukan;
- 4 untuk menyelenggarakan suatu konferensi mengenai indikator-indikator TIK setidaknya setiap dua tahun sekali;
- 5 untuk memberi dukungan yang diperlukan untuk pelaksanaan Resolusi 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), dan untuk menekankan pentingnya melaksanakan hasil hasil WSIS dalam hubungan terhadap indikator-indikator yang telah disebutkan, dan untuk menghindari duplikasi dalam kerja statistik di bidang ini;
- 6 untuk terus bekerja untuk memajukan indeks TIK tunggal sebagai cara dimana ITU menanggapi terhadap *menimbang* di atas;
- 7 untuk bekerja sama dengan badan-badan internasional yang relevan, khususnya dengan yang terlibat dalam Kemitraan untuk Mengukur TIK bagi Perkembangan, untuk pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
- 8 untuk mengerjakan pengembangan indikator-indikator konektivitas masyarakat dan menyampaikan hasil-hasilnya secara tahunan;
- 9 untuk menyesuaikan pengumpulan data dan indeks TIK tunggal untuk mencerminkan akses yang berubah pada dan penggunaan TIK, dan untuk mengundang Negara-negara Anggota untuk ikut serta dalam proses-proses serupa,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk menyampaikan suatu laporan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai kemajuan pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 untuk berpartisipasi dengan menyampaikan statistik statistik konektivitas masyarakat nasional mereka kepada ITU-D;
- 2 untuk berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam usaha-usaha ini, dengan menyediakan informasi yang diminta untuk menghasilkan standar ukuran telekomunikasi/Tik, dengan pandangan untuk mengembangkan suatu indeks tunggal.

RESOLUSI 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Peran administrasi Negara Anggota dalam pengelolaan nama domain internasional (multi bahasa)

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

Resolusi 133 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai subjek ini,

menimbang

Ketentuan-ketentuan Resolusi 101 dan 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini mengenai peran ITU dengan memperhatikan permasalahan kebijakan publik internasional yang berhubungan dengan Internet dan manajemen sumber-sumber Internet, termasuk nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain,

mengingat kembali

- a) peran Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) sebagaimana didefinisikan dalam resolusi-resolusi yang diterima pada Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (Johannesburg, 2008) termasuk, antara lain, Resolusi 47 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008), mengenai kode negara nama-nama domain tingkat teratas, Resolusi 48 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) mengenai nama-nama domain yang diinternasionalkan, dan kegiatan-kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung dalam Kelompok Studi 16 ITU-T mengenai hal ini;
- b) komitmen Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi yang diterima oleh Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Sedunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) untuk memajukan proses untuk pengenalan multibahasa dalam beberapa bidang termasuk nama-nama domain, surat elektronik, alamat-alamat Internet dan pencarian kata kunci;
- c) kebutuhan untuk memajukan *root server* regional dan penggunaan nama-nama domain internasional untuk mengurangi rintangan rintangan bahasa terhadap akses Internet;
- d) kegiatan-kegiatan standarisasi terdahulu yang sukses yang dijamin oleh ITU-T dengan memperhatikan penerimaan rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang berkaitan dengan susunan huruf non-Latin untuk teleks (kode lima huruf) dan transfer data (kode tujuh huruf), yang mengizinkan penggunaan serangkaian huruf non-Latin untuk teleks nasional dan regional serta transfer data pada tingkat global, regional dan internasional,

menyadari

- a) kesinambungan kemajuan menuju integrasi telekomunikasi dan Internet;
- b) bahwa pengguna-pengguna Internet pada umumnya lebih nyaman membaca atau menjelajah melalui kalimat-kalimat dalam bahasa mereka sendiri dan bahwa, untuk Internet menjadi lebih tersedia secara luas kepada sejumlah besar pengguna, adalah perlu untuk membuat Internet tersedia dalam bahasa program (*scripts*) yang berdasarkan non-Latin; dengan memperhitungkan kemajuan yang akhir-akhir ini dibuat dalam hal ini;
- c) bahwa, mengingat hasil-hasil WSIS dan resolusi-resolusi Konferensi Yang Berkuasa penuh (Antalya, 2006), harus ada suatu komitmen untuk bekerja sungguh-sungguh untuk multibahasa Internet, sebagai bagian dari proses multilateral, transparan dan demokratis, melibatkan para pemerintah dan semua pemangku kepentingan, dalam peran masing-masing dalam melaksanakan resolusi ini,

menekankan

- a) bahwa sistem nama domain yang sekarang tidak mencerminkan secara penuh keragaman dan pertumbuhan kebutuhan bahasa semua pengguna;
- b) bahwa nama domain yang diinternasionalkan, dan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) yang lebih umum serta Internet, harus dapat diakses secara luas oleh semua penduduk tanpa memperhatikan gender, ras, agama, negara tempat tinggal atau bahasa;
- c) bahwa nama domain Internet harus tidak memberi hak istimewa kepada negara atau wilayah manapun di dunia kepada kegiatan yang lain, dan harus memperhatikan keragaman bahasa global;
- d) peran ITC untuk membantu keanggotaannya dalam mengajukan penggunaan bahasa program (*scripts*) mereka untuk nama-nama domain, sebagaimana telah dilakukan dahulu dalam hubungan dengan teks dan transfer data;
- e) bahwa, mengingat kembali hasil-hasil WSIS dan kebutuhan kelompok-kelompok bahasa, ada kebutuhan mendesak untuk:
 - memajukan proses pengenalan multibahasa dalam sejumlah bidang, termasuk nama-nama domain, alamat-alamat surat elektronik dan pencarian kata kunci;
 - melaksanakan program-program yang memperbolehkan keberadaan nama-nama domain dan isi multibahasa pada Internet dan penggunaan berbagai model piranti lunak untuk melawan kesenjangan digital bahasa dan untuk memastikan bahwa semua dapat berpartisipasi dalam masyarakat yang baru timbul;
 - memperkuat kerjasama antar badan-badan yang relevan untuk pengembangan lebih lanjut standar-standar teknis dan untuk memelihara pemunculan globalnya;

mengakui

- a) peran dan kedaulatan yang ada dari Negara-negara Anggota ITU dengan memperhatikan alokasi dan pengelolaan sumber-sumber penomoran kode negara mereka sebagaimana diabadikan dalam Rekomendasi ITU-T E. 164;
- b) bahwa ada sejumlah tantangan dengan memperhatikan properti intelektual dan peluncuran nama-nama domain internasional, dan solusi yang layak harus dijelajahi;
- c) peran yang dimainkan oleh Organisasi Properti Intelektual Sedunia (WIPO) dengan perhatian untuk memperdebatkan resolusi untuk nama-nama domain;
- d) peran yang dimainkan oleh Organisasi Pendidikan, Pengetahuan dan Kebudayaan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNESCO) dengan memperhatikan untuk memajukan keragaman dan identitas budaya, keragaman bahasa dan nuatan lokal;
- e) bahwa ITU meminkani kerja sama erat dengan WIPO maupun UNESCO;
- f) bahwa adalah terpenting untuk memelihara kemampuan saling beroperasi global seraya nama-nama domain meluas untuk memasukkan serangkaian huruf non-Latin,

memutuskan

untuk menjelajahi cara-cara dan sarana-sarana untuk kolaborasi dan koordinasi yang lebih besar antara ITU dan organisasi organisasi relevan¹ lainnya dalam pengembangan jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP dan masa depan internet, melalui persetujuan-persetujuan kerja sama, sebagaimana sesuai, dalam rangka meningkatkan peran ITU dalam pengaturan Internet untuk memastikan manfaat-manfaat sebesar-besarnya kepada masyarakat global,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk mengambil bagian aktif dalam semua diskusi, inisiatif dan kegiatan internasional mengenai peluncuran dan pengelolaan nama-nama domain Internet internasional, bekerja sama dengan organisasi-organisasi yang relevan, termasuk WIPO dan UNESCO;
- 2 untuk mengambil tindakan yang dianggap perlu untuk memastikan kedaulatan Negara-negara Anggota ITU dengan memperhatikan rencana penomoran Rekomendasi ITU-T E. 164 dalam penerapannya yang menggunakannya;
- 3 untuk memajukan secara efektif peran keanggotaan ITU dalam internasionalisasi nama-nama domain dalam bahasa program (*scripts*)

¹ termasuk, tapi tidak terbatas pada: Korporasi Internet untuk Nama dan Host yang Ditentukan (ICANN), pendaftaran Internet regional (RIPE), kelompok Tugaski Teknik Internet (IETF), Masyarakat Internet (ISOC) dan Karasenter World Wide Web (W3C), pada layanan dimat online.

masing-masing dengan menggunakan susunan karakter spesifik mereka;

- 4 untuk mendukung Negara-negara Anggota dalam memenuhi komitmen-komitmen Rencana Aksi Jenewa dan Agenda Tunis dengan memperhatikan nama-nama domain internasional;
- 5 untuk membuat usulan-usulan, dimana sesuai, untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuan resolusi ini secepat mungkin;
- 6 untuk memberikan prioritas kepada studi-studi yang dijalankan oleh ITU-T sebagaimana diperhatikan berbeda dengan bahasa program (*scripts*) non-Latin;
- 7 untuk membawa resolusi ini kepada perhatian WIPO dan UNESCO, yang merupakan fasilitator untuk pelaksanaan Garis Aksi WSIS C8, memunculkan perhatian dan permintaan untuk bantuan dari Negara-negara Anggota, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, dengan memperhatikan nama-nama domain yang diinternasionalkan (multibahasa), dan desakan mereka mengenai bantuan dari Perhimpunan dalam bidang ini, untuk memastikan penggunaan Internet dan kemajuan melewati rintangan-rintangan bahasa, sehingga meningkatkan penggunaan Internet secara internasional;
- 8 untuk melapor secara tahunan kepada Dewan mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan dan prestasi-prestasi yang dicapai dalam subyek ini;

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk mempertimbangkan kegiatan-kegiatan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro dengan memperhatikan pelaksanaan resolusi ini dan untuk mengambil tindakan-tindakan yang dianggap perlu, sebagaimana sesuai,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

- 1 untuk mengambil peran aktif dalam semua diskusi dan inisiatif internasional mengenai pengembangan dan peluncuran nama-nama domain Internet internasional, termasuk inisiatif-inisiatif serupa dari kelompok-kelompok bahasa yang relevan, dan untuk mengajukan kontribusi secara tertulis kepada ITU-T untuk membantu menjalankan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk meningkatkan kesadaran pada tingkat nasional dan regional di antara semua kelompok yang berkepentingan dan untuk mendorong partisipasi mereka dalam kerja ITU, dan dari ITU-T khususnya, dan untuk mengundang entitas entitas yang terlibat dalam pengembangan dan peluncuran nama-nama domain yang diinternasionalkan untuk bekerja sama dengan Perhimpunan dan ITU-T untuk menolong melaksanakan resolusi ini;

-253-

- 3 untuk mendesak semua entitas yang relevan yang bekerja untuk mengembangkan dan melaksanakan nama-nama domain yang diinternasionalkan untuk mempercepat kegiatan kegiatan mereka dalam domain ini.

program pengembangan, termasuk mengembangkan jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi/TTK di beberapa negara berkembang;

- e) Rencana Aksi Hyderabad dan optimalisasi yang diperlukan dari sumber-sumber untuk mencapai sasaran-sasaran yang diusulkan;
- f) tindakan-tindakan yang dijalankan untuk melaksanakan Resolusi 157 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, dalam memperkuat fungsi pelaksanaan proyek dalam ITU;

memutuskan

1. bahwa ITU seharusnya:
 - i) terus mengoordinasikan usaha-usaha untuk harmonisasi, pengembangan dan peningkatan telekomunikasi/TTK di seluruh dunia untuk membangun masyarakat informasi, dan untuk mengambil langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk menyesuaikan dirinya dengan kecenderungan-kecenderungan dalam lingkungan pengembangan prasarana telekomunikasi/TTK;
 - ii) memperbaharui kontak-kontak dengan Organisasi Pendidikan, Sosial dan Kebudayaan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNESCO) untuk merevisi Program Internasional untuk Pengembangan Komunikasi (IIPK), dengan maksud untuk melaksanakan Garis Aksi C7 dalam Agenda Tunis yang berkaitan dengan pendidikan dan kerjasama dengan Program Pengembangan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNDP);
2. bahwa Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BDT) wajib:
 - i) terus menyediakan ahli-ahli teknis yang berkualifikasi tinggi untuk menawarkan saran yang menjadi subyek-subyek penting bagi negara-negara berkembang, baik secara individu maupun bersama-sama, dan untuk memastikan keahlian yang memadai melalui perekrutan atau kontrak-kontrak jangka pendek, sebagaimana sesuai;
 - ii) terus bekerja sama sesuai sumber-sumber keuangan, baik di bawah sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, UNDP maupun pengaturan-pengaturan keuangan lainnya, dan memperbanyak kemitraan dengan Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota Anggota Sektor, lembaga keuangan dan organisasi-organisasi internasional dan regional, untuk membiayai kegiatan-kegiatan yang berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
 - iii) melanjutkan Program Sukarela Khusus untuk Kerja sama Teknisnya, berdasarkan pada kontribusi-kontribusi keuangan, layanan-layanan ahli atau bentuk bantuan lain apapun, untuk membantu dengan lebih baik memenuhi permintaan-permintaan dari negara-negara berkembang di bidang telekomunikasi/TTK sejauh mungkin;
 - iv) memperhatikan, apabila menentukan tindakan-tindakan yang disarankan di atas, rencana-rencana konektivitas nasional atau regional sebelumnya, sehingga tindakan-tindakan yang dilakukan

-266-

tersebut berdampak pada aspek-aspek prioritas dari rencana-rencana ini dan dampak tindakan tersebut dilakukan sesuai aspek-aspek utama membantu pencapaian dari sasaran sasaran nasional, regional dan ITU; apabila para administrasi tidak memiliki rencana rencana ini, proyek-proyek tersebut dapat juga mempertimbangkan untuk mengembangkannya,

mengundang organisasi-organisasi dan badan-badan keuangan regional dan internasional, penyedia perlengkapan, para operator, dan semua mitra yang potensial

untuk mempertimbangkan kemungkinan untuk memastikan pembiayaan penuh atau sebagian untuk melaksanakan program-program kerja sama untuk mengembangkan telekomunikasi/TK, termasuk inisiatif-inisiatif yang telah disetujui secara regional di bawah Resolusi 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010)

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk menyampaikan suatu laporan terperinci tahunan kepada Dewan ITU mengenai hasil-hasil pelaksanaan resolusi ini, termasuk rekomendasi-rekomendasi apapun yang dianggap perlu oleh Sekretaris Jenderal, berdasarkan kesepakatan dengan Direktur BDT, untuk meningkatkan dampak resolusi ini,

mengundang Dewan

untuk meninjau kembali hasil hasil yang dicapai dan untuk menganalisis semua langkah yang perlu untuk mempercepat pelaksanaan resolusi ini sebaik mungkin.

RESOLUSI 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Penggunaan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk memonitor dan pengelolaan dalam keadaan darurat dan keadaan bencana untuk peringatan dini, pencegahan, mitigasi dan pemulihan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 36 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, mengenai telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) dalam layanan bantuan kemanusiaan;
- b) Resolusi 182 (Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, mengenai peran telekomunikasi/TIK dengan memperhatikan perubahan iklim dan perlindungan lingkungan;
- c) Resolusi 34 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai peran telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi dalam kesiapan bencana, peringatan dini, mitigasi, pemulihan dan penanggulangan;
- d) Resolusi 48 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai penguatan kerjasama di antara para regulator telekomunikasi;
- e) Resolusi 644 (Rev. WRC 07) Konferensi Komunikasi Radio Dunia (WRC), mengenai sumber-sumber telekomunikasi untuk mitigasi bencana dan operasi-operasi pemulihan;
- f) Resolusi 646 (WRC-03) WRC, mengenai perlindungan dan pemulihan bencana;
- g) Resolusi 673 (WRC 07) WRC, mengenai penggunaan komunikasi radio untuk aplikasi-aplikasi observasi Bumi;
- h) mekanisme-mekanisme telekomunikasi/TIK dalam keadaan darurat yang didirikan oleh Kantor Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk Koordinasi Urusan Kemanusiaan,

memperhatikan

Resolusi 60/125, mengenai kerja sama internasional pada bantuan kemanusiaan dalam bidang bencana alam, mulai dari pemulihan hingga pengembangan, yang diterima oleh Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa pada bulan Maret 2006,

memperhatikan

- a) butir 51 Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa yang diterima oleh Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS), mengenai penggunaan aplikasi-aplikasi TIK untuk pencegahan bencana;
- b) butir 20 Rencana Aksi Jenewa yang diterima oleh WSIS, mengenai e-lingkungan, yang menyerukan untuk pembentukan sistem-sistem

monitor, menggunakan TIK, untuk memperkirakan dan memonitor dampak bencana-bencana alam dan buatan manusia, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara terbelakang dan ekonomi ekonomi kecil;

- c) butir 30 Komitmen Tunis yang diterima oleh WSIS, mengenai mitigasi bencana;
- d) butir 91 Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi yang diterima oleh WSIS, mengenai pengurangan bencana;
- e) kerja koordinasi efektif dari Panel Koordinasi Komitran untuk Telekomunikasi bagi Pemulihan dan Mitigasi Bencana, yang dipimpin oleh Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU

menimbang

- a) kemanusiaan yang diderita dari bencana-bencana di seluruh dunia, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang yang mungkin menderita secara tidak seimbang dikarenakan kekurangan prasarana dan, oleh karena itu, mendapatkan manfaat yang paling banyak dari informasi mengenai subyek pencegahan bencana, mitigasi dan usaha-usaha pemulihan;
- b) potensi telekomunikasi/TIK modern untuk memfasilitasi pencegahan bencana, mitigasi dan usaha-usaha pemulihan;
- c) kerja sama yang berkesinambungan antara kelompok-kelompok studi ITU dan organisasi-organisasi pengembangan standar lainnya yang berurusan dengan telekomunikasi dalam keadaan darurat, sistem sistem waspada dan peringatan;

mengakui

- a) kegiatan-kegiatan yang sedang dilakukan pada tingkat-tingkat internasional dan regional di ITU dan organisasi-organisasi relevan lainnya untuk menelaah cara-cara yang disetujui secara internasional untuk pengoperasian sistem-sistem bagi perlindungan publik dan pemulihan bencana yang berbasis harmonisasi dan terkoordinasi;
- b) pengembangan yang sedang berjalan oleh ITU, dalam koordinasi dengan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan badan-badan khusus Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, mengenai panduan untuk menerapkan standar muatan internasional hagi seluruh media peringatan publik di semua situasi bencana dan darurat;
- c) kontribusi sektor swasta, dalam pencegahan, mitigasi dan pemulihan situasi-situasi darurat dan bencana, yang terbukti efektif;
- d) kebutuhan untuk suatu pemahaman bersama dari komponen-komponen prasana jaringan yang diperlukan untuk memberikan kemampuan-kemampuan telekomunikasi yang tahan yang dapat dipasangkannya cepat, dapat saling beroperasi, untuk bantuan kemanusiaan dan operasi-operasi pemulihan bencana;

- e) pentingnya bekerja menuju pembentukan monitor berbasis standar dan sistem-sistem peringatan dini seluruh dunia, berbasis pada telekomunikasi/TIK, yang terhubung pada jaringan-jaringan nasional dan regional dan yang memfasilitasi tanggap bencana darurat di seluruh dunia, khususnya di wilayah-wilayah beresiko tinggi;
- f) peran yang dapat dimainkan oleh Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU, melalui sarana-sarana serupa seperti pada Simposium Global untuk Regulator, dalam mengumpulkan dan menyebarkan seperangkat praktik-praktik terbaik regulasi nasional bagi fasilitas-fasilitas telekomunikasi/TIK untuk pencegahan bencana, mitigasi dan pemulihan;

meyakini

bahwa suatu standar internasional untuk komunikasi informasi peringatan waspada dan peringatan dapat membantu dalam penyediaan bantuan kemanusiaan yang efektif dan sesuai serta dalam memitigasi konsekuensi konsekuensi bencana, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Para Direktur Biro

- 1 untuk melanjutkan studi-studi teknis mereka dan untuk mengembangkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi, melalui kelompok-kelompok studi ITU, mengenai pelaksanaan-pelaksanaan teknis dan operasional, sebagaimana perlu, dari solusi-solusi yang maju untuk memenuhi kebutuhan kebutuhan perlindungan publik dan telekomunikasi/TIK pemulihan bencana, dengan memperhitungkan kemampuan, perubahan dan persyaratan-persyaratan transisi apapun yang dihasilkan dari sistem-sistem yang ada, khususnya yang ada di banyak negara berkembang, untuk operasi-operasi nasional dan internasional;
- 2 untuk mendukung pengembangan peringatan dini darurat dan bencana yang berbahaya, menyeluruh dan untuk semua bahaya, sistem-sistem mitigasi dan pemulihan, pada tingkat-tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional, termasuk sistem-sistem monitor dan pengelolaan yang melibatkan penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK (misal penginderaan jarak jauh), berkolaborasi dengan badan-badan internasional lainnya, dalam rangka mendukung koordinasi pada tingkat global dan regional;
- 3 untuk memajukan pelaksanaan oleh otoritas-otoritas pemberi peringatan yang sesuai berdasarkan standar muatan internasional untuk semua seluruh media peringatan publik, sejalan dengan pedoman-pedoman pembangunan-pembangunan yang sedang berjalan oleh semua Sektor ITU untuk aplikasi untuk semua situasi bencana dan keadaan darurat;
- 4 untuk terus berkolaborasi dengan organisasi-organisasi yang bekerja di bidang standar standar untuk telekomunikasi/TIK dalam keadaan darurat dan mengkomunikasikan informasi kewaspadaan dan

peringatan, dalam rangka mempelajari penyertaan yang sesuai dari standar-standar serupa dalam kerja ITU dan penyebarluasannya, kerulannya di negara-negara berkembang,

mendorong Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 dalam situasi situasi pemulihan darurat dan bencana, untuk memenuhi kebutuhan-kebutuhan sementara untuk spektrum sebagai tambahan dari yang normalnya disediakan dalam perjanjian-perjanjian dengan administrasi-administrasi yang yang bersangkutan, seraya mencari bantuan internasional untuk koordinasi dan pengelolaan spektrum, sesuai dengan kerangka kerja hukum yang berlaku di setiap negara;
- 2 untuk bekerja dengan kolaborasi erat dengan Sekretaris Jenderal, Para Direktur Biro, serta juga mekanisme-mekanisme koordinasi telekomunikasi/TIK dalam keadaan darurat dari Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, dalam pengembangan dan penyebarluasan peralatan, prosedur-prosedur dan praktik praktik terbaik untuk koordinasi dan operasional telekomunikasi/TIK yang efektif dalam situasi-situasi bencana;
- 3 untuk memfasilitasi penggunaan oleh organisasi-organisasi darurat baik dari teknologi-teknologi dan solusi-solusi (satelit dan terestrial (bumi)) yang telah ada dan yang baru, sebesar mungkin yang mungkin dipraktikkan, dalam rangka untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan kemampuan saling beroperasi dan untuk memajukan sasaran-sasaran terhadap perlindungan publik dan pemulihan bencana;
- 4 untuk mengembangkan dan mendukung pusat-pusat keunggulan nasional dan regional untuk riset, pra-perencanaan, pra-posisi perlengkapan dan peluncuran sumber-sumber telekomunikasi/TIK untuk bantuan kemanusiaan dan koordinasi pemulihan bencana,

mengundang Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk menginformasikan kepada Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, khususnya Kantor Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk Koordinasi Urusan Kemanusiaan, mengenai resolusi ini.

**RESOLUSI 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Peluncuran jaringan generasi masa depan di negara berkembang¹**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Pertemuan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

mengingat

Resolusi 137 [Antalya, 2006] Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh,

menimbang

- a) bahwa, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam butir 22 Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa yang diterima oleh Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS), prasarana dan aplikasi-aplikasi jaringan informasi dan komunikasi yang dikembangkan dengan baik, yang diadaptasi kepada kondisi-kondisi regional, nasional dan lokal, mudah diakses dan terjangkau, serta membuat penggunaan yang lebih besar dari pita lebar dan teknologi-teknologi inovatif lain, bilamana mungkin, dapat mengakselerasi kemajuan sosial dan ekonomi negara-negara, dan kesejahteraan semua individu, masyarakat dan rakyat, dan ini semua terakur dalam Garis Aksi C2, diperluas untuk mencakup Garis Aksi C6;
- b) bahwa keberadaan, pada tingkat nasional, regional, antar regional dan global, dari jaringan dan layanan telekomunikasi yang saling terkait untuk pengembangan ekonomi-ekonomi nasional, regional dan internasional adalah elemen yang sangat penting dalam perbaikan situasi sosial, ekonomi dan finansial Negara-negara Anggota,

menyambut

upaya-upaya yang dibuat oleh ITU dalam memberikan perhatian kepada kepentingan negara-negara berkembang (cf. Resolusi 17 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Sedunia (WTSA), dan lampiran-lampiran untuk Resolusi 17 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Sedunia (WTTDC)),

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa negara-negara berkembang sedang ditantang oleh perubahan cepat dari trend teknologi dan pemusatan;
- b) sedang berlangsungnya kekurangan sumber-sumber, pengalaman dan pembangunan kemampuan di negara-negara berkembang dalam merencanakan dan meluncurkan jaringan-jaringan, khususnya jaringan generasi masa depan (NGN), dan penundaan dalam melaksanakan dan menerima NGN di negara-negara berkembang;

¹ Termasuk negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara berkembang kapulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang, dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transit.

mengingat

- a) upaya-upaya dan kolaborasi tiga Biro untuk melanjutkan meningkatkan kerja yang ditujukan bagi penyediaan informasi dan nasihat mengenai subjek yang penting bagi negara-negara berkembang untuk perencanaan, organisasi pengembangan dan operasi sistem-sistem telekomunikasi mereka;
- b) bahwa, pengetahuan teknis dan pengalaman dari nilai besar pada negara-negara berkembang juga dapat diperoleh dari atau melalui Sektor-Sektor Komunikasi Radio (ITU-R), Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T) dan Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (ITU-D) ITU;
- c) bahwa, sesuai dengan Resolusi COM5/1 (Antalya, 2006) ketentuan ketentuan dalam semua dokumen ITU yang berhubungan dengan negara-negara berkembang wajib diperluas untuk diterapkan secara layak kepada negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi,

mengakui

- a) bahwa negara-negara berkembang memiliki sumber-sumber daya manusia dan finansial yang terbatas untuk mengatasi kesenjangan teknologi yang terus meningkat;
- b) bahwa kesenjangan digital yang ada menyebabkan diperparahnya lebih lanjut dengan timbulnya teknologi-teknologi baru, termasuk pasca NGNs, apabila negara-negara berkembang tidak mampu mengenalkan NGNs sepenuhnya dan secara tepat waktu,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa, untuk negara-negara, khususnya negara-negara berkembang dan banyak negara maju, yang telah membuat investasi besar dalam jaringan telepon beralih umum yang tradisional (PSTN), adalah suatu tugas yang menantang bagi mereka untuk melakukan suatu migrasi mulus dari jaringan-jaringan yang ada kepada NGNs;
- b) bahwa NGNs dianggap sebagai suatu alat yang potensial untuk menemui tantangan-tantangan baru dalam menghadapi industri telekomunikasi, dan kegiatan-kegiatan pengembangan penyebaran dan standar-standar NGN adalah sangat penting untuk negara-negara berkembang, khususnya untuk daerah-daerah pedesaan mereka dimana mayoritas populasi tinggal;
- c) bahwa negara-negara dapat mengambil manfaat dari NGN, yang dapat memudahkan penyampaian layanan berbasis TIK yang maju yang banyak macamnya untuk membangun masyarakat informasi, memutuskan permasalahan permasalahan sulit seperti pengembangan dan pelaksanaan sistem-sistem untuk perlindungan publik dan pemulihan bencana, khususnya telekomunikasi untuk peringatan awal dan penyebaran informasi darurat;

- d) bahwa tantangan, sebagaimana dialami oleh WSIS, adalah untuk mengendalikan potensi teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk memajukan sasaran-sasaran pengembangan dari Deklarasi Millenium, seperti pemberantasan kemiskinan dan kelaparan yang luar biasa, mencapai pendidikan dasar universal, memajukan kesetaraan gender dan pendayagunaan perempuan, mengurangi kematian anak-anak, memperbaiki kesehatan ibu-ibu dan memerangi HIV/AIDS, malaria dan penyakit-penyakit lain,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Direktur dari tiga Biro

- 1 untuk melanjutkan dan mengonsolidasikan upaya upayanya pada NGN dan studi studi peluncuran jaringan-jaringan² masa depan serta kegiatan-kegiatan pengembangan standar-standar, terutama yang dirancang untuk daerah-daerah pedesaan serta untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital dan kesenjangan pembangunan;
- 2 untuk mengkoordinasikan studi studi dan program-program berdasarkan Inisiatif Standar Global Jaringan Generasi Masa Depan (NGN-GSI) ITU-T dan dari Inisiatif Perencanaan Jaringan Global (GNP) ITU-D; mengkoordinasikan kerja yang sedang berjalan yang sedang dilakukan oleh kelompok-kelompok studi dan program-program sebagaimana ditetapkan oleh Rencana Aksi Hyderabad dari WTD-10, untuk membantu keanggotaan dalam menyebarkan NGN secara efektif, khususnya Pertanyaan 26 Kelompok Studi 2 ITU-D dan kegiatan-kegiatan Program 1 RYT, khususnya dalam melakukan suatu migrasi yang mulus dari prasarana prasarana telekomunikasi yang telah ada ke NGNs; dan mencari solusi-solusi yang sesuai untuk mempercepat penyebaran NGN yang terjangkau di daerah-daerah pedesaan, dengan mempertimbangkan kesuksesan beberapa negara berkembang dalam memindahkan jaringan-jaringan tersebut, dan mengambil manfaat dari pengalaman negara-negara tersebut,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk mengambil langkah-langkah yang sesuai untuk mencari dukungan dan kerentuan finansial yang layak untuk pelaksanaan resolusi ini, dalam sumber sumber finansial yang ada, termasuk dukungan finansial melalui persetujuan kemitraan;
- 2 untuk menggarisbawahi kepentingan dan manfaat pengembangan dan peluncuran NGN terhadap agensi-agensi khusus dan instansi-instansi finansial Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa,

² Lihat hasil kerja Kelompok Kerja dari Kelompok Studi 13 ITU-T mengenai jaringan-jaringan masa depan.

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk mempertimbangkan laporan-laporan dan proposal-proposal yang dibuat oleh Sekretaris Jenderal dan tiga Biro yang berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan resolusi ini, membuat hubungan yang sesuai dengan paragraf paragraf operatif Resolusi 44 (Johannesburg, 2006) WTSA, dan untuk mengambil tindakan yang sesuai sehingga Perhimpunan tersebut memberikan perhatian untuk pembahasan kebutuhan negara-negara berkembang;

mengundang semua Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor

- 1 untuk menjalankan aksi-aksi kongkrit, untuk mendukung aksi-aksi ITU dan untuk mengembangkan inisiatif inisiatif mereka sendiri untuk melaksanakan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk memperkuat kerja sama antara negara-negara maju dan berkembang, dan diantara negara-negara berkembang sendiri, dalam meningkatkan kemampuan nasional, regional dan internasional dalam pelaksanaan NGNs, khususnya berkenaan dengan perencanaan, peluncuran, operasi dan pemeliharaan, serta pengembangan penerapan yang berbasis NGN, khususnya untuk daerah-daerah pedesaan, dengan mempertimbangkan juga pembangunan dalam waktu dekat, dalam rangka dapat menangani jaringan-jaringan masa depan.

**RESOLUSI 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk
menjembatani kesenjangan digital dan membangun masyarakat
informasi yang terbuka**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010)

mengingat

Resolusi 139 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih,

mengakui

- a) bahwa keterbelakangan sosial dan ekonomi dari sebagian besar dunia adalah salah satu masalah paling serius yang mempengaruhi tidak hanya negara-negara yang terlibat tetapi juga masyarakat internasional sebagai keseluruhan;
- b) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk menciptakan kesempatan untuk layanan digital di negara-negara berkembang, termasuk negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara terkunung daratan dan kepulauan kecil sedang berkembang, serta negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi, dengan mengambil keuntungan revolusi dalam teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK);
- c) bahwa jaringan arsitektur telekomunikasi yang baru menunjukkan suatu potensi untuk menawarkan layanan telekomunikasi dan TIK yang lebih efisien dan ekonomis, khususnya untuk daerah-daerah pedesaan dan terpencil;
- d) bahwa Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) menggarisbawahi bahwa infrastruktur TIK adalah suatu landasan sangat penting untuk suatu masyarakat informasi yang inklusif, dan menyatakan komitmen nya untuk menempatkan TIK pada layanan pengembangan;
- e) bahwa deklarasi deklarasi dari konferensi konferensi pengubahanan telekomunikasi dunia sebelumnya (WTDC) (Istanbul 2002, Doha 2006 and Hyderabad 2010) telah terus menegaskan bahwa TIK dan penerapan TIK adalah merupakan hal penting untuk pengembangan politik, ekonomi, sosial dan budaya, bahwa mereka memainkan suatu peran penting dalam pengentasan kemiskinan, penciptaan lapangan pekerjaan, perlindungan lingkungan hidup serta pencegahan dan mitigasi bencana-bencana alam dan bencana-bencana lainnya (sebagai tambahan bagi pentingnya prakiraan bencana), dan bahwa mereka harus ditempatkan pada layanan pembangunan pada sektor sektor lainnya; dan untuk itu, oleh karenanya, kesempatan-kesempatan yang ditawarkan oleh TIK yang baru harus digali sepenuhnya dalam rangka mendukung pembangunan yang berkelanjutan;
- f) bahwa Sasaran 2 dalam rencana strategis Perhimpunan untuk 2008-2011 dan juga sasaran mendasar dari rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2012-2015 menyatakan bahwa tujuan untuk

ITU adalah untuk membantu dalam menjembatani kesenjangan digital ditingkat nasional, regional dan internasional dalam TIK dan penerapan TIK dengan memfasilitasi anuar operabilitas, antarkoneksi dan konektivitas global jaringan-jaringan dan layanan layanan telekomunikasi, dan dengan memainkan suatu peran utama, sesuai mandatnya, dalam proses keikutsertaan berbagai pemangku kepentingan untuk tindak lanjut dan pelaksanaan sasaran-sasaran dan tujuan WSIS yang relevan;

- g) bahwa, bahkan sebetulnya WSIS, sebagai tambahan kepada kegiatan-kegiatan ITU, berbagai kegiatan dilaksanakan oleh banyak organisasi dan entitas untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital;
- h) bahwa kegiatan serupa telah ditingkatkan sejak kesimpulan WSIS dan diterimanya Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi, khususnya dalam hubungan dengan pelaksanaan dan tindak lanjut, sesuai dengan rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan tahun 2008-2011 dan resolusi-resolusi dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih (Antalya, 2006),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 24 (Kyoto, 1994) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih, mengenai peran ITU dalam pengembangan telekomunikasi dunia, Resolusi 31 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih mengenai prasarana telekomunikasi dan TIK untuk pembangunan sosial ekonomi dan budaya, dan Resolusi 129 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih mengenai menjembatani kesenjangan digital;
- b) bahwa Laporan Perkembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia Perhimpunan telah menggarisbawahi ketidakseimbangan yang tidak dapat diterima dalam pendistribusian telekomunikasi dan kebutuhan memaksa dan mendesak untuk memulihkan ketidakseimbangan tersebut;
- c) bahwa, dalam konteks ini, WTDC pertama (Buenos Aires, 1994), antara lain, menyerukan kepada para pemerintah, agensi-agensi internasional dan semua kelompok lain yang terlibat untuk menyesuaikan, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang, suatu prioritas lebih tinggi yang sesuai untuk investasi dan tindakan terkait lain nya untuk pengembangan telekomunikasi;
- d) bahwa, sejak saat itu, WTDC telah mendirikan kelompok-kelompok studi, mengembangkan program-program kerja dan menyetujui resolusi-resolusi untuk memajukan kesempatan, menggarisbawahi peran TIK dalam sejumlah bidang;
- e) bahwa Resolusi-resolusi 30 dan 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini menggarisbawahi bahwa apa yang diperlukan negara-negara, sebagaimana dicerminkan dalam kedua resolusi ini, adalah untuk kesenjangan digital ini akan dijembatani, sebagai suatu sasaran fundamental
- f) Resolusi 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini,

meresahkan

Resolusi 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC mengenai permasalahan ini,

menimbang

- a) bahwa, meskipun dengan semua perkembangan yang diraihkan di atas dan peningkatan yang dicapai dalam beberapa sisi, sejumlah negara berkembang TIK dan penerapan TIK masih belum terjangkau bagi mayoritas orang, terutama yang tinggal di daerah-daerah pedesaan;
- b) bahwa setiap wilayah, negara dan daerah harus menangani permasalahan spesifik mereka sendiri mengenai kesenjangan digital, dengan menekankan pada kerjasama dengan yang lain nya untuk mendapatkan manfaat dari pengalaman yang diperoleh;
- c) bahwa banyak negara tidak memiliki prasarana dasar yang diperlukan, rencana jangka panjang, hukum, peraturan dan hal-hal serupa ditempatkan untuk pengembangan TIK;
- d) bahwa negara-negara kepulauan kecil sedang berkembang dan masyarakat menghadapi masalah-masalah khusus dalam menjembatani kesenjangan digital,

lebih lanjut menimbang

- a) bahwa fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan-layanan dan penerapan telekomunikasi/TIK bukan merupakan hanya konsekuensi dari pertumbuhan ekonomi, tapi sebagai suatu prasyarat untuk keseluruhan perkembangan, termasuk pertumbuhan ekonomi;
- b) bahwa telekomunikasi/TIK dan penerapan-penerapan TIK, merupakan suatu bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari proses pengubahanan nasional, regional dan internasional;
- c) bahwa kemajuan terkini, dan terutama pemusatan telekomunikasi, informasi, penyiaran serta teknologi-teknologi dan layanan-layanan komputer, merupakanduta-duta perubahan untuk zaman informasi;
- d) bahwa ada kesinambungan kebutuhan di kebanyakan negara berkembang untuk investasi dalam berbagai sektor pengembangan, seraya memberikan prioritas untuk investasi di sektor telekomunikasi/TIK, dengan memperhatikan kebutuhan mendesak bagi telekomunikasi/TIK untuk mendukung pertumbuhan dan perkembangan di sektor-sektor lainnya;
- e) bahwa, dalam situasi ini, e strategi nasional harus dihubungkan ke keseluruhan sasaran pengembangan dan memandu keputusan-keputusan nasional;
- f) bahwa hal ini terus diperlukan untuk memberikan informasi yang relevan dan tepat waktu kepada pembuat-pembuat keputusan mengenai peran dan kontribusi utama TIK pada rencana pengembangan keseluruhan;

- g) bahwa studi-studi yang dahulu diadakan dengan inisiatif Perhimpunan untuk menghimpun manfaat-manfaat telekomunikasi/TIK dan penerapan penerapan TIK dalam sektor telah memiliki dampak yang bermanfaat dalam sektor-sektor lain dan adalah suatu kondisi yang dibutuhkan untuk pengembangannya,

menekankan

- a) peran penting yang dimainkan oleh telekomunikasi/TIK dan aplikasi-aplikasi TIK dalam pengembangan e-pemerintah, tenaga kerja, pertanian, kesehatan, pendidikan, transpor, industri, hak-hak asasi manusia, perlindungan lingkungan, pertukaran dan peredaran informasi untuk kesejahteraan sosial, dan dalam kemajuan ekonomi dan sosial umum dari negara-negara berkembang;
- b) bahwa prasarana dan aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi/TIK adalah pusat untuk mencapai sasaran inklusi digital, memungkinkan akses terhadap informasi yang universal, dapat disokong, ada dimana-mana dan terjangkau,

menyadari

- a) bahwa Deklarasi Hyderabad menekankan pentingnya peran yang dimainkan para pemerintah, para pembuat kebijakan dan para regulator yang seharusnya dimainkan untuk memajukan akses terjangkau yang luas terhadap telekomunikasi/TIK melalui lingkungan-lingkungan yang adil, transparan, stabil, dapat diperkirakan, non diskriminasi, memungkinkan hukum dan regulasi yang memajukan persaingan, memelihara inovasi teknologi dan layanan yang berkeshmampuan serta mendorong insentif-insentif investasi;
- b) bahwa sasaran-sasaran dalam rencana strategis untuk Perhimpunan tahun 2012-2015 ditujukan pada memungkinkan dan memelihara pertumbuhan dan perkembangan jaringan-jaringan dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi yang didukung, dalam memfasilitasi akses universal sehingga orang-orang dimanapun dapat ikut serta dalam, dan mendapatkan manfaat dari, masyarakat informasi yang muncul, dan dalam memberikan bantuan untuk negara-negara berkembang untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital dengan mencapai perkembangan sosial ekonomi yang dimungkinkan oleh telekomunikasi/TIK yang lebih luas;
- c) bahwa Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa yang diterima oleh WSIS mengakui bahwa kebijakan-kebijakan yang menciptakan suhu yang diinginkan untuk stabilitas, prediktabilitas dan persaingan yang adil pada semua tingkat harus dikembangkan dan dilaksanakan dalam cara yang menarik lebih banyak investasi swasta dalam telekomunikasi dan infrastruktur TIK;
- d) bahwa, di banyak Negara Anggota ITU, badan-badan peraturan independen telah didirikan untuk menghadapi isu-isu peramiran seperti interkoneksi, penentuan tarif, perizinan dan persaingan, dirancang

untuk memajukan kesempatan-kesempatan digital pada tingkat nasional,

menghargai

berbagai studi yang telah dijalankan sebagai bagian dari program kegiatan kegiatan kerja sama dan bantuan teknis Perhimpunan,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa pelaksanaan Resolusi 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) seharusnya dilaksanakan tanpa penundaan;
- 2 bahwa Perhimpunan seharusnya terus menyelenggarakan, memvponseri dan menjalankan studi-studi yang diperlukan untuk menggarisbawahi, dalam suatu konteks yang berbeda dan berubah, kontribusi TIK kepada perkembangan keseluruhan;
- 3 bahwa Perhimpunan seharusnya terus berlaku sebagai mekanisme badan pemeriksa untuk pertukaran informasi dan keahlian dalam hal ini, dalam pelaksanaan Rencana Aksi Hyderabad dan dalam kemitraan dengan organisasi-organisasi lain yang sesuai, dan melaksanakan inisiatif-inisiatif, program-program dan proyek-proyek yang ditujukan untuk memajukan akses terhadap telekomunikasi/TIK dan penerapan-penerapan TIK,

terus mengundang

para administrasi dan pemerintah Negara-negara Anggota, badan-badan dan organisasi-organisasi sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, organisasi-organisasi antar pemerintah, organisasi-organisasi non pemerintah, lembaga-lembaga keuangan dan para penyelenggara pertelingkapan dan layanan telekomunikasi serta TIK untuk memperluas dukungan mereka untuk pelaksanaan yang memuaskan dari resolusi ini,

terus mendorong

semua badan yang bertanggung jawab untuk pengembangan pertolongan dan bantuan, termasuk Bank Internasional untuk Rekonstruksi dan Pengembangan (IBRD), Program Pengembangan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNDP), serta dana-dana pengembangan regional dan nasional, sebagaimana juga donor dan penerima Negara-negara Anggota Perhimpunan, untuk terus melampirkan pendungya TIK dalam proses perkembangan dan untuk menyesuaikan suatu prioritas tinggi untuk pengalokasian sumber terhadap sektor ini,

280

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk membawa resolusi ini kepada perhatian semua kelompok yang berkepentingan termasuk, khususnya, UNDP, IIRID, bank-bank pengembangan regional dan dana dana pengembangan nasional untuk kerja sama;
- 2 untuk melapor secara tahunan kepada Dewan ITU mengenai kemajuan yang dibuat dalam pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
- 3 untuk mengatur bagi penyebaran luas dari penemuan-penemuan yang dihasilkan dari kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan sesuai dengan resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi, dengan koordinasi dengan Direktur Biro-Biro lain, sebagaimana sesuai

- 1 untuk terus membantu Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam mengembangkan kebijakan yang prokompetisi dan kerangka kerja pengaturan untuk TIK dan penerapan-penerapan TIK;
- 2 untuk terus membantu Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor dengan strategi-strategi yang memperluas akses kepada prasarana telekomunikasi, khususnya untuk daerah-daerah pedesaan;
- 3 untuk mengevaluasi model-model untuk sistem-sistem yang dapat dijangkau dan berkelanjutan untuk akses pedesaan ke informasi, komunikasi dan penerapan-penerapan TIK pada jaringan global, berdasarkan studi-studi pada model-model ini;
- 4 untuk terus menjalankan, dengan sumber-sumber yang tersedia, studi-studi kasus yang menyangkut telekomunikasi/TIK di daerah-daerah pedesaan dan, apabila sesuai, untuk menyebarkan suatu model percontohan yang menggunakan teknologi berbasis IP, atau setara dengannya di masa depan, untuk memperluas akses pedesaan,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk mengalokasikan cukup dana, dalam sumber-sumber anggaran keuangan yang disetujui, untuk pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk meninjau laporan Sekretaris Jenderal dan mengambil langkah-langkah yang sesuai untuk memastikan pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
- 3 untuk melapor mengenai hal ini kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikut,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk terus melakukan tindakan-tindakan yang diadakan untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuan Resolusi 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), yang merupakan kasus untuk Resolusi 37 (Rev. Doha, 2006), dengan mendukung resolusi ini sebagaimana telah direvisi pada konferensi ini.

RESOLUSI 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Peran ITU dalam melaksanakan hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia
mengenai Masyarakat Informasi

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) Konferensi Berkuasa Penuh, yang mencapai tujuan nya dengan memperhatikan sokongan kedua fase Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS);
- b) Resolusi 113 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh mengenai WSIS;
- c) Keputusan 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai masukan ITU terhadap Deklarasi Prinsip WSIS dan Rencana Aksi serta dokumen informasi mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan ITU yang terkait kepada Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi,

mengingat lebih lanjut

Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa dan Rencana Aksi Jenewa, diterima pada 2003, dan Komitmen Tunis serta Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi, diterima pada 2005, dimana semua disahkan oleh Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa,

menimbang

- a) peran yang dimainkan ITU dalam penyelenggaraan dua fase WSIS yang berhasil;
- b) bahwa kompetensi-kompetensi inti ITU dalam bidang-bidang teknologi-teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) – bantuan dalam menjembatani kesenjangan digital, kerjasama internasional dan regional, pengelolaan spektrum radio, pengembangan standar dan penyebaran informasi – adalah sangat penting untuk membangun masyarakat informasi, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam butir 64 Deklarasi Prinsip-prinsip Jenewa;
- c) bahwa Agenda Tunis menyatakan bahwa “setiap badan PBB seharusnya bertindak sesuai dengan mandat dan kompetensinya, dan mengikuti keputusan-keputusan dari badan-badan pemerintah masing-masing, dan di dalam sumber-sumber yang diakui yang ada” (butir 102 (b));
- d) bahwa pembentukan Kelompok Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (UNGIS) oleh Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, atas permintaan Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi, dengan tujuan utama mengkoordinasikan isu-isu substantif dan kebijakan yang dihadapi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dalam pelaksanaan hasil-hasil

WSIS, dan bahwa ITU adalah anggota tetap dari UNGIS, dan berbagi ketertarikan secara bergilir;

- e) bahwa ITU, Organisasi Pendidikan, Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Kebudayaan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNESCO) dan Program Pengkembangan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNDP) memainkan peran utama yang memfasilitasi dalam pelaksanaan berbagai pemangku kepentingan dari Rencana Aksi Jenewa dan Agenda Tunis, sebagaimana disorotkan oleh WSIS;
- f) bahwa ITU merupakan moderator/fasilitator untuk Garis-garis Aksi C2 (Prasarana Informasi dan komunikasi) dan C5 (Memangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TI) Agenda Tunis, dan sebagai mitra potensial untuk sejumlah garis-garis aksi lain, sebagaimana dikenali oleh WSIS;
- g) bahwa para pihak yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan hasil-hasil Sidang yang disetujui, pada tahun 2008, untuk menunjuk ITU sebagai moderator/fasilitator untuk Garis Aksi C6 (Lingkungan yang memungkinkan), dimana sebelumnya mereka sebelumnya hanya bertindak sebagai co-fasilitator;
- h) bahwa ITU telah diberikan tanggung jawab khusus untuk memelihara basis data inventarisasi WSIS (butir 120 Agenda Tunis);
- i) bahwa ITU mampu menyediakan keahlian yang relevan dengan Forum Pengukuran Internet sebagaimana ditunjukkan selama proses WSIS (butir 78 Agenda Tunis);
- j) bahwa ITU memiliki, antara lain, tanggung jawab khusus untuk mempelajari dan melaporkan mengenai konektivitas Internet internasional (butir butir 27 dan 50 Agenda Tunis);
- k) bahwa ITU memiliki tanggung jawab khusus untuk memastikan penggunaan rasional, efisien dan ekonomis dari, dan akses layak terhadap, spektrum frekuensi-radio oleh semua negara, berdasarkan persetujuan internasional yang relevan (butir 96 Agenda Tunis);
- l) bahwa Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dalam Resolusi 60/252 nya, memutuskan untuk menjalankan suatu tujuan keseluruhan pelaksanaan hasil-hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi pada tahun 2015,
- m) bahwa "membangun masyarakat informasi berorientasi pengkembangan yang terbuka akan membutuhkan usaha dari pemangku kepentingan yang tak henti-hentinya... Dengan memperhatikan sifat pembangunan Masyarakat Informasi yang banyak seginya, kerja sama efektif antara para pemerintah, sektor swasta, masyarakat sipil dan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa serta organisasi-organisasi internasional lainnya, sesuai dengan peran-peran dan tanggungjawab-tanggungjawab mereka serta memanfaatkan keahlian mereka, adalah yang utama" (butir 83 Agenda Tunis),

meninbarang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa ITU memainkan peran fundamental dalam menyediakan sudut pandang global mengenai perkembangan masyarakat informasi;
- b) kebutuhan bagi ITU untuk terus menerus berkembang sebagai tanggapan bagi perubahan dalam lingkungan telekomunikasi/TIK dan, khususnya, dengan memperhatikan teknologi-teknologi yang berkembang dan tantangan-tantangan peraturan baru;
- c) kebutuhan-kebutuhan bagi negara-negara berkembang, termasuk dalam bidang-bidang pembangunan prasarana telekomunikasi/TIK, memperkuat kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK dan pelaksanaan sasaran-sasaran WSIS lainnya;
- d) keinginan untuk menggunakan sumber-sumber dan keahlian ITU dengan cara yang memperhatikan perubahan-perubahan cepat dalam lingkungan telekomunikasi dan hasil-hasil WSIS;
- e) kebutuhan untuk secara berhari-hari meluncurkan sumber-sumber daya manusia dan finansial Perhimpunan dengan cara yang konsisten dengan prioritas keanggotaan dan sadar akan balasan-balasan anggaran, dan kebutuhan untuk menghindari penggabungan antara Biro-Biro dan Sekretariat Umum;
- f) bahwa keterlibatan penuh keanggotaan, termasuk Anggota-anggota Sektor, sebagaimana juga pemangku-pemangku kepentingan lain, adalah kritis untuk kesuksesan pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS yang relevan oleh ITU;
- g) bahwa rencana strategis bagi Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2012-2015 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Resolusi 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini memuat suatu komitmen untuk pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS yang relevan, sebagai tanggapan terhadap lingkungan telekomunikasi/TIK yang berubah dan dampak-dampaknya terhadap Perhimpunan;
- h) bahwa Kelompok Kerja Dewan mengenai WSIS (WG-WSIS) telah membuktikan menjadi suatu mekanisme yang efektif untuk memfasilitasi masukan-masukan Negara Anggota mengenai peran ITU dalam melaksanakan hasil-hasil WSIS, sebagaimana tergambar pada konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006);
- i) bahwa Dewan ITU telah membukukan peta-peta jalan untuk Garis-garis Aksi C2, C5 dan C6;
- j) bahwa masyarakat internasional diundang untuk memberikan kontribusi sukarela bagi dana perwalian khusus sebagaimana ditetapkan oleh ITU untuk mendukung kegiatan yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS;
- k) bahwa ITU mampu menyediakan keahlian dalam bidang kerja statistik dengan mengembangkan indikator-indikator TIK, menggunakan indikator-indikator yang sesuai dan percontohan perbandingan untuk menjejak kemajuan global, dan mengukur kesenjangan digital (butir-butir 113-118 Agenda Tunis),

dengan memperhatikan

- a) bahwa WSIS mengakui bahwa partisipasi multi pemangku kepentingan adalah sangat penting bagi kesuksesan pembangunan masyarakat informasi yang berpusat pada rakyat, inklusif dan berorientasi pada pengembangan;
- b) hubungan antara pisu-isu pengembangan telekomunikasi dengan pengembangan ekonomi, sosial dan budaya, sebagaimana juga dampaknya terhadap struktur-struktur sosial dan ekonomi dalam semua Negara Anggota;
- c) butir 98 Agenda Tunis, yang mendorong penguatan dan kesinambungan kerjasama di antara dan antar pemangku pemangku kepentingan dan menyambut, dalam hal ini, Inisiatif Menyambungkan Dunia yang dipimpin oleh ITU;
- d) bahwa, dalam dekade-dekade terakhir, kemajuan pada ilmu pengetahuan alam, matematika, keahlian teknik dan teknologi telah membentuk basis untuk penemuan penemuan dan penemuan TIK yang membawa manfaat-manfaat masyarakat Informasi kepada peningkatan sejumlah orang di seluruh dunia;
- e) bahwa Sekretaris Jenderal ITU membentuk Gugus Tugas WSIS ITU, yang diketuai oleh Wakil Sekretaris Jenderal, dalam rangka, untuk memenuhi, antara lain, perintah-perintah yang diberikan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal dalam Resolusi 140 (Antalya, 2006) dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- f) hasil-hasil dari kedua forum WSIS yang diselenggarakan oleh ITU pada bulan Mei 2009 dan Mei 2010;
- g) laporan "WSIS+5" ITU mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan pelaksanaan dan tindak lanjut WSIS ITU untuk masa tahun 2005-2010,

memperhatikan

bahwa saat ini tidak terdapat definisi untuk istilah "teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK)", yang secara luas digunakan dalam dokumen-dokumen Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, ITU dan organisasi-organisasi lainnya, termasuk hasil-hasil WSIS,

mengesahkan

- a) Resolusi 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WFD);
- b) Resolusi 139 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini;
- c) hasil-hasil relevan sesi 2010 dari Dewan ITU, termasuk Resolusi 1282 (Rev. 2008);

- d) program-program, kegiatan-kegiatan dan kegiatan-kegiatan regional yang disusun oleh WTDC-10 dengan tujuan untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital;
- e) kerja relevan yang telah dilakukan dan/atau akan dilakukan oleh ITU dalam melaksanakan hasil-hasil WSIS, berdasarkan perlindungan WG-WSIS;
- f) Resolusi 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA), mengenai kontribusi ITU dalam melaksanakan hasil-hasil WSIS, dan membentuk suatu Kelompok Berdedikasi pada isu-isu kebijakan publik yang terkait dengan Internet internasional sebagai bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari WG-WSIS,

mengingat

kerja relevan telah dilakukan dan/atau untuk dijalankan oleh ITU dalam melaksanakan hasil-hasil WSIS, di bawah pimpinan WG-WSIS dan Gugus Tugas WSIS,

mengakui

- a) pentingnya peran dan keikutsertaan ITU dalam UNCIS, sebagai anggota tetap, dan berbagi suatu kepemimpinan secara bergilir;
- b) komitmen ITU terhadap pelaksanaan sasaran-sasaran dan tujuan-tujuan WSIS, sebagai satu dari sasaran paling penting Perhimpunan,
- c) bahwa Majelis Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, dalam Resolusi 60/252nya, memutuskan untuk melakukan peninjauan kembali secara keseluruhan terhadap pelaksanaan hasil-hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi dalam tahun 2015,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa ITU seharusnya memainkan suatu peran memfasilitasi terdepan dalam proses pelaksanaan, sejalan dengan UNESCO dan UNDP, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam butir 109 Agenda Tunis;
- 2 bahwa ITU seharusnya memainkan suatu peran memfasilitasi terdepan dalam proses pelaksanaan WSIS, sebagai moderator/ fasilitator untuk melaksanakan Garis-garis Aksi C2, C3 dan C6;
- 3 bahwa ITU harus terus menjalankan kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut yang datang dalam mandat nya, dan berpartisipasi dengan pemangku kepentingan lainnya, sebagaimana sesuai, dalam pelaksanaan garis-garis aksi C1, C3, C4, C6, C7, C11 dan semua garis aksi yang relevan lain nya serta hasil hasil WSIS lain, dalam batas batas finansial yang ditentukan oleh Konferensi Berkuasa Tinggi;
- 4 bahwa ITU seharusnya terus menyesuaikan diri, dengan memperhatikan perkembangan-perkembangan teknologi dan potensinya untuk

memberikan kontribusi secara signifikan terhadap pembangunan suatu masyarakat informasi yang terbuka;

- 5 untuk menyatakan kepuasannya dengan keberhasilan hasil-hasil dari Konferensi 'Tugkan Tinggi, dimana keahlian dan kompetensi inti ITU dicatat beberapa kali;
- 6 untuk menyatakan rasa terima kasihnya kepada staf Perhimpunan, negara-negara tuan rumah dan WC-WSIS atas upaya-upayanya dalam menyiapkan kedua fase WSIS, serta seluruh anggota ITU yang terlibat secara aktif dalam melaksanakan hasil-hasil WSIS;
- 7 bahwa terdapat suatu kehormatan untuk menyatukan pelaksanaan Rencana Aksi Hyderabad, dan terutama Resolusi 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), serta resolusi-resolusi yang relevan dari konferensi yang berkuasa penuh, terhadap pelaksanaan berbagai pemangku kepentingan atas hasil-hasil WSIS;
- 8 bahwa ITU wajib, dalam sumber-sumber yang tersedia, memelihara basis data inventarisasi WSIS umum terkini, sebagai satu dari peralatan berharga untuk membantu dalam tindak lanjut WSIS, sebagaimana diperintahkan dalam butir 109 Agenda Tunis,
- 9 bahwa Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) wajib memberikan prioritas tinggi untuk membangun prasarana informasi dan komunikasi (Garis Aksi WSIS C2), hal ini menjadi tulang punggung untuk semua e-aplikasi, menyerukan juga kepada Program 1 dan kelompok-kelompok studi ITU-D untuk melakukan hal yang sama;
- 10 bahwa ITU harus melengkapi laporan mengenai pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS yang berkenaan dengan ITU pada tahun 2014,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Para Direktur Biro

- 1 untuk mengambil semua langkah yang diperlukan bagi ITU untuk memenuhi perannya, sebagaimana digariskan dalam *memutuskan* 1,2 dan 3 di atas, berdasarkan peta-peta jalan yang sesuai;
- 2 untuk terus berkoordinasi, dengan Komite Koordinasi, kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan WSIS untuk melaksanakan *memutuskan* 1, 2, 3 dan 4 di atas, dengan tujuan untuk menghindari pengulangan kerja di antara Biro-Biro dan Sekretariat Jenderal;
- 3 untuk terus mengangkat kesadaran publik mengenai mandat, peran dan kegiatan Perhimpunan serta menyediakan akses yang lebih luas bagi sumber-sumber Perhimpunan untuk publik umum dan pelaku-pelaku lain yang terlibat dalam masyarakat informasi yang timbul;
- 4 untuk memumuskan tugas-tugas dan tenggat-tenggat waktu yang spesifik untuk melaksanakan garis garis aksi sebagaimana dirujuk di atas, dan memasukkannya dalam rencana-rencana operasional dari Sekretariat Jenderal dan Sektor-Sektor;

-287-

- 5 untuk melapor secara tahunan kepada Dewan mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan terhadap subyek-subyek ini, termasuk implikasi implikasi finansial mereka;
- 6 untuk menyiapkan dan menyusun suatu laporan akhir dan menyeluruh mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan ITU untuk pelaksanaan WSIS pada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya pada tahun 2014.

memerintahkan Direktur-Direktur Biro

untuk memastikan bahwa tujuan-tujuan dan tenggat-tenggat waktu kongkrit untuk kegiatan-kegiatan WSIS adalah dikombinasikan dan dicerminkan dalam rencana operasional setiap Sektor,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

untuk mengikuti, sesegera mungkin dan sesuai dengan Resolusi 30 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) suatu pendekatan kemufasan dalam kegiatan kegiatan ITU-D yang terkait dengan peran-perannya dalam pelaksanaan dan tindak lanjut hasil-hasil WSIS, sesuai dengan ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi ITU dan Konvensi ITU, dan untuk melapor secara tahunan, sebagaimana sesuai, kepada Dewan.

meminta Dewan

- 1 untuk mengawasi pelaksanaan ITU terhadap hasil-hasil WSIS, dan, dalam batas-batas finansial yang ditentukan oleh Konferensi Berkuasa Penuh, untuk membuat sumber-sumber tersedia sebagaimana sesuai;
- 2 untuk mengawasi adaptasi ITU terhadap masyarakat informasi, sejalan dengan *memutuskan* 4 di atas;
- 3 untuk memelihara WG-WSIS, untuk memudahkan masukan dan panduan keanggotaan mengenai pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS yang relevan oleh ITU dan untuk menguraikan usulan-usulan kepada Dewan yang mungkin diperlukan untuk mengadaptasi ITU kepada peran nya dalam membangun masyarakat informasi, dengan bantuan Kelompok Tugas WSIS, usulan-usulan ini mungkin termasuk perubahan-perubahan pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi
- 4 untuk menjabarkan melalui kelompok-kelompok studi Sektor dan menyampaikan suatu definisi kerja mengenai istilah "TIK" bagi Dewan dan kelompok-kelompok kerja Dewan, untuk kemungkinan pengalihan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya;
- 5 memperhatikan keputusan-keputusan yang relevan dari Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa berkenaan dengan penilaian jangka menengah mengenai pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS;
- 6 untuk memodifikasi Resolusi 1282 sebagaimana telah diterima oleh Dewan pada sesi 2008 untuk membentuk suatu kelompok kerja Dewan bagi Kelompok Berdedikasi mengenai isu-isu kebijakan publik yang

terkait dengan Internet Internasional, terbuka hanya untuk Negara-negara Anggota dengan berkonsultasi terbuka bagi seluruh pemangku kepentingan;

- 7 untuk memasukkan laporan Sekretaris Jenderal dalam dokumen yang dikirim kepada Negara-negara Anggota sesuai dengan No. 81 Konvensi,

menyaudung Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi

- 1 untuk berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam melaksanakan hasil-hasil WSIS, memberikan kontribusi untuk basis data inventaris WSIS yang dipelihara oleh ITU, dan berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam kegiatan-kegiatan WG WSIS dan dalam penerapan lebih lanjut ITU bagi masyarakat informasi;
- 2 untuk membuat kontribusi-kontribusi sukarela kepada dana perwalian khusus sebagaimana ditetapkan oleh ITU untuk mendukung kegiatan-kegiatan berkenaan dengan pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS,

memutuskan untuk menyatakan

rasa terima kasih yang paling hangat dan rasa syukur yang paling dalam kepada Pemerintah Swiss dan Tunisia yang telah menyelenggarakan dua fase Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi yang berkolaborasi erat dengan FIC, UNESCO, Konferensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai Perdagangan dan Pembangunan (UNCTAD) dan badan-badan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa lainnya yang relevan.

RESOLUSI 143 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Memperluas ketentuan dalam dokumen ITU yang terkait dengan negara berkembang¹ untuk memberlakukan pada negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

Resolusi 143 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih,

dengan memperhatikan

- a) Resolusi Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa 47/187 pada 22 Desember 1992, 48/181 pada 21 Desember 1993, 49/106 pada 19 Desember 1994, 51/175 pada 6 Desember 1996, 53/179 pada 15 Desember 1998, 56/191 pada 20 Desember 2000, 57/217 pada 20 Desember 2002 dan 59/243 pada 22 Desember 2004, mengenai integrasi ekonomi dalam transisi kepada ekonomi dunia;
- b) dokumen-dokumen yang diterima dalam dua fase Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi;

mengakui

bahwa resolusi-resolusi Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa yang telah disebut di atas:

- menekankan pentingnya kelanjutan bantuan internasional kepada negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi untuk memastikan bahwa mereka diintegrasikan sepenuhnya kepada ekonomi dunia;
- mengakui, khususnya, kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas negara-negara tersebut untuk menggunakan secara efektif manfaat-manfaat globalisasi, termasuk yang di dalam bidang teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, dan untuk memberi tanggapan lebih layak terhadap tantangan-tantangan nya.
- menekankan kebutuhan untuk memfokuskan bantuan internasional kepada negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi terhadap yang menghadapi kesulitan tertentu dalam pengembangan sosial-ekonomi dan menemui sasaran-sasaran pembangunan yang disetujui internasional, termasuk yang dimuat dalam Deklarasi Milenium Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa,

mengingat

bahwa, pada Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Sedunia (Johannesburg, 2008) dan Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Sedunia (Hyderabad,

¹ Termasuk negara-negara berkembang, negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berkembang dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi.

-250-

2010), persetujuan dicapai pada ketentuan-ketentuan dokumen Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU yang berhubungan dengan negara-negara berkembang akan oleh karenanya diperluas untuk diterapkan juga pada negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi,

memutuskan

Bahwa ketentuan-ketentuan dalam semua dokumen ITU yang berhubungan dengan negara-negara berkembang akan diperluas untuk diterapkan secara layak kepada negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam transisi.

RESOLUSI 150 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Penyetujuan rekening Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2006 – 2009

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) Nomor 53 dari Konstitusi ITU;
- b) laporan dari Dewan kepada Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh dalam Dokumen PP-10/11 terkait pada pengelolaan keuangan Perhimpunan selama tahun 2006-2009, dan laporan dari Komite Administrasi dan Pengelolaan dari konferensi ini (Dokumen PP-10/177 (Rev. 2)),

memutuskan

untuk memberi penyetujuan akhirnya atas rekening-rekening Perhimpunan untuk tahun 2006-2009.

RESOLUSI 151 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Pelaksanaan pengelolaan berdasarkan hasil dalam ITU

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) Resolusi 72 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dari konferensi ini, yang mencatat bahwa proses kemajuan dalam pencapaian tujuan-tujuan ITU dapat diperlombakan, difingkatkan secara banyak melalui pertautan rencana-rencana strategis, finansial dan operasional yang menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan sebagaimana direncanakan akan dilakukan kapanpun selama periode empat tahun;
- b) Resolusi 107 (Mantakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, tujuan-tujuan yang digabungkan dalam resolusi ini, yang memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal untuk mengidentifikasi mekanisme-mekanisme yang terkait dengan penganggaran berbasis hasil (RBB), dengan memperhatikan rekomendasi-rekomendasi Unit Inspeksi Bersama (IIB), pandangan-pandangan Negara-negara Anggota, saran kelompok kelompok penasihat Sektor, dan pengalaman dari organisasi organisasi sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;
- c) Resolusi 151 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, yang lebih lanjut memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal untuk terus melengkapi tugas tugas yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan penuh RBB, termasuk penyajian anggaran dua tahunan tahun 2008-2009, sebagai pendahulu dari pengembangan suatu kerangka kerja untuk pengenalan pengelolaan berbasis hasil (RBM) dalam Perhimpunan,

mengakui

- a) bahwa mengakui pelaksanaan RBB dan RBM ke tingkat berikut pada ITU akan memberikan tantangan-tantangan dan langkah-langkah, termasuk kebutuhan untuk suatu perubahan budaya yang signifikan dan untuk staf pada semua tingkat menjadi terbiasa dengan konsep-konsep dan syarat-syarat RBB;
- b) bahwa suatu strategi komprehensif yang ditujukan pada perubahan cara badan badan beroperasi, dengan meningkatkan kinerja (mencapai hasil) sebagai orientasi pusat, telah diidentifikasi oleh JIU sebagai langkah esensial menuju RDM dalam suatu laporan yang diterbitkan tahun 2004 berjudul *Pelaksanaan Pengelolaan Berbasis-Hasil dalam Organisasi-organisasi Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa*;
- c) bahwa JIU telah mengidentifikasikan proses dari perencanaan, pemrograman, penganggaran, pemantauan dan evaluasi; pendeleasian kewenangan dan akuntabilitas, dan kinerja staf dan pengelolaan kontrak sebagai pilar-pilar utama bagi pengembangan dari sistem RBM yang kokoh,

menekankan

bahwa maksud dari RBE dan RBM adalah untuk menjamin bahwa kegiatan yang mempunyai prioritas tinggi disediakan sumber daya yang memadai dalam rangka mencapai hasil-hasil yang direncanakan,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk terus memperbaiki metodologi metodologi yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan penuh RBD dan RBM, termasuk pelaksanaan penyajiannya yang telah direvisi atas anggaran dua tahunan sebagaimana direferensikan dalam lampiran di dalam resolusi ini www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/2010/pd/RBD.docx;
- 2 untuk terus mengembangkan dan memperbaiki penggunaan indikator-indikator kinerja penentu sebagaimana dipersyaratkan dalam Resolusi 1243 Dewan ITU;
- 3 untuk mengembangkan suatu kerangka kerja resiko, dalam konteks RBM, untuk memastikan bahwa kontribusi-kontribusi dari Negara-negara Anggota digunakan untuk keuntungan terbaik,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk terus meninjau kembali kebijakan-kebijakan yang diusulkan dan mengambil langkah-langkah yang sesuai untuk menjamin pelaksanaan penuh dari RBD dan RBM pada ITU;
- 2 untuk memantau pelaksanaan resolusi ini di setiap sesi lanjutan Dewan dan untuk melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya.

RESOLUSI 152 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Perbaikan pengelolaan dan tindak lanjut penggantian pengeluaran ITU
oleh Anggota Sektor dan Asosiat

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) Resolusi 110 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh mengenai peninjauan kembali kontribusi Anggota anggota Sektor menuju penggantian pengeluaran-pengeluaran Perhimpunan;
- b) Resolusi 1208 dari Dewan ITU yang menentukan syarat-syarat referensi kelompok kerja yang terbuka bagi semua Negara Anggota dan semua Anggota Sektor untuk mempelajari sistem di mana Anggota anggota Sektor dan Asosiat-asosiat memberikan kontribusi menuju pembiayaan pengeluaran Perhimpunan, dan memerintahkan kelompok kerja membuat suatu laporan akhir selambat-lambatnya pada Sidang Dewan tahun 2005;

menimbang lebih lanjut

laporan sesuai yang dipaparkan oleh kelompok kerja kepada Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2005 dalam Dokumen 005/10, dan lebih spesifik Bagian 5 serta rekomendasi-rekomendasi R7 dan R8;

memperhatikan

ketentuan Pasal 33 Konvensi ITU mengenai kewajiban-kewajiban Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota anggota Sektor dan entitas entitas lain yang berhubungan dengan pembiayaan pengeluaran Perhimpunan dan konsekuensi-konsekuensi finansial terhadap penolakan;

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

perubahan-perubahan yang dilakukan terhadap nomor 240 Konvensi oleh konferensi ini dalam rangka penolakan tersebut wajib memberlakukan pada akhir enam bulan sejak tanggal pemberitahuan resmi diterima oleh Sekretaris Jenderal;

mengakui

- a) gerak cepat dari pasar dan kenyataan finansial yang dihadapi oleh entitas-entitas sektor swasta;
- b) bahwa sangat penting untuk mempertanyakan dan menarik lebih banyak Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiat-asosiat, mengingat kontribusi mereka yang tak ternilai bagi pekerjaan Perhimpunan;

255

- c) bahwa terdapat suatu kebutuhan untuk memastikan tindak-lanjut yang lebih baik dan pengawasan hal-hal finansial yang terkait dengan Anggota anggota Sektor dan Asosiat asosiat, menjadi bagian dari ITU maupun Negara negara Anggota, dalam rangka memastikan peningkatan stabilitas keuangan Perhimpunan;
- d) bahwa aturan-aturan dan prosedur-prosedur berkenaan dengan hal-hal finansial mengenai Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiat-asosiat seharusnya diubah sehingga fleksibel dan efektif, dan selanjutnya dapat dilaksanakan sepenuhnya;

mengakui lebih lanjut,

- a) bahwa relevansi dan keefektifan dari denda denda yang dapat digunakan dalam hal hutang-hutang dapat dipertanyakan, karena hutang-hutang Anggota-anggota Sektor meningkat lebih cepat daripada Negara negara Anggota;
- b) bahwa, dalam kerangka kerja saat ini, suatu Anggota Sektor atau suatu Asosiat yang berhutang dapat ikut serta di ITU sedikitnya untuk tiga tahun sebelum dikenakan suatu sanksi, dan karena itu mungkin mempunyai insentif untuk menoveralkan jadwal pembayaran kembali;
- c) bahwa kerangka-waktu yang berlaku untuk pemberlakuan penangguhan dan pencabutan harus dipercepat;

menetapkan

- 1 bahwa perubahan-perubahan sederhana mengenai nama dan alamat dari Anggota anggota Sektor dan Asosiat asosiat wajib ditangani secara administratif, tanpa dikenakan biaya;
- 2 bahwa, dalam hal penggabungan antar Anggota-anggota Sektor atau Asosiat-asosiat dari Sektor yang sama, telah diberitahukan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal, Nomor 240 dari Konvensi wajib tidak diberlakukan dan wajib tidak mempunyai dampak pada persyaratan Anggota Sektor atau Asosiat sebagai hasil dari penggabungan untuk membayar lebih dari satu kontribusi untuk keikutsertaannya dalam pekerjaan Sektor terkait;
- 3 bahwa setiap Anggota Sektor atau Asosiat yang baru wajib, berkenaan dengan tahun akses atau pendaftaran, membayar di muka suatu kontribusi yang dihitung sejak hari pertama pada bulan akses atau pendaftaran, sebagaimana hal tersebut dimungkinkan;
- 4 bahwa kontribusi-kontribusi tahunan bagi Anggota-anggota Sektor atau Asosiat asosiat yang ada akan ditagihkan di muka atau tidak lebih dari tanggal 15 September setiap tahun;
- 5 bahwa kontribusi-kontribusi tahunan untuk Anggota-anggota Sektor yang ada atau Asosiat-asosiat yang ada pembayarannya akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 31 Maret setiap tahun;

- 256 -

- 6 bahwa, dalam hal pembayaran terlambat, penangguhan keikutsertaan dalam FPU wajib, dalam hal suatu Anggota sektor atau Asosiat, dilakukan enam bulan (180 hari) setelah tanggal saat pembayaran kontribusi tahunan jatuh tempo, dan dalam hal ketidadaan suatu jadwal pembayaran kembali yang dirundingkan dan disepakati, pengeluaran dari suatu Anggota Sektor atau suatu Asosiat karena tidak-membayar wajib dilakukan tiga bulan (90 hari) setelah tanggal penerimaan pemberitahuan penghentian dimaksud.
- 7 bahwa Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiat-asosiat dapat terdaftar kembali pada Perhubungan berdasarkan ketentuan ketentuan biasa dan sejak pembayaran kontribusi-kontribusi kesanggupan;
- 8 bahwa setiap kesulitan (misal tidak ada pembayaran, berita dikembalikan karena kurang informasi mengenai alamat baru) wajib diberitahukan segera kepada Negara Anggota yang menyetujui Anggota Sektor dan Asosiat.

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

dengan berkonsultasi dengan Direktur-direktur Biro, untuk melaporkan kepada Dewan mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini, menyoroti garis besar dari kesulitan apapun yang mungkin dijumpai dan mengusulkan perbaikan lebih lanjut, yang sesuai,

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk menganubil langkah-langkah yang sesuai untuk memfasilitasi pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

apabila sesuai, untuk ikut serta secara aktif dalam tindak-lanjut dan pengawasan masalah-masalah finansial terkait dengan Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiat asosiat.

RESOLUSI 153 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Penjadwalan sidang Dewan dan konferensi yang berkuasa penuh

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) Keputusan 7 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan yang memerintahkan Dewan, antara lain, untuk membentuk kelompok ahli ahli untuk melaporkan mengenai “efektivitas, efisiensi, dan ekonomi dari manajemen dan administrasi Perhimpunan secara menyeluruh”;
- b) pemaparan pada sesi Dewan tahun 2003 oleh Kelompok Spesialis (GoS), mengenai suatu rangkaian rekomendasi yang mengidentifikasi sejumlah perbaikan-perbaikan yang dapat dibuat terhadap pengelolaan Perhimpunan, dan yang menghasilkan penerimaan Resolusi Dewan 1216 yang menggariskan pelaksanaan berbagai strategi;
- c) bahwa GoS, dalam Rekomendasi 2 nya terkait pada proses untuk persiapan dan pengamatan kembali anggaran, merekomendasikan bahwa waktu persiapan anggaran seharusnya diperpanjang dalam rangka memungkinkan proses ini dilakukan, dan bahwa pertimbangan seharusnya diberikan untuk menyelenggarakan sesi dewan tidak lebih dari bulan September setiap tahun, sehingga anggaran dapat siap dan laporan laporan audit dari tahun sebelumnya akan tersedia untuk pengamatan kembali,
- d) bahwa rekomendasi 2 dari Kelompok Spesialis (GoS) telah dilaksanakan, sejauh dapat dilaksanakan,

mengakui

- a) bahwa konferensi yang berkuasa penuh biasanya diselenggarakan pada kuartal terakhir dari tahun kalender dan bahwa jadwal ini berdampak pada tanggal-tanggal sesi Dewan;
- b) bahwa konferensi pengembangan telekomunikasi dunia (WTDC) biasanya diselenggarakan pada kuartal pertama atau kedua dari tahun yang sama dengan konferensi yang berkuasa penuh;
- c) bahwa, lebih baik terdapat tenggang waktu lima sampai enam bulan antara konferensi yang berkuasa penuh dan WTDC;
- d) bahwa penjadwalan Sesi Dewan lebih awal dalam tahun kalender saat konferensi yang berkuasa penuh diselenggarakan akan memperbaiki pertautan antar rencana-rencana strategis, finansial dan operasional, dan anggaran serta kegiatan-kegiatan lainnya yang akan dilakukan oleh Dewan,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa tanggal sesi biasa Dewan tidak ditetapkan dalam rangkaian konferensi yang berkuasa penuh;
- b) bahwa Dewan cenderung bersidang dalam, atau mendekati, kuartal kedua dari tahun kalender;
- c) bahwa laporan auditor luar mengenai keuangan Perhimpunan selarasnya tersedia untuk Dewan pada waktunya sebelum sesi-sesinya;
- d) bahwa penjadwalan sesi biasa Dewan selama kuartal terakhir tahun kalender akan melakukan peninjauan kembali keuangan menjadi lebih efektif;
- e) kebutuhan untuk mempertimbangkan periode-periode keagamaan besar sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Resolusi 111 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa konferensi yang berkuasa penuh wajib, pada prinsipnya, diselenggarakan pada kuartal terakhir dari tahun tersebut;
- 2 bahwa Dewan wajib, pada prinsipnya, menyelenggarakan sesi biasanya dalam kuartal terakhir dari tiap tahun, kecuali pada tahun dimana konferensi yang berkuasa penuh diselenggarakan, selamasesi akhir Dewan akan diselenggarakan lima sampai enam bulan sebelum dimulainya konferensi yang berkuasa penuh, tunduk dengan mempertimbangkan waktu WTDC pada tahun tersebut, kecuali diputuskan lain oleh Dewan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

melaporkan kepada Dewan mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini, mengusulkan perbaikan lebih lanjut, yang sesuai,

memerintahkan Dewan

mengambil langkah-langkah yang sesuai untuk memfasilitasi pelaksanaan resolusi dan melaporkan kepada konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh yang akan datang mengenai perbaikan-perbaikan dalam pelaksanaan resolusi ini.

RESOLUSI 154 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)**Penggunaan enam bahasa resmi Perhimpunan berdasarkan kesetaraan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 154 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- b) Resolusi 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- c) Resolusi 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh,
- d) Resolusi 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini,

menegaskan kembali

prinsip dasar mengenai perlakuan sama terhadap keenam bahasa-bahasa resmi, sebagaimana diabadikan dalam Resolusi 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) dan 154 (Antalya, 2006) mengenai penggunaan keenam bahasa atas dasar kesetaraan,

memperhatikan dengan kepuasan dan penghargaan

- a) langkah-langkah yang diambil sedemikian jauh untuk melaksanakan Resolusi 115 (Marrakesh, 2002) sejak 1 Januari 2005 dan Resolusi 154 (Antalya, 2006);
- b) kemajuan yang dilakukan dalam keberhasilan pelaksanaan Resolusi 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) dan menghasilkan efisiensi dan ekonomi,

mengakui

- a) pentingnya mempertahankan dan memperbedki muatan multi-bahasa yang dipersyaratkan pada sifat universal dari organisasi-organisasi sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa, yang dinyatakan dalam laporan Unit Pengawasan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa mengenai "Kemajuan Bahasa dalam Sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa" (Dokumen JIU/KRP/2002/11);
- b) bahwa, meskipun telah ada keberhasilan pelaksanaan Resolusi 115 (Marrakesh, 2002), untuk berbagai alasan pengalihan dari keenam bahasa tidak dapat dicapai dalam semalam, dan suatu "masa transisi" ke pelaksanaan penuh tak terelakkan;
- c) bahwa, dalam rangka mencapai pelaksanaan sepenuhnya tersebut, perlu juga menyesuaikan metode-metode kerja dan mengoptimalkan tingkat-tingkat staf dalam keenam bahasa,
- d) bahwa pekerjaan yang telah diselesaikan dalam Kelompok Kerja Dewan mengenai Bahasa-bahasa, mulai dilakukan oleh sekretariat untuk melaksanakan rekomendasi-rekomendasi kelompok-kelompok kerja

500

sebagaimana disepakati pada sesinya tahun 2006 Dewan, khususnya berkenaan dengan penyusunan basis-basis data bahasa untuk definisi-definisi dan istilah-istilah serta sentralisasi fungsi-fungsi pengeditan,

mengakui lebih lanjut

pengelolaan anggaran Perhimpunan,

memutuskan

untuk mengambil semua langkah yang diperlukan untuk memaksimalkan penafsiran dan penerjemahan dari dokumentasi ITU dalam keenam bahasa berdasarkan kesetaraan, meskipun beberapa pekerjaan di ITU (misalnya kelompok-kelompok kerja, kelompok-kelompok studi, konferensi regional) mungkin tidak memerlukan penggunaan seluruh keenam bahasa dimaksud,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk meninjau kembali kebijakan-kebijakan internal dan prinsip-prinsip untuk penafsiran dan penerjemahan yang diusulkan oleh ketiga Sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal, dalam rangka pengendalian finansial, dan memperhatikan maksud dari pelaksanaan penuh dari perlakuan berdasarkan kesetaraan;
 - 2 untuk meneruskan dan memantau kebijakan-kebijakan struktural yang sesuai, seperti:
 - peninjauan kembali yang mendasar atas layanan-layanan pendokumentasian dan publikasi ITU dengan maksud untuk menghilangkan setiap duplikasi dan menciptakan sinergi-sinergi;
 - cara-cara dan langkah-langkah yang sesuai untuk mempercepat penyampaian tepat waktu atas dokumentasi dan publikasi-publikasi ITU dalam keenam bahasa;
 - tingkat-tingkat optimal staf, termasuk staf inti, bantuan sementara dan tenaga kerja kontrak;
 - penggunaan yang bijaksana terhadap teknologi-teknologi informasi dan komunikasi dalam kegiatan-kegiatan bahasa dan publikasi, dengan menimbang pengalaman yang digali oleh organisasi-organisasi internasional lainnya, tercatat melalui Pertemuan Tahunan Internasional mengenai pengaturan-pengaturan, Dokumentasi dan Publikasi publikasi Bahasa (IAMLADP);
- kebijakan-kebijakan untuk mengurangi ukuran dan volume dari dokumen-dokumen (batas halaman, ringkasan eksekutif, bahan dalam lampiran-lampiran atau banyak jaringan), apabila dibenarkan, tanpa mempengaruhi kualitas dan muatan dokumen-dokumen yang diterjemahkan atau dipublikasikan, dan memperhatikan dengan jelas kebutuhan untuk memenuhi tujuan musti bahasa sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;

-300-

- 3 untuk memantau pekerjaan yang dilakukan oleh sekretariat ITU mengenai:
 - memberikan perhatian khusus terhadap penyelesaian integrasi basis data terminologi untuk bahasa Arab, bahasa China, dan bahasa Rusia serta memberikan prioritas untuk penerjemahan istilah-istilah dan definisi-definisi ke dalam bahasa Arab, bahasa China dan bahasa Rusia;
 - menggabungkan semua basis-basis data yang telah ada untuk definisi definisi dan peristilahan ke dalam suatu sistem terpusat, dengan langkah-langkah sesuai untuk pemeliharaan, perluasan dan pembaharuan;
 - menciptakan fungsi fungsi pengoditan terpusat yang diperlukan untuk setiap bahasa, berdasarkan kesetaraan antara bahasa-bahasa;
 - penyalarsan dan penyatuan prosedur-prosedur kerja dalam ke-nuan layanan-layanan bahasa, dan menyediakan staf yang memenuhi syarat serta alat-alat yang diperlukan untuk mencanuhi kebutuhan mereka;
 - meningkatkan pandangan terhadap ITU dan efektifitas dari pekerjaan informasi publik, memanfaatkan ke-nuan bahasa Perhimpunan, dalam, antara lain, publikasi ITU News, membuat situs web ITU, mengorganisasikan penyiaran Internet dan penyimpanan rekaman-rekaman, dan mengeluarkan dokumen-dokumen bersifat informasi publik, termasuk pengumuman-pengumuman dari pameran pameran dan forum forum ITU TELECOM Dunia dan regional; *e-flash* dan yang serupa;
- 4 untuk melanjutkan pekerjaan Kelompok Kerja Dewan mengenai Bahasa-bahasa, dalam rangka memantau kemajuan dan melaporkan kepada Dewan mengenai pelaksanaan dari resolusi ini;
- 5 melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai pelaksanaan dari resolusi ini.

SC2

**RESOLUSI 157 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Menguatkan fungsi pelaksanaan proyek dalam ITU**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) Nomor 118 Konstitusi ITU yang menggariskan tanggung jawab lengkap Perhimpunan sebagai badan khusus Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dan badan pelaksana untuk pelaksanaan proyek proyek di bawah sistem pembangunan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa atau pengadaan pendanaan lain sedemikian untuk memfasilitasi dan meningkatkan pengembangan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) dengan menawarkan, mengorganisasikan dan mengkoordinasikan kerja sama teknik dan kegiatan-kegiatan bantuan;
- b) Resolusi 135 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) dari konferensi ini, mengenai keikutsertaan Perhimpunan dalam Program Pembangunan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa (UNDP), dalam program-program lain dari sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dan pengaturan-pengaturan pendanaan lain, yang memerintahkan Dewan ITU untuk melakukan semua kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk memastikan efisiensi maksimum atas keikutsertaan Perhimpunan dalam UNDP dan pengaturan-pengaturan pendanaan lain;
- c) Resolusi 62 (Doha, 2006) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai penguatan peran badan pelaksana Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-13), yang menekankan pentingnya pembentukan kemitraan-kemitraan antara sektor-sektor publik dan swasta sebagai alat yang efisien untuk melaksanakan proyek-proyek ITU yang berkesinambungan, dan untuk menggunakan keahlian lokal yang ada dalam melaksanakan proyek proyek ITU berbasis regional atau negara seluasnya;
- d) Resolusi 13 (Rev. Doha, 2006) WTDC mengenai mobilisasi sumber-sumber daya dan kemitraan untuk mempercepat pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK, yang menyoroti kebutuhan solusi praktis untuk memobilisasi dana-dana, khususnya dalam mendukung proyek-proyek dan kegiatan-kegiatan di negara-negara berkembang.

mengakui

Resolusi 17 (Rev. Doha, 2006) WTDC mengenai pelaksanaan inisiatif-inisiatif pada tingkat-tingkat nasional, regional, antar-regional dan global yang telah disepakati oleh keenam wilayah ITU 13, yang telah mempertimbangkan kekurangan dana dari UNDP dan institusi-institusi finansial internasional lain, mendesak Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BDT) untuk menggali berbagai kemungkinan pendanaan, termasuk kemungkinan kemitraan-kemitraan dengan Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota anggota Sektor ITU 13, lembaga-lembaga keuangan dan organisasi-organisasi internasional agar

303

mensponsori pelaksanaan kegiatan-kegiatan dari inisiatif yang diterima oleh WFPCC-06;

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa peran ITU-D yang berkelanjutan dalam pelaksanaan proyek-proyek kerja sama teknik dengan negara-negara berkembang dan pembangunan pelatihan-pelatihan bisnis/klien tergantung pada penciptaan dan pemeliharaan tingkat keahlian dalam sekretariat untuk memungkinkan BDT mengelola proyek-proyek secara efektif dan dengan cara yang tepat waktu dan efisien, untuk ini, peningkatan kemampuan-kemampuan pelatihan dalam Perlempuran, sebagaimana diperkirakan dalam Resolusi 48 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) dari konferensi ini, akan berkontribusi pada kelangsungan keahlian yang dipersyaratkan untuk meningkatkan fungsi pelaksanaan proyek;
- b) bahwa memperkuat pelaksanaan proyek dan pengelolaan keahlian di BDT juga membutuhkan perbaikan keterampilan keterampilan dalam bidang mobilisasi sumber daya dan keuangan;

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, dengan bekerjasama erat dengan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi dan Kepala-kepala Kantor-kantor Regional

- 1 untuk meninjau kembali pengadanan ITU-D dalam memastikan tanggung jawabnya untuk melaksanakan proyek-proyek di bawah sistem pengembangan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa atau pengadanan pendanaan lain dengan mengidentifikasi pelajaran-pelajaran yang dipelajari dan dengan mengembangkan strategi untuk memperkuat fungsi ini di masa depan;
- 2 untuk melakukan suatu peninjauan kembali praktik-praktik terbaik dalam sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dan dalam organisasi-organisasi eksternal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa di bidang kerja sama teknik, dengan maksud untuk menyesuaikan praktik-praktik tersebut sesuai dengan kekhususan-kekhususan yang berlaku dalam ITU;
- 3 untuk memastikan bahwa keahlian yang dipersyaratkan dalam bidang-bidang pengelolaan dan pelaksanaan proyek serta mobilisasi sumber daya dan pembiayaan diidentifikasi;
- 4 untuk mendorong proyek-proyek dari semua sumber, termasuk sektor swasta;
- 5 untuk memfokuskan pada pelaksanaan proyek-proyek berskala lebih besar, sementara secara hati-hati mempertimbangkan penyelesaian proyek-proyek skala lebih kecil;
- 6 untuk memastikan bahwa suatu biaya pendukung minimum sebesar 7 persen, terkait dengan pelaksanaan proyek-proyek di bawah UNDP atau pengaturan-pengaturan pendanaan lain, diatur sebagai target untuk

504

penggunaan, seraya mengizinkan suatu tingkat fleksibilitas untuk perundingan selama diskusi pendanaan;

- 7 untuk terus memeriksa persentasi sumber-sumber biaya pendukung berkenaan dengan proyek-proyek tersebut, dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkannya dalam rangka untuk digunakan dalam memperbaiki fungsi pelaksanaan;
- 8 untuk merekrut staf intern dan/atau ekstern yang mampu, apabila diperlukan, sesuai dengan keterbatasan keuangan yang diatur oleh konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh, atau sesuai dengan sumber-sumber biaya pendukung berkenaan dengan proyek-proyek tersebut, dalam rangka memperkuat, dan memastikan kelangsungan maupun berkelanjutan dalam pelaksanaan pertanggungjawaban untuk menyelenggarakan dan mengoordinasikan kerja sama teknik dan kegiatan kegiatan bantuan;
- 9 menyiapkan laporan-laporan tahunan kepada Dewan mengenai kemajuan yang telah dicapai dalam memenuhi fungsi-fungsi yang ditentukan dalam Nomor 118 Konstitusi.

- 305 -

**RESOLUSI 158 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Isu keuangan untuk pertimbangan Dewan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) Pasal 28 Konstitusi ITU dan Pasal 133 Konvensi ITU yang menyangkut kenangan Perhimpunan;
- b) perlunya menjamin bahwa, dalam setiap anggaran dua tahunan, pemasukan dan pengeluaran harus seimbang;
- c) aturan umum, prosedur prosedur dan pengaturan pengaturan finansial untuk kontribusi-kontribusi sukarela dan penyertaan modal perwalian sebagaimana ditentukan dalam Lampiran 2 dari Peraturan Kenangan;

memperhatikan

- a) hasil-hasil Kelompok Kerja Dewan untuk penjabaran rancangan rencana strategis dan rancangan rencana keuangan untuk tahun 2012-2015;
- b) dampak-dampak biaya untuk ITU sebagai hasil dari peran yang diperolehnya dalam menindaklanjuti dan melaksanakan hasil-hasil yang relevan dari kedua fase Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi;
- c) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk menstabilkan elemen-elemen dari rencana finansial selama konferensi yang berkuasa penuh;
- d) bahwa dalam delapan tahun terakhir pemasukan finansial Perhimpunan, berdasar pada kontribusi Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, terus menurun;
- e) perlunya meningkatkan pemasukan Perhimpunan, kemungkinan melalui peningkatan sumber-sumber pemasukan atau pengubahanan mekanisme finansial tambahan baru,

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

pengambilan dari Resolusi 151 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai pengelolaan berbasis hasil dan Resolusi 156 (Antalya, 2006) dari Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh mengenai suatu pembentukan kelompok pengelolaan dan anggaran Dewan ITU,

- 506 -

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk mengkaji masalah-masalah sebagai berikut:
 - i) kemungkinan untuk menghasilkan pendapatan tambahan bagi ITL, termasuk, apabila perlu, merekomendasikan modifikasi-modifikasi untuk pasal-pasal yang relevan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi dan dengan melalui identifikasi sumber-sumber keuangan baru yang tidak terkait dengan unit-unit kontribusi;
 - ii) kemungkinan untuk merumuskan mekanisme-mekanisme untuk memberikan kestabilitas keuangan yang lebih baik untuk Perhimpunan, dan untuk membuat rekomendasi-rekomendasi terkait dengan hal tersebut;
 - iii) metodologi-metodologi saat ini untuk keikutsertaan Anggota-anggota sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi, termasuk, antara lain, revisi struktur biaya, kemungkinan menggabungkan keikutsertaan Sektor, dan faktor-faktor lain yang dapat meningkatkan manfaat-manfaat dari "pengalaman" keikutsertaan Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi;
- 2 untuk melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai hasil-hasil dari kajian ini.

-307-

RESOLUSI 159 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)
Bantuan dan dukungan bagi Libanon untuk pembangunan kembali
jaringan telekomunikasi (tetap dan bergerak)

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) prinsip-prinsip luhur, tujuan-tujuan dan objektif-objektif yang diabadikan dalam Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dan di dalam Deklarasi Hak-Hak Manusia;
- b) upaya-upaya Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk memajukan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan dan resolusi-resolusi Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa yang relevan berkenaan dengan situasi tersebut;
- c) tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan sebagaimana diabadikan dalam Pasal 1 konstitusi ITU;
- d) butir 16 dari Prinsip-prinsip Deklarasi Jenewa sebagaimana telah diterima Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi,

mengakui,

- a) bahwa suatu jaringan telekomunikasi yang andal sangat diperlukan untuk memajukan pengembangan sosial ekonomi negara-negara, khususnya yang mengalami penderitaan karena bencana-bencana alam, konflik domestik atau perang;
- b) bahwa fasilitas-fasilitas telekomunikasi Libanon telah sangat rusak oleh peperangan-peperangan dalam negeri tersebut;
- c) bahwa kerusakan terhadap telekomunikasi Libanon seharusnya menjadi hal mengkhawatirkan bagi seluruh komunitas internasional, khususnya ITU, sebagai badan khusus Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk telekomunikasi;
- d) Resolusi 159 (Antalva, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, yang memutuskan bahwa tindakan seharusnya dimulai untuk memherikan dan mendukung Libanon dalam pemulihan kembali jaringan telekomunikasinya;
- e) bahwa Resolusi 159 (Antalva, 2006) belum dilaksanakan ke dalam tindakan, terkecuali untuk misi penyelidikan oleh ahli ITU dalam tahun 2007 yang diakhiri dengan suatu laporan penilaian yang mengevaluasi kerusakan-kerusakan dan hilangnya pendapatan sejumlah USD 517,3 juta;
- f) bahwa, berdasarkan kondisi-kondisi saat ini dan di masa mendatang, Libanon tidak akan mampu membangun jaringan telekomunikasi dan prasarananya sampai tingkat kinerja dan ketahanan yang diperlukan

- 308 -

tanpa bantuan dari masyarakat internasional, sebagaimana diberikan secara bilateral atau melalui organisasi-organisasi internasional,

menimbang

- a) bahwa upaya-upaya akan membantu membangun kembali dan meningkatkan prasarana jaringan telekomunikasinya;
- b) bahwa upaya-upaya juga akan meningkatkan ketahanan sistem-sistem pengelolaan dan keamanannya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan-kebutuhan dalam hal layanan-layanan ekonomi dan telekomunikasi dan keamanan,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa tindakan-tindakan khusus seharusnya diinisiasikan dalam kerangka kegiatan-kegiatan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU, dengan bantuan khusus dari kedua Sektor lainnya, dalam rangka implementasi resolusi ini dan agar dapat menyediakan bantuan dan dukungan yang sesuai untuk mendukung Libanon dalam membangun kembali jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasinya (tetap dan bergerak);
- 2 bahwa dana-dana yang diperlukan seharusnya dialokasikan sesuai dengan ketersediaan sumber-sumber daya Perhimpunan untuk pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

menyerukan kepada Negara-negara Anggota

untuk menawarkan segala bantuan dan dukungan yang memungkinkan kepada Pemerintah Libanon, baik secara bilateral atau melalui, dan, dalam hal apapun, dalam koordinasi dengan, aksi khusus Perhimpunan yang disebut di atas,

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk mengalokasikan, dalam sumber-sumber yang tersedia, dana-dana yang perlu untuk, dan menginisiasikan, aksi tersebut,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

mengkoordinasikan kegiatan-kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh ketiga Sektor-sektor ITU sesuai dengan *memutuskan* di atas, dan menjamin bahwa aksi Perhimpunan demi kebaikan Libanon adalah seefektif mungkin, dan melaporkan mengenai hal tersebut secara periodik kepada Dewan.

- 309 -

RESOLUSI 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Komite penasihat pengelolaan independen

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

rekomendasi Perwakilan-perwakilan Layanan Audit Internal dari organisasi-organisasi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan lembaga-lembaga keuangan multilateral mengenai pembentukan komite komite audit yang efektif dan independen,

mengingat

laporan dari unit Inspeksi Bersama yang berjudul *Kekosongan. Pengawasan dalam Sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa* (JIU/REP/2006/2) dan khususnya rekomendasi 1 daripadanya mengenai pembentukan suatu dewan pengawasan eksternal independen,

menegaskan kembali

komitmennya untuk pengelolaan Perhimpunan yang efisien, akuntabel dan transparan,

mengakui

- a) bahwa pembentukan komite penasihat pengelolaan independen memberikan kontribusi terhadap pengawasan dan pengaturan yang efektif dari suatu organisasi;
- b) bahwa suatu komite penasihat pengelolaan independen merupakan suatu alat pengaturan dan tidak menduplikasi fungsi-fungsi audit keuangan baik auditor internal maupun eksternal;
- c) bahwa praktik yang telah ditetapkan di antara lembaga-lembaga internasional merupakan bahwa suatu komite penasihat pengelolaan independen yang bertindak dalam kapasitasnya sebagai penasihat ahli dan membantu badan pemerintah serta kepala badan dalam memenuhi tanggungjawab-tanggungjawab pengaturan dan pengawasannya;

memperhatikan

laporan-laporan oleh Ketua Kelompok Dewan mengenai Peraturan-peraturan Keuangan dan isu-isu pengelolaan keuangan terkait lainnya (Kelompok FINREGS) (Dokumen CIO/28 dan WG RG 18/2),

-310-

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

Lampiran D pada laporan oleh Ketua Komite Tetap mengenai administrasi dan pengelolaan Dewan (Dokumen C10/75), yang memuat kerangka acuan untuk pembentukan suatu komite penasihat pengelolaan independen yang berjudul "Komite penasihat audit independen dari para ahli (IAACE)",

memutuskan

untuk menyetujui kerangka acuan untuk Komite Penasihat Pengelolaan Independen FPU (IMAC) yang tercantum dalam lampiran resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Dewan

untuk membentuk IMAC berdasarkan percobaan untuk empat tahun, dan melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2014.

LAMPIRAN RESOLUSI 162 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Kerangka acuan untuk
Komite Penasihat Pengelolaan Independen ITU

Maksud

- 1 Komite Penasihat Pengelolaan Independen (IMAC), sebagai suatu badan pembantu pada Dewan ITU, bertindak dalam kapasitasnya sebagai penasihat ahli serta membantu Dewan dan Sekretaris Jenderal dalam memenuhi tanggungjawab pemerintahannya, termasuk memastikan keefektifan sistem sistem pengawasan internal, pengelolaan resiko dan proses-proses pemerintahan ITU. IMAC harus memberikan nilai dan harus membantu dalam menguatkan akuntabilitas serta fungsi-fungsi pemerintahan Dewan dan Sekretaris Jenderal.
- 2 IMAC akan memberikan nasihat kepada Dewan dan pengelolaan ITU, mengenai:
 - a) kualitas dan tingkat pelaporan keuangan, pemerintahan, pengelolaan resiko, pemantauan dan pengawasan internal dalam ITU;
 - b) tindakan-tindakan yang diambil oleh pengelolaan ITU mengenai rekomendasi-rekomendasi audit;
 - c) independensi, efektifitas, dan obyektivitas fungsi-fungsi audit internal dan eksternal; serta
 - d) bagaimana untuk menguatkan komunikasi diantara para pemangku kepentingan, auditor-auditor eksternal dan internal serta pengelolaan ITU.

Tanggung jawab

- 3 Tanggung jawab IMAC adalah:
 - a) fungsi audit internal: untuk memberikan nasihat kepada Dewan mengenai kepegawaian, sumber-sumber daya dan kinerja fungsi audit internal serta kelayakan independensi dari fungsi audit internal.
 - b) Pengelolaan resiko dan pengawasan internal: untuk memberikan nasihat kepada Dewan mengenai efektifitas sistem-sistem pengawasan internal ITU, termasuk pengelolaan resiko dan praktik praktik pengaturan ITU.
 - c) Laporan-laporan keuangan: untuk memberikan nasihat kepada Dewan mengenai isu-isu yang timbul dari laporan-laporan keuangan ITU yang di audit, dan surat-surat untuk pengelolaan serta laporan-laporan lain yang dibuat oleh auditor eksternal.
 - d) Akuntansi: untuk memberikan nasihat kepada Dewan mengenai kelayakan kebijakan-kebijakan akuntansi dan praktik-praktik

pengungkapan serta menilai perubahan-perubahan serta risiko-risiko dalam kebijakan-kebijakan tersebut.

- e) Audit eksternal: untuk memberikan nasihat kepada Dewan mengenai cakupan dan pendekatan kerja auditor eksternal. IMAC dapat memberikan nasihat mengenai penunjukan auditor eksternal, termasuk biaya-biaya dan cakupan layanan-layanan yang akan disediakan.
- f) Evaluasi: untuk meninjau kembali dan memberikan nasihat kepada Dewan mengenai kepegawaian, sumber-sumber daya dan kinerja fungsi evaluasi ITU.

Kewenangan

- 4 IMAC wajib memberikan semua kewenangan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi tanggungjawabnya, termasuk akses yang bebas dan tidak terbatas terhadap semua informasi, rekaman atau staf (termasuk fungsi audit internal) dan auditor eksternal, atau setiap usaha yang dikontrakkan oleh ITU.
- 5 Kepala fungsi audit internal ITU dan auditor eksternal akan memiliki akses tidak terbatas dan rahasia terhadap IMAC, dan sebaliknya.
- 6 Kerangka acuan (FoR) tersebut akan ditinjau secara berkala, apabila sesuai, oleh IMAC, dan setiap perubahan yang diusulkan disampaikan kepada Dewan untuk mendapatkan persetujuan.
- 7 IMAC, sebagai badan penasihat, tidak mempunyai kewenangan pengelolaan, kewenangan eksekutif atau tanggung jawab operasional.

Susunan

- 8 IMAC wajib terdiri dari lima anggota ahli independen yang bertindak sesuai dengan kapasitasnya masing-masing.
- 9 Kompetensi dan integritas profesional wajib merupakan pertimbangan terpenting dalam penyeleksian para anggota.
- 10 Tidak boleh lebih dari satu anggota IMAC yang merupakan warga negara dari Negara Anggota FPU yang sama.
- 11 Sejauh mungkin:
 - a) tidak lebih dari satu anggota IMAC yang berasal dari wilayah geografis yang sama; dan
 - b) keanggotaan IMAC wajib seimbang, dengan individu-individu dari negara-negara maju dan berkembang, sesuai dengan pengalaman sektor publik dan swasta, dan sesuai gender.
- 12 Setidaknya-tidaknya satu anggota wajib dipilih berdasarkan kualifikasi dan pengalamannya sebagai seorang profesional pengawas senior atau manajer keuangan senior, lebih disukai sejauh mungkin dalam sistem

Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa atau dalam organisasi internasional lainnya,.

- 13 Untuk melakukan perannya secara efektif, para anggota IMAC seharusnya secara bersama-sama memiliki pengetahuan, keahlian dan pengalaman tingkat senior dalam bidang-bidang berikut ini:
 - a) keuangan dan audit;
 - b) pengaturan organisasi dan struktur akuntabilitas, termasuk pengelolaan resiko;
 - c) hukum;
 - d) pengelolaan tingkat senior;
 - e) pengaturan, struktur dan fungsi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan/atau organisasi-organisasi antar pemerintah lainnya; dan
 - f) suatu pemahaman umum mengenai industri telekomunikasi/ITK.
- 14 Para anggota seharusnya secara ideal memiliki atau mendapatkan secara cepat suatu pemahaman yang baik mengenai tujuan-tujuan, struktur pengaturan, peraturan-peraturan dan aturan-aturan yang relevan dari ITU, serta budaya organisasi dan lingkungan pengawasannya.

Independensi

- 15 Mengingat peran IMAC adalah untuk memberikan nasihat yang obyektif, para anggotawajib tetap bersifat independen dari sekretariat ITU, Dewan dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Tinggi, serta bebas dari setiap konflik kepentingan yang nyata atau yang diduga.
- 16 Para anggota IMAC wajib:
 - a) tidak memegang suatu posisi atau terlibat dalam setiap kegiatan yang dapat merusak independensi mereka dari ITU atau dari perusahaan-perusahaan yang memiliki hubungan usaha dengan ITU;
 - b) tidak sedang, atau telah dalam waktu tiga tahun sebelum penunjukannya di IMAC, dippekerjakan atau terlibat dalam setiap kapasitas ITU, Anggota Sektor, Asosiasi atau delegasi Negara Anggota, atau memiliki hubungan keluarga langsung (sebagaimana ditetapkan berdasarkan Peraturan Staf dan Aturan Staf ITU) bekerja untuk atau memiliki hubungan kontrak dengan ITU, Anggota Sektor, Asosiasi atau delegasi Negara Anggota;
 - c) bersifat independen dari Majelis Auditor-auditor Eksternal Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dan Satuan Inspeksi Gabungan; dan
 - d) tidak memenuhi syarat untuk kepegawaian dengan ITU setidaknya tiga tahun segera setelah hari terakhir masa jabatannya pada IMAC.
- 17 Para anggota IMAC akan bertindak dalam kapasitas pribadi mereka dan wajib tidak mencari atau menerima perintah-perintah dalam hal kinerjanya pada IMAC dari setiap pemerintah atau otoritas internal atau eksternal lain pada ITU.

- 18 Para anggota IMAC wajib menandatangani suatu deklarasi tahunan dan pernyataan pribadi, kenangan dan kepentingan-kepentingan lainnya (Apendiks A pada ToR ini). Ketua IMAC wajib memberikan deklarasi dan pernyataan yang lengkap dan ditandatangani kepada Ketua Dewan segera setelah seorang anggota memulai periodenya pada IMAC, dan sesudahnya setiap tahun.

Penyeleksian, penunjukan dan masa jabatan

- 19 Proses penyeleksian anggota-anggota IMAC diatur dalam Apendiks B pada ToR ini. Proses tersebut wajib melibatkan suatu majelis penyeleksian yang terdiri dari wakil-wakil Dewan berdasarkan penyebaran geografis yang adil.
- 20 Majelis penyeleksian wajib menyampaikan rekomendasi-rekomendasinya kepada Dewan. Para anggota IMAC wajib ditunjuk oleh Dewan.
- 21 Para anggota IMAC ditunjuk untuk bertugas selama masa jabatan empat tahun, dapat diperbaharui untuk masa jabatan kedua dan sekaligus terakhir selama empat tahun, yang tidak harus berturut-turut. Untuk memastikan kelanjutan keanggotaan, penunjukan awal dari dua dari kelima anggotanya wajib hanya untuk satu masa jabatan selama empat tahun, diputuskan oleh penarikan undian pada pertemuan pertama IMAC. Ketua wajib diseleksi oleh para anggota IMAC dari diantara para anggotanya dan wajib bertindak sesuai kapasitasnya selama masa jabatan dua tahun.
- 22 Seorang anggota IMAC dapat mengundurkan diri dari keanggotaannya dengan memberitahukan secara tertulis kepada Ketua Dewan. Penunjukan khusus untuk sisa masa jabatan anggota tersebut wajib dilakukan oleh Ketua Dewan sesuai dengan ketentuan-ketentuan yang dicantumkan dalam Apendiks B dari ToR ini untuk mengisi kekosongan tersebut.
- 23 Penunjukan untuk IMAC dapat dibatalkan oleh Dewan berdasarkan ketetapan yang ditetapkan oleh Dewan.

Pertemuan

- 24 IMAC wajib bertemu setidaknya dua kali dalam satu tahun keuangan ITU. Jumlah pasti dari pertemuan setiap tahun tergantung pada beban kerja yang telah disepakati untuk IMAC dan waktu yang paling sesuai untuk mempertimbangkan hal-hal yang spesifik.
- 25 Tunduk pada ToR ini, IMAC akan menetapkan tata caranya sendiri untuk membantu para anggotanya dalam menjalankan tanggungjawabnya. Tata cara IMAC wajib dikomunikasikan kepada Dewan sebagai informasi.
- 26 Kuorum untuk komite adalah tiga anggota. Selama para anggota bertindak dalam kapasitasnya masing-masing, penggantian mereka tidak diijinkan.

-315-

- 27 Sekretaris Jenderal, Auditor Eksternal, Kepala Administrasi dan Departemen Keuangan, Kepala fungsi audit internal dan Penjabat Etik, atau wakil wakilnya, wajib menghadiri pertemuan-pertemuan apabila diundang oleh IMAC. Para penjabat ITU lainnya beserta fungsi fungsinya yang relevan dengan butir-butir agenda dapat juga diundang.
- 28 Apabila perlu, IMAC mempunyai kemampuan untuk memperoleh konsultasi independen atau meminta para ahli luar lainnya dalam rangka memberikan nasihat pada Komite.
- 29 Semua dokumen dan informasi rahasia yang disampaikan atau diperoleh IMAC tetap bersifat rahasia.

Pelaporan

- 30 Ketua IMAC akan menyampaikan temuan-temuannya kepada Ketua Dewan dan Sekretaris Jenderal setelah setiap pertemuan, dan akan menamparkan laporan tahunan, baik secara tertulis maupun hadir sendiri, untuk mendapatkan pertimbangan Dewan pada sesi tahunannya.
- 31 Ketua IMAC dapat memberitahukan kepada Ketua Dewan, antara sesi sesi Dewan, mengenai suatu isu pengaturan yang serius.

Pengaturan Administratif

- 32 Para anggota IMAC akan memberikan layanan-layanan secara cuma-cuma. Sesuai dengan prosedur-prosedur yang diterapkan untuk menunjuk staf ITU yang ditunjuk, para anggota IMAC:
 - a) wajib menerima tunjangan nafkah harian; dan
 - b) yang bukan penduduk di kanton Jenewa atau dengan Perancis yang berdekatan wajib berhak untuk mendapatkan pengembalian biaya-biaya perjalanan, untuk menghadiri sesi-sesi IMAC,
- 33 Sekretariat ITU akan menyediakan dukungan sekretariat untuk IMAC.

APENDIKS A
Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (ITU) Komite Penasihat
Pengelolaan Independen (IMAC)
Formulir Deklarasi & Pernyataan Pribadi, Keuangan dan kepentingan
Lainnya

1. Uraian
<p>Nama _____</p>
2. Pribadi, keuangan atau Kepentingan lainnya (beri centang pada kotak yang sesuai)
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Saya tidak memiliki kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan lainnya yang dapat atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang sedang saya kerjakan atau nasihat yang saya berikan berkenaan masa tugas saya sebagai anggota IMAC.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Saya memiliki kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan lainnya yang dapat atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang sedang saya kerjakan atau nasihat yang saya berikan berkenaan masa tugas saya sebagai anggota IMAC.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Saya tidak memiliki kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan lainnya yang dapat atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang sedang saya ambil atau nasihat yang saya berikan berkenaan masa tugas saya sebagai anggota IMAC. Namun demikian, saya telah memutuskan untuk memberikan kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan saya lainnya yang terkini.</p>
3. Pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan lainnya dari anggota keluarga * (beri centang pada kotak yang sesuai)
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Menurut pengetahuan saya, tidak ada anggota keluarga langsung saya yang memiliki kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan lainnya yang dapat atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang sedang saya kerjakan atau nasihat yang saya berikan berkenaan masa tugas saya sebagai anggota IMAC.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Seorang anggota dari keluarga langsung saya memiliki kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau lainnya yang dapat atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang sedang saya kerjakan atau nasihat yang saya berikan berkenaan masa tugas saya sebagai anggota IMAC.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Menurut pengetahuan saya, tidak ada anggota keluarga langsung saya yang mempunyai kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau lainnya yang dapat atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang sedang saya kerjakan atau nasihat yang saya berikan berkenaan masa tugas saya sebagai anggota IMAC. Namun demikian, saya telah memutuskan untuk memberikan kepentingan-kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan saya lainnya yang terkini.</p> <p>(*CATATAN: UNTUK MAKSUD-MAKSUD DEKLARASI INI, 'ANGGOTA KELUARGA' MEMPUYAI PENGERTIAN YANG SAMA SEBAGAIMANA DILIRILASKAN DALAM PERATURAN STAT DAN ATURAN STAT ITU).</p>

Tandatangan

Nama

Tanggal

4. Pengungkapan kepentingan pribadi, keuangan atau kepentingan lainnya yang relevan

Apabila anda menencentang kotak pertama pada Butir 2 dan kotak pertama pada Butir 3, lewati tahapan ini dan langsung ke Butir 5.

Silahkan cantumkan kepentingan-kepentingan personal, keuangan atau yang lainnya dari anggota keluarga langsung anda **yang dapat, atau dapat diduga dapat mempengaruhi** keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang anda ambil atau nasihat yang anda berikan dalam kurun masa tugas resmi anda. Nyatakan juga alasan-alasan mengapa anda berpendapat bahwa kepentingan-kepentingan tersebut dapat, atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan atau tindakan-tindakan yang anda ambil atau nasihat yang anda berikan dalam masa tugas resmi anda.

Jenis-jenis kepentingan yang mungkin anda perlu ungkap termasuk investasi-investasi dibidang perumahan, saham-saham perusahaan, **trusts** atau perusahaan yang dimiliki, kedirekturan perusahaan atau kemitraan, hubungan-hubungan dengan para pelobi, sumber-sumber pendapatan yang signifikan lainnya, tanggung jawab yang signifikan, hadiah-hadiah, usaha pribadi, pekerjaan, sumbangan sukarela, hubungan-hubungan sosial atau pribadi.

[illegible]

Tatkalangan

Name: _____

Thunggal

**Formulir Deklarasi & Pernyataan
Pribadi, Keuangan dan Kepentingan Lainnya
(Apendiks A, halaman 3/4)**

5. Deklarasi

Saya menyatakan bahwa:

- Sebagai anggota dari Komite Penasihat Pengelolaan Independen (IMAC), saya sadar akan tanggung jawab saya sesuai Kerangka Acuannya:
 - untuk mengungkapkan, dan mengambil langkah-langkah yang wajar untuk menghindari, setiap konflik kepentingan (nyata atau nampak) dalam hubungan dengan keanggotaan IMAC saya; dan
 - tidak menyalahgunakan (a) informasi dalam atau (b) tugas tugas saya, kedudukan, kewenangan atau otoritas, untuk memperoleh, atau berusaha memperoleh, suatu manfaat atau keuntungan untuk diri saya atau orang lain.

Saya menyatakan bahwa:

- Saya telah membaca Kerangka Acuan IMAC dan mengerti persyaratan bagi saya untuk mengungkapkan setiap kepentingan pribadi, finansial atau lainnya yang dapat atau dapat dianggap mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan yang saya ambil atau nasihat yang saya berikan dalam melaksanakan tugas-tugas saya sebagai anggota IMAC.
- Saya akan segera memberitahukan Ketua IMAC (yang wajib memberitahukan kepada Ketua Dewan) dari setiap perubahan dari keadaan pribadi saya atau tanggung jawab-tanggung jawab kerja saya yang dapat mempengaruhi isi isi dari pengungkapan ini dan memberikan suatu pengungkapan-(pengungkapan) yang diperbaiki dengan menggunakan *pro forma* ini.
- Saya akan mengungkapkan segera setiap kepentingan pribadi, finansial atau lainnya dari keluarga terdekat yang saya ketahui, apabila timbul keadaan-keadaan dimana saya perkirakan bahwa hal tersebut dapat atau dianggap dapat mempengaruhi keputusan-keputusan yang saya ambil atau nasihat yang saya berikan dalam melaksanakan tugas tugas resmi saya.
- Saya mengerti bahwa hal ini dapat memerlukan izin anggota keluarga bagi pengumpulan oleh ITU mengenai informasi pribadi dan suatu deklarasi bahwa ia mengetahui maksud untuk mana informasi pribadi ini dikumpulkan, persyaratan-persyaratan menurut ketentuan hukum yang memberi kuasa pengumpulan tersebut dan pihak-pihak ketiga kepada mana informasi pribadinya dapat diungkapkan, dan disetujui.

Tandatangan	Nama	Tanggal

**Formulir Deklarasi & Pernyataan
Pribadi, Keuangan dan Kepentingan Lainnya
(Apendiks A, halaman 4/4)**

6. Deklarasi persetujuan oleh anggota keluarga langsung untuk pengungkapan data pribadi, keuangan dan kepentingan lainnya.

Apabila anda mencocokkan kotak pertama pada Item 3, lewat tahap ini dan langsung ke 7.

Deklarasi ini akan dilengkapi oleh anggota keluarga langsung dari anggota IMAC apabila anggota IMAC menimbang bahwa data pribadi, keuangan dan kepentingan lainnya dapat atau dapat diduga mempengaruhi keputusan keputusan atau tindakan tindakan yang mereka ambil atau nasihat-nasihat yang akan mereka berikan dalam melaksanakan keanggotaan IMACnya.

Nama anggota keluarga

Hubungan dengan anggota IMAC

Nama anggota IMAC _____

_____ Tanda tangan

_____ Nama anggota
keluarga langsung

_____ Tanggal

7. Menyampaikan formulir

Begitu dilengkapi dan ditandatangani, formulir ini seharusnya dikirim kepada Ketua Dewan ITU.

APENDIKS B

Proses yang diajukan untuk penyeleksian anggota Komite Penasehat Manajemen Independen (IMAC)

Lowongan pada IMAC (termasuk bagi keanggotaan awalnya) akan dipenuhi sesuai dengan proses yang telah ditetapkan sebagai berikut:

a) Sekretaris Jenderal wajib:

- i) mengundang Negara-negara Anggota ITU untuk mencalonkan individu-individu yang dianggap memiliki kualifikasi dan pengalaman yang istimewa;
- ii) menempatkan dalam majalah-majalah dan/atau koran-koran internasional dan terkemuka, serta pada internet, ajakan bagi pernyataan-pernyataan minat dari individu-individu yang memenuhi syarat dan mempunyai pengalaman yang sesuai,

untuk mengabdikan pada IMAC.

Negara Anggota yang mencalonkan seorang individu berdasarkan subparagraf a) wajib memberikan informasi sama yang diminta oleh Sekretaris Jenderal dari para pemohon yang menanggapi pernyataan minat di bawah subparagraf a)ii), dan berdasarkan kerangka waktu yang sama.

- b) Suatu majelis penyeleksian wajib dibentuk yang terdiri dari enam anggota Dewan yang mewakili Amerika, Eropa, CIS, Afrika, Asia dan Australasia serta Negara-negara Arab.
- c) Majelis penyeleksian wajib, dengan memperhatikan kerangka acuan (ToK) IMAC dan sifat kenubiasaan dari proses seleksi, peninjauan kembali dan mempertimbangkan permohonan-permohonan yang diterima serta membuat daftar singkat dari calon-calon yang hendak diwawancara. Majelis penyeleksian akan dibantu, sebagaimana diperlukan, oleh sekretariat ITU.
- d) Majelis penyeleksian nantinya wajib mengajukan kepada Dewan suatu daftar bagi para calon yang paling memenuhi syarat, sama dengan jumlah lowongan pada IMAC. Dalam keadaan pengambilan suara oleh majelis penyeleksian untuk menentukan apakah calon-calon wajib dimasukkan dalam daftar para calon yang diusulkan kepada Dewan dan berakhir dalam jumlah suara yang sama, Ketua Dewan wajib memberikan suara penentuan.

Informasi yang akan diberikan oleh majelis penyeleksian kepada Dewan wajib terdiri dari nama, jenis kelamin, kebangsaan, kualifikasi-kualifikasi dan pengalaman profesional dari setiap calon. Majelis penyeleksian wajib memberikan laporan kepada Dewan mengenai para calon yang direkomendasikan bagi penunjukan untuk IMAC.

- e) Dewan wajib mempertimbangkan rekomendasi untuk menunjuk para individu kepada IMAC.

- 321 -

- f) Majelis penyalaksanaan juga akan membuat dan menyimpan kumpulan para calon sesuai yang memenuhi syarat untuk pertimbangan oleh Dewan apabila diperlukan dalam rangka memenuhi lowongan yang muncul untuk alasan apapun (misal pengunduran diri, ketidakmampuan) selama suatu periode IMAC.
- g) Dalam rangka mematuhi prinsip rotasi, dan menjelang penghabisan periode percobaan, posisi-posisi harus diiklankan ulang setiap empat tahun, bila dirasa sesuai oleh Dewan, dengan menggunakan proses seleksi yang diatur oleh apendiks ini. Kumpulan para calon sesuai yang memenuhi syarat yang disebutkan dalam subparagraf f) juga akan diperbaharui dengan menggunakan proses seleksi yang sama.

RESOLUSI 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Pendirian kelompok kerja Dewan pada Konstitusi ITU yang tetap**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) bahwa instrumen-instrumen Perhimpunan disebutkan dalam Pasal 4 Konstitusi ITU;
- b) bahwa Pasal 52 Konstitusi menyaratkan bahwa Konstitusi dan Konvensi ITU diratifikasi secara bersamaan oleh setiap Negara Anggota penandatanganan sesuai dengan aturan-aturan konstitusionalnya;
- c) bahwa, sesuai dengan Nomor 224 Konstitusi dan Nomor 519 Konvensi, setiap Negara Anggota dapat mengajukan perubahan-perubahan masing-masing pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi;
- d) bahwa Nomor 281 Konstitusi dan Nomor 527 Konvensi menelakkan bahwa, setelah berlakunya setiap instrumen perubahan, ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan atau aksesi apapun yang diubah sesuai dengan Pasal 52 dan 53 Konstitusi wajib diberlakukan pada Konstitusi dan Konvensi sebagaimana telah diubah,

mengingat

- a) bahwa sejumlah perubahan dibuat terhadap Konstitusi dan Konvensi pada setiap konferensi yang berkuasa penuh di masa lalu;
- b) bahwa perubahan-perubahan yang disebutkan dalam *mengingat a)* di atas memerlukan ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan dari atau aksesi baik pada Konstitusi maupun Konvensi sebagaimana telah diubah,

mengakui

- a) bahwa Konstitusi, yang ketentuan-ketentuannya dilengkapi oleh Konvensi tersebut, adalah instrumen dasar Perhimpunan (mengacu pada No. 30 Konstitusi);
- b) bahwa ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan atau aksesi pada perubahan Konstitusi dan Konvensi adalah proses yang kompleks dan panjang bagi Negara-negara Anggota ITU, khususnya bagi Negara-negara Anggota yang bahasa nasionalnya bukan merupakan salah satu dari enam bahasa resmi ITU;
- c) bahwa perubahan yang banyak dan kebutuhan untuk melalui suatu proses ratifikasi yang berat telah menghasilkan, dari sudut pandang hukum, suatu **perusakan** dari salah satu prinsip **kardinal/fundamental** hukum dari organisasi-organisasi internasional, yaitu integritas dan **homegenitas** dari instrumen normatif tertinggi yang berlaku pada semua Negara Anggota dari suatu organisasi antar pemerintah seperti ITU,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa diskusi-diskusi pada sesi-sesi Dewan ITU tahun 2009 dan 2010 mengungkapkan bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk memiliki Konstitusi yang tetap dalam rangka menyelesaikan kesulitan-kesulitan ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan atau akses saat ini yang disebutkan dalam *mengakui b)* dan *c)* di atas;
- b) bahwa konsensus telah muncul di antara Negara-negara Anggota ITU untuk mempersiapkan rancangan Konstitusi tetap dimaksud untuk diserahkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh untuk pertimbangan dan tindakan-tindakan yang diperlukannya, sebagaimana sesuai;
- c) bahwa konsensus juga telah muncul antar Negara-negara Anggota ITU, terpisah dari Konstitusi tetap, ketentuan-ketentuan yang tersisa dapat dipindahkan kepada "dokumen/konvensi" lain yang tidak akan tergantung dari ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan atau akses, dengan memperhatikan kesulitan-kesulitan yang disebutkan dalam *mengakui b)* dan *c)* di atas,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa kelompok kerja Dewan mengenai Konstitusi tetap, terbuka untuk semua Negara Anggota Perhimpunan, didirikan, dengan persyaratan-persyaratan referensi sebagaimana dimuat dalam lampiran resolusi ini;
- 2 bahwa laporan-laporan tahunan dari kelompok kerja Dewan yang disebut di atas harus diserahkan kepada pertemuan pertemuan Dewan dalam tahun 2011 (termasuk program kerja) dan tahun 2012, serta laporan akhir harus diserahkan kepada sesi Dewan pada tahun 2013,

memerintahkan sesi istimewa Dewan dalam tahun 2010

- 1 untuk mendirikan Kelompok Kerja Dewan pada Konstitusi tetap (CWG-STB-CS), terbuka kepada semua Negara Anggota Perhimpunan, dengan persyaratan kerangka acuan sebagaimana tercantum dalam *memutuskan* 1 di atas;
- 2 untuk menentukan ketua dan wakil ketua CWG-STB-CS,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk mengalokasikan dana-dana yang diperlukan dalam sumber-sumber daya yang tersedia dalam rangka melaksanakan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk memeriksa dan mengambil tindakan yang sesuai dalam laporan-laporan tahunan CWG-STB-CS yang diserahkan pada sesi-sesi Dewan

¹ Kelompok Kerja Council (CWG-STB-CS) perlu meninjau keseluruhan-ketertarikan dan untuk mengusulkan pertimbangan-pertimbangan kepada Council sebagai pertimbangan bagi konferensi yang berkuasa penuh 2012 untuk tindakan lanjut, sebagaimana sesuai.

tahun 2011 dan 2012, sebagaimana disebutkan dalam *memutuskan* 2 di atas;

- 3 untuk memastikan bahwa semua Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor Perhubungan diberi informasi secara teratur dengan cara yang komprehensif melalui laporan-laporan tahunan, sehingga Negara-negara Anggota dapat menyerahkan tanggapan-tanggapan dan/atau kontribusi-kontribusi mereka, serta Anggota-anggota Sektor dapat menyerahkan tanggapan-tanggapan mereka, sebagaimana sesuai, sesuai dengan butir 6 dari lampiran resolusi ini;
- 4 untuk mempertimbangkan laporan akhir yang dipersiapkan oleh kelompok yang disebutkan di atas dan menyerahkan kepada sesi Dewan pada tahun 2013, dan membuat setiap tanggapan yang dianggap sesuai sehubungan disiarkan kepada Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan konferensi yang berkuasa penuh 2014;
- 5 untuk memastikan bahwa laporan akhir didaftarkan kepada Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor setidaknya 12 bulan sebelum konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2014,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk mendukung kegiatan-kegiatan CWG-STB-CS, termasuk persiapan laporan-laporan tahunan dan akhir, dengan menyediakan semua sumber daya yang diperlukan dan bantuan yang dibutuhkan untuk keberhasilan penyelesaian tugas tugasnya, yang wajib dijalankan dalam enam bahasa resmi ITU;
- 2 untuk mengirimkan surat undangan, termasuk agenda dari pertemuan-pertemuan kelompok ini setidaknya empat bulan sebelumnya sehingga membolehkan Negara-negara Anggota untuk mempersiapkan kontribusi-kontribusinya;
- 3 untuk menyerahkan laporan-laporan tahunan dan akhir dari CWG-STB-CS kepada sesi-sesi Dewan pada tahun 2011, 2012 dan 2013;
- 4 untuk menyebarkan laporan-laporan tahunan dan akhir dari CWG-STB-CS kepada semua Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor, sebagaimana disebutkan dalam *memerintahkan Dewan* 3 dan 5 di atas;
- 5 untuk melakukan studi mengenai mekanisme-mekanisme yang ada di dalam organisasi organisasi Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa yang lain dengan memperhatikan masa mulai berlaku dari perubahan-perubahan terhadap "instrumen-instrumen dasar" mereka dan melaporkan kepada sesi-sesi Dewan pada tahun 2011 atau 2012, dan untuk mengedarkan hasil-hasil studinya kepada semua Negara Anggota agar mereka mempersiapkan kontribusi-kontribusi mereka, sebagaimana sesuai, dalam konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2014;
- 6 untuk memastikan bahwa semua pengeluaran dibiayai dan anggaran biasa Perhubungan, di bawah pengawasan Dewan,

-325-

memerintahkan Direktur-direktur dari ketiga Biro

untuk ikut serta dalam dan mendukung kegiatan-kegiatan CWC-STB-CS,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 untuk mencalonkan wakil-(wakil) yang memiliki pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang luas terhadap subyek tersebut dan untuk ikut serta dalam kegiatan kegiatan dan menghadiri pertemuan-pertemuan CWC-STB-CS;
- 2 untuk mempertimbangkan, dimana sesuai, setiap tanggapan-tanggapan apapun dari Anggota-anggota Sektor masing-masing mengenai kerja kelompoknya, dengan maksud untuk mempertimbangkannya, sebagaimana sesuai, apabila menyerahkan kontribusi-kontribusi mereka pada kerja kelompok.

LAMPIRAN RESOLUSI 163 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Kerangka acuan Kelompok Kerja Dewan (CWG-STB-CS)

Kerangka acuan Kelompok Kerja Dewan pada Konstitusi tetap (CWG-STB-CS), sebagaimana disebutkan dalam *menetapkan* 1 resolusi ini, adalah:

- 1 Untuk memeriksa ketentuan-ketentuan Konstitusi ITU yang terkini dan konvensi ITU yang terkini, tanpa mengusulkan modifikasi pada naskah mereka, dan menjalankan studi-studi dari ketentuan-ketentuan ini dalam rangka menyiapkan rancangan Konstitusi tetap dan rancangan "dokumen/konvensi" lainnya yang terakhir tidak bergantung kepada ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan atau aksesi yang ditetapkan dalam Pasal 52 dan 53 dari Konstitusi.
- 2 Dalam hal ini, CWG-STB-CS, tanpa mengusulkan modifikasi-modifikasi pada naskah Konstitusi dan Konvensi, wajib:
 - 2.1 Memeriksa ketentuan-ketentuan dari Konstitusi dan Konvensi, termasuk perubahan-perubahan yang disetujui oleh konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2010, dalam rangka mengidentifikasi ketentuan-ketentuan yang bersifat tetap dan fundamental dan harus terus menjadi bersifat tetap dan fundamental di masa mendatang.
 - 2.2 Mengonsolidasikan dan memasukkan semua ketentuan yang dikenali di bawah butir 2.1 di atas, tanpa mengusulkan modifikasi terhadap naskahnya, dalam suatu dokumen yang berlabel "Rancangan Konstitusi tetap", yang akan tunduk pada ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan atau aksesi sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Pasal 52 dan 53 Konstitusi.
 - 2.3 Mengonsolidasikan dan memasukkan semua ketentuan yang tersisa dalam Konstitusi yang terkini dan Konvensi yang terkini, termasuk perubahan-perubahan yang disetujui oleh konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2010, tidak diidentifikasi sebagai bersifat tetap dan fundamental, ataupun diketahui sebagai bersifat tetap dan fundamental yang berkelanjutan/ tetap sebagai hasil dari kegiatan kegiatan yang dijalankan di bawah butir 2.1 di atas dalam "dokumen/konvensi" lain. "Dokumen/konvensi" lain, tidak akan tunduk pada ratifikasi, penerimaan, penyetujuan atau aksesi sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Pasal 52 dan 53 Konstitusi.
- 3 Untuk mengusulkan perubahan-perubahan **turunan** pada rancangan Konstitusi tetap dan rancangan "dokumentasi/konvensi" sebagai hasil dari tindakan-tindakan yang diambil ketika menjalankan tugas-tugas yang dimuat dalam butir-butir 2.2 dan 2.3 di atas, bersamaan dengan referensi silang yang berhubungan, dalam suatu bagian terpisah dari laporan, untuk pertimbangan dan tindakan yang diperlukan oleh konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2014, sebagaimana sesuai.
- 4 Untuk mencari kontribusi-kontribusi dan tanggapan-tanggapan dari Negara-negara Anggota.

-327-

- 5 Untuk menyiapkan, mengacu kepada memutuskan 2 resolusi ini, laporan-laporan tahunan dan akhir untuk diserahkan kepada sesi-sesi Dewan ITU tahun 2011, 2012 dan 2013.
- 6 Untuk mencukupkan pada situs kelompok tanggapan tanggapan dari Anggota-anggota Sektor mengenai laporan-laporan tahunan yang dipersiapkan oleh kelompok pada tahun 2011 dan 2012.
- 7 CWG-STB-CS wajib menyelenggarakan dua pertemuan dalam tahun 2011, masing-masing untuk periode maksimal lima hari. Jumlah pertemuan dalam tahun 2012 dan 2013 tidak boleh lebih dari 2 kali setahun, masing-masing untuk periode maksimal lima hari. Namun, keputusan akhir mengenai jumlah dan lamanya pertemuan pertemuan pada tahun 2012 dan 2013 akan diputuskan oleh Dewan. Pertemuan-pertemuan ini sebaiknya diadakan bersama dengan acara-acara/pertemuan pertemuan besar ITU yang relevan.

**RESOLUSI 164 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Pengalokasian kursi dari Negara Anggota Dewan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) bahwa Dewan terdiri dari Negara-negara Anggota yang dipilih oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh;
- b) bahwa jumlah Negara Anggota Dewan wajib ditentukan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh,

memperhatikan

bahwa, sesuai dengan No. 50A Konvensi ITU, jumlah Negara Anggota Dewan tidak boleh melebihi 25 persen jumlah total Negara-negara Anggota Perhimpunan,

mengakui

kebutuhan untuk mengklarifikasikan cara dimana penyebaran seimbang dari Negara Anggota Dewan diterapkan mengacu pada Nomor 61 Konstitusi ITU,

mengakui lebih lanjut

pertimbangan-pertimbangan Dewan mengacu pada Resolusi 134 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai jumlah Negara-negara Anggota Dewan,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa, untuk setiap wilayah administrasi Dewan, persentase dari 25 persen wajib diterapkan pada jumlah Negara-negara Anggota dalam wilayah itu untuk menentukan jumlah kursi yang akan dialokasikan pada wilayah;
- 2 bahwa angka yang didapat setelah perhitungan ini wajib dibulatkan ke bilangan bulat yang terdekat;
- 3 bahwa bilangan bulat yang dibulatkan ini wajib menjadi jumlah kursi yang dialokasikan pada wilayah,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk memberitahukan Negara-negara Anggota mengenai perubahan-perubahan dalam jumlah Negara Anggota Perhimpunan dan dampak mereka terhadap penyebaran kursi-kursi Negara Anggota Perhimpunan.

RESOLUSI 165 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Tenggat waktu untuk penyerahan usulan dan prosedur pendaftaran peserta untuk konferensi dan sidang Perhimpunan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengakui

- a) No. 224 Konstitusi ITU, yang menyebutkan bahwa Negara Anggota manapun boleh mengajukan setiap perubahan pada Konstitusi, asalkan usulan dimaksud sampai kepada Sekretaris Jenderal paling lambat dari delapan bulan sebelum hari pembukaan yang ditetapkan untuk konferensi yang berkuasa penuh;
- b) Nomor 519 Konvensi ITU, yang menentukan persyaratan untuk penyerahan perubahan-perubahan kepada Dewan paling lambat delapan bulan sebelum hari pembukaan konferensi yang berkuasa penuh
- c) Resolusi 114 (Marrakesh, 2002) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai interpretasi No. 224 Konstitusi dan No. 519 Konvensi ini,

mengakui juga

- a) Bab 8 Aturan-aturan Umum konferensi-konferensi, sidang-sidang dan pertemuan-pertemuan Perhimpunan, mengenai batas-batas waktu dan kondisi-kondisi untuk penyerahan usulan usulan dan laporan-laporan ke konferensi-konferensi;
- b) Bab 17 Aturan-aturan Umum, mengenai usulan-usulan atau perubahan-perubahan yang disajikan selama konferensi,

menimbang

Keputusan 556 yang diterima oleh sesi Dewan ITU pada tahun 2010, mengenai penyerahan dokumentasi ke sesi sesi Dewan, yang menentukan bahwa semua kontribusi seharusnya diserahkan paling lambat 21 hari kalender sebelum pembukaan sesi Dewan dalam rangka memastikan terjemahan yang tepat waktu dan pertimbangan yang seksama selama sesi-sesi Dewan,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa penyerahan-penyerahan yang terlambat tidak hanya membebani sekretariat ITU dalam memproses kontribusi kontribusi dimaksud, tetapi juga merugikan para delegasi, khususnya para delegasi kecil, dalam membaca dan mempersiapkan posisi-posisi mereka secara tepat waktu dan berguna;
- b) bahwa kontribusi kontribusi terlambat juga mengganggu fungsi efisien dari konferensi-konferensi, sidang-sidang dan pertemuan-pertemuan ITU sebagaimana juga komite-komite dan kelompok-kelompok kerjanya;

-530-

- c) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk menentukan tenggat waktu yang pantas untuk penyerahan-penyserahan dokumentasi kepada pertemuan-pertemuan Perhimpunan yang telah disebutkan di atas di masa mendatang;

memperhatikan

suatu usulan yang disampaikan kepada konferens yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2010, yang meminta Dewan, dengan konsultasi dengan Sekretariat Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur dari tiga Biro, menajelajahi, bersama dengan kelompok-kelompok penasihat kelompok, isu mengenai penyelarasan tenggat tenggat waktu untuk penyerahan dokumen dokumen dan prosedur-prosedur yang mengatur registrasi untuk pertemuan-pertemuan Perhimpunan,

memutuskan

untuk menentukan tenggat waktu penyerahan yang tegas untuk semua kontribusi, dengan pengendalian tenggat tenggat waktu yang digariskan dalam mengakui a) dan b) di atas, paling lambat empatbelas hari kalender sebelum pembukaan konferensi-konferensi dan sidang-sidang Perhimpunan, termasuk konferensi-konferensi berkuasa penuh, untuk menjamin penyerahan yang tepat waktu dan pertimbangan yang mendalam oleh para delegasi,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal berkonsultasi dengan Direktur-direktur dari tiga Biro

- 1 untuk menyiapkan laporan pada Dewan secara berkelanjutan mengenai permasalahan-permasalahan yang disebutkan di atas, termasuk pelaksanaan keuangan yang relevan;
- 2 untuk menjelajahi, bersama dengan kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, sebagaimana sesuai, isu penyelarasan tenggat tenggat waktu untuk penyerahan pengajuan-pengajuan sebagaimana juga prosedur-prosedur yang mengatur registrasi untuk pertemuan-pertemuan Perhimpunan.

RESOLUSI 166 (Guadalajara, 2010)
**Jumlah wakil ketua dari kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok kerja
 dan kelompok lainnya**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010)

menimbang

- a) bahwa Pasal 20 Konvensi ITU yang berhubungan dengan menjalankan bisnis kelompok kelompok studi menetapkan:

242 1 *Sidang komunikasi radio, sidang standardisasi*
PP-98 *telekomunikasi dunia dan konferensi pengembangan*
 telekomunikasi dunia wajib menunjuk ketua dan satu atau
 lebih wakil ketua untuk setiap kelompok studi. Dalam
 menunjuk para ketua dan para wakil ketua, pertimbangan
 khusus wajib diberikan pada persyaratan-persyaratan
 kemampuan dan penyebaran geografis seimbang, dan pada
 kebutuhan untuk memajukan keikutsertaan yang lebih efisien
 dari negara-negara berkembang;

243 2 *apabila beban kerja dari kelompok studi manapun*
PP-98 *memerlukan, majelis atau konferensi wajib menunjuk wakil-*
 wakil ketua tambahan sebagaimana dibutuhkan;

- b) bahwa Sidang Komunikasi Radio (RA), Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA) dan Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WFDG) telah menerima resolusi-resolusi yang berhubungan dengan penunjukan dan masa jabatan maksimal untuk ketua dan wakil ketua dari kelompok-kelompok penasihat dan kelompok kelompok studi masing masing,

mengakui

bahwa saat ini tidak ada kriteria yang telah ditentukan dalam tiga Sektor ITU manapun dengan memperhatikan jumlah wakil ketua kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok kelompok studi dan kelompok kelompok lainnya¹ (termasuk Pertemuan Persiapan Konferensi (CPM) dan Komite khusus untuk Permasalahan Regulasi dan Prosedural (SC-RPM) dalam Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R)),

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok-kelompok studi dan kelompok-kelompok lainnya harus menunjuk hanya jumlah wakil ketua yang dirasa perlu untuk pengelolaan serta fungsi yang efisien dan efektif dari kelompok yang dipertanyakan;

¹ Kriteria yang diadopsi dalam resolusi ini harus berlaku untuk semua penunjukan ketua atau wakil ketua kelompok-kelompok futura.

532

- b) bahwa langkah-langkah selanjutnya diambil untuk memberikan suatu kelangsungan antara ketua dan wakil ketua,

dengan memperhatikan

- a) diskusi yang diselenggarakan pada pertemuan pleno terakhir dari WTTX-10 dengan memperhatikan keperluan untuk mengundang Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli untuk memberikan pedoman mengenai kriteria penyelebaran yang diperlukan untuk ditetapkan dengan memperhatikan jumlah wakil ketua dari kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok-kelompok studi dan kelompok-kelompok lainnya;
- b) bahwa, saat ini, seorang individu dari satu Negara Anggota dapat memegang lebih dari satu posisi dalam suatu Sektor atau dalam tiga Sektor, yang dapat menjadi tidak konsisten dengan prinsip distribusi geografis yang setara, dan dengan kebutuhan untuk memajukan keikutsertaan yang lebih efisien dari negara-negara berkembang,

memutuskan untuk mengundang Sidang Komunikasi Radio, Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia dan Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia, dengan konsultasi Direktur-direktur dari tiga Biro

untuk memantau situasi terkini dengan tujuan untuk menetapkan kriteria yang diperlukan untuk penunjukan jumlah-jumlah optimal dari wakil ketua untuk kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok-kelompok studi dan kelompok-kelompok lainnya (termasuk, sejauh yang dapat dilaksanakan, CPM dan SC-RPM dalam ITU-R), sebagaimana hal tersebut dapat terjadi, dengan memperhatikan pedoman berikut:

- 1) Jumlah wakil ketua seharusnya dibatasi pada jumlah minimum dari profesional profesional berpengalaman yang diperlukan, sesuai resolusi resolusi Sektor masing-masing yang berhubungan dengan penunjukan wakil ketua kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok-kelompok studi dan kelompok-kelompok lainnya
- 2) Penyebaran geografis yang seimbang di antara wilayah-wilayah ITU dan kebutuhan-kebutuhan untuk memajukan keikutsertaan yang lebih efektif dari negara-negara berkembang seharusnya diperhatikan untuk memastikan bahwa setiap wilayah diwakili oleh setidaknya satu atau dua orang yang kompeten dan berpengalaman dalam kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, kelompok-kelompok studi dan kelompok-kelompok lainnya
- 3) Jumlah total dari ketua dan wakil ketua yang diajukan oleh administrasi manapun seharusnya cukup beralasan, sehingga mematuhi prinsip penyebaran pos-pos yang seimbang di antara Negara-negara Anggota yang berkepentingan
- 4) Perwakilan regional dalam kelompok-kelompok penasihat, kelompok-kelompok studi dan kelompok-kelompok lainnya dari seluruh tiga Sektor seharusnya dipertimbangkan, sehingga tidak ada seorangpun yang

dapat memegang lebih dari satu posisi wakil ketua dalam kelompok-kelompok ini di satu Sektor manapun, dan hanya dalam kasus-kasus khusus dapat memegang posisi serupa di lebih dari satu Sektor²

- 5) Setiap wilayah ITU yang menghadapi RA, WTSA dan WTDG didorong, bila menugaskan posisi-posisi kepada profesional-profesional yang berpengalaman, untuk mematuhi sepenuhnya prinsip penyebaran geografis yang seimbang di antara wilayah-wilayah ITU, dan kebutuhan untuk memajukan keikutsertaan yang lebih efisien dari negara-negara berkembang
- 6) Pedoman yang disebutkan di atas dapat, sejauh dapat dilaksanakan, diterapkan pada CPM dan SO RPM di ITU R,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur dari tiga Biro

untuk membuat pengaturan-pengaturan yang diperlukan untuk pelaksanaan yang layak dari resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Direktur-direktur dari tiga Biro

- 1 untuk memasukkan hal yang menjadi subyek tersebut dalam agenda pertemuan berikut dari kelompok penasihat masing masing, dengan tujuan untuk menetapkan dengan layak kriteria penyaluran yang diperlukan untuk seleksi/pemunjukan posisi-posisi yang disebutkan di atas;
 - 2 untuk membuat pengaturan-pengaturan yang diperlukan untuk RA, WTSA dan WTDG untuk meninjau kembali kriteria yang dimujuk di atas dalam resolusi resolusi masing masing dan/atau rekomendasi rekomendasi, termasuk dengan menyiapkan dan memberikan informasi yang diperlukan mengenai posisi(-posisi) yang telah dipegang oleh individu perorangan dari setiap negara dalam ketiga Sektor ITU di bawah
- memerintahkan Direktur-direktur dari tiga Biro 1*

² Kriteria yang disebutkan dalam paragraf ini seharusnya tidak boleh memegang seorang wakil ketua dari suatu kelompok penasihat atau seorang wakil ketua dari suatu kelompok atau untuk menjabat posisi-posisi selain satu wakil ketua dari suatu kelompok ketiga atau sebagai penasihat atau sebagai penasihat untuk kelompok manapun di bawah mandat kelompok sektor.

RESOLUSI 167 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Memperkuat kemampuan ITU untuk pertemuan elektronik dan cara
untuk memajukan kerja Perhimpunan

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) perubahan teknologi yang cepat di bidang telekomunikasi dan penyesuaian kebijakan, regulasi dan prasarana terkait yang diperlukan pada tingkat-tingkat nasional, regional dan global;
- b) konsekuensi kebutuhan untuk keterlibatan seluas mungkin keanggotaan ITU dari seluruh dunia dalam menyelesaikan hal-hal ini dalam kerja Perhimpunan;
- c) bahwa pengembangan-pengembangan dalam teknologi teknologi dan fasilitas-fasilitas untuk mengadakan pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik dan pengembangan lebih lanjut dari metode-metode kerja secara elektronik (EWM) akan memungkinkan kolaborasi yang lebih terbuka, cepat dan mudah antara para peserta dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ITU, yang mungkin tanpa kertas,

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 66 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli, mengenai dokumen-dokumen dan publikasi-publikasi Perhimpunan, mengenai ketersediaan dokumen-dokumen secara elektronik;
- b) Resolusi 3.2 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA), mengenai penguatan metode metode kerja secara elektronik dalam kerja Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) dan pelaksanaan kemampuan-kemampuan EWM serta pengaturan-pengaturan yang terkait dalam kerja ITU-T;
- c) Resolusi 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) WTSA, mengenai teknologi-teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) dan perubahan iklim serta, khususnya, mengakui g) daripadanya mengenai metode-metode kerja yang efisien energi;

mengakui

- a) kesulitan-kesulitan anggaran yang dimiliki delegasi-delegasi dari banyak negara dan, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, dalam perjalanan untuk ikut serta dalam pertemuan tatap muka ITU;
- b) keikutsertaan secara elektronik akan memberikan manfaat-manfaat yang signifikan untuk keanggotaan Perhimpunan, dengan mengurangi biaya-biaya perjalanan, dan akan memfasilitasi keikutsertaan yang lebih luas baik dalam kerja Perhimpunan maupun dalam pertemuan-pertemuan yang memerlukan kehadiran;

- 535 -

- c) bahwa sejumlah pertemuan ITU telah tersedia sebagai *webcast audio* dan *video* serta bahwa penggunaan konferensi video, panggilan konferensi audio, tayangan langsung dan perangkat kolaborasi berbasis situs untuk keikutsertaan secara elektronik dalam jenis-jenis pertemuan tertentu telah dimajukan dalam pertemuan-pertemuan Sektor-sektor dan Sekretariat Jenderal.

mengakui lebih lanjut

kontribusi yang penting dari penggunaan TIK dan mengurangi perjalanan untuk menciptakan netralitas,

menyadari

bahwa sebagian kegiatan dan prosedur yang dikaitkan dengan pertemuan-pertemuan ITU tertentu masih memerlukan keikutsertaan tatap muka langsung oleh keanggotaan Perhimpunan,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa, sebagai alternatif terhadap pertemuan-pertemuan tatap muka, ada manfaat-manfaat dalam menggunakan pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik untuk memajukan diskusi diskusi;
- b) bahwa keberhasilan pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik, dengan peraturan-peraturan dan prosedur-prosedur yang didokumentasikan dengan baik, akan membantu ITU dalam memperluas keterlibatan para pemangku kepentingan yang potensial, baik para tenaga ahli yang merupakan anggota maupun tidak, khususnya dari negara-negara berkembang, yang tidak dapat turut serta dalam pertemuan-pertemuan tatap muka;
- c) bahwa pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik dapat menyebabkan peningkatan efisiensi kegiatan-kegiatan ITU dan pengurangan biaya-biaya untuk semua pihak, sebagai contoh dengan mengurangi keperluan perjalanan dan mengurangi kebutuhan keperluan untuk salinan cetak dokumen-dokumen;
- d) bahwa terdapat kebutuhan atas suatu pendekatan yang terkoordinasi dan selaras terhadap teknologi yang dipergunakan,

memperhatikan lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa metode-metode kerja secara elektronik telah membuat kontribusi-kontribusi penting bagi kerja kelompok-kelompok Sektor, seperti kelompok-kelompok pelapor, dan kepada kelompok-kelompok kerja Dewan, dan kerja tersebut, seperti pengembangan naskah-naskah, telah dikembangkan dalam berbagai bagian dari Perhimpunan melalui komunikasi-komunikasi secara elektronik;

536

- b) bahwa cara-cara keikutsertaan yang berbeda-beda sesuai untuk jenis-jenis pertemuan yang berbeda-beda;
- c) kebutuhan untuk menetapkan peran tautan canggi (*hyperlink*), khususnya dokumen-dokumen yang diserahkan kepada badan badan eksekutif atau deliberatif untuk persetujuan, dan keputusan yang terkait dari sesi Dewan tahun 2009¹;
- d) pentingnya menyediakan naskah-naskah lengkap pada saat penyetujuan,

menekankan

- a) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk prosedur-prosedur untuk memastikan keikutsertaan yang adil dan seimbang dari semua;
- b) bahwa pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik dapat memberikan kontribusi untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital;
- c) bahwa pelaksanaan pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik bermanfaat bagi peran ITU dalam memimpin koordinasi TIK/PIK dan perubahan iklim, serta aksesibilitas,

memutuskan

- a) bahwa ITU harus mengembangkan lebih lanjut fasilitas fasilitas dan kemampuan-kemampuannya untuk keikutsertaan jarak jauh dengan cara-cara elektronik dalam pertemuan-pertemuan yang sesuai dari Perhimpunan, termasuk kelompok-kelompok kerja yang dibentuk oleh Dewan;
- b) bahwa dokumen-dokumen akhir yang diserahkan untuk persetujuan tidak boleh memuat tautan canggi (*hyperlink*) selain dari, dimana sesuai, tautan canggi (*hyperlink*) internal untuk dokumen atau bagian dari dokumen tetap dan telah disetujui oleh badan kompeten Perhimpunan, dan bahwa pencantuman suatu tautan canggi (*hyperlink*) internal dalam suatu dokumen yang diserahkan untuk persetujuan tidak boleh menghasilkan persetujuan implisit dari konten target tautan canggi (*hyperlink*), sebaliknya, persetujuan apapun harus eksplisit (prosedur ini tidak dapat diterapkan kepada kelompok-kelompok studi);
- c) bahwa ITU seharusnya terus mengembangkan metode-metode kerja secara elektronik mengenai pengembangan, penyebaran dan persetujuan dokumen-dokumen, serta peningkatan pertemuan-pertemuan tanpa kertas,

¹ Dokumen C/04/0, butir 12

-327-

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, dalam konsultasi dan kolaborasi dengan Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk mengembangkan rencana aksi, untuk dipertimbangkan oleh Dewan pada sesi-sesi tahun 2011 untuk keikutsertaan elektronik dalam kelompok-kelompok kerjanya dan pertemuan-pertemuan yang terkait yang melaporkan kepada Dewan, termasuk penggunaan peralatan seperti konferensi video;
- 2 untuk membangun terhadap percobaan-percobaan untuk pertemuan-pertemuan elektronik, dalam kolaborasi dengan Direktur-direktur Biro, sehingga pelaksanaan berikutnya adalah netral secara teknologi, sampai sejauh mungkin, dan efektif biaya, dalam rangka memperbolehkan keikutsertaan luas untuk memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan keamanan yang diperlukan;
- 3 untuk melibatkan kelompok-kelompok penasihat dalam evaluasi penggunaan pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik dan mengembangkan lebih lanjut prosedur-prosedur dan aturan-aturan yang terkait dengan pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik, termasuk aspek-aspek hukum;
- 4 untuk melaporkan kepada Dewan mengenai pengembangan-pengembangan yang sedang berjalan yang dilaksanakan dengan memperhatikan pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik, dalam rangka menilai kemajuan dalam penggunaannya di dalam ITU;
- 5 untuk melapor kepada Dewan mengenai kemungkinan memperluas penggunaan bahasa-bahasa dalam pertemuan-pertemuan secara elektronik;

memerintahkan Direktur-direktur Biro

untuk bertindak, berkonsultasi dengan kelompok-kelompok penasihat Sektor, dalam rangka menyediakan fasilitas-fasilitas keikutsertaan atau pengamatan secara elektronik yang sesuai dalam pertemuan-pertemuan Sektor untuk para delegasi yang tidak dapat menghadiri pertemuan-pertemuan tatap muka.

**RESOLUSI 168 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Penerjemahan rekomendasi ITU**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) maksud-maksud Perhimpunan sebagaimana diabadikan dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU;
- b) kebutuhan untuk memperluas akses nasional terhadap rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU yang ditawarkan gratis secara online kepada publik umum;
- c) kebutuhan untuk mempermudah akses terhadap rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU dalam bahasa-bahasa nasional lain selain dari bahasa-bahasa resmi ITU;
- d) resolusi 20 (Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai akses non-diskriminasi terhadap fasilitas-fasilitas dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) yang modern, yang mencatat bahwa:
 - fasilitas-fasilitas dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK yang modern dibentuk, terutama, pada landasan rekomendasi-rekomendasi Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T);
 - rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan ITU-T adalah hasil dari usaha-usaha bersama semua yang mengambil bagian dalam proses standarisasi di dalam ITU, dan diterima berdasarkan kesepakatan dari anggota anggota Perhimpunan;
 - bahwa pembatasan-pembatasan terhadap akses untuk fasilitas-fasilitas dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK pada pengembangan telekomunikasi/TIK nasional tergantung dan dibentuk berdasarkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU-R dan ITU-T menciptakan suatu hambatan terhadap pengembangan yang selaras dan kesesuaian telekomunikasi/TIK di seluruh dunia;
- e) Resolusi 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai peningkatan pengetahuan dan penerapan yang efektif dari rekomendasi-rekomendasi ITU di negara-negara berkembang, yang memutuskan untuk mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan-kegiatan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan penerapan efektif dari rekomendasi rekomendasi ITU R dan ITU T di negara-negara berkembang,

539

memperhatikan

- a) ketentuan-ketentuan No. 495 Konvensi ITU, yang menyatakan bahwa setiap dokumentasi manapun sebagaimana dirujuk dalam ketentuan-ketentuan Pasal 29 Konstitusi yang relevan dapat dipublikasikan dalam bahasa-bahasa selain dari yang disebutkan di dalamnya, dengan syarat Negara-negara Anggota yang meminta publikasi tersebut wajib membayar keseluruhan biaya penerjemahan dan publikasi yang dikeluarkan;
- b) bahwa versi-versi bahasa resmi dari dokumen-dokumen dan naskah-naskah Perhimpunan wajib dipersiapkan oleh ITU sesuai dengan Pasal 29 Konstitusi,

mengakui

- a) bahwa terdapat kecenderungan umum terhadap akses online bebas terhadap dokumen-dokumen dan publikasi-publikasi yang terkait dengan TIK dalam bahasa-bahasa resmi;
- b) kehunihan strategis untuk meningkatkan visibilitas dan ketersediaan hasil-hasil ITU,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa suatu administrasi dapat menerjemahkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi ke dalam bahasa-bahasa, selain daripada ke dalam bahasa resmi ITU, untuk penggunaan resmi administrasi;
- 2 bahwa naskah dari rekomendasi dalam bahasa resmi ITU manapun akan berlaku bila terjadi ketidaksesuaian antara versi yang diterjemahkan dan versi resmi;
- 3 bahwa setiap pengumuman untuk penerjemahan dan publikasi rekomendasi-rekomendasi wajib tidak dibebankan pada ITU;
- 4 bahwa logo ITU wajib tidak ditempatkan pada halaman-halaman yang diterjemahkan;
- 5 bahwa setiap publikasi wajib memuat, pada tempat yang layak, pernyataan dalam lampiran dari resolusi ini, judul dan ringkasan rekomendasi tersebut dan suatu tautan dimana naskah resmi rekomendasi dapat diunduh dari situs ITU, dalam bahasa nasional, sebagai tambahan, publikasi tersebut wajib memuat halaman depan dari naskah resmi rekomendasi ITU;
- 6 bahwa ITU wajib menerima dua salinan secara gratis dari setiap publikasi serupa, sesegera mungkin setelah publikasi, untuk keperluan arsip;
- 7 bahwa penerjemahan untuk penggunaan resmi administrasi tidak akan dikenakan biaya oleh ITU;
- 8 bahwa penerjemahan yang dimaksudkan untuk dijual - baik berdasarkan penggantian biaya atau untuk mendapatkan keuntungan -

-540-

wajib memerlukan kesepakatan sebelumnya dari ITU, dan publikasi-publikasi yang diterjemahkan yang dijual untuk mendapatkan keuntungan wajib dikenakan pembayaran royalti kepada ITU;

- 9 bahwa, dalam hal sebagaimana diujuk dalam *memutuskan* 8 di atas, penerbit yang bersangkutan wajib mengirimkan kepada ITU suatu pernyataan mengenai jumlah salinan yang terjual,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk melapor kepada Dewan mengenai langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk memfasilitasi pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

mengundang Dewan

untuk menimbang laporan dari Sekretaris Jenderal mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini.

LAMPIRAN

Rekomendasi ini telah direproduksi dengan izin Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (ITU). Tanggung jawab sendiri untuk penerjemahan naskah ini ke dalam {^a} ditanggung oleh {^{**}}.

Rekomendasi ini, dipublikasikan oleh ITU dalam versi –versi resminya (Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Arab, Bahasa China, Bahasa Spanyol, Bahasa Perancis, Bahasa Rusia) dapat diperoleh di:

Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional
Sekretariat Jenderal – Layanan Perjualan dan Pemasaran
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CH-1211 Geneva 20
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^a Menyatakan bahasa nasional yang berlaku.

^{**} Menyatakan nama penerbit.

RESOLUSI 169 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Penerimaan akademisi, universitas dan lembaga penelitiannya yang terkait untuk ikut serta dalam pekerjaan ketiga Sektor Perhimpunan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

Resolusi 71 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia,

menimbang

- a) bahwa keikutsertaan akademisi, universitas-universitas dan lembaga-lembaga penelitiannya dalam pekerjaan ketiga Sektor Perhimpunan akan menguntungkan kerja Sektor-sektor, terutama sebagaimana badan-badan tersebut menyelesaikan pembangunan-pembangunan mengenai teknologi modern dalam bidang-bidang kompetensi ITU, seraya memiliki suatu pandangan masa depan yang mengizinkan teknologi-teknologi aplikasi-aplikasi modern untuk dibahas pada waktunya;
- b) bahwa kontribusi ilmiah dari badan-badan tersebut akan jauh melebihi tingkat kontribusi finansial yang diusulkan untuk mendorong keikutsertaannya,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk menerima akademisi, universitas-universitas dan lembaga-lembaga penelitian terkait yang menyangkut pengembangan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan teknologi (TIK) untuk ikut serta dalam kerja ketiga Sektor, sesuai ketentuan-ketentuan resolusi ini, tanpa kebutuhan untuk perubahan apapun terhadap pasal 2 dan 3 Konstitusi ITU, untuk periode percobaan hingga konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya;
- 2 untuk menerapkan tingkat kontribusi finansial bagi keikutsertaan serupa pada sepertuambelas dari nilai unit kontribusi untuk Anggota anggota Sektor dalam hal penyelenggaraan penyelenggaraan dari negara-negara berkembang, dan sepertigapuluh dua dari nilai unit kontribusi untuk Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam hal organisasi-organisasi dari negara-negara berkembang¹ untuk membiayai pengeluaran-pengeluaran Perhimpunan;
- 3 bahwa penerimaan aplikasi-aplikasi untuk keikutsertaan wajib dengan syarat memperoleh dukungan Negara-negara Anggota Perhimpunan dimana badan-badan tersebut berasal, dengan ketentuan bahwa hal ini wajib tidak dimaksudkan untuk mengganti badan-badan tersebut yang

¹ Hal ini termasuk Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Kamerun, Kuba, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Maroko, Meksiko, Moldova, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua Nugini, Rumania, Rwanda, Selandia Baru, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad dan Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe dan negara-negara lainnya dalam masa transisi.

sekarang terdaftar dalam Perhimpunan sebagai Anggota-anggota Sektor atau Asosiat-asosiat,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk menambah kondisi tambahan apapun atau prosedur-prosedur rinci pada resolusi ini, apabila dianggap sesuai;
- 2 untuk menyampaikan laporan mengenai keikutsertaan ini kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya, berdasarkan evaluasi daripadanya oleh kelompok-kelompok penasihat dari ketiga Sektor, untuk suatu keputusan akhir yang akan dilakukan mengenai keikutsertaan tersebut;
- 3 bahwa akademisi tersebut seharusnya tidak memiliki peran dalam pengambilan keputusan, termasuk penerimaan resolusi resolusi atau rekomendasi-rekomendasi, terlepas dari prosedur penyetujuannya;
- 4 bahwa permohonan dan proses penyetujuan untuk akademisi, selain dari yang disebutkan dalam *memutuskan* 1, 2 dan 3 di atas, seharusnya berlaku sama untuk Asosiat asosiat;
- 5 untuk melaksanakan resolusi ini dan menelapkan biaya tahunan berdasarkan jumlah seperenaubelas yang di usulkan dari nilai unit kontribusi untuk Negara-negara Anggota dalam hal organisasi-organisasi dari negara-negara berkembang, dan sepertigapuluh dua dari nilai unit kontribusi untuk Anggota-anggota Sektor dalam hal organisasi-organisasi dari negara-negara berkembang;
- 6 untuk memperhitungkan kontribusi-kontribusi keuangan dan ketentuan ketentuan untuk penerimaan penerimaan yang sedang berjalan, dan melaporkan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya,

lebih lanjut memerintahkan Sidang Komunikasi Radio, Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia dan Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia

untuk memberikan mandat kepada masing-masing kelompok penasihat Sektornya untuk mempelajari, bilamana terdapat suatu kebutuhan untuk langkah-langkah tambahan apapun dan/atau pengaturan-pengaturan untuk memfasilitasi keikutsertaan serupa yang tidak tercakup oleh Resolusi 1 atau rekomendasi rekomendasi yang relevan dengan sidang sidang dan konferensi-konferensi yang disebutkan di atas, dan menerima modalitas-modalitas tersebut apabila dianggap perlu atau dipersyaratkan, dan melaporkan hasil hasilnya melalui Direktur direktur kepada Dewan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur ketiga Biro

untuk mengambil tindakan yang diperlukan dan sesuai dalam rangka melaksanakan resolusi ini.

RESOLUSI 170 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Penerimaan Anggota Sektor dari negara berkembang¹ untuk ikut serta dalam pekerjaan Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemih Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

Resolusi 74 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi dunia,

meminbang

- a) bahwa peran serta dalam kerja Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) dari Anggota-anggota Sektor dari kategori negara-negara berkembang dengan suatu pendapatan per kapita tahunan kurang dari USD 2000 menurut klasifikasi Program Pembangunan Perhimpunan Bangsa-bangsa akan memberikan manfaat bagi kedua Sektor serta negara-negara yang diwakilinya, dengan membantu untuk menutup kesenjangan standarisasi yang masih ada antara negara-negara maju dan berkembang di dalam kedua Sektor, khususnya yang berhubungan dengan kategori ini dari negara-negara berkembang;
- b) bahwa mengizinkan mereka untuk ikut serta dalam kerja salah satu dari kedua Sektor mengenai syarat-syarat keuangan yang menguntungkan berkenaan dengan masing-masing Sektor akan mendorong mereka untuk bergabung dalam kedua Sektor ini, sesuai dengan kebutuhan mereka;
- c) bahwa keikutsertaan ini tidak mensyaratkan perubahan apapun pada Pasal 2 dan 3 Konstitusi ITU untuk masa percobaan hingga akhir tahun 2014, pada saat konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya akan diselenggarakan,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk mengizinkan Negara-negara Sektor dari kategori negara-negara berkembang sebagaimana disebut di atas untuk ikut serta dalam pekerjaan ITU-R dan ITU-T sesuai dengan ketentuan-ketentuan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk menetapkan tingkat kontribusi keuangan untuk keikutsertaan tersebut sebesar seperenam belas dari nilai unit kontribusi bagi Anggota-

¹ Anggota Sektor tersebut wajib tidak menjadi anak perusahaan dari korporasi multinasional dimana kantor kantor pusat keseluruhnya berkedudukan di negara maju, dan wajib ditata pada Anggota-anggota Sektor ydian negara-negara berkembang yang diklasifikasi oleh Program Pembangunan Perhimpunan Bangsa-bangsa sebagai negara-negara berpenghasilan rendah dengan pendapatan per kapita tidak melebihi USD 2.000 dan yang belum bergabung salah satu atau kedua Sektor.

-544-

anggota Sektor untuk membiayai pengeluaran-pengeluaran Perhimpunan;

- 3 bahwa penerimaan permohonan-permohonan keikutsertaan wajib dengan syarat mendapatkan dukungan dari Negara Anggota dimana anggota Sektor berasal, pada pemenuhan kriteria pada catatan kaki resolusi ini oleh masing-masing pemohon keanggotaan, dan juga untuk pemohon yang saat ini tidak tercantum pada Perhimpunan sebagai Anggota Sektor yang memberikan kontribusi minimum setengah dari nilai unit kontribusi untuk Anggota-anggota Sektor atau sebagai Asosiat dalam Sektor tersebut,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk memberi kondisi-kondisi tambahan atau prosedur-prosedur rinci apapun yang mungkin diminta;
- 2 untuk menyampaikan laporan mengenai keikutsertaan ini pada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya berdasarkan suatu evaluasi daripadanya oleh masing-masing kelompok penasihat Sektor, sehingga memungkinkan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh untuk membuat keputusan akhir mengenai keikutsertaan tersebut sejalan dengan laporan dan usulan-usulan di dalamnya.

**RESOLUSI 171 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Persiapan untuk konferensi dunia mengenai telekomunikasi
internasional tahun 2012**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 146 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai peninjauan kembali Regulasi regulasi Telekomunikasi Internasional (ITRs);
- b) Keputusan 9 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai Forum Kebijakan Telekomunikasi Dunia keempat (WTFF-09);
- c) laporan akhir dari Kelompok Ahli untuk meninjau kembali ITRs, yang telah dipaparkan kepada Dewan ITU pada sessinya tahun 2009,

menimbang

- a) bahwa Pasal 25 Konstitusi Itu menyatakan, antara lain, bahwa konferensi dunia mengenai telekomunikasi internasional (WCIT) dapat secara sebagian, atau dalam keadaan khusus, secara lengkap merevisi ITRs, dan dapat menangani setiap permasalahan tentang diri sedunia sesuai kompetensinya dan terkait dengan agendanya;
- b) bahwa cakupan ITRs ditetapkan dalam Pasal 1 daripadanya: "Maksud dan cakupan peraturan penaturan";
- c) bahwa Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006) mendesak ketiga Sektor, setelah WTFF, masing-masing sesuai denganbidang kompetensinya, untuk melakukan kajian-kajian yang lebih jauh diperlukan yang ditujukan pada menyiapkan WCIT, dan untuk ikut serta dalam serangkaian pertemuan regional, dalam rangka mengidentifikasi topik-topik yang akan dibahas dalam WCIT, sesuai dengan sumber-sumber anggaran yang ada;
- d) bahwa, setelah tanggal saat versi ITRs yang ada disetujui, konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh, sidang-sidang standardisasi telekomunikasi dunia dan kelompok kelompok studi dari Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T) telah menyetujui serangkaian resolusi yang ketentuan-ketentuannya telah membantu ITRs untuk tetap berlaku dan seharusnya diperhatikan dalam proses peninjauan kembalinya;
- e) bahwa Konsensus Lisbon yang dicapai pada WTFF-09, khususnya dalam Opini 6nya (Lisbon, 2009) mengenai ITRs, yang mengidentifikasi beberapa isu bahwa keanggotaan diharapkan dapat dipertimbangkan, antara lain, dalam konteks persiapan-persiapan apapun untuk WCIT-12;
- f) bahwa, sesuai dengan Resolusi 1312, sesi Dewan tahun 2009 membentuk suatu Kelompok Kerja Dewan untuk menyiapkan konferensi

dunia mengenai telekomunikasi internasional tahun 2012 (CWG-WCIT-12), dengan kerangka acuan yang disediakan untuk pembahasan baik masalah ITRs yang ada dan pengenalan ketentuan-ketentuan baru yang dimungkinkan;

- g) bahwa, mengikuti Resolusi 146 (Antalya, 2006), sesi Dewan tahun 2010 telah menerima Resolusi 1317 yang menetapkan tanggal-tanggal dan agenda untuk konferensi dunia mengenai telekomunikasi-telekomunikasi internasional tahun 2012 (WCIT-12);
- h) laporan untuk konferensi ini oleh CWG-WCIT-12, yang menyatakan kepedulian terhadap Negara-negara Anggota ITU mengenai situasi dengan memperhatikan peraturan dari telekomunikasi internasional di sejumlah wilayah;
- i) bahwa lingkungan teknologi telekomunikasi/informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) internasional telah berubah secara signifikan, dari sudut pandang teknis, peraturan dan kebijakan, dan bahwa hal tersebut terus berubah secara cepat;
- j) bahwa kemajuan-kemajuan dalam teknologi telah menghasilkan suatu peningkatan prasarana yang memungkinkan penggunaan IT³ serta layanan-layanan dan aplikasi-aplikasi yang berbasis IT³ yang memberikan kesempatan-kesempatan maupun tantangan-tantangan untuk Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota anggota Sektor;
- k) bahwa, sebagaimana teknologi berubah, Negara-negara Anggota yang sedang mengevaluasi pendekatan-pendekatan kebijakan dan regulasi mereka untuk memastikan suatu lingkungan yang memungkinkan yang mendorong kebijakan-kebijakan yang mendukung, transparan, pro-persaingan dan dapat diprediksi, sebagaimana juga kerangka kerangka hukum dan kerangka pengaturan yang mengatur insentif-insentif yang sesuai untuk investasi di, dan pengembangan dari, masyarakat informasi;
- l) bahwa ITU harus memainkan suatu peran penting dalam menyelesaikan isu-isu baru dan yang sedang timbul, termasuk isu-isu yang timbul dari lingkungan telekomunikasi/TIK internasional yang berubah secara global;
- m) bahwa terdapat suatu kebutuhan untuk mengembangkan konsensus luas mengenai apa yang dapat dicapai dengan layak dalam kerangka perjanjian ITU berkenaan dengan kegiatan kegiatannya di bidang bidang peraturan, pengembangan dan standardisasi;
- n) bahwa penting untuk memastikan bahwa ITRs ditinjau kembali dan, apabila dianggap sesuai, direvisi dan dimutakhirkan pada waktu yang tepat dalam rangka untuk memfasilitasi kerja sama dan koordinasi diantara Negara-negara Anggota dan untuk mempromosikan secara akurat hubungan-hubungan antara Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan badan-badan penyelenggara yang diakui;
- o) bahwa semua wilayah akan mendapatkan manfaat dari peninjauan kembali WCIT-12's dan CWG-WCIT 12's mengenai ITRs dan rekomendasi-rekomendasi, resolusi-resolusi dan pendapat-pendapat

-547-

yang terkait dari Konferensi Telegraf dan Telepon Administrasi Dunia (WATTC-88).

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa CWG-WCIT-12 melanjutkan persiapan WCIT-12;
- 2 bahwa agenda dan tanggal-ranggal untuk konferensi ditetapkan dalam Resolusi Dewan 1317 diterima untuk pekerjaan WCIT 12;
- 3 bahwa CWG-WCIT-12, sesuai dengan Resolusi 1312 Dewan, wajib membentuk proses penyiapan untuk WCIT-12, dengan mempertimbangkan hasil-hasil dari pertemuan-pertemuan persiapan regional, sebagaimana sesuai,

memutuskan lebih lanjut

sebagai tambahan terhadap pekerjaan yang disebutkan dalam, dan tanpa mengurangi arti, Resolusi Dewan 1312:

- 1 untuk meninjau dan mempelajari semua kerja dan hasil kerja yang relevan yang telah dikembangkan dalam ITU mengenai ITRs;
- 2 untuk membicarakan dan memeriksa semua pengajuan untuk direvisi sesuai dengan ITRs, termasuk pengajuan-pengajuan untuk tambahan isu-isu baru dan timbul, untuk memutakhirkan dan penghapusan ketentuan-ketentuan dan/atau untuk dihentikan sebagaimana sesuai;
- 3 untuk membahas dan memeriksa semua usulan untuk direvisi sesuai dengan ITRs, dengan syarat bahwa usulan-usulan tersebut:
 - i) konsisten dengan maksud-maksud Perhimpunan sebagaimana tercantum dalam pasal 1 Konstitusi;
 - ii) sejalan dengan cakupan dan maksud ITRs sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Pasal I nya, dengan pemahaman bahwa CWG-WCIT-12 dapat mempertimbangkan usulan-usulan untuk direvisi sesuai dengan Pasal 1 ITRs;
 - iii) mencerminkan, antara lain, prinsip-prinsip strategis dan kebijakan, dengan maksud untuk memastikan fleksibilitas dalam rangka untuk mengakomodasi kemajuan-kemajuan teknologi;
 - iv) memiliki relevansi untuk dimasukkan dalam suatu perjanjian internasional;
- 4 untuk menyiapkan suatu laporan akhir, berdasarkan pada, dan mengkonsolidasikan, masukan-masukan dan laporan-laporan dari semua kegiatan kegiatan persiapan, termasuk pertemuan-pertemuan persiapan regional, yang menaparkan semua pilihan dan pandangan untuk WCIT-12, empat bulan sebelum WCIT agar Negara-negara Anggota, dan terutama negara-negara berkembang, menyiapkan WCIT-12,

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk mencatat pertimbangan-pertimbangan yang tercantum dalam resolusi ini dalam pekerjaan untuk mempersiapkan WCIT-12 untuk meninjau kembali ITRs;
- 2 untuk mengalokasikan sumber-sumber keuangan yang sesuai dengan batasan-batasan keuangan yang ditetapkan oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Tinggi;
- 3 untuk melapor kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai kemajuan yang telah dilakukan dalam melaksanakan resolusi ini dan untuk menganalisa keperluan-keperluan untuk peninjauan kembali secara berkala atas ITRs,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk mendukung setiap pertemuan regional, melalui koordinasi dengan organisasi-organisasi telekomunikasi regional untuk masing-masing wilayah, yang dapat diadakan sebelum penyelenggaraan WCIT-12;
- 2 untuk menyebarkan kepada Negara-negara Anggota laporan akhir dari CWG-WCIT-12, sebagaimana diuraikan dalam Aturan Umum konferensi, sidang dan pertemuan Perhimpunan, , empat bulan sebelum WCIT-12;
- 3 menyerahkan laporan terakhir dari CWG-WCIT-12 kepada WCIT-12, sebagaimana diuraikan dalam Resolusi Dewan 1312,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk menyediakan sarana-sarana yang diperlukan untuk melaksanakan kerentuan-keputusan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk melakukan pengaturan-pengaturan persiapan dan administratif yang diperlukan untuk WCIT sesuai dengan Resolusi Dewan 1317 dan sesuai dengan peraturan-peraturan dan tata cara ITU yang berlaku;
- 3 untuk mendukung CWG-WCIT-12 dengan menyediakan, sesuai dengan bidang kompetensinya , masukan-masukan yang diperlukan untuk persiapan WCIT, sebagaimana sesuai,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk memberikan kontribusi bagi pekerjaan persiapan bagi WCIT-12, termasuk pertemuan-pertemuan regional, sebagaimana sesuai.

**RESOLUSI 172 (Guadalajara, 2010)
 Peninjauan kembali menyeluruh dari pelaksanaan hasil Konferensi
 Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, yang mencapai sasaran-sasarannya dengan memperhatikan penyelenggaraan kedua fase Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS);
- b) Resolusi 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) konferensi ini, mengenai peran ITU dalam melaksanakan hasil hasil WSIS,

mengingat lebih lanjut

- a) Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa dan Rencana Aksi Jenewa, diterima pada tahun 2003, serta Komitmen Tunis dan Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi, diterima pada tahun 2005, dimana semua disahkan oleh Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa;
- b) bahwa butir 111 Agenda Tunis meminta Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk membuat peninjauan kembali menyeluruh dari pelaksanaan hasil hasil WSIS pada tahun 2015;
- c) bahwa Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa, dalam Resolusi 60/252 nya, memutuskan untuk melakukan peninjauan kembali menyeluruh dari pelaksanaan hasil-hasil Sidang Tingkat Tinggi pada tahun 2015,

menimbang

- a) kelenturan ketentuan Konstitusi ITU dan Konvensi ITU mengenai peran Perhimpunan dengan memperhatikan kebijakan-kebijakan dan strategi-strategi;
- b) resolusi-resolusi yang diterima oleh konferensi ini mengenai WSIS;
- c) peran khusus yang dilaksanakan oleh ITU dalam memulai dan memimpin pengelolaan WSIS;
- d) mandat-mandat yang diberikan kepada ITU dengan memperhatikan pelaksanaan keseluruhan dari hasil hasil WSIS,

memperhatikan

- a) kemajuan yang dibuat pada pelaksanaan keseluruhan hasil hasil WSIS;
- b) pelaksanaan dan tindak lanjut dari kerangka kerja proses yang ditetapkan oleh Agenda Tunis;

350

- c) pendekatan berbagai pemangku kepentingan dalam proses pelaksanaan dan tindak lanjut,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk memulai mempertimbangkan, pada Badan Eksekutif Pemimpin Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa untuk Koordinasi (CEB), untuk persiapan peninjauan kembali menyeluruh dari pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS pada tahun 2015, sebagaimana diminta oleh Agenda Tunis (butir 111), termasuk kemungkinan menyelenggarakan suatu pertemuan tingkat tinggi pada tahun 2014/15;
- 2 untuk mengusulkan kepada CEB membuat persiapan-persiapan yang diperlukan berdasarkan pada pendekatan berbagai pemangku kepentingan;
- 3 untuk memeruskan koordinasi yang efisien dan efektif dengan semua pemangku kepentingan dalam menyiapkan peninjauan kembali menyeluruh;
- 4 untuk melapor kepada Dewan ITU mengenai hasil-hasil proses ini, untuk pertimbangan dan keputusannya.

memerintahkan Dewan

sejalan dengan hasil-hasil konsultasi ini:

- 1 untuk mempertimbangkan dan memutuskan peran Perhimpunan dalam dan kontribusi kepada proses peninjauan kembali menyeluruh;
- 2 untuk memeriksa cara-cara dan sarana-sarana untuk meningkatkan peran terdepan ITU dalam setiap proses penyusunan relevan;
- 3 untuk meminta kepada Sekretaris Jenderal, di bawah proses penyusunan, untuk menjalankan koordinasi dengan semua pemangku kepentingan dan menyediakan mekanisme mekanisme, termasuk kemungkinan menyelenggarakan konsultasi-konsultasi terbuka;
- 4 untuk mengevaluasi pada esinya tahun 2011 beban keuangan untuk Perhimpunan yang dapat berakibat dari kontribusinya kepada proses penyusunan;
- 5 untuk melapor kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikut mengenai persiapan-persiapan untuk peninjauan kembali menyeluruh akhir dari pelaksanaan hasil-hasil WSIS dan memformulasikan usulan-usulan untuk kegiatan-kegiatan selanjutnya.

- 351 -

RESOLUSI 173 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Pembajakan dan penyerangan terhadap jaringan telepon tetap dan selular di Libanon

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) prinsip-prinsip agung, maksud-maksud dan tujuan-tujuan yang diabadikan dalam Piagam Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa dan Deklarasi Hak Asasi Manusia Sedunia;
- b) usaha-usaha Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk memajukan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan dan resolusi-resolusi Dewan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa yang relevan;
- c) maksud maksud Perhimpunan sebagaimana diabadikan dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ITU;
- d) butir 16 Deklarasi Prinsip yang diterima oleh Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi;
- e) resolusi-resolusi terdahulu dari konferensi-konferensi yang berkuasa penuh, yaitu:
 - Resolusi 48 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai penghancuran kabel-kabel bawah laut di Mediterania Timur;
 - Resolusi 74 (Nairobi, 1982) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai Israel dan bantuan kepada Libanon;
 - Resolusi 64 (Nice, 1989) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai pengutukan praktik-praktik Israel di wilayah-wilayah Arab yang didudukinya;
 - Resolusi 159 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, yang terkait dengan dukungan kepada Libanon untuk membangun kembali jaringan telekomunikasinya, dan mengingat bahwa Libanon belum menerima, hingga hari ini, jumlah moneter dari kerusakan kerusakan apapun yang diperkirakan oleh ahli ahli ITU sebesar USD 547 juta pada masa itu,

mengakui

- a) bahwa jaringan telekomunikasi yang dapat diandalkan yang tidak tergantikan untuk memajukan pembangunan sosial ekonomi negara-negara, khususnya bagi yang mengalami penderitaan dari aksi-aksi Israel;
- b) bahwa fasilitas-fasilitas telekomunikasi Libanon telah dan masih menjadi sasaran pembajakan, campur tangan dan interupsi, serta hasutan oleh Israel terhadap jaringan-jaringan telepon tetap dan selular Libanon;

-352-

- c) bahwa kerusakan yang diakibatkan terhadap telekomunikasi Libanon seharusnya menjadi masalah perhatian untuk kesembuhan komunitas internasional, khususnya ITU, sebagai badan khusus Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk telekomunikasi;
- d) hak penuh Libanon bagi kompensasi untuk kerusakan-kerusakan yang diakibatkan terhadap jaringan telekomunikasinya,

mengingat lebih lanjut

bahwa setiap Negara Anggota ITU harus menghormati prinsip-prinsip fundamental yang diterapkan dalam Mukadimah Konstitusi dan dalam Nomor-nomor 5, 6 dan 7 Konstitusi.

memutuskan

untuk mengutuk semua serangan dan pelanggaran oleh Negara Anggota ITU manapun terhadap jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi di Negara-negara Anggota lain manapun, yang mengganggu keamanan nasional negara tersebut, antara lain, yang dilanggar oleh Israel terhadap Libanon,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro

untuk mengawasi penghentian dari pelanggaran-pelanggaran yang disebutkan di atas atau transmisi-transmisi lintas perbatasan yang mengganggu dan melapor kepada Dewan mengenai hal ini.

RESOLUSI 174 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Peran ITU dengan memperhatikan kebijakan publik internasional yang terkait dengan resiko penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi yang melanggar hukum**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menyadari

- a) bahwa penemuan teknologi yang didorong oleh teknologi-teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) telah secara signifikan memodifikasi cara-cara dimana orang-orang mengakses telekomunikasi;
- b) bahwa penggunaan TIK yang melanggar hukum dapat memiliki dampak merugikan pada prasarana, keamanan nasional dan pembangunan ekonomi Negara Anggota;
- c) bahwa definisi "telekomunikasi", sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Konstitusi ITU, menyatakan sebagai berikut: "*Setiap transmisi, emisi atau penerimaan dari tanda-tanda-sinyal-sinyal, tulisan, gambar-gambar dan suara-suara atau inteligensi dalam sifat apapun dari sistem-sistem kawat, radio, optikal atau elektromagnetik lain*".

menegaskan

- a) Resolusi 55/63 dan 56/121 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa, yang menetapkan kerangka kerja hukum dalam menghadapi penyalahgunaan kriminal dari teknologi teknologi informasi;
- b) Resolusi 57/239 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa, mengenai penciptaan budaya global keamanan dunia maya;
- c) Resolusi 58/199 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa, mengenai penciptaan budaya global keamanan dunia maya dan perlindungan prasarana-prasarana informasi yang sangat penting;
- d) Resolusi 41/65 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa, mengenai prinsip-prinsip yang terkait dengan penginderaan Bumi jarak jauh dari luar angkasa,

menimbang

- a) bahwa, dalam Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa, Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) (Jenewa, 2003) mendukung kegiatan kegiatan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa untuk mencegah kemungkinan penggunaan TIK untuk maksud maksud yang tidak konsisten dengan tujuan-tujuan memelihara stabilitas dan keamanan internasional, dan dapat berdampak buruk terhadap integritas prasarana dalam Negara-negara, yang merugikan keamanan mereka; dan bahwasanya perlu untuk mencegah penggunaan sumber daya dan teknologi informasi untuk tujuan kriminal dan teroris, seraya

menghormati hak-hak asasi manusia (butir 36, Deklarasi Prinsip Jenewa WSIS);

- b) bahwa Garis Aksi C5 (Membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK) Rencana Aksi Jenewa mencantumkan sebagai berikut: *"Para penerintah, melalui kerja sama dengan sektor swasta, harus mencegah, mendeteksi dan menanggapi kejahatan dunia maya serta penyalahgunaan TIK dengan: mengembangkan pedoman yang memperhatikan usaha-usaha yang berjalan di bidang-bidang ini, dengan mempertimbangkan undang-undang yang membolehkan penyelidikan yang efektif dan penuntutan terhadap penyalahgunaan tersebut; meningkatkan usaha-usaha bantuan bersinergi yang efektif, memperkuat dukungan lembaga-lembaga pada tingkat internasional untuk mencegah, mendeteksi dan memulihkan dari kejadian-kejadian tersebut, serta mendorong pendidikan dan meningkatkan kesadaran"*.

menimbang lebih lanjut

Bahwa WSIS (Tunis, 2005) mengidentifikasi ITU sebagai moderator untuk pelaksanaan Garis Aksi C5 (Membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 130 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai penguatan peran ITU dalam membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK TIK;
- b) Resolusi 102 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, mengenai peran ITU dengan memperhatikan isu-isu kebijakan publik internasional yang terkait dengan Internet dan pengelolaan sumber-sumber daya Internet, termasuk nama-nama dan alamat-alamat domain;
- c) Resolusi 71 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, khususnya sasaran strategis 1: *"Alat-alat pengembangan, berdasarkan kontribusi-kontribusi dari keanggotaan, untuk memajukan kepercayaan pengguna akhir, dan untuk menjamin keamanan, efisiensi, keamanan, integritas dan kemampuan saling beroperasi dari jaringan-jaringan"*;
- d) Resolusi 1282 dan 1305 Dewan ITU, yang terakhir yang membuat daftar isu-isu yang terkait dengan penggunaan dan penyalahgunaan Internet di antara tugas-tugas utama dari peran Kelompok Yang Berdedikasi dalam mengenali isu-isu kebijakan publik yang terkait dengan Internet internasional;
- e) Resolusi 45 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengubahsuaian Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai mekanisme-mekanisme untuk memperbaiki kerja sama dalam keamanan dunia maya, termasuk menghadapi dan memerangi surat sampah (spam);

355

- f) Deklarasi Hyderabad yang diterima oleh WTDC, khususnya Program 2 (Keamanan dunia maya, aplikasi-aplikasi TIK dan isu-isu terkait jaringan berbasis IT);
- g) Resolusi 50 dan 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai keamanan dunia maya serta menghadapi dan memerangi surel sampah (spam).

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa kerja sama dan kolaborasi global antara organisasi-organisasi internasional perlu dalam rangka mengatasi dan mencegah penggunaan TIK yang melanggar hukum;
- b) peran yang memoderasi dan memfasilitasi yang ditugaskan kepada Perhimpunan di bawah Garis Aksi C5 sebagaimana dirujuk di atas,

memperhatikan

- a) pentingnya TIK, termasuk telekomunikasi, untuk pembangunan sosial dan ekonomi negara-negara khususnya negara-negara berkembang, melalui penciptaan layanan-layanan publik yang baru yang memfasilitasi akses publik terhadap informasi dan meningkatkan transparansi di dalam administrasi-administrasi publik serta dapat membantu untuk mengawasi dan memperhatikan perubahan iklim, pengelolaan sumber-sumber daya alam dan pengurangan resiko bencana-bencana alam;
- b) kerentanan prasarana prasarana nasional yang kritis, peningkatan ketergantungan mereka pada TIK-TIK dan ancaman-ancaman yang dihasilkan dari penggunaan TIK-TIK yang melanggar hukum,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan dalam rangka untuk:

- i) meningkatkan kesadaran Negara-negara Anggota mengenai dampak buruk sebagai akibat penggunaan sumber-sumber daya informasi dan komunikasi yang melanggar hukum;
- ii) memelihara peran ITU untuk bekerja sama di dalam mandatnya dengan badan-badan Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa yang lain dalam memerangi penggunaan TIK-TIK yang melanggar hukum,

meminta Sekretaris Jenderal

dalam kapasitasnya sebagai fasilitator untuk Garis Aksi C5 mengenai membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK, untuk menyelenggarakan pertemuan-pertemuan Negara-negara Anggota dan para pemangku kepentingan TIK yang relevan, termasuk penyedia-penyedia layanan *geo angkasa (geospasial)* dan informasi, untuk membicarakan

- 556 -

pendekatan-pendekatan alternatif terhadap solusi-solusi untuk membalas dan mencegah pemakaian TIK-TIK yang melanggar hukum, seraya mempertimbangkan kepentingan-kepentingan keseluruhan dalam industri TIK,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan para pemangku kepentingan TIK yang relevan

untuk melanjutkan dialog mereka pada tingkat-tingkat regional dan nasional dalam rangka mencari solusi-solusi yang dapat diterima bersama,

mengundang Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk mengumpulkan praktik-praktik terbaik yang berhubungan dengan aksi-aksi yang diambil oleh Negara-negara Anggota untuk mencegah penggunaan TIK-TIK yang melanggar hukum dan untuk menyediakan bantuan kepada Negara-negara Anggota yang berkepentingan, sebagaimana sesuai,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk melapor kepada Dewan dan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk memberi dukungan yang diperlukan untuk pelaksanaan resolusi ini.

- 357 -

RESOLUSI 175 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Aksesibilitas telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi
untuk penyandang disabilitas, termasuk disabilitas yang terkait dengan
umur

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Tinggi Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengakui

- a) Resolusi 70 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai aksesibilitas telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) untuk penyandang disabilitas, serta studi-studi, inisiatif inisiatif dan acara-acara terkini mengenai isu tersebut yang dilaksanakan oleh Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) dan kelompok-kelompok studinya, khususnya Kelompok Studi 2 dan Kelompok Studi 16, berkolaborasi dengan kegiatan Koordinasi Bersama mengenai Aksesibilitas dan Faktor Manusia (JCA-AHF);
- b) Resolusi 58 (Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai akses terhadap TIK untuk penyandang disabilitas, termasuk disabilitas yang terkait dengan umur, berdasarkan pada kerja inisiatif khusus Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-I) yang dilaksanakan melalui studi-studi yang dilakukan di dalam kerangka kerja Pertanyaan 20/1 Kelompok Studi 1, dimulai pada September 2006 dan mengusulkan susunan kata resolusi tersebut dan, demikian pula, inisiatif ITU-D pada pengembangan perangkat e-aksesibilitas untuk penyandang disabilitas, melalui kolaborasi dan kemitraan dengan inisiatif Global untuk TIK-TIK Inklusif (GSict);
- c) upaya yang sedang berjalan dalam, Sektor Komunikasi Radio (ITU-R), ITU-T dan ITU-D untuk menjembatani kesenjangan disabilitas digital;
- d) hasil-hasil Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS), menyerukan perhatian khusus diberikan kepada penyandang disabilitas, termasuk disabilitas yang terkait umur;
- e) Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa mengenai Hak-hak Penyandang Disabilitas, yang berlaku pada 3 Mei 2008 dan yang menyatakan Negara-negara Pihak untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang sesuai untuk akses bagi para penyandang disabilitas pada landasan kesetaraan dengan yang lain pada TIK, layanan-layanan dalam keadaan darurat dan layanan-layanan Internet,

menimbang

- a) Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia memperkirakan bahwa sepuluh persen populasi dunia (lebih dari 650 juta orang) adalah para penyandang disabilitas, dan bahwa persentase ini dapat bertambah disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor seperti ketersediaan perawatan kesehatan yang lebih banyak dan harapan hidup yang lebih lama, serta juga karena dapat

menjadi penyandang disabilitas karena penuaan umur, kecelakaan-kecelakaan, perang-perang dan keadaan-keadaan kemiskinan;

- b) bahwa telah lebih dari 60 tahun, pendekatan kepada disabilitas yang diterima oleh badan badan Perserikatan Bangsa bangsa, dan oleh banyak Negara Anggota (melalui perubahan penekanan pada hukum, pengaturan-pengaturan, kebijakan-kebijakan dan program-program mereka), telah bergeser dari perspektif kesehatan dan kesejahteraan kepada pendekatan yang berdasarkan pada hak-hak asasi manusia, yang mengakui bahwa penyandang disabilitas pertama adalah manusia, dan bahwa tindakan-tindakan sosial telah, dalam contoh-contoh tertentu, menempatkan hambatan-hambatan terhadap mereka yang bertentangan dengan disabilitas mereka, termasuk sasaran keikutsertaan penuh dari penyandang disabilitas dalam masyarakat;
- c) bahwa Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa bangsa mengenai Hak Hak Penyandang Disabilitas, yang berlaku pada 3 Mei 2008, memerlukan Negara-negara Pihak, berdasarkan Pasal 9 mengenai aksesibilitas, untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang sesuai termasuk:
 - i) 9(2)(g) *"untuk meningkatkan akses bagi penyandang disabilitas pada teknologi-teknologi serta sistem-sistem informasi dan komunikasi baru, termasuk Internet"*;
 - ii) 9(2)(h) *"untuk memajukan desain, pembangunan, produksi dan distribusi dari teknologi-teknologi serta sistem-sistem informasi dan komunikasi yang dapat diakses pada tahap awal, sehingga teknologi-teknologi dan sistem-sistem ini dapat diakses dengan biaya minimal"*;
- d) pentingnya kerja sama antara para pemerintah, sektor swasta dan organisasi-organisasi yang relevan untuk menyediakan kemungkinan-kemungkinan untuk akses dengan biaya rendah,

mengingat

- a) Butir 18 Komitmen Tunis, dibuat pada fase kedua WSIS (Tunis, 2005) *"Kami wajib berusaha tanpa putus, oleh karenanya, untuk memajukan akses terhadap TIK/TK yang universal, dimana mana, seimbang dan terjangkau, termasuk desain universal dan teknologi-teknologi bantuan, untuk semua orang, khususnya yang menyandang disabilitas, dimanapun, untuk memastikan bahwa manfaat-manfaat didistribusikan lebih merata antara dan di dalam masyarakat-masyarakat, dan untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital dalam rangka menciptakan kesempatan-kesempatan digital untuk semua dan manfaat dari potensi yang ditawarkan oleh TIK-TIK untuk pembangunan"*;
- b) Deklarasi Phuket mengenai Kesiapan Tsunami untuk Penyandang Disabilitas (Phuket, 2007), yang menekankan kebutuhan untuk peringatan keadaan darurat nuklir dan sistem sistem pengelolaan bencana menggunakan fasilitas-fasilitas telekomunikasi/TK yang berdasarkan pada standar-standar terbuka, non-kepemilikan (non-proprietary), global;

- c) Resolusi GSC-14/27 menyetujui bahwa pertemuan Kolaborasi Standar Global ke-14 (Jenewa, 2009), yang mendorong kolaborasi yang lebih besar antara badan-badan regional global dan badan-badan standardisasi nasional sebagai basis untuk menentukan dan/atau memperkuat kegiatan-kegiatan dan inisiatif-inisiatif yang mengenai penggunaan aksesibilitas telekomunikasi/TKT untuk penyandang disabilitas,

memutuskan

untuk memperhatikan penyandang disabilitas dalam kerja ITU, dan untuk berkolaborasi dalam merencanakan rencana aksi yang menyeluruh dalam rangka memperluas akses terhadap telekomunikasi/TKT kepada penyandang disabilitas, berkolaborasi dengan entitas-entitas dan badan-badan eksternal yang terkait dengan subjek ini,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, dalam konsultasi dengan Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk mengkoordinasi kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait dengan aksesibilitas antara ITU-R, ITU-T dan ITU-D, berkolaborasi dengan organisasi-organisasi dan entitas-entitas relevan yang lain dimana sesuai, dalam rangka menghindari pengulangan dan untuk memastikan bahwa kebutuhan-kebutuhan penyandang disabilitas diperhatikan;
- 2 untuk mempertimbangkan dampak-dampak kenangan terhadap ITU akibat dari menyediakan informasi yang dapat diakses melalui TKT TKT dan akses terhadap fasilitas-fasilitas, layanan dan program-program ITU untuk para peserta dengan disabilitas penglihatan, pendengaran atau fisik, termasuk penayangan (*captioning*) pada pertemuan-pertemuan, akses terhadap informasi cetak dan situs ITU, akses terhadap bangunan-bangunan ITU dan fasilitas-fasilitas pertemuan, serta penerimaan praktik-praktik perekrutan dan kepegawaian ITU yang dapat diakses;
- 3 untuk mendorong dan meningkatkan perwakilan oleh penyandang disabilitas sehingga memastikan bahwa pengalaman-pengalaman, pandangan-pandangan dan pendapat-pendapat mereka diperhatikan pada saat mengembangkan dan memajukan kerja ITU;
- 4 untuk mempertimbangkan memperluas program beasiswa dalam rangka memungkinkan delegasi dengan penyandang disabilitas, di dalam batasan-batasan anggaran yang ada, untuk ikut serta dalam kerja ITU;
- 5 untuk mengidentifikasi, dokumen-dokumen dan menyebarkan contoh-contoh dari praktik-praktik terbaik untuk aksesibilitas dalam bidang telekomunikasi/TKT-TKT di antara Negara-negara Anggota ITU dan Anggota-anggota sektor;
- 6 untuk bekerja secara kolaboratif pada kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait aksesibilitas dengan ITU-R, ITU-T dan ITU-D, khususnya mengenai kesadanan dan pengarusutamaan standar standar aksesibilitas

telekomunikasi/TIK dan dalam mengembangkan program-program yang memungkinkan negara-negara berkembang untuk memperkenalkan layanan layanan yang memungkinkan penyandang disabilitas menggunakan layanan layanan telekomunikasi/TIK secara efektif;

- 7 untuk bekerja secara kolaboratif dan kooperatif dengan organisasi-organisasi dan entitas-entitas relevan lainnya, khususnya dengan kepentingan untuk memastikan bahwa kerja yang sedang berjalan di bidang aksesibilitas diperhatikan;
- 8 untuk bekerja secara kolaboratif dan kooperatif dengan organisasi-organisasi penyandang disabilitas di semua wilayah untuk memastikan bahwa kebutuhan kebutuhan dari penyandang disabilitas diperhatikan;
- 9 untuk meninjau kembali layanan layanan dan fasilitas fasilitas ITU terkini, termasuk pertemuan-pertemuan dan acara-acara, dalam rangka membuatnya tersedia bagi penyandang disabilitas, dan untuk berusaha membuat perubahan perubahan yang diperlukan untuk memperbaiki aksesibilitas, dimana sesuai dan memungkinkan secara ekonomi, menurut Resolusi 61/106 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa;
- 10 untuk mempertimbangkan standar-standar dan pedoman aksesibilitas bilamana menjadwalkan renovasi-renovasi atau merubah penggunaan ruangan pada suatu fasilitas, sehingga fitur-fitur aksesibilitas dipelihara dan hambatan hambatan lainnya tidak dilaksanakan dengan kurang hati hati;
- 11 untuk menyiapkan laporan untuk diserahkan pada setiap sesi tahunan Dewan mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini dengan memperhatikan alokasi anggaran untuk maksud ini;
- 12 untuk menyerahkan laporan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai kebijakan kebijakan yang diambil untuk melaksanakan resolusi ini.

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

- 1 untuk mempertimbangkan pengembangan, di dalam kerangka hukum nasional mereka, pedoman atau mekanisme-mekanisme lain untuk meningkatkan aksesibilitas, kompatibilitas dan penggunaan layanan-layanan, produk produk dan terminal terminal telekomunikasi/TIK, dan untuk menawarkan dukungan kepada inisiatif inisiatif regional yang terkait dengan isu ini;
- 2 untuk mempertimbangkan pengenalan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi/TIK yang sesuai dalam rangka memungkinkan penyandang disabilitas untuk menggunakan layanan layanan ini berdasarkan kesetaraan dengan lainnya, dan untuk memajukan kerja sama internasional dalam hal ini;
- 3 untuk ikut serta secara aktif dalam kegiatan-kegiatan/studi-studi yang terkait dengan aksesibilitas dalam ITU-R, ITU-T dan ITU-D, termasuk ikut serta secara aktif dalam kerja kelompok-kelompok studi yang terkait, dan untuk mendorong dan meningkatkan perwakilan oleh

- 551 -

penyandang disabilitas sehingga memastikan bahwa pengalaman-pengalaman, pandangan-pandangan dan pendapat-pendapat mereka diperhatikan;

- 4 untuk memperhatikan *menubang c) ii) dan d) di atas*, dan memanfaatkan manfaat dari keterjangkauan biaya untuk perlengkapan dan layanan-layanan untuk penyandang disabilitas, termasuk desain universal;
- 5 untuk mendorong komunitas internasional untuk memberikan kontribusi-kontribusi sukarela kepada dana bantuan khusus yang dibentuk oleh ITU untuk mendukung kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan resolusi ini.

RESOLUSI 176 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap dan pengukuran medan elektromagnetik

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 72 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai pengukuran yang terkait dengan kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap medan-medan elektromagnetik (EMF);
- b) Resolusi 62 (Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai pengukuran yang terkait dengan kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap EMF;
- c) resolusi resolusi dan rekomendasi rekomendasi yang relevan dari Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R) dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T);
- d) bahwa ada upaya yang sedang berjalan dalam ketiga Sektor yang terkait pada kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap medan-medan elektromagnetik, dan bahwa perwakilan dan kolaborasi antara Sektor-Sektor dan dengan organisasi organisasi ahli lainnya adalah penting, dalam rangka mencegah penggandaan upaya,

meminbang

- a) bahwa Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia (WHO) dan Komisi Internasional mengenai Perlindungan Radiasi Non-Ionisasi (ICNIRP) memiliki keahlian kesehatan khusus dan kompetensi untuk mengukur dampak gelombang radio pada tubuh manusia;
- b) bahwa ITU memiliki keahlian dalam menghitung dan mengukur kekuatan medan dan kerapatan daya dari sinyal-sinyal radio;
- c) tingginya harga peralatan yang digunakan untuk mengukur dan menentukan kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap EMF;
- d) bahwa pengembangan yang cukup banyak dalam penggunaan spektrum radio telah menghasilkan berbagai sumber emisi-emisi EMF di dalam wilayah geografis manapun;
- e) kebutuhan mendesak untuk badan badan regulasi di banyak negara berkembang untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai metodologi-metodologi pengukuran EMF dengan memperhatikan kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap energi frekuensi radio, dalam rangka menetapkan peraturan peraturan nasional untuk melindungi warga negaranya;

- f) bahwa pedoman mengenai batas-batas kerawanan (*exposure*) terhadap EMF telah ditetapkan oleh ICNIRP¹, Institut Insinyur Elektrik dan Elektronik (IEEE)² serta Organisasi Internasional untuk Standardisasi/Komisi Teknik Elektro Internasional (ISO/IEC) dan bahwa banyak administrator telah menerima pengaturan-pengaturan nasional berdasarkan pedoman ini,

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Direktur ketiga Biro

untuk mengumpulkan dan menyebarkan informasi yang terkait kerawanan (*exposure*) terhadap EMF, termasuk metodologi-metodologi pengukuran EMF, dalam rangka membantu administrasi-administrasi nasional, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang, untuk mengembangkan peraturan-peraturan nasional yang sesuai,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi, berkolaborasi dengan Direktur Biro Komunikasi Radio dan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk memastikan persyaratan untuk, dan sebagaimana sesuai menyelenggarakan, seminar-seminar dan lokakarya-lokakarya regional dalam rangka mengidentifikasi kebutuhan-kebutuhan dari negara-negara berkembang dan untuk membangun sumber-sumber daya manusia dengan memperhatikan pengukuran EMF yang terkait dengan kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap medan medan ini;
- 2 untuk mendorong Negara-negara Anggota di berbagai wilayah untuk bekerja sama dalam membagi keahlian dan sumber-sumber daya serta mengidentifikasi titik kontak (*local point*) atau mekanisme kerja sama regional, termasuk apabila diperlukan suatu pusat regional, sehingga membantu semua Negara Anggota dalam wilayah dalam pengukuran dan pelatihan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, dalam konsultasi dengan Direktur-direktur ketiga Biro

- 1 untuk menyiapkan laporan mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini untuk diserahkan kepada Dewan ITU pada setiap sesi tahunannya;
- 2 untuk menyediakan laporan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan yang diambil untuk melaksanakan resolusi ini.

¹ Pedoman untuk membatasi kerawanan (*exposure*) medan-medan elektrik, magnetik dan elektromagnetik yang bervariasi dalam waktu (sampai 300 GHz) - <http://www.icnirp.de/documents/emigdi.pdf>.

² IEEE Std C95.1™-2005, standar IEEE untuk tingkatan-tingkatan keselamatan bagi kerawanan (*exposure*) manusia terhadap medan elektromagnetik frekuensi radio, 3 kHz sampai 300 GHz.

**RESOLUSI 177 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Kesesuaian dan kemampuan untuk saling beroperasi**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh mengenai Perhubungan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

mengakui

- a) bahwa Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia menerima Resolusi 76 (Johannesburg, 2008);
- b) bahwa Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia menerima Resolusi 47 (rev. Hyderabad, 2010);
- c) bahwa, pada sesinya tahun 2009, Dewan ITU mengesahkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi berikut dari Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (TSB) (Dokumen C09/28):
 - 1) pelaksanaan program penilaian kesesuaian yang diajukan;
 - 2) pelaksanaan program acara-acara yang diajukan terkait kemampuan saling beroperasi;
 - 3) pelaksanaan peningkatan sumber-sumber daya manusia yang diajukan;
 - 4) pelaksanaan rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang diajukan untuk membantu dalam pendirian fasilitas fasilitas pengujian di negara-negara berkembang;
 - 5) bahwa Direktur TSB seharusnya melapor kepada sesi Dewan di masa depan mengenai pelaksanaan rekomendasi-rekomendasi 1) dan 2) di atas, dan bersama dengan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BDT) mengenai rekomendasi-rekomendasi 3) dan 4) di atas, serta pada rencana bisnis yang diajukan untuk pelaksanaan jangka panjang dari program-program;
- d) laporan-laporan kemajuan oleh Direktur TSB yang dibuat untuk Dewan pada sesi-sesi tahun 2009 dan 2010 dan untuk konferensi yang berkuasa penuh tahun 2010,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk mengesahkan tujuan-tujuan kedua Resolusi 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) dan Resolusi 47 (rev. Hyderabad, 2010) dan rekomendasi-rekomendasi dari Direktur TSB yang disahkan oleh Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2009;
- 2 bahwa program kerja ini dilaksanakan secara paralel tanpa penundaan apapun, termasuk basis data kesesuaian percontohan informatif dan pengembangannya menjadi basis data yang berfungsi penuh; dengan mengingat kebutuhan untuk suatu rencana bisnis yang dikembangkan secara cepat oleh Direktur TSB, dan disetujui oleh Dewan, untuk pelaksanaan jangka panjangnya, dalam konsultasi dengan setiap wilayah, dengan memperhatikan a) hasil dan dampak yang dimiliki basis data kesesuaian percontohan mengenai Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota anggota Sektor dan para pemangku kepentingan [disal

555

organisasi-organisasi pengembangan standar-standar lainnya (SDOs)), b) dampak yang dimiliki basis data pada penjabatanan kesenjangan standardisasi sebagaimana relevan bagi setiap wilayah, c) isu-isu pertanggungjawaban yang potensial untuk ITU dan untuk Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan para pemangku kepentingan; dan dengan memperhatikan hasil-hasil dari konsultasi-konsultasi kesesuaian dan kemampuan saling beroperasi ITU di tingkat regional;

- 3 untuk membantu negara-negara berkembang dalam mendirikan pusat-pusat kesesuaian dan kemampuan saling beroperasi di tingkat regional atau subregional yang sesuai untuk melaksanakan pengujian kemampuan saling beroperasi sebagaimana sesuai;

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk melanjutkan konsultasi dengan semua pemangku kepentingan di semua wilayah, dengan memperluaskan kebutuhan-kebutuhan setiap wilayah, mengenai pelaksanaan rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang disahkan oleh Dewan, termasuk, berkolaborasi dengan Direktur BIZP, rekomendasi-rekomendasi mengenai pengembangan sumber-sumber daya manusia dan bantuan dalam mendirikan fasilitas-fasilitas pengujian di negara-negara berkembang;
- 2 untuk melanjutkan pelaksanaan studi studi yang diperlukan dengan maksud untuk memperkenalkan penggunaan Tanda (*Mark*) ITU untuk kemungkinan program Tanda (*Mark*) ITU di masa depan, sebagai program sukarela yang mengizinkan pabrik-pabrik dan penyedia-penyedia layanan untuk membuat pernyataan yang jelas bahwa peralatan mereka sesuai dengan rekomendasi-rekomendasi yang dapat diterapkan dari Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU dan meningkatkan kemungkinan kemampuan saling beroperasi, dan untuk mempertimbangkan kemungkinan pemakaiannya sebagai indikasi tingkat kemampuan saling beroperasi di masa depan;
- 3 untuk meningkatkan dan memperbaiki proses-proses penentuan standar-standar dalam rangka memperbaiki kemampuan saling beroperasi melalui kesesuaian;
- 4 untuk menyiapkan rencana bisnis bagi pelaksanaan jangka panjang resolusi ini;
- 5 untuk menyediakan kepada Dewan laporan-laporan kemajuan, termasuk hasil-hasil studi, terkait dengan pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi, berkolaborasi erat dengan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi dan Direktur Biro Komunikasi Radio

- 566 -

- 1 untuk memajukan pelaksanaan Resolusi 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) dan untuk melapor kepada Dewan;
- 2 untuk membantu Negara-negara Anggota dalam membahas perhatian mereka terhadap perlengkapan palsu;

memerintahkan Dewan

- 1 untuk mempertimbangkan laporan-laporan Direktur TSB dan untuk mengambil semua langkah yang diperlukan sehingga memberi kontribusi pada pencapaian tujuan-tujuan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk melapor pada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai kemajuan yang dibuat dengan memperhatikan resolusi ini;

mengundang Anggota-anggota Sektor

- 1 untuk mengisi basis data kesesuaian percontohan dengan uraian-uraian produk-produk yang telah diuji sesuai rekomendasi rekomendasi ITU-T yang dapat diterapkan dalam laboratorium-laboratorium pengujian yang terakreditasi (pilih pertama, kedua atau ketiga), atau oleh badan-badan sertifikasi yang terakreditasi, atau sesuai dengan prosedur-prosedur yang ditinjau oleh organisasi pengembangan standar standar atau forum yang memenuhi syarat sesuai dengan Rekomendasi ITU-T A.5;
- 2 untuk ikut serta dalam acara-acara terkait kemampuan saling beroperasi yang difasilitasi ITU;
- 3 untuk mengambil peran aktif dalam membangun kapasitas negara-negara berkembang dalam pengujian kesesuaian dan kemampuan saling beroperasi, termasuk pelatihan dalam pekerjaan, khususnya sebagai bagian dari setiap kontrak pasokan untuk perlengkapan, layanan layanan dan sistem-sistem telekomunikasi untuk negara-negara ini;

mengundang organisasi-organisasi yang memenuhi syarat sesuai dengan Rekomendasi ITU-T A.5

- 1 untuk ikut serta dalam kegiatan-kegiatan basis data kesesuaian percontohan ITU dan, berbagi laman-laman pada kepentingan bersama, untuk memperkaya perluasannya dengan merujuk lebih banyak rekomendasi-rekomendasi dan standar-standar di dalam suatu produk, dan untuk membolchkan pengadaan yang lebih banyak dari produk-produk penjual dan memperluas portfolio seleksi kepada para pengguna;
- 2 untuk ikut serta dalam mengembangkan program-program dan kegiatan-kegiatan pembangunan yang difasilitasi oleh TSB dan ITU, khususnya menawarkan kesempatan-kesempatan untuk alih-alih dari negara-negara berkembang – khususnya dari para operator – untuk mendapatkan pengalaman dalam pekerjaan,

- 557 -

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 untuk memberi kontribusi pada pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
- 2 untuk mendorong entitas-entitas pengujian nasional dan regional untuk membantu ITU dalam melaksanakan resolusi ini;
- 3 untuk menerima rezim-rezim dan prosedur-prosedur penilaian kesesuaian berdasarkan pada rekomendasi rekomendasi ITU-T yang diterapkan, menyebabkan kualitas layanan/kualitas pengalaman yang lebih baik, dan pada kemungkinan yang lebih banyak dari kemampuan untuk saling beroperasi dari perlengkapan, layanan-layanan dan sistem-sistem,

lebih lanjut mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk memperhatikan kerangka kerangka hukum dan regulasi dari negara-negara lain mengenai perlengkapan yang berdampak negatif terhadap kualitas prasarana telekomunikasi mereka, khususnya mengakui perhatian negara-negara anggota dengan memperhatikan perlengkapan palsu,

lebih lanjut mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk memberi kontribusi pada sidang komunikasi radio berikutnya di tahun 2012 agar mereka mempertimbangkan dan mengambil tindakan-tindakan yang dianggap sesuai.

RESOLUSI 178 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Peran ITU dalam mengatur kerja pada aspek teknis jaringan
telekomunikasi untuk mendukung Internet

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) bahwa pembangunan masyarakat informasi menuntut kerja sama yang menentukan dan keterlibatan seluruh dunia, sebagaimana konsolidasinya tentu akan menghasilkan dampak positif terhadap penjembitan kesenjangan digital;
- b) bahwa satu dari langkah-langkah pertama untuk dilaksanakan adalah untuk membangun suatu lingkungan untuk Negara-negara Anggota ITU dan Anggota-anggota Sektor untuk menjelajahi cara-cara untuk maju dalam proses menuju perbaikan kerja sama di dalam ITU serta membahas dan menjabarkan mekanisme-mekanisme baru untuk menyelesaikan peran dan tanggung jawab-tanggung jawab yang muncul.

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa bagian yang krusial dari Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi terdapat pada bagian "Pelaksanaan dan tindak lanjut", dimana tempat-tempat, pedoman dan kegiatan-kegiatan dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Dunia mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) dinyatakan secara jelas;
- b) bahwa ITU telah ditunjuk dalam bagian "Pelaksanaan dan tindak lanjut" Agenda Tunis sebagai salah satu dari moderator dan fasilitator yang memungkinkan untuk garis-garis aksi yang ditetapkan oleh WSIS;
- c) bahwa kedua Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (Doha, 2006) dan Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006) mengakui peran terdepan yang wajib diwujudkan oleh ITU dengan memperhatikan Garis-garis Aksi WSIS C2 (Prasarana informasi dan komunikasi) dan C3 (Membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK-TIK)).

memperhatikan

- a) kebutuhan untuk menguatkan Perhimpunan dengan struktur-struktur yang membolehkan perbaikan berkesinambungan dari kerjanya sebagai fasilitator petunjuk petunjuk WSIS;
- b) pentingnya jaringan-jaringan dan layanan-layanan telekomunikasi sebagai dukungan terhadap kemampuan saling beroperasi Internet;
- c) sumber-sumber historis Perhimpunan untuk membawa bersama berbagai badan sektor telekomunikasi, misal administrasi-administrasi

dan entitas-entitas swasta, dalam pengembangan rekomendasi-rekomendasi teknis untuk jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi;

- d) kebutuhan untuk menentukan titik-titik kontak (*focal point*) dalam Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) untuk garis garis aksi WSIS yang relevan (menurut pada Resolusi 75 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA)), sehingga memungkinkan semua anggota ITU untuk bekerja, dengan cara yang terkoordinasi dan transparan, terhadap pengembangan aspek-aspek teknis dari jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi untuk mendukung Internet, dalam rangka membantu memajukan evolusi, kapasitas, kesinambungan, kemampuan saling beroperasi dan keamanan dari jaringan, melalui kerja yang berbasis kontribusi,

mengingat

- a) Pasal 17 Konstitusi ITU, yang menggarisbawahi fungsi-fungsi ITU-T: "Fungsi fungsi Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi adalah, mengingat perhatian-perhatian khusus dari negara-negara berkembang, untuk memenuhi maksud-maksud Perhimpunan yang terkait dengan standardisasi telekomunikasi, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi ini, dengan mempelajari pertanyaan-pertanyaan teknis, pengoperasian dan tarif serta menerima rekomendasi-rekomendasi mengembangkannya dengan maksud untuk menstandarisasikan telekomunikasi seluruh dunia";
- b) Pasal 13 Konvensi ITU, yang menetapkan tanggung jawab-tanggung jawab WTSA, menjelaskan bahwa:
- "3 Sesuai dengan Konstitusi No. 104, sidang wajib:
- ...
f) memutuskan mengenai kebutuhan untuk mempertahankan, menghentikan atau membentuk kelompok-kelompok baru dan menunjuk ketua dan wakil ketua mereka;

- g) *menetapkan kerangka acuan untuk kelompok-kelompok sebagaimana disebutkan dalam No. 191A di atas; kelompok-kelompok serupa tidak boleh menerima pertanyaan-pertanyaan atau rekomendasi-rekomendasi**,

memutuskan

bahwa ITU wajib melanjutkan untuk menyesuaikan, bekerja dengan cara yang terkoordinasi dan transparan mengenai pengembangan aspek-aspek teknis jaringan jaringan telekomunikasi untuk mendukung Internet, dalam rangka membantu memajukan evolusi, kapasitas, kesinambungan, kemampuan saling beroperasi dan keamanan dari jaringan, melalui kerja yang berbasis kontribusi,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro

untuk terus mengambil langkah-langkah yang dianggap perlu bagi ITU untuk memenuhi perannya dalam mengatur kerja mengenai aspek-aspek jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi untuk mendukung Internet,

*memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi,
berkonsultasi dengan kelompok Penasihat Standardisasi Telekomunikasi*

- 1 untuk mengadakan konsultasi-konsultasi terbuka mengenai kontribusi-kontribusi yang dapat diherikan oleh ITU-T kepada pelaksanaan WSIS;
- 2 untuk mengevaluasi dan memberikan usulan mengenai penyesuaian penyesuaian terhadap struktur terkini ITU-T, dalam rangka memenuhi petunjuk yang ditetapkan dalam *memutuskan* di atas, mungkin dengan menyarankan pendirian kelompok studi khusus atau kelompok lain dalam hal ini;
- 3 untuk menyerahkan, bagi WTSA 12, kesimpulan evaluasi yang disebutkan dalam butir 2 di atas,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk ikut serta dalam dan memberikan kontribusi-kontribusi yang berhubungan dengan evaluasi yang disebutkan dalam *memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi, berkonsultasi dengan Kelompok 2 Penasihat Standardisasi Telekomunikasi* di atas,

mengundang sidang standardisasi telekomunikasi dunia tahun 2012

- 1 untuk menganalisa laporan oleh Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi dan Kelompok Penasihat Standardisasi Telekomunikasi serta kontribusi-kontribusi dari Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, dan memutuskan mengenai penyesuaian penyesuaian terhadap struktur ITU-T, dalam rangka mencapai tujuan untuk meningkatkan kerja teknis, di dalam ITU-T, mengenai pengembangan

-57-

aspek-aspek teknis jaringan-jaringan telekomunikasi untuk mendukung Internet;

2. untuk mengambil tindakan yang dianggap perlu, sebagaimana sesuai, mengenai pendirian kelompok studi atau kelompok sesuai lainnya dalam rangka mencapai tujuan-tujuan yang disebutkan dalam *memutuskan* di atas.

**RESOLUSI 179 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Peran ITU dalam perlindungan *online* anak**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Pertemuan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010)

menimbang

- a) bahwa Internet memainkan peran yang semakin penting dan berharga dalam penyediaan pendidikan untuk anak, memperkaya kurikulum dan membantu menjembatani hambatan bahasa dan hambatan hambatan lain antara anak-anak di semua negara;
- b) bahwa Internet telah menjadi landasan utama untuk berbagai macam kegiatan pendidikan, budaya dan hiburan untuk anak-anak;
- c) bahwa anak-anak adalah salah satu peserta *online* yang paling aktif;
- d) bahwa para orangtua, wali dan pendidik tidak selalu menyadari kegiatan kegiatan anak anak pada Internet;
- e) bahwa ada kebutuhan mendesak dan permintaan global untuk perlindungan anak-anak dari eksploitasi dan kerawanan (*exposure*) terhadap bahaya dan penipuan bila menggunakan Internet atau teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK), mengingat bahwa anak-anak yang masih polos ini mewakili masa depan umat manusia;
- f) perkembangan, diversifikasi dan penyebaran akses terhadap TIK-TIK di seluruh dunia yang tumbuh, khususnya Internet, dan penggunaan yang semakin meluas oleh anak-anak, pada waktu-waktu yang tanpa pengawasan atau bimbingan;
- g) bahwa, dalam rangka menangani isu keamanan dunia maya untuk anak anak, adalah sangat penting bahwa langkah langkah pro aktif dijalankan untuk melindungi online anak-anak pada tingkat internasional;
- h) persyaratan untuk pendekatan berbagai pemangku kepentingan dalam rangka menajukan tanggung jawab sosial dalam sektor TIK sehingga secara efektif menggunakan berbagai peralatan yang tersedia untuk membangun kepercayaan dalam penggunaan jaringan-jaringan dan layanan layanan TIK, mengurangi resiko resiko yang diidentifikasi untuk anak-anak;
- i) bahwa perlindungan *online* anak adalah subyek kepentingan global internasional yang berlaku dan wajib dimasukkan dalam daftar prioritas agenda global komunitas dunia;
- j) bahwa perlindungan *online* anak melibatkan jaringan kolaboratif internasional, dalam hubungan dengan badan-badan dan mitra-mitra Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa lainnya, bagi tindakan untuk memajukan perlindungan online anak-anak seluruh dunia dengan memberikan panduan mengenai perilaku *online* yang aman;

- k) bahwa beberapa pemerintah dan organisasi-organisasi regional sedang aktif mempromosikan dan bekerja untuk menciptakan lingkungan internet yang aman untuk anak-anak;

mengingat

- a) Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai Hak Anak (1989), Deklarasi Hak Anak yang diterima oleh Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa pada tanggal 20 November 1989 dan mengakui Deklarasi Hak Asasi Manusia Sedunia, dan semua resolusi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa yang relevan mengenai perlindungan anak dan perlindungan *online* anak;
- b) bahwa, di dalam kerangka kerja Konvensi Hak Anak, Kelompok-kelompok negara menjadwalkan perlindungan anak dari semua bentuk-bentuk eksploitasi dan pelecehan seksual, dan untuk maksud tersebut, khususnya, untuk mengambil semua kebijakan nasional, bilateral dan multilateral yang sesuai untuk mencegah a) penyalahgunaan atau pemaksaan anak untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan seksual yang melanggar hukum; b) penggunaan anak secara eksploitatif dalam pelacuran atau praktek-praktek seksual yang melanggar hukum c) penggunaan anak secara eksploitatif dalam pertunjukan-pertunjukan dan materi-materi pornografi (Pasal 31);
- c) Pasal 17 Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai Hak Anak, yang disetujui oleh Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa tahun 1989, mengenai akses terhadap informasi oleh anak-anak dan perlindungan dari informasi dan materi berbahaya terhadap kesejahteraan mereka;
- d) bahwa, menurut Pasal 10 Protokol Fakultatif dari Konvensi Hak Anak (New York, 2000) mengenai penjualan anak, prostitusi anak dan pornografi anak, Kelompok-kelompok Negara wajib mengambil semua langkah yang dianggap perlu untuk menguatkan kerjasama internasional melalui pengaturan-pengaturan multilateral, regional dan bilateral untuk pencegahan, pendeteksian, penyelidikan, penuntutan dan penjatukan hukuman bagi semua yang bertanggung jawab untuk tindakan-tindakan yang melibatkan penjualan anak, prostitusi anak, pornografi anak dan pariwisata seks anak; serta juga wajib memajukan kerjasama dan koordinasi internasional di antara otoritas otoritas mereka, organisasi-organisasi non pemerintah nasional dan internasional serta organisasi-organisasi internasional;
- e) bahwa Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS), dalam Komitmen Tunis tahun 2005 (butir 24), mengakui peran TIK-TIK dalam perlindungan anak-anak dan dalam memajukan perkembangan anak-anak, mendesak negara-negara Anggota untuk menguatkan aksi untuk melindungi anak-anak dari kekerasan dan membela hak-hak mereka dalam konteks TIK-TIK, menekankan bahwa kepentingan-kepentingan terbaik dari anak adalah pertimbangan utama;

oleh karenanya, Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi (butir 90 g) menetapkan komitmen untuk menggunakan TIK-TIK sebagai alat untuk mencapai sasaran-sasaran dan tujuan-tujuan pengembangan yang telah disetujui secara internasional, termasuk Sasaran-sasaran Pengembangan Milenium, oleh, antara lain, regulasi inkorporasi, swa-regulasi dan kebijakan-kebijakan dan kerangka-kerangka kerja lain yang efektif untuk melindungi anak dan kaum muda dari kekerasan dan eksploitasi melalui TIK-TIK ke dalam rencana-rencana aksi nasional dan e-strategi-strategi;

- f) nota kesepahaman antara sekretariat Perhimpunan dan Saluran Pertolongan Internasional untuk Anak (CHI);
- g) bahwa Resolusi 1305 yang diterima oleh Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2009, mengenai peran Kelompok yang Berdedikasi dalam mengidentifikasi isu-isu kebijakan publik yang terkait dengan internet internasional, terdapat dalam Lampiran I mengidentifikasi melindungi anak-anak dan kaum muda dari kekerasan dan eksploitasi sebagai satu dari isu-isu kebijakan publik yang masuk dalam cakupan kerja ITU mengenai masalah-masalah kebijakan publik yang terkait internet internasional;
- h) Resolusi 1306 yang diterima oleh Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2009, dimana ketika kelompok kerja perlindungan *online* anak didirikan, dengan partisipasi Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, serta mandatnya dirinci oleh anggota-anggota ITU dalam kolaborasi erat dengan sekretariat Perhimpunan;
- i) Resolusi 67 (Hyderabad, 2010) dari Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC), mengenai peran Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU dalam perlindungan *online* anak;
- j) Resolusi 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) dari WTDC, tentang mekanisme untuk meningkatkan kerjasama keamanan dunia maya, termasuk menghadapi dan melawan surel sampah (*spam*), yang menyangkut perlindungan *online* anak;

mengatui

- a) bahwa ITU adalah moderator/fasilitator untuk Garis Aksi C5 (Membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK);
- b) bahwa Inisiatif Perlindungan *Online* Anak (COP) disampaikan kepada Segmen Tingkat Tinggi Dewan tahun 2008, dimana hal ini disahkan oleh Kepala-kepala Negara, menteri-menteri dan kepala-kepala organisasi internasional secara global;
- c) bahwa Seruan untuk Aksi sepanjang setahun yang diluncurkan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal ITU pada 18 Mei 2009 untuk mempertimbangkan tahun 2009-2010 menjadi tahun keamanan *online* anak;
- d) bahwa ITU, berkolaborasi dengan anggota-anggota COP nya, telah menciptakan empat rangkaian pedoman untuk perlindungan anak dalam dunia maya, sebagai contoh: Pedoman untuk anak-anak,

-375-

Pedoman untuk para orangtua, para wali dan pendidik, Pedoman untuk industri dan Pedoman untuk para pembuat kebijakan;

- e) bahwa, walaupun lebih dikehendaki untuk memiliki nomor telepon global untuk perlindungan *online* anak, justru karena kesulitan kesulitan teknis saat ini, satu nomor yang diselaraskan secara global tidaklah mungkin, sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam Rekomendasi ITU-T E. 164/Suppl.5 (11/2009),

memperhatikan

- a) diskusi-diskusi dan observasi-observasi yang dibuat pada pertemuan-pertemuan Kelompok Kerja Dewan mengenai Perlindungan *Online* Anak (WG-COP);
- b) bahwa Hari Telekomunikasi Masyarakat Informasi Dunia tahun 2009 (WTISD-09) dirayakan di bawah tema "Melindungi anak-anak dalam dunia maya", dan diinjeksi untuk meningkatkan kesadaran global untuk memastikan bahwa anak-anak dapat mengakses Internet secara aman,

memutuskan

- 1 bahwa ITU seharusnya melanjutkan inisiatif COP sebagai landasan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran terhadap isu-isu keamanan *online* anak;
- 2 bahwa ITU seharusnya terus memberikan bantuan dan dukungan kepada Negara-negara Anggota, khususnya negara-negara berkembang, dalam mengembangkan dan melaksanakan peta jalan untuk inisiatif COP;
- 3 bahwa seharusnya ada koordinasi di antara semua kelompok ITU yang relevan mengenai isu-isu yang terkait kepada perlindungan anak *online*,

meminta kepada Dewan

untuk mempertahankan WG-COP, dalam rangka memfasilitasi masukan panduan keanggotaan mengenai peran ITU dalam perlindungan *online* anak,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk meluncurkan upaya-upaya yang lebih besar untuk meyakinkan kegiatan-kegiatan yang dijalankan oleh organisasi-organisasi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa lain dalam domain ini, dan untuk berkoordinasi dengan mereka secara sesuai, dengan tujuan membangun kemitraan untuk memaksimalkan dan mensinergikan usaha-usaha di wilayah penting ini;
- 2 untuk mengoordinasikan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU juga dengan inisiatif inisiatif serupa lainnya yang dijalankan pada tingkat-tingkat nasional,

regional dan internasional, dalam rangka menghilangkan adanya kemungkinan tumpang tindih;

- 3 untuk membawa resolusi ini kepada perhatian anggota-anggota COP lainnya dan kepada Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, dengan tujuan meningkatkan keterlibatan sistem Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dalam perlindungan *online* anak;
- 4 untuk menyerahkan laporan kemajuan mengenai hasil-hasil pelaksanaan resolusi ini kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk menjalankan kegiatan-kegiatan untuk memastikan pelaksanaan Resolusi 67 (Hyderabad, 2010), dan untuk melaporkan setiap tahun, sebagaimana sesuai, kepada Dewan;
- 2 untuk berkolaborasi secara erat dengan WG-COP, dengan tujuan untuk menghindari tumpang tindih upaya-upaya dan memaksimalkan keluaran keluaran yang relevan untuk melindungi anak-anak *online*,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

untuk mendorong Kelompok Studi 2 dari Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T) untuk terus mendalami pilihan mengenalkan nomor telepon tunggal yang diselaraskan secara global di masa depan, dan Negara-negara Anggota, untuk sementara, mengalokasikan suatu nomor telepon dalam basis regional untuk perlindungan *online* anak,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 untuk bergabung dan ikut serta secara aktif dalam WG-COP dan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU yang terkait, untuk maksud maksud diskusi menyeluruh dan pertukaran informasi mengenai isu-isu hukum, teknis, organisasi dan prosedural, sebagaimana juga pengembangan sumber daya manusia dan kerja sama internasional untuk melindungi anak-anak *online*;
- 2 untuk mengembangkan informasi, untuk mendidik dan untuk menciptakan kampanye-kampanye kesadaran konsumen yang ditujukan pada para orangtua, guru, industri dan populasi pada umumnya, dalam rangka membuat anak-anak sadar akan resiko-resiko yang dapat dihadapi saat *online*,

mengundang Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk ikut serta secara aktif dalam WG-COP dan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU lainnya, dengan tujuan untuk menginformasikan keanggotaan ITU tentang solusi-solusi teknologi untuk melindungi anak-anak *online*.

-377-

**RESOLUSI 180 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Memfasilitasi transisi dari IPv4 menjadi IPv6**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Pertemuan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

menimbang

- a) Resolusi 64 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia, yang mendorong peluncuran IPv6;
- b) Opini 5 (Lisbon, 2009) Forum Kebijakan Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai pengubahanan sumber daya manusia dalam mendukung penerimaan IPv6;
- c) Resolusi 63 (Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi dunia, mengenai pengalokasian alamat IP dan mendorong peluncuran IPv6 di negara-negara berkembang,

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa Internet telah menjadi faktor terdepan dalam pengembangan sosial dan ekonomi serta alat yang sangat penting untuk inovasi komunikasi dan teknologi, menciptakan pergeseran paradigma sangat besar dalam sektor telekomunikasi dan teknologi informasi;
- b) bahwa memandang penghabisan tak terhindarkan dari alamat-alamat IPv4 dan dalam rangka memastikan stabilitas, pertumbuhan dan pengembangan Internet, tindakan tindakan khusus harus ditentukan untuk transisi kepada IPv6,

memperhatikan

keputusan yang diambil oleh Dewan pada sesinya tahun 2009 untuk menetapkan kelompok kerja IPv6 (lihat Dokumen C09/93),

mengakui

- a) bahwa peluncuran IPv6 memberikan kesempatan bagi pengembangan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK), dan bahwa penerimaan awal nya adalah cara yang terbaik untuk menghindari kelangkaan alamat-alamat dan konsekuensi-konsekuensi yang dapat diakibatkan dari habisnya alamat-alamat IPv4, termasuk biaya-biaya tinggi;
- b) bahwa para pemerintah memainkan peran penting sebagai pendorong untuk transisi kepada IPv6,

memutuskan

- 1. untuk menjelajahi cara-cara dan sarana-sarana untuk kolaborasi dan koordinasi yang lebih besar antara ITU dan organisasi-organisasi yang

relevan¹ yang terlibat dalam pengembangan jaringan-jaringan berbasis IP dan internet masa depan, melalui persetujuan-persetujuan kerjasama, sebagaimana sesuai, dalam rangka mengungkapkan peran ITU dalam pengaturan internet sehingga memastikan manfaat-manfaat maksimal untuk komunitas global;

- 2 untuk meningkatkan pertukaran pengalaman-pengalaman dan informasi dengan semua pemangku kepentingan mengenai penerimaan IPv6, dengan sasaran untuk menciptakan kesempatan-kesempatan untuk upaya-upaya kolaborasi, dan untuk memastikan bahwa ada umpan balik untuk memperkaya upaya-upaya mendukung transisi ke IPv6;
- 3 untuk berkolaborasi erat dengan mitra-mitra relevan yang diakui secara internasional, termasuk komunitas Internet (misal registrasi Internet regional (RIR), Satuan Tugas Teknis Internet (IETF) dan lain lainnya), dalam rangka mendorong peluncuran IPv6 dengan meningkatkan kesadaran dan melalui pengembangan sumber daya manusia;
- 4 untuk membantu Negara-negara Anggota yang, sesuai dengan kebijakan-kebijakan alokasi yang ada, memerlukan dukungan dalam pengelolaan dan alokasi sumber-sumber IPv6, mengikuti resolusi-resolusi yang relevan;
- 5 bahwa kelompok IPv6 menjalankan studi studi rinci mengenai alokasi alamat IP sebagaimana diminta oleh Kelompok yang Berdedikasi mengenai isu-isu kebijakan publik yang berhubungan dengan Internet internasional, baik untuk alamat-alamat IPv4 maupun untuk alamat-alamat IPv6,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi berkoordinasi dengan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk menjalankan dan memfasilitasi kegiatan-kegiatan di bawah *memutuskan* di atas dalam rangka kelompok studi Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) yang relevan dapat menjalankan kerjanya;
- 2 supaya membantu Negara-negara anggota yang memerlukan dukungan dalam pengelolaan dan alokasi sumber-sumber IPv6, untuk memonitor mekanisme mekanisme alokasi saat ini (termasuk penyebaran secara dari alamat-alamat) untuk Negara-negara Anggota ITU dan Anggota-anggota Sektor, dan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menunjuk kesalahan-kesalahan apapun yang berada di dalam mekanisme mekanisme alokasi saat ini;
- 3 untuk mengkomunikasikan usulan-usulan untuk perubahan-perubahan kebijakan-kebijakan yang ada, apabila diidentifikasi di bawah studi-studi di atas, sesuai dengan proses pengembangan kebijakan yang ada;

¹ termasuk badan induk teratas pada, Perusahan Internet untuk Pemetaan Nama-nama and Nomor-nomor (ICANN), Konsortium untuk Internet Registries (KIR), Satuan Tugas Teknis Internet (IETF), Masyarakat Internet (ISOC) dan Konsortium Sistem Sistem Dunia (ISOC), atau dengan nama lain.

-379-

- 4 untuk mengembangkan statistik-statistik mengenai kemajuan yang dibuat dengan transisi, berdasarkan informasi yang dapat dikumpulkan secara regional melalui kolaborasi dengan organisasi organisasi regional,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

- 1 melalui pengetahuan yang didapat dalam memutuskan 2, untuk memajukan inisiatif-inisiatif khusus pada tingkat nasional, yang memajukan interaksi dengan entitas-entitas pemerintah, swasta dan pendidikan serta masyarakat sipil untuk tujuan-tujuan pertukaran informasi yang diperlukan untuk peluncuran IPv6 di masing-masing negara;
- 2 untuk mendorong, dengan dukungan dari kantor-kantor regional ITU, registrasi Internet regional (RIRs) dan organisasi-organisasi regional lainnya dalam tindakan-tindakan penelitian, penyebarluasan dan pelatihan yang terkoordinasi dengan peran serta dari pemerintah-pemerintah, industri dan komunitas pendidikan dalam rangka memfasilitasi peluncuran IPv6 di dalam negara-negara dan dalam wilayah, serta untuk mengkoordinasikan inisiatif-inisiatif antara wilayah-wilayah untuk memajukan peluncurannya di seluruh dunia;
- 3 untuk mengembangkan kebijakan-kebijakan nasional untuk memajukan pembaharuan sistem teknologi dalam rangka memastikan bahwa layanan layanan publik yang disediakan menggunakan protokol IP dan prasarana komunikasi serta aplikasi-aplikasi relevan dari Negara-negara Anggota adalah sesuai dengan IPv6;
- 4 untuk memastikan, dalam tindakan-tindakan yang dijalankan mengenai perlengkapan komunikasi dan komputer, bahwa kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan diambil sehingga perlengkapan baru memiliki kapasitas IPv6, dengan memperhatikan periode yang diperlukan untuk transisi dari IPv4 ke IPv6,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk menyebarkan, sebagaimana sesuai, kepada keanggotaan ITU dan komunitas Internet, informasi mengenai kemajuan yang dicapai mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini

RESOLUSI 181 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Definisi dan peristilahan yang berhubungan dengan pembangunan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengingat

- a) Resolusi 15 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengucubangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC);
- b) Resolusi 130 (Antalya, 2006) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh, yang memutuskan untuk memberikan prioritas tinggi kepada peran ITU dalam membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK-TIK);
- c) ketentuan-ketentuan dari Komitmen Tunis dan Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi yang terkait dengan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK;
- d) hasil-hasil dari kedua fase Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (WSIS) mengenai isu ini;
- e) bahwa, sesuai dengan Garis Aksi C5 WSIS, Resolusi 149 (Antalya, 2006) konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh menunjukahkan Dewan ITU untuk mendirikan suatu kelompok kerja, terbuka kepada semua Negara Anggota dan Anggota Sektor, untuk mempelajari peristilahan yang terkait dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK, dan untuk mengucubangkan definisi definisi dan perincian mengenai hal ini;
- f) Program 2 (Keamanan dunia maya, aplikasi-aplikasi TIK dan isu-isu yang terkait jaringan berbasis II) Rencana Aksi Hyderabad yang diterima oleh WTDC-10,

menyadari

- a) bahwa salah satu dari tujuan-tujuan Perhimpunan adalah untuk mempertuhankan dan memperluas kerja sama internasional di antara semua Negara Anggota untuk peningkatan dan penggunaan rasional dari semua jenis telekomunikasi;
- b) bahwa tujuan-tujuan lain dari Perhimpunan adalah untuk memajukan pengembangan fasilitas-fasilitas teknik dan operasinya yang paling efisien dengan maksud untuk memperbaiki efisiensi layanan layanan telekomunikasi, meningkatkan kegunaan mereka,

menimbang

- a) kebutuhan untuk membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK-TIK dengan menguatkan kerangka

-38-

kerja yang dipercaya (butir 39 Agenda Tunis) dan kebutuhan untuk pemerintah-pemerintah, dalam kerja sama dengan para pemangku kepentingan yang lain, dalam peran masing-masing, untuk mengembangkan perundang-undangan yang diperlukan untuk penyelidikan dan penuntutan kejahatan dunia maya, pada tingkat nasional, regional dan internasional;

- b) bahwa Resolusi 64/211 Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengundang Negara-negara Anggota untuk menggunakan, apabila dan saat dianggap sesuai, alat swa-penaksiran sukarela yang dilampirkan kepada resolusi tersebut untuk upaya upaya nasional;
- c) alasan-alasan di belakang penerimaan Resolusi 37 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai penjemputan kesenjangan digital, dengan memperhatikan pentingnya pelaksanaan para pemangku kepentingan pada tingkat internasional terhadap garis-garis aksi yang disebutkan dalam butir 108 Agenda Tunis, termasuk "Membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK",

memperhatikan

- a) pentingnya membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK sebagaimana digarisbawahi dalam WSIS;
- b) bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk mempertahankan peristilahan umum yang terkait dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK;
- c) kerja yang sedang berlangsung yang dijalankan oleh organisasi organisasi seperti Organisasi untuk Standardisasi Internasional (ISO) dan Gugus Tugas Teknis Internet (IETF) dalam hubungan dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK;
- d) bahwa Resolusi 50 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTSA), mengenai keamanan dunia maya, dan Resolusi 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) WTSA, perihal menghadapi dan memerangi surel sampah (*spam*), termasuk studi mengenai aspek-aspek teknis untuk mengurangi dampak fenomena ini,

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa di bidang keamanan, Kelompok Studi 17 Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) bertanggungjawab untuk mengembangkan rekomendasi-rekomendasi inti mengenai keamanan telekomunikasi dan TIK, seperti arsitektur dan kerangka-kerangka kerja keamanan; fundamental fundamental perlindungan, termasuk ancaman ancaman, kerentanan dan resiko resiko; pengelolaan otentikasi dan identitas, penanganan dan forensik kejadian, serta aspek-aspek keamanan dari aplikasi-aplikasi komunikasi;

382

- b) bahwa Rekomendasi ITU-T X.1205 (2008), mengenai tinjauan keseluruhan keamanan dunia maya, memberikan definisi peristilahan keamanan dunia maya;
- c) bahwa kelompok Kerja Dewan mengenai studi definisi definisi dan peristilahan yang terkait dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK (WG-Def), yang didirikan oleh Resolusi 149 (Antalya, 2006), meneliti beberapa usulan dan mencapai kesepakatan mengenai definisi "keamanan dunia maya" dalam Rekomendasi ITU-T X.1205 (2008);
- d) bahwa kelompok Dewan sebagaimana disebut di atas, dalam laporan akhirnya pada sesi Dewan tahun 2009, mengajukan dua pilihan yang terkait dengan definisi untuk keamanan dunia maya, sebagaimana direproduksi di bawah:

Pilihan 1

- 1a. Mengenalkan kata "keamanan dunia maya", dalam Pasal 1 Konstitusi dan menjabarkannya hal ini dalam Lampiran Konstitusi, berdasarkan definisi yang telah disetujui, atau
- 1b. Mengenalkan kata "keamanan dunia maya" dalam pasal yang relevan dalam Konvensi dan menjabarkannya hal ini dalam Lampiran Konvensi;

Pilihan 2

- 2. menerima resolusi oleh Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh mengenai definisi ini,

mengakui

- a) kerja yang sedang berlangsung oleh ITU-T dan Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) mengenai hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK;
- b) pentingnya mempelajari isu peristilahan yang terkait dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK, dan mengenai penelitian serta pengembangan definisi-definisi dan deskripsi-deskripsi mengenai perihal ini, sebagaimana sesuai;
- c) bahwa seperangkat landasan ini perlu mencakup isu-isu penting lainnya sebagai tambahan terhadap keamanan dunia maya,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa, sehubungan dengan lingkungan teknologi yang terus berubah serta potensi kumulatif resiko-resiko dan kerentanan-kerentanan yang baru dan tidak terduga sebelumnya, terkait dengan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK, serta untuk alasan-alasan lain, yang mungkin menjadi perlu bagi Kelompok Studi 17 ITU-T untuk memutakhirkan definisi keamanan dunia maya yang dipaparkan dalam Rekomendasi ITU-T X.1205;

- b) bahwa definisi keamanan dunia maya kemungkinan perlu dimodifikasi dari waktu ke waktu untuk mencerminkan perubahan-perubahan dalam kebijakan;
- c) kerja Kelompok Studi 17 ITU-T (Keamanan) mengenai prasarana prasarana penentu publik, pengelolaan identitas, tanda tangan-tanda tangan digital, panduan keamanan, peta jalan standar-standar keamanan dan kerangka kerja pertukaran informasi keamanan dunia maya;
- d) bahwa kerja sebagaimana tersebut di atas berlanjut dalam Kelompok Studi 17 ITU-T dalam rangka mengembangkan lebih lanjut perangkat definisi yang diselankan di atas dengan memperhatikan pengubahan yang berkelanjutan dalam teknologi TIK;
- e) bahwa pencakupan definisi apapun yang terkait dengan TIK, yang merupakan isu yang terus berubah, seperti definisi keamanan dunia maya, dalam konstitusi yang stabil adalah tidak konsisten dengan dasar prinsip-prinsip dimana Konstitusi yang stabil akan didirikan,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk memperhatikan definisi "keamanan dunia maya" yang disetujui dalam Rekomendasi ITU-T X.1205¹ untuk penggunaan dalam kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK;
- 2 bahwa catatan kaki di atas merupakan suatu bagian yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dari resolusi ini,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

menjadikan resolusi ini untuk diperhatikan oleh organisasi organisasi internasional dan entitas-entitas lain yang relevan yang berhubungan dengan keamanan telekomunikasi/TIK-TIK untuk menjadi pertimbangan dan tindakan apapun yang diperlukan, sebagaimana sesuai,

¹ Rekomendasi ITU-T X.1205, "Keamanan dunia maya: Keamanan dunia maya adalah kumpulan dari data-data, kebijakan-kebijakan, konsep-konsep keamanan, penggunaan-penggunaan keamanan, pedoman-pedoman, pendekatan-pendekatan pengelolaan risiko, tindakan pencegahan-pencegahan, praktik-praktik keabsahan, jaminan dan teknologi-teknologi yang dapat digunakan untuk melindungi lingkungan dunia maya dan organisasi dan aset-aset pengguna organisasi dan aset-aset pengguna termasuk perangkat-perangkat komputer terintegrasi, personal, prasarana, aplikasi-aplikasi, infrastruktur-infrastruktur, sistem-sistem telekomunikasi, dan kebutuhan dari informasi terbitan dan/atau terintegrasi dalam lingkungan dunia maya. Keamanan dunia maya berguna untuk memastikan pencegahan dan penindakan dan kapabilitas-kecapabilitas keamanan dari organisasi dan aset-aset pengguna melalui risiko keamanan yang relevan dalam lingkungan dunia maya. Mekanisme-mekanisme keamanan secara umum terdiri dari hal-hal berikut:

- ketersediaan
- integritas yang dapat termasuk keabsahan dan non-pemalsuan
- non-repudiasi

384

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal dan Direktur-direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi dan Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

untuk memperhatikan definisi "keamanan dunia maya" yang diterima dalam Rekomendasi ITU-T X.1205 untuk penggunaan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU yang terkait dengan membangun kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK.

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

untuk melapor kepada Dewan mengenai rekomendasi-rekomendasi apapun yang baru atau direvisi yang diterima oleh ITU-T yang terkait kepada atau mempengaruhi peristilahan dan definisi-definisi yang terkait dengan keamanan dunia maya atau definisi definisi lain mengenai kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK.

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

untuk ikut serta secara aktif dalam kelompok-kelompok studi yang relevan yang berurusan dengan isu-isu yang terkait dengan kepercayaan dan keamanan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK.

RESOLUSI 182 (Guadalajara, 2010)**Peran telekomunikasi/teknologi informasi dan komunikasi sehubungan dengan perubahan iklim dan perlindungan lingkungan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli Perhimpunan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010),

mengakui

- a) Resolusi 136 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Pemuli, mengenai penggunaan telekomunikasi dan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK-TIK) untuk pemantauan dan pengelolaan dalam keadaan-keadaan darurat dan bencana untuk peringatan dini, pencegahan, mitigasi dan pemulihan;
- b) resolusi-resolusi relevan dari konferensi konferensi komunikasi radio dan sidang-sidang komunikasi radio, seperti Resolusi 646 (WRC-03), mengenai perlindungan publik dan pemulihan bencana; Resolusi 644 (Rev. WRC-07), mengenai sumber-sumber komunikasi radio untuk peringatan dini, mitigasi bencana dan operasi pemulihan; atau Resolusi 673 (WRC-07), mengenai penggunaan komunikasi radio untuk observasi Bumi, berkolaborasi dengan Organisasi Meteorologi dunia (WMO);
- c) Resolusi 73 (Johannesburg, 2008) Sidang Standardisasi Telekomunikasi Dunia, mengenai TIK-TIK dan perubahan iklim, yang dihasilkan dari kerja sukses dari kelompok fokus yang didirikan tahun 2007 oleh Kelompok Penasihat Standardisasi Telekomunikasi untuk mengidentifikasi peran Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-T) dengan memperhatikan isu ini, dan telah diterima sebagai tanggapan dari kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang diidentifikasi dalam kontribusi-kontribusi yang relevan terhadap WISA-08 oleh kelompok-kelompok regional ITU;
- d) Resolusi 66 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WFDIC), mengenai TIK dan perubahan iklim;
- e) Resolusi 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai aplikasi-aplikasi TIK;
- f) Resolusi 1307 yang diterima oleh Dewan ITU pada sesinya tahun 2009, mengenai TIK-TIK dan perubahan iklim,

mengakui lebih lanjut

- a) butir 20 Garis Aksi C/ (E lingkungan) Rencana Aksi Jenewa dari Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi mengenai Masyarakat Informasi (Jenewa, 2003), yang menyerukan untuk pembentukan sistem-sistem pemantauan menggunakan TIK-TIK untuk memprakirakan dan memantau dampak bencana-bencana alam dan bencana akibat perbuatan manusia, khususnya di negara-negara berkembang;
- b) Opini 3 Forum Kebijakan Telekomunikasi Dunia tahun 2009, mengenai TIK dan lingkungan, yang mengakui bahwa telekomunikasi/TIK-TIK

dapat membuat kontribusi secara substansial terhadap mitigasi dan menyesuaikan dampak-dampak perubahan iklim, dan menyemikan untuk memformulasikan penemuan-penemuan dan upaya-upaya di masa depan untuk membahas perubahan iklim secara efektif;

- c) hasil-hasil dari konferensi-konferensi Perubahan Iklim Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa yang diselenggarakan di Indonesia pada bulan Desember 2007 dan di Copenhagen pada bulan Desember 2009;
- d) Deklarasi Nairobi mengenai Pengelolaan Sampah Listrik dan Elektronik yang Aman bagi Lingkungan, dan penerimaan oleh Konferensi Kesembilan dari Kelompok-kelompok pada Konvensi Basel mengenai Rencana Kerja untuk Pengelolaan E-sampah yang Aman bagi Lingkungan, memfokuskan pada kebutuhan-kebutuhan dari negara-negara berkembang dan negara-negara dengan ekonomi dalam masa transisi,

menimbang

- a) bahwa Majelis Antarpemerintah Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa mengenai Perubahan Iklim (IPCC) memperkirakan bahwa emisi-emisi dari gas rumah kaca global (GRK) telah meningkat lebih dari 70 persen sejak tahun 1970, memiliki dampak pada pemanasan global, perubahan pola-pola cuaca, meningkatnya ketinggian air laut, penggurunan, mencairnya lapisan es dan dampak dampak jangka panjang lainnya;
- b) bahwa perubahan iklim diketahui sebagai ancaman potensial terhadap semua negara dan memerlukan suatu tanggapan global;
- c) bahwa konsekuensi-konsekuensi dari kurangnya persiapan negara-negara berkembang di masa lalu sekarang telah berkurang, dan bahwa negara-negara ini akan terkepos terhadap bahaya-bahaya yang tidak dapat diitung dan kerugian-kerugian yang sangat banyak, termasuk konsekuensi-konsekuensi dari meningkatnya ketinggian air laut di banyak wilayah pantai di negara-negara berkembang;
- d) Program 5 Rencana Aksi Hyderabad untuk negara-negara terbelakang, negara-negara dengan kebutuhan khusus (negara-negara berkembang kepulauan kecil, negara-negara berpantai rendah dan negara-negara berkembang daratan), telekomunikasi darurat dan adaptasi perubahan iklim,

menimbang

- a) bahwa telekomunikasi/TK/TK memainkan peran yang penting dalam melindungi lingkungan dan dalam memajukan kegiatan-kegiatan pengembangan yang inovatif dan berkelanjutan yang memiliki resiko rendah terhadap lingkungan;
- b) bahwa peran telekomunikasi/TK dalam menghadapi tantangan perubahan iklim mencakup berbagai kegiatan yang luas, termasuk, tetapi tidak terbatas pada: memajukan telekomunikasi/TK-TK sebagai

387

alternatif terhadap teknologi-teknologi lain yang mengonsumsi lebih banyak energi; pengembangan peralatan, aplikasi-aplikasi dan jaringan-jaringan yang efisien energi; pengembangan metode metode kerja yang efisien energi; pelaksanaan landasan landasan satelit dan sensor jarak jauh berbasis daratan untuk observasi lingkungan, termasuk pemantauan cuaca; dan penggunaan telekomunikasi/TTK-TIK untuk memperingatkan publik terhadap kejadian-kejadian cuaca berbahaya dan memberikan dukungan komunikasi untuk organisasi pemerintah dan non pemerintah penyedia bantuan untuk memberikan kontribusi kepada pengurangan emisi-emisi GHG;

- c) bahwa aplikasi-aplikasi sensor jarak jauh pada satelit-satelit dan sistem-sistem komunikasi radio lain adalah peralatan yang penting untuk pemantauan iklim, observasi lingkungan, prakiraan bencana, deteksi perubahan hutan liar, serta deteksi dan mitigasi bagi dampak dampak negatif dari perubahan iklim;
- d) ITU dapat berperan dalam memajukan penggunaan TTK-TIK untuk mitigasi dampak-dampak perubahan iklim, dan bahwa rencana strategis untuk Periode 2012-2015 memberi prioritas jelas terhadap memerangi perubahan iklim menggunakan TTK-TIK;
- e) bahwa penggunaan telekomunikasi/TTK-TIK memberi peningkatan kesempatan kesempatan untuk mengurangi emisi-emisi GHG yang dihasilkan oleh sektor-sektor non TIK melalui penggunaan telekomunikasi/TTK-TIK dengan cara-cara yang menggantikan layanan-layanan atau meningkatkan efisiensi sektor sektor yang terkait,

menyadari

- a) bahwa telekomunikasi/TTK-TIK juga memberi kontribusi kepada emisi-emisi GHG, kontribusi yang, walaupun relatif kecil, akan bertumbuh sejalan dengan peningkatan penggunaan telekomunikasi/TTK-TIK, dan bahwa prioritas penting harus diberikan untuk mengurangi emisi-emisi GHG;
- b) bahwa negara-negara berkembang menghadapi tantangan-tantangan tambahan dalam menyelesaikan dampak dampak perubahan iklim, termasuk bencana-bencana alam yang terkait dengan perubahan iklim,

mengingat

- a) bahwa negara-negara telah meratifikasi Protokol Kerangka Kerja Konvensi Perubahan Iklim Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (UNFCCC) dan telah berkomitmen untuk mengurangi tingkat-tingkat emisi GHGnya untuk sasaran-sasaran yang terutama ditentukan di bawah tingkat-tingkat emisi tahun 1990;
- b) bahwa negara-negara yang telah menyerahkan rencana-rencana dalam tanggapan terhadap Copenhagen Accord telah merinci langkah-langkah mana yang akan siap mereka lakukan untuk mengurangi intensitas karbon dalam dekade saat ini,

memperhatikan

- a) bahwa Kelompok Studi 3 ITU-T saat ini adalah kelompok studi ITU-T utama yang bertanggungjawab untuk studi-studi mengenai metodologi-metodologi untuk mengevaluasi dampak dampak telekomunikasi/TK terhadap perubahan iklim, untuk menerbitkan pedoman untuk penggunaan TK-TK yang ramah lingkungan, untuk mempelajari efisiensi energi dari sistem-sistem satu-daya, untuk mempelajari aspek-aspek lingkungan dari fenomena elektromagnetik TK, dan untuk mempelajari, menaksir dan menganalisa simulasi ulang sosial dari peralatan telekomunikasi/TK yang aman dan berbiaya rendah, melalui daur ulang dan pemakaian ulang;
- b) Pertanyaan 24/2 Kelompok Studi 2 dari Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D), mengenai TK-TK dan perubahan iklim, yang diterima oleh WUDC 10;
- c) bahwa rekomendasi rekomendasi ITU yang berfokus pada sistem sistem dan aplikasi-aplikasi penghematan energi dapat memainkan peran penting dalam pengembangan telekomunikasi/TK-TK, dengan mengajukan penerimaan rekomendasi-rekomendasi untuk meningkatkan penggunaan telekomunikasi/TK untuk berperan sebagai alat jalan pintas yang efektif untuk mengukur dan mengurangi emisi emisi GHG di seluruh kegiatan ekonomi dan sosial;
- d) kepemimpinan Sektor Komunikasi Radio ITU (ITU-R), berkolaborasi dengan keanggotaan ITU, dalam kelanjutannya untuk mendukung studi-studi mengenai penggunaan sistem-sistem komunikasi radio, termasuk aplikasi aplikasi sensor jarak jauh, untuk memperbaiki pemantauan iklim serta prakiraan, deteksi dan pemulihan bencana;
- e) bahwa ada badan-badan internasional lain yang sedang bekerja untuk isu-isu perubahan iklim, termasuk UNFCCC, dan bahwa ITU seharusnya berkolaborasi, dalam mandatnya, dengan entitas-entitas tersebut;
- f) bahwa beberapa negara telah berkomitmen untuk mengurangi 20 persen emisi-emisi GHG dalam sektor TK-TK maupun dalam penggunaan TK di sektor sektor lain pada tahun 2020, terhadap tingkat tingkat tahun 1990,

memutuskan

bahwa ITU, di dalam mandatnya dan berkolaborasi dengan organisasi-organisasi lain, akan menunjukkan kepemimpinannya dalam menerapkan telekomunikasi/TK-TK untuk menanganai penyebab penyebab dan dampak-dampak perubahan iklim melalui sebagai berikut:

- 1 untuk terus dan lebih lanjut mengembangkan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU mengenai telekomunikasi/TK-TK dan perubahan iklim dalam rangka memberikan kontribusi bagi upaya-upaya global yang lebih luas yang sedang dilakukan oleh Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa;

389

- 2 untuk mendorong efisiensi energi telekomunikasi/TIK-TIK dalam rangka mengurangi emisi-emisi GHG yang dihasilkan oleh sektor telekomunikasi/TIK;
- 3 untuk mendorong sektor telekomunikasi/TIK untuk memberikan kontribusi, melalui perbaikan efisiensi energinya sendiri dan dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK di dalam bagian-bagian perekonomian lainnya, untuk mengurangi emisi-emisi GHG setiap tahun;
- 4 untuk melaporkan pada tingkat dimana sektor TIK telah berkontribusi melalui suatu pengurangan emisi-emisi GHG di sektor-sektor lain melalui pengurangan konsumsi energinya dengan menerapkan TIK-TIK;
- 5 untuk meningkatkan kesadaran terhadap isu-isu lingkungan yang terkait dengan desain perlengkapan telekomunikasi/TIK dan mendorong efisiensi energi dan penggunaan bahan-bahan dalam desain dan produksi perlengkapan telekomunikasi/TIK dalam rangka meningkatkan lingkungan yang bersih dan aman;
- 6 untuk mencakup, sebagai prioritas, bantuan untuk negara-negara berkembang sedemikian rupa sehingga menguatkan sumber-sumber daya manusia dan kelembagaannya dalam meningkatkan penggunaan telekomunikasi/TIK-TIK untuk mengatasi perubahan iklim, sebagaimana juga di bidang-bidang seperti kebutuhan oleh komunitas-komunitas untuk menyesuaikan terhadap perubahan iklim, sebagai elemen penting bagi perencanaan pengelolaan bencana,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, berkolaborasi dengan Direktur-direktur tiga Biro

- 1 untuk merumuskan suatu rencana aksi bagi peran ITU, dengan memperhatikan semua resolusi ITU yang relevan, yang berkaitan dengan badan-badan/kelompok-kelompok ahli yang relevan lainnya, dan memperhatikan mandat khusus dari ketiga Sektor ITU tersebut;
- 2 untuk memastikan bahwa kelompok-kelompok studi ITU relevan yang bertanggung jawab untuk TIK-TIK dan perubahan iklim melaksanakan rencana aksi sebagaimana diujuk pada *memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, berkolaborasi dengan Direktur dari ketiga Biro* 1 di atas;
- 3 untuk menghubungkan dengan organisasi-organisasi relevan lainnya dalam rangka menghindari duplikasi kerja dan mengoptimalkan penggunaan sumber-sumber daya;
- 4 untuk memastikan bahwa ITU menyelenggarakan lokakarya-lokakarya, seminar-seminar dan kursus-kursus pelatihan di negara-negara berkembang di tingkat regional dengan maksud meningkatkan kesadaran dan mengidentifikasi isu-isu penting dalam rangka menghasilkan pedoman-pedoman praktik terbaik;
- 5 untuk terus mengambil kebijakan yang sesuai di dalam Perhimpunan untuk memberikan kontribusi terhadap pengurangan jejak karbon (misal pertemuan-pertemuan tanpa kertas, konferensi-konferensi video, dll.)

350

- 6 untuk melaporkan setiap tahun kepada Dewan dan kepada konferensi yang berkuasa penuh berikutnya mengenai kemajuan yang telah dilakukan oleh ITU mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini;
- 7 untuk menyerahkan resolusi ini dan hasil hasil kegiatan-kegiatan ITU lain yang sesuai kepada pertemuan-pertemuan dari organisasi-organisasi yang relevan, termasuk UNFCCC, dalam rangka mengulangi pernyataan komitmen Perhimpunan terhadap pertumbuhan global yang berkelanjutan; dan untuk memastikan pengakuan pentingnya telekomunikasi/TIK-TIK dalam upaya-upaya mitigasi dan adaptasi sebagaimana juga peran pencetus ITU dalam perihal ini.

memerintahkan Direktur-direktur dari ketiga Biro, sesuai batas mandat-mandainya

- 1 untuk melanjutkan pengembangan praktik-praktik dan pedoman-pedoman terbaik yang akan membantu para pemerintah dalam pengembangan langkah-langkah kebijakan yang dapat digunakan untuk mendukung sektor TIK dalam mengurangi emisi-emisi GHG dan meningkatkan TIK-TIK di sektor-sektor lain;
- 2 untuk membantu meningkatkan penelitian dan pengembangan:
 - untuk meningkatkan efisiensi energi perlengkapan TIK
 - untuk mengukur perubahan iklim
 - untuk memitigasi dampak-dampak perubahan iklim
 - untuk menyesuaikan terhadap dampak dampak perubahan iklim,

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Standardisasi Telekomunikasi

- 1 untuk membantu kelompok studi ITU-T utama mengenai TIK-TIK dan perubahan iklim (pada saat ini Kelompok Studi 5 ITU-T), berkolaborasi dengan badan-badan lain, dalam pengembangan metodologi-metodologi untuk menilai:
 - i) tingkat efisiensi energi dalam sektor TIK dan penerapan telekomunikasi/TIK-TIK dalam sektor-sektor non TIK;
 - ii) siklus kehidupan emisi-emisi GHG perlengkapan telekomunikasi/TIK yang lengkap, berkolaborasi dengan badan-badan relevan lainnya, dalam rangka menetapkan praktik terbaik di sektor-sektor terhadap serangkaian metrik yang disepakati yang memungkinkan manfaat-manfaat penggunaan kembali, perubahan dan daur ulang yang akan diukur dalam rangka membantu mencapai pengurangan-pengurangan emisi-emisi GHG baik di sektor telekomunikasi/TIK maupun dalam penggunaan TIK-TIK di sektor-sektor lainnya;
- 2 untuk meningkatkan kerja ITU dan bekerja sama dengan entitas entitas Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan badan-badan lain dalam kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait dengan perubahan iklim, bekerja mencapai pengurangan penggunaan energi dan emisi-emisi GHG yang progresif dan dapat diukur sepanjang umur perangkat telekomunikasi/TIK;

-351-

- 3 untuk memanfaatkan Kegiatan Koordinasi Bersama terkait mengenai TIK dan pada perubahan iklim dalam diskusi-diskusi ahli dan khusus dengan industri industri lainnya, mengautil dari keahlian yang ada di forum-forum, sektor-sektor industrial (dan forum-forum yang relevannya) dan akademisi lainnya dalam rangka untuk:
 - i) menunjukkan kepemimpinan ITU dalam pengurangan-pengurangan GHG dan penghematan-penghematan energi dalam sektor TIK;
 - ii) memastikan bahwa ITU secara aktif memimpin dalam penerapan TIK-TIK di industri-industri lain dan berkontribusi terhadap pengurangan emisi emisi GHG,

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota, Anggota-anggota Sektor dan Asosiasi-asosiasi

- 1 untuk terus memberikan kontribusi secara aktif kepada ITU mengenai TIK-TIK dan perubahan iklim;
- 2 untuk melanjutkan atau menginisiasi program-program publik dan swasta yang mencakup TIK-TIK dan perubahan iklim, dengan mempertimbangkan inisiatif-inisiatif ITU yang relevan;
- 3 untuk mendukung dan memberi kontribusi kepada proses Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa yang lebih luas mengenai perubahan iklim;
- 4 untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk mengurangi dampak-dampak perubahan iklim dengan mengembangkan dan menggunakan lebih banyak alat-alat, aplikasi-aplikasi dan jaringan-jaringan TIK yang lebih hemat energi melalui penerapan TIK-TIK di bidang-bidang lain;
- 5 untuk meningkatkan daur ulang dan penggunaan kembali perangkat telekomunikasi/TIK;
- 6 untuk terus mendukung kerja ITU-R dalam sensor jarak jauh (aktif dan pasif) untuk observasi lingkungan dan sistem sistem komunikasi radio lainnya yang dapat digunakan untuk mendukung pemantauan iklim, prakiraan bencana, peringatan dan tanggapan sesuai dengan resolusi-resolusi relevan yang diterima oleh sidang-sidang komunikasi radio dan konferensi-konferensi komunikasi radio dunia.

**RESOLUSI 183 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Aplikasi telekomunikasi/TIK untuk e-kesehatan**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Pertemuan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) definisi e-kesehatan yang dibuat oleh Resolusi 58/28 Sidang Kesehatan Dunia, Jenewa 2003 sebagai "... penggunaan teknologi-teknologi informasi dan komunikasi yang berbiaya efektif dan aman dalam mendukung bidang-bidang kesehatan dan yang terkait kesehatan, termasuk layanan-layanan perawatan kesehatan, pengawasan kesehatan, literatur kesehatan, serta pendidikan, pengetahuan dan penelitian kesehatan";
- b) bahwa Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC) (Doha, 2006) merekomendasikan bahwa ITU terus mempelajari mengenai potensi penggunaan telekomunikasi untuk e-kesehatan dalam rangka memenuhi kebutuhan-kebutuhan negara-negara berkembang;
- c) Resolusi 65 (Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC, mengenai memperbaiki akses terhadap layanan-layanan perawatan kesehatan dengan menggunakan teknologi teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK TIK),

menimbang lebih lanjut

- a) bahwa Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia (WHO) dan ITU memiliki suatu peran penentu untuk meningkatkan koordinasi yang lebih erat di antara para pemah kunci di seluruh bidang teknis standardisasi e-kesehatan;
- b) kebutuhan untuk menyediakan klinik perawatan yang efektif, efisien dan aman bagi pasien dengan menggunakan TIK-TIK e-kesehatan;
- c) bahwa aplikasi-aplikasi e-kesehatan dan aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi/TIK yang mendukungnya telah banyak, tetapi jauh dari optimalisasi dan keterpaduan yang penuh;
- d) pentingnya mempertahankan momentum demikian yang berpotensi memberikan manfaat teknologi telekomunikasi/TIK di sektor perawatan kesehatan didukung oleh kerangka kerangka kerja pengaturan, hukum dan kebijakan yang sesuai di sektor-sektor telekomunikasi maupun sektor kesehatan,

mengakui

- a) pekerjaan yang sedang berjalan dari Kelompok Studi 2 Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D) melalui Pertanyaan 14-3/2, mengenai informasi dan telekomunikasi untuk e-kesehatan;
- b) bahwa terdapat inisiatif-inisiatif kawasan Eropa untuk berbagi praktik-praktik terbaik dalam pelaksanaan e-aplikasi, termasuk e-kesehatan;

- c) bahwa standar-standar TIK perawatan kesehatan dipertimbangkan sebagai suatu subyek dengan kepentingan tinggi oleh Kolaborasi Standar standar Global (GSC-13);
- d) bahwa standar standar TIK perawatan kesehatan perlu disesuaikan, apabila perlu, untuk menyesuaikan konteks dari setiap Negara Anggota, dan bahwa hal ini mensyaratkan menguatkan pengembangan dan dukungan sumber daya manusia;
- e) kerja yang sedang berlangsung dalam ITU-D untuk menjembatani kesenjangan digital e-kesehatan;
- f) publikasi di bawah Kelompok Studi 2 ITU-D Pertanyaan 14-2/2 yang berjudul "Solusi e-kesehatan bergerak untuk negara berkembang",

memutuskan untuk memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

- 1 untuk memberi pertimbangan prioritas terhadap perluasan inisiatif inisiatif telekomunikasi/TIK untuk mengoordinasikan kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait dengan e-kesehatan antara Sektor Komunikasi Radio (ITU-R) dan Sektor Standardisasi Telekomunikasi (ITU-T), ITU-D dan organisasi-organisasi relevan lainnya;
- 2 untuk terus dan lebih lanjut mengembangkan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU pada aplikasi-aplikasi telekomunikasi/TIK untuk e-kesehatan dalam rangka memberikan kontribusi bagi upaya-upaya global yang lebih luas mengenai e-kesehatan,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal, berkonsultasi dengan Direktur-direktur Biro

- 1 untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendokumentasikan contoh-contoh dari praktik terbaik untuk e-kesehatan di bidang telekomunikasi/TIK untuk penyebaran di antara Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor ITU;
- 2 untuk melaporkan informasi dan perkembangan-perkembangan kepada Negara-negara Anggota melalui suatu mekanisme yang sesuai;
- 3 untuk berkoordinasi kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait e-kesehatan dengan ITU-R, ITU-T dan ITU-D, dan terutama untuk meningkatkan kesadaran, pengarusutamaan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia dalam penciptaan standar-standar telekomunikasi/TIK e-kesehatan, melaporkan temuan-temuan kepada Dewan apabila sesuai;
- 4 untuk bekerja secara kolaboratif mengenai kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait dengan e-kesehatan dengan WHO dan ITU-R, ITU-T dan ITU-D, serta, terutama, mengembangkan program-program yang memungkinkan negara-negara berkembang untuk mengenalkan layanan layanan e-kesehatan secara aman dan secara efektif,

-354-

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk mempertimbangkan mengembangkan perundang-undangan, peraturan-peraturan, standar-standar, kode-kode etik dan pedoman-pedoman yang sesuai untuk meningkatkan pengembangan dan penerapan layanan-layanan, produk-produk dan terminal-terminal telekomunikasi/TIK e-kesehatan,

mendorong Negara-negara Anggota dan Anggota-anggota Sektor

Untuk berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam kajian-kajian studi-studi yang terkait e-kesehatan dalam ITU-R, ITU-T dan ITU-D melalui kontribusi-kontribusi dan cara-cara yang sesuai lainnya.

**RESOLUSI 184 (Guadalajara, 2010)
Fasilitasi inisiatif inklusi digital untuk masyarakat madani**

Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh Pertemuan Telekomunikasi Internasional (Guadalajara, 2010).

menimbang

- a) bahwa Resolusi 46 (Doha, 2006) Konferensi Pengembangan Telekomunikasi Dunia (WTDC) mengakui pentingnya isu-isu yang berkenaan dengan masyarakat madani di seluruh dunia dalam menentukan kegiatan-kegiatan prioritas bagi Sektor Pengembangan Telekomunikasi ITU (ITU-D), dan meminta Sekretaris Jenderal untuk membawa bantuan yang disediakan oleh Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi (BDT) bagi masyarakat madani melalui kegiatan-kegiatannya untuk menjadi perhatian Konferensi Yang Berkuasa Penuh (Antalya, 2006), dengan maksud untuk menyediakan sumber keuangan dan sumber daya manusia yang sesuai untuk aksi-aksi dan proyek-proyek yang relevan untuk dilaksanakan dalam kerangka kerja sektor telekomunikasi tersebut;
- b) bahwa Resolusi 68 (Hyderabad, 2010) WTDC memutuskan untuk mendukung inklusi digital bagi masyarakat madani secara umumnya, dan khususnya keikutsertaan mereka dalam lokakarya-lokakarya, seminar-seminar, forum-forum serta pelatihan mengenai teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) untuk pengembangan sosial dan ekonomi, serta memerintahkan Direktur BDT untuk menjadwalkan tindakan-tindakan yang diperlukan untuk memperkuat pelaksanaan inisiatif khusus bagi masyarakat madani, membentuk mekanisme-mekanisme kolaborasi dengan Negara-negara Anggota, organisasi-organisasi regional dan internasional dan badan-badan kerja sama relevan lainnya;
- c) bahwa Agenda Tunis untuk Masyarakat Informasi menetapkan, sebagai suatu prioritas, pencapaian sasaran-sasarannya berkenaan dengan masyarakat madani dan komunitas komunitasnya;
- d) bahwa Pasal 16 Deklarasi Hak Masyarakat Madani dari Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa menyatakan sebagai berikut: "Masyarakat Madani memiliki hak untuk mendirikan medianya sendiri dalam bahasanya sendiri dan mempunyai akses terhadap semua bentuk media non-madani tanpa diskriminasi";
- e) bahwa Laporan Keadaan Masyarakat Madani Dunia pertama (2010) memuat data-data statistik yang mengkhawatirkan mengenai keadaan orang-orang ini di bidang kesehatan, hak-hak asasi manusia, pendidikan dan pekerjaan, di antara aspek-aspek lainnya, menempatkannya dalam situasi yang serupa dengan negara-negara terbelakang (LICs), meskipun kenyataannya bahwa beberapa dari orang-orang tersebut ditemukan di area dalam wilayah negara-negara maju;
- f) aturan-aturan ITU untuk pemberian beasiswa,

mengingat

- a) bahwa Pasal 41 dari deklarasi sebagaimana tersebut di atas menyebutkan bahwa "Badan-badan dan badan-badan khusus dari sistem Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa dan organisasi organisasi antarpemerintah lainnya wajib berkontribusi kepada realisasi penuh dari ketentuan-ketentuan Deklarasi ini melalui mobilisasi, antara lain, kerja sama keuangan dan bantuan teknis";
- b) komitmen ITU dan Negara-negara Anggotanya untuk mencapai Sasaran-sasaran Pengembangan Milenium,

mengamati

bahwa, dalam pelaksanaan proyek-proyek untuk masyarakat madani, kesulitan kesulitan telah ditanggulangi dalam menampung beasiswa untuk orang-orang ini,

memutuskan

- 1 untuk menyesuaikan dengan aturan-aturan yang mengatur bantuan-bantuan keuangan ITU kepada inisiatif-inisiatif ITU-D untuk inklusi digital, dan memperluas ketentuan beasiswa ITU kepada masyarakat madani, dengan mempertimbangkan bahwa keadaan khusus mereka adalah setara dengan LDC, sehingga mereka dapat menghadiri lokakarya-lokakarya, seminar-seminar, acara-acara atau acara-acara semacam pengembangan sumberdaya manusia lainnya yang diselenggarakan oleh ITU bagikelompok kelompok khusus ini untuk memfasilitasi inklusi digitalnya;
- 2 untuk membentuk mekanisme-mekanisme kolaborasi dan validasi dengan administrasi-administrasi dan organisasi-organisasi lain yang relevan di dalam sistem Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa, sebagaimana juga dengan organisasi organisasi regional dan nasional manapun yang berhubungan dengan masyarakat madani, dalam rangka memfasilitasi pelaksanaan Resolusi 46 (Doha, 2006) dan 68 (Hyderabad, 2010) dan mengidentifikasi dengan lebih baik peserta-peserta madani dalam kegiatan-kegiatan ITU yang berpotensi memberi manfaat dari beasiswa tersebut,

memerintahkan Sekretaris Jenderal

untuk memberitahukan Dewan mengenai pelaksanaan resolusi ini,

-357-

memerintahkan Direktur Biro Pengembangan Telekomunikasi

untuk mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan yang diperlukan untuk melaksanakan sepenuhnya Resolusi 46 (Doha, 2006) dan 68 (Hyderabad, 2010), berkenaan dengan keikutsertaan masyarakat madani di lokakarya-lokakarya, seminar-seminar, forum-forum dan pelatihan-pelatihan mengenai TIK.

mengundang Negara-negara Anggota

untuk meningkatkan dan memungkinkan keikutsertaan masyarakat madani dalam lokakarya-lokakarya, seminar-seminar dan kegiatan-kegiatan ITU, serta selanjutnya memfasilitasi inklusi digitalnya.

-358-

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| SUP | RESOLUSI 142 (Antalya, 2006)
Peninjauan kembali mengenai terminologi yang digunakan dalam Konstitusi dan Konvensi ITU |
| SUP | RESOLUSI 147 (Antalya, 2006)
Studi mengenai pengelolaan dan pelaksanaan Perbimpunan |
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| SUP | RESOLUSI 155 (Antalya, 2006)
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| SUP | RESOLUSI 156 (Antalya, 2006)
Penjadwalan konferensi |