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The ICT world in Mexico

- ▶ ***President Calderón
sets the tone***
- ▶ ***Landmark
decisions***

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ITU in good shape to face the future

Dr Hamadoun I. Touré
ITU Secretary-General



■ Welcome to this special edition, which highlights achievements from the 18th ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, held in Guadalajara, Mexico, on 4–22 October 2010. As we look back to those three weeks of intense work, we can all be proud of the landmark decisions we have taken for humanity.

The conference brokered an agreement on a number of key resolutions on Internet issues, which strengthen and underline our commitment to work with the Internet community. Greater collaboration and coordination, on the basis of reciprocity, between ITU and relevant organizations will ensure maximum benefits to the global community. These organizations include the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, the regional Internet registries, the Internet Engineering Task Force, the Internet Society and the World Wide Web Consortium.

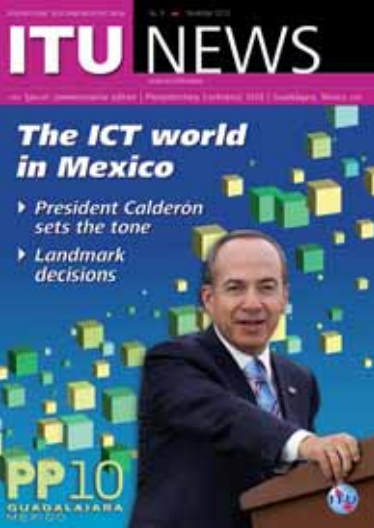
Many new resolutions were passed that will boost our programmes and initiatives in the areas of accessibility, ICT and climate change, conformance and interoperability, while others will open up the way for academia and for more private-sector entities from developing countries to join ITU. Measures have also been defined to help prevent the illicit use and abuse of telecommunication networks. A preparatory process was approved for the holding of the World Conference on International Telecommunications in 2012. A new Council Working Group will steer us towards a stable Constitution of the Union.

The decision to establish an Independent Management Advisory Committee will improve our operations. We will also continue to develop our facilities and capabilities for electronic meetings to increase remote participation by our members.

A number of resolutions from previous plenipotentiary conferences were revised to enhance our work in emergency communications and humanitarian assistance, bridging the standardization gap, strengthening regional presence, and in assisting Small Island Developing States and Landlocked Developing Countries and economies in transition. Revisions were also made to a resolution giving fresh impetus and direction to ITU Telecom events, which will now be redesigned into a single global event to take place annually, on the basis of a competitive bidding process.

Above all, sound strategic and financial plans were approved for ITU for the years 2012–2015. And a revised resolution on human resources development stresses the importance of the staff of the Union for the fulfilment of its goals and objectives.

The Guadalajara Conference has left ITU in good shape to face the future. It has put in place the right framework to allow the ICT sector to embrace and profit from whatever new developments and trends occur between now and the next Plenipotentiary Conference, to be held in the Republic of Korea in 2014. ■



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Mexico's President Felipe Calderón Hinojosa sets the tone for the Plenipotentiary Conference

Working tirelessly to bridge the digital divide

■ Guadalajara: Mexico's Silicon Valley

The state of Jalisco boasts many beauty spots, from Los Altos, the World Heritage highlands region with its sweeping agave plantations, to Tequila and all the way to Puerto Vallarta. Guadalajara — Mexico's second largest city and the capital of the state of Jalisco — is renowned for its cultural heritage rich in history, traditions and architecture. Guadalajara's high-tech industry, with high-production rates of computer components and electronic goods, including mobile phones, has earned this city the nickname of Mexico's "Silicon Valley".

President Calderón bid a warm welcome to delegates from all parts of the world and expressed the hope that they would all "be able to enjoy to the full the beautiful city of Guadalajara and the great beauty spots of the State of Jalisco", including its mariachi music, tequila and local delicacies.

The President said that "In addition to these things, Jalisco has also produced some of the most noteworthy individuals of Mexico and indeed of

the world. Jalisco is home, for example, to Jimena Navarrete, Miss Universe 2010, while Guadalajara itself is home to Chicharito Hernández, Manchester United's goalkeeper, and to Checo Pérez, a Formula 2 driver who will move up to Formula 1 next season."

Jalisco state and the city of Guadalajara, as the President went on to underline, are not only much loved, but are also very productive and very hard-working, especially in producing software and hardware for telecommunications and more generally for information technology. Almost half of the world's BlackBerries come from Guadalajara, the President added, waving his own BlackBerry handset. "If you are holding one now, it was probably made here in Mexico, in this very city," he said.

President Calderón was speaking from Expo Guadalajara, a massive exposition and trade show complex considered to be one of Mexico's most important Convention Centres, where he inaugurated ITU's 18th Plenipotentiary Conference on 4 October 2010. He thanked ITU and all its Member States for choosing Mexico as the venue for a conference that would map out the route for all countries to follow in the coming years. Guadalajara, he said, provided an

ideal setting for the Plenipotentiary Conference because "it is one of the great cities, not only of Mexico but of the entire continent" and because of its advanced infrastructure.

Celebrating 200 years of independence and 100 years of the Mexican Revolution

The President highlighted the significance of the Plenipotentiary Conference meeting in a year in which Mexico and many other countries in the Americas are celebrating the bicentenary of independence, freedom and national pride. Over the past 200 years, Mexico has built a democratic country, where there are free elections and the basic liberty to express criticism, voice opinions, assemble and live. The country has a solid economy, with growth of 7.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2010. A country with strong indigenous roots, Mexico is making rapid advances as it transforms itself to meet the future.

The year 2010 is also the centenary of the Mexican Revolution, and President Calderón recalled the goals of social rights, justice and fairness that the world's first social revolution brought to the fore. As he explained, "Today, 100 years on from that great revolutionary event, it is obvious that telecommunications are, throughout the world, a vital tool for achieving those self-same goals of justice and fairness. And it is our duty to ensure that no one is left out, that all people can have access to the new technologies and participate in this new revolution, which is based on knowledge, information and the full and democratic exercise of freedom of expression."

The Government's ICT strategy: Coverage, competitiveness and convergence

In today's world, one of the main obstacles to the achievement of equal opportunity, one of the principle causes of inequality, is the digital divide between people with and without access to ICT. Mexico



is working tirelessly to reduce that divide. "Over the past five years we have seen mobile telephony grow by more than 80 per cent, having gone from 45 users for every 100 inhabitants in 2005 to 80 per 100 inhabitants this year, already surpassing the target we had set for 2012. The number of Internet users has also grown very considerably. In 2005, we had 17 Internet users for every 100 inhabitants. Today there are more than 27... In broadband Internet, we went from one user per 100 inhabitants in 2005 to more than ten users in June of this year."

Despite this progress, the President said, there are still many areas in need of development. For example, the country is still far off the 37 per cent broadband penetration of countries such as Denmark or the Netherlands, or the 140 per cent mobile penetration seen in Greece, Portugal or the Russian Federation. "This is why my Government is absolutely committed to telecommunications and to ensuring that all people have access to information and communication technologies in conditions of competitiveness and

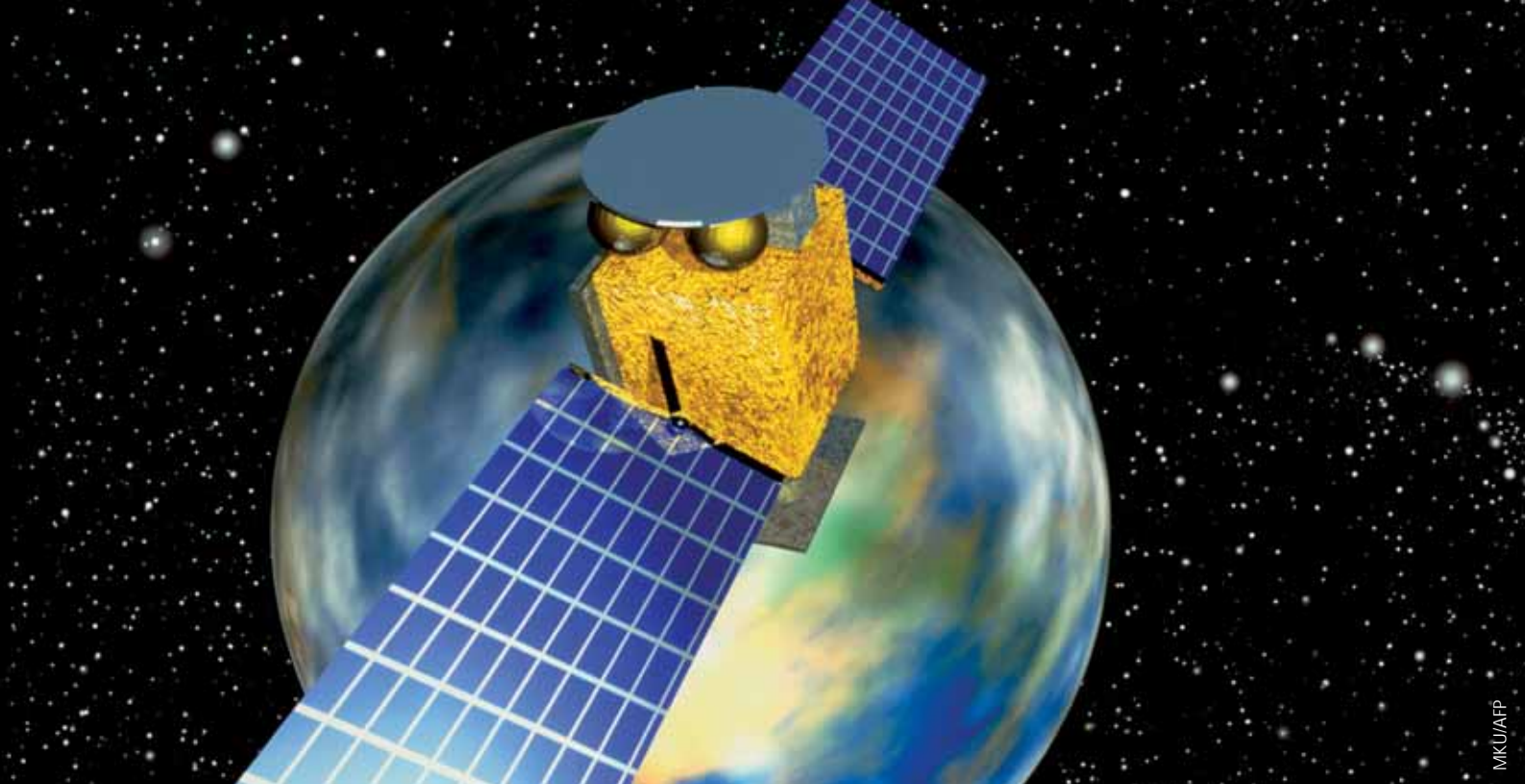
fairness. To achieve this, we have adopted a number of measures, of a kind not seen in Mexico for decades, to provide an unprecedented impetus to the telecommunication market and offer higher-quality services at a lower price to more consumers."

The strategy adopted by the Mexican Government is called the "three Cs" — standing for coverage, competitiveness and convergence. As the President explained, "The government of which I am the head is committed to telecommunications, to ensuring access to telecommunications for as many Mexicans as possible in conditions of competitiveness, convergence and optimal coverage". He outlined the six pillars of this strategy.

Switching from analogue to digital broadcasting

First, the date for switching from analogue to digital terrestrial broadcasting has been brought forward by six years from 2021 to 2015, with a possible total phase-out of analogue in 2015. A decree





has been passed to initiate the transition process. "In doing this, Mexico is aligning itself with the other countries undertaking the transition, which will help to improve competitiveness in the television industry and in broadcasting in general, improve signal quality and enrich television programme content, while at the same time promoting technological convergence and growth in telecommunication services," the President explained.

Releasing more spectrum for advanced mobile telephony

The decree, issued by the President and published in September 2010, also mandates the auction of 108 MHz in the 700 MHz band to market stakeholders by 2012 — this being one of the most highly valued frequency bands for mobile broadband services. "In making this effort, Mexico is staying on course to fulfil ITU's Recommendations on spectrum availability for users of these services," the President said.

A new fibre-optic network to boost broadband services

Second, in order to promote competitiveness through a new telecommunication backbone in Mexico, a tender is being put out, and the winning

companies will be granted some 20 000 km of optical fibre in the network operated by the Federal Electricity Commission, the national electricity company. "This means not only millions of dollars of public revenue from fibre-optic leasing charges, but also, and most importantly, it will help us to establish a new communication backbone that will provide us with a third national trunk network for Internet and broadband services throughout the country," the President explained. The new backbone will come into service in the second half of 2011, and is expected to increase competition among long-distance voice, data and video carriers.

Impact of recent spectrum auctions

Third is the completion of the spectrum auctions in the 1.7 and 1.9 GHz bands. This makes available to the market an additional 90 MHz — almost 60 per cent more than the spectrum previously used for mobile services.

The main aim of these auctions, which were approved by the Federal Competition Commission, is to strengthen the market, strengthen competition, and break down the barriers for those wishing to enter the competitive market in Mexican telecommunications. As the President put it, the process has left the





country's coffers better off. It has also significantly increased the amount of spectrum available to all operators. Furthermore, it has transformed the mobile telephony market in Mexico. From one dominant operator, there are now four wholly national operators competing with each other on equal terms.

Number portability

Fourth, for two years now the country has had number portability in the mobile sphere. This allows users to change their telephone service providers, and be more demanding about service quality and price. "These measures will allow us to consolidate a telecommunication market that has grown at an annual rate of over 10 per cent in the past five years. They will also help enhance service penetration, particularly in rural areas where people have less purchasing power."

New satellites to be launched

Fifth, a process has started to pave the way for Mexico to launch three new satellites, chiefly for security purposes, but also to take full advantage of the L-Band, which Mexico is entitled to use, and to strengthen the telecommunication market even

further, bringing telecommunications to the most remote and inaccessible communities.

Expanding WiMAX

Sixth, negotiations are ongoing with the current concession holders of the 2.5 band, with a view to converting it to WiMAX use throughout the country and in the main cities, in the hope of further expanding Internet access.

"We are working to offer Mexican consumers good quality telecommunication services at better prices and without privileges. We know, however, that this is not enough to bridge the digital divide, and this is why the Government is also working hard on programmes relating to coverage and social connectivity", said the President.

Community access

Companies have contracts to provide public telephony, home telephones and Internet to more than 11 000 small towns (500–2500 inhabitants) across the country. Almost 200 000 lines have been installed so far for more than 7 million Mexicans living in these marginalized communities. Community-access telephony services are being provided in even

smaller localities (100–500 inhabitants) for the benefit of 4 million more Mexicans, and new projects have been developed to provide broadband to users with few resources.

The e-Mexico System

Through the social coverage networks, the governmental e-Mexico System is bringing telecommunication services to over 122 000 of the country's educational centres, schools and universities; to 24 000 health facilities, enabling us to provide remote medical consultations in distant communities; and to almost 10 000 government offices. This is a crucial step in guaranteeing social connectivity.

"In pursuing these actions", said President Calderón, "the Government of Mexico is working so that the least well-off can have access to telecommunications, can have access, on equitable terms, not only to television, radio and telephony, but also, of course, to the Internet, and can take part in their per-

sonal development and in that of the country, using information and communication technologies".

A call for decisions to strengthen telecoms around the world

He urged the conference to take the decisions needed to strengthen telecommunications around the world, and to promote and facilitate their use, particularly by the most underprivileged people in Mexico and worldwide. "Information and communication technologies form the basis on which we can build the fair and equitable Mexico and world we crave, in which information and culture are springboards for development" he said, adding that the conference would not only endeavour to strengthen ITU and consolidate its role, but would also help to "make great strides towards attaining our goal of more and better communication in a world that excludes nobody, but nobody, from access to information and communication technologies."





Remarks by Mexico's Minister of Communications and Transport

Juan Francisco Molinar Horcasitas

■ Welcoming all the men and women from around the world gathered at the 18th ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (4–22 October 2010), Juan Francisco Molinar Horcasitas, Mexico's Minister of Communications and Transport, invited them to share in the country's joy at commemorating the bicentenary of its independence and the centenary of its revolution. "Let us take this opportunity to boost telecommunications worldwide", he said, recalling that in Mexico the Government of President Calderón has been the driving force behind major projects that are all injecting dynamism and vitality into the telecommunications sector, following years of relative stagnation.

From telegraphy to a global village

Mexico is a vast and culturally diverse country with complex mountainous structures, so telecommunications infrastructure requires huge investment. As early as the mid-nineteenth century, the introduction of telegraphy showed the potential of telecommunications as a factor in national integration. This is why key figures in Mexico's past, such as President Benito Juárez, made telegraphy a strategic national

asset under the stewardship of the company Líneas Telegráficas del Supremo Gobierno.

Thanks to telegraphy, Mexico has been able to communicate efficiently with its neighbours in Central and North America. More recently, underwater cables have brought Mexico closer to countries that are physically distant — but no less important and highly esteemed. "Today, the world is communicating to the point where it has become a global village," Minister Horcasitas declared. "And today, Mexico is bidding a warm welcome to all its neighbours from this global village," he added.

Historic connection with ITU

Mexico's participation in ITU has been shaped by the quest for unity, in particular inter-American unity, guided by the principles of respect for State sovereignty and self-determination. Since 1953 Mexico has been a Member State on the ITU Council — and has three times been entrusted with the chairmanship of the Council. This has given Mexico the opportunity to be involved in the changes that the Union has undergone in recent years. Many distinguished

Mexicans have played a commendable role in this regard. Among the names that come to mind are those of the engineers Lázaro Barajas and Carlos Núñez Arellano, who embodied the highest values of work and dedication in the search for the common good, and who stand as shining examples of the quality of Mexican engineering.

Broadband and spectrum

Stressing that the fundamental issues facing the conference must be discussed with a commitment to understanding and multinational respect, Minister Horcasitas said: "The roll-out of broadband networks stands out as one of the newest and best means of providing basic services such as health and education, a matter of particular importance to less developed and marginalized countries. Let us also work to make better use of the spectrum, thereby increasing the penetration and quality of communication services and fostering greater enjoyment of freedom of expression and cultural rights. Let us find better

formulas for coordinating satellite networks and contribute to enhanced and more efficient handling of global emergency communications."

ICT for the modern world

He recognized that telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICT), if used efficiently, are today the international policy instrument affording the greatest social benefit, noting that "it is through them that the modern world creates and disseminates culture, education, health and well-being".

Looking back to look ahead

Minister Horcasitas recalled that, at the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Atlantic City in 1947, while discussing the composition of the International Frequency Registration Board, Mexico had called on delegates to act globally, subject only to limitations imposed by their citizenship of different countries. He trusted that, at the Guadalajara Conference, "diplomacy, respect, professionalism, knowledge, the desire for understanding, the quest for shared solutions and cooperation will, during these days of collective work, be the values by which all delegates from ITU Member States and ITU staff will once again strive to attain the goals we have set".

A wish for fruitful deliberations among nations

With a profound sense of solidarity, friendship and international fraternity, he extended to all participants a most cordial welcome to Mexico, wishing them three weeks of fruitful deliberations among nations. ■





A word from the Governor of the State of Jalisco

Emilio González Márquez

■ Extending a warm welcome to participants at the 18th ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (4–22 October 2010), Emilio González Márquez, Governor of the State of Jalisco, said that the holding of such an important event in Guadalajara validated not only the city's conference facilities, but also its status as one of Latin America's leading manufacturing centres for high-tech electronic products used in the telecommunication and information and communication technology (ICT) sector.

"Our industrial and technology parks produce electronic goods, products for the automobile and aerospace sector, multimedia and animation products, software and designs for new products for export to the far corners of the world", he said, adding that "Jalisco's electronics, ICT and telecommunication industry is outstanding in terms of its quality and innovation and the talent of its specialists".

The *maquiladora* (assembly) and manufacturing industry accounts on average for 70 per cent of the state of Jalisco's total exports. It is one of the main sources of employment and has fostered the establishment of many schools to train the engineers that companies need.

Convinced that telecommunication is the most important means of reducing development gaps between nations, the Government of Jalisco is working to develop the electronics industry and to promote new technologies. "Better-informed communities have better opportunities to achieve progress and improve the well-being of their citizens. In Mexico, we are working under the leadership of President Felipe Calderón to turn this vision into reality and build a country of ever-increasing prosperity for all Mexicans," said Governor Márquez.

Underlining that the future of the world's telecommunications will be decided in Guadalajara, with wide-ranging consequences for the future of humanity, Governor Márquez, said: "In an increasingly global and interconnected world, telecommunications have a fundamental role to play in ensuring that knowledge can flow freely in all directions and reach even the most remote areas."

Governor Márquez concluded by challenging participants to adopt "decisions that will promote the sound development of telecommunications in the best interests of the women and men of all nations". ■

Structure of the conference

The conference elected its officers as follows:



Chairman of the Conference: Fernando Borjón (Mexico)

Vice-Chairmen of the Conference:

- Ambassador P. Verveer (United States)
- Mr A. Jonsson (Sweden)
- H.E. I. Shchegolev (Russian Federation)
- H.E. T.T. Gowelo (Malawi)
- Mr J. Ashurst (Australia)
- Mr T. Al Awadhi (United Arab Emirates)



Committee 1 — Steering Committee

This committee is composed of the chairman and vice chairmen of the conference and of the chairmen and vice chairmen of the other committees and of the Working Group of the Plenary.



Committee 2 — Credentials Committee

Chairman: Mr N. Kisrawi (Syrian Arab Republic)

Vice-Chairmen:

- Mr V.F. Tarlev (Moldova)
- Ms P. Demition (Philippines)
- Mr J. Albernaz (Brazil)
- Mr M. Ghazal (Lebanon)



Committee 3 — Budget Control Committee

Chairman: Mr K.J. Wee (Republic of Korea)

Vice-Chairmen:

- Mr R. Bourne (Barbados)
- Mr B. Limbondzi (Gabon)



Committee 4 — Editorial Committee

Chairman: Ms M.-T. Alajouanine (France)

Vice-Chairmen:

- Ms B. Gonzalez (Spain)
- Mr B. Wallis (United Kingdom)
- Mr O.V. Mironnikov (Russian Federation)
- Ms Z. Nie (China)
- Mr R. El Moutarajji (Morocco)



Committee 5 — Policy and Legal Matters

Chairman: Mr F. Riehl (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairmen:

- Mr K. Arasteh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Mr H. Al Shankiti (Saudi Arabia)
- Mr A. Nalbandian (Armenia)



Committee 6 — Administration and Management

Chairman: Mr B. Gracie (Canada)

Vice-Chairmen:

- Ms N. Boljobekova (Kyrgyzstan)
- Mr M. Ouhadj (Algeria)
- Mr R.N. Jha (India)



Working Group of the Plenary

Chairman: Mr C. Njoroge (Kenya)

Vice-Chairmen:

- Mr A. Fayzullaev (Uzbekistan)
- Mr W.M. Rullens (Netherlands)
- Ms N. El Saadany (Egypt)
- Mr T.Q. Cuong (Viet Nam)

Landmark decisions from Guadalajara

With the elections over (see the October 2010 issue of ITU News), the conference switched gear to deal with policy and strategic issues for the future of telecommunications, and of information and communication technologies (ICT), and to look at ITU's role in that future. This section of ITU News highlights some of the many decisions reached in Guadalajara. More details can be found in the Final Acts of the Conference, signed by 153 Member States on 22 October 2010.



Internet issues

Agreement on Internet issues gets thumbs up!

Internet issues were among the most hotly debated. In the end, a last minute compromise was brokered with the adoption of a clause and an associated footnote that call for greater collaboration, on a reciprocity basis, between ITU and relevant organizations involved in the development of Internet Protocol-based networks and the future Internet.

Both the clause and footnote are featured in a new resolution on "Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6" and in revised Resolutions 101 on "Internet Protocol-based networks"; 102 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"; and 133 on the "Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names".

The agreed compromise text expresses the resolve to "explore ways and means for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations 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..."

The footnote cited in this clause lists the "relevant organizations" as "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".

ITU carries out vital work enabling the interconnection of public telecommunication networks over which Internet services are provided. Obviously, its expertise in PSTN architecture and numbering has considerable relevance to Internet public policy issues. The Secretary-General's appeal to the conference to recognize that the online information society stands



to benefit if the telecommunication and Internet communities work together more closely helped to broker the agreement. The inclusion of the footnote in the four Internet resolutions sends a strong signal that ITU wishes to work with others involved in Internet governance. The Secretary-General also appealed to those who were members of organizations such as ICANN to ensure that ITU is given due recognition by those bodies and to encourage them, in turn, to work with ITU.

Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 *Resolution 180 (New)*

This is ITU's first Plenipotentiary resolution on IPv6. It seeks to modernize ITU's work on Internet Protocol (IP)-based next-generation networks. Considering that IPv4 addresses are nearly exhausted, specific actions must be defined for the transition to IPv6. The early adoption of IPv6 is recognized as the best way forward, and governments can play an important part as catalyst for the transition.

The exchange of experiences and information regarding the adoption of IPv6 should be stepped up with all stakeholders, "with the aim of creating opportunities for collaborative efforts, and to ensure that feedback exists to enrich efforts to support the transition to IPv6". The resolution calls for close collaboration with the relevant international recognized partners and the Internet community, for example, regional Internet registries and the Internet Engineering Task Force, in order to encourage the deployment of IPv6 by raising awareness and through capacity building.

The resolution asks the IPv6 working group, set up by the 2009 Session of the Council, to undertake detailed studies of IP address allocation for both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, as called for by the ITU Dedicated

Group on international Internet-related public policy issues.

It calls upon ITU to provide assistance to those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources. While providing this assistance, the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, is instructed to study and monitor current allocation mechanisms, identify any flaws and communicate proposals for changes to existing policies.

Statistics should be collected on progress made with the transition, based on information compiled regionally through collaboration with regional organizations.

Member States are invited to promote specific initiatives at national level, that foster interaction with governmental, private and academic entities. They should develop national policies to upgrade communications infrastructure and systems in order to ensure that public services provided using the IP protocol are compatible with IPv6.

Internet Protocol-based networks *Resolution 101 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)*

This resolution has been updated to take account of advances in global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the Internet. It requests all three ITU Sectors to consider their future work programmes on IP-based networks and on migration to next-generation networks (NGN) and future networks. It asks ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) to continue its collaborative activities with ISOC/IETF and other relevant



organizations, in respect of interconnectivity and migration to NGN.

It asks ITU to continue its study of international Internet connectivity as an urgent matter. It also encourages ITU to clarify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the Internet-related issues that fall within its responsibilities according to its basic texts and to the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

ITU will continue to collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP-based networks, along with traditional networks, delivers maximum benefits to the global community. In addition, ITU will continue to participate in any directly related new international initiatives, particularly the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which it formed recently in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Secretary-General is instructed to propose to the 2011 Session of the Council the holding of a special forum or workshop under the terms of Resolution 2 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) — “World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum”. Such a forum or

workshop would be convened in the first quarter of 2013 to discuss all the issues raised in the revised Resolutions 101, 102 and 133 (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

Resolution 102 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

The World Summit on the Information Society recognized the need for enhanced cooperation to enable governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet on an equal footing.

Again, this updated resolution calls for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations. It says that ITU should continue to play a facilitating role in the coordination of international Internet-related public policy issues.

It instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) to continue to work on technical issues, and to liaise and cooperate with appropriate entities with regard to the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources within the mandate of ITU. The



Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) is instructed to organize international and regional forums in the period 2010–2014 to discuss policy, operational and technical aspects of such management.

It instructs the ITU Secretary-General to take a significant role in international discussions and initiatives on the management of Internet domain names and addresses and other Internet resources. Also, in line with the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, the Secretary-General should continue to contribute to the work of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), if the mandate of the IGF is extended by the United Nations General Assembly.

The resolution, as updated, emphasizes that ITU's Dedicated Group on international Internet-related public policy issues, which was established in 2008, should continue its work. The Dedicated Group was set up as an integral part of the Council Working Group on the World Summit on the Information Society. However, the conference noted that the Group would be more efficient in its role if it became autonomous and directly responsible to the Council.

In this regard, the revised resolution instructs the Council to make the Dedicated Group a Council working group, limited to Member States, but enjoying open consultation with all stakeholders.

The Secretary-General will disseminate the reports of the Dedicated Group to all relevant international organizations and stakeholders for their consideration in their policy-making processes. Meanwhile, the Directors of the three Bureaux are instructed to con-

tribute to the work of the Dedicated Group through activities undertaken by their Bureaux.

ITU Member States are invited to participate in discussions on public policy issues related to Internet resources, including domain names and addresses, their possible evolution and the impact of new usages and applications, to cooperate with relevant organizations and to contribute to the work of the Dedicated Group and of ITU study groups on these matters.

Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names

Resolution 133 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

The resolution updates the role of ITU in relation to that of administrations in the management of internationalized domain names (IDNs), recognizing that the use of IDNs is needed to overcome linguistic barriers to Internet access. It instructs the ITU Secretary-General and Directors of the three Bureaux to take an active part in international discussions, initiatives and activities on the deployment and management of IDNs, in cooperation with relevant organizations. It calls upon ITU elected officials to take action to ensure the sovereignty of ITU Member States with regard to ITU-T Recommendation E.164 numbering plans (in whichever application they are used) and to promote the role of the ITU membership in the internationalization of domain names in different language scripts using their specific character sets. Again, this resolution calls for greater collaboration and coordination between ITU and relevant organizations.

ITU role in organizing the work on technical aspects of telecommunication networks to support the Internet

Resolution 178 (New)

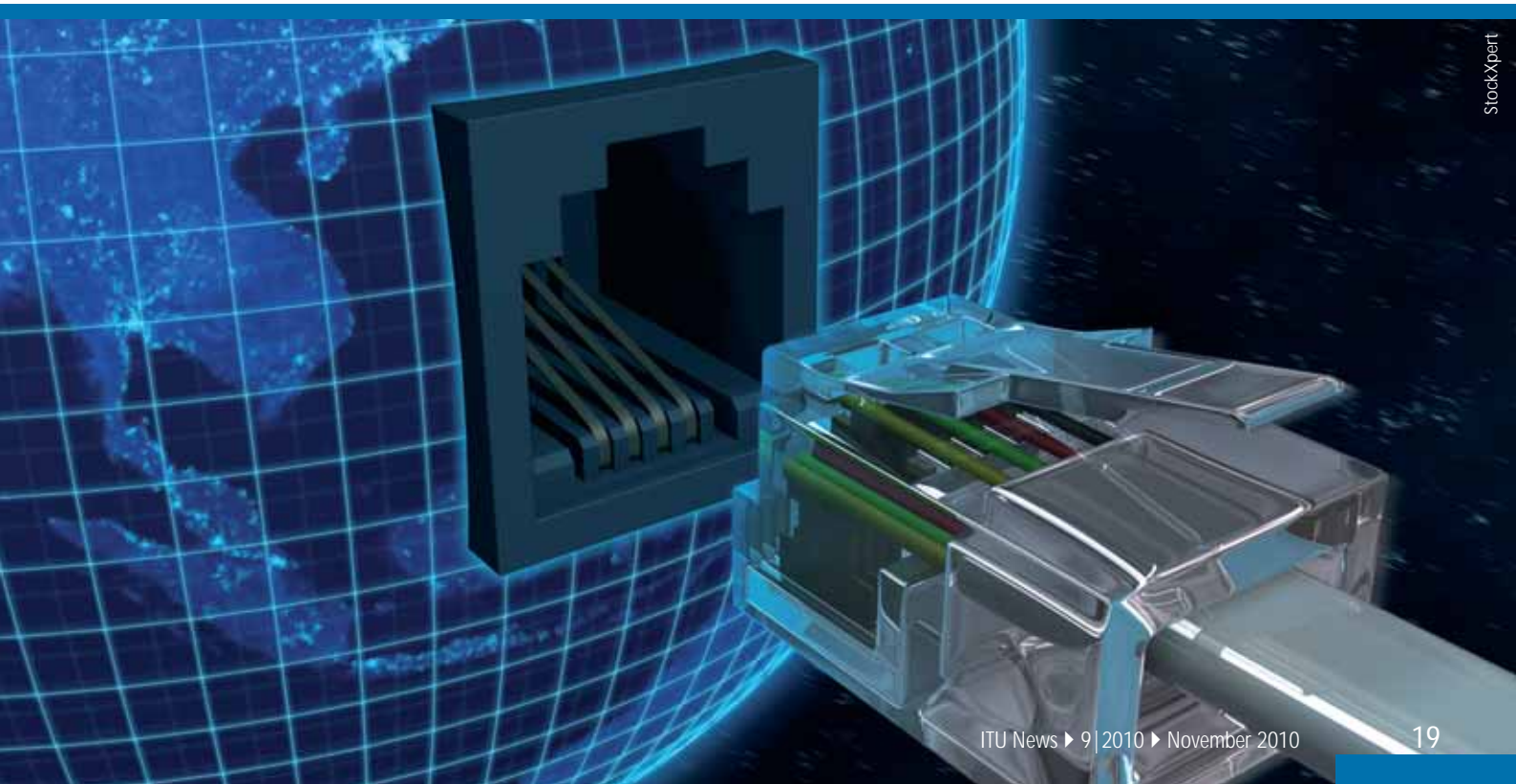
This new resolution underlines that building an information society requires decisive cooperation and involvement of the entire world. It “resolves that ITU shall continue to adapt, working in a coordinated and transparent manner on development of the technical aspects of telecommunication networks for supporting the Internet, in order to help advance network evolution, capacity, continuity, interoperability and security, through contribution-based work”.

To achieve this goal, the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in consultation with the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group, is instructed to:

- convene open consultations about contributions that ITU-T could make towards the implementation of WSIS;

- evaluate and propose adjustments to the current structure of ITU-T possibly by suggesting the creation of a specific study group or other group on these matters. Member States and Sector Members are invited to participate in this evaluation and to provide contributions.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly in 2012 (WTSA-12) will analyse the TSB Director's evaluation report and decide on the adjustments to the structure of ITU-T. WTSA-12 will also take the necessary action regarding the establishment of a study group or other appropriate group in order to achieve the objectives of this resolution. ■





Cybersecurity

Definitions and terminology relating to building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

Resolution 181 (New)

Through this new resolution, the conference approved the definition of cybersecurity as expressed in Recommendation ITU-T X.1205 as follows:

"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".*

From now on, this definition will be used in ITU activities that deal with building confidence and security in the use of ICT. The Secretary-General is instructed to bring this resolution to the attention of international organizations and other relevant entities dealing with the security of telecommunication/ICT for their consideration and any required action. The Director of TSB is instructed to report to the Council on any new or revised recommendations adopted by ITU-T that relate to, or affect, cybersecurity-related terminology and definitions or other relevant definitions concerning confidence and security in the use of ICT.

Strengthening the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies

Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

This updated resolution makes many references to recent decisions from other ITU bodies, as well as more recent initiatives such as the Global Cybersecurity Agenda. It resolves that ITU should continue to give this work high priority in accordance with its competences and expertise. The updated resolution draws some lines around areas that are considered “matters of national jurisdiction”. It says 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”. But as the resolution goes on to underline, this does not exclude ITU from carrying out its mandate to develop technical recommendations designed to reduce vulnerabilities in the ICT infrastructure, nor from providing the assistance that was agreed upon at the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Hyderabad India, in May–June 2010 (WTDC-10).

Indeed, one of the decisions from WTDC-10 was that ITU should assist Member States, in particular developing countries, in the elaboration of appropriate and workable legal measures relating to protection against cyberthreats. The revised resolution instructs the Director of BDT to develop, consistent with the results of WTDC-10, a project for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity and combating spam in response to the needs of developing countries, in close collaboration with relevant partners.

It instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau to intensify work within existing ITU-T study groups in order to address existing and future threats and vulnerabilities affecting efforts to build confidence and security in the use of ICT and to facilitate projects deriving from the outcomes of WTSA-08, in particular, Resolution 50 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) on cybersecurity and Resolution 52 (Rev. Johannesburg, 2008) on counter-ing and combating spam. He should continue collaboration with relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through joint workshops, training sessions and invitations for written contributions.

The resolution instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux to continue to review the work done by the three Sectors and by other relevant organizations under the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda initiative, as well as other initiatives to address existing and future threats. Based on this review, the Secretary-General will propose an action plan to the Council in order to strengthen the role of ITU in building confidence and security in the use of ICT.

Finally, the resolution invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates to promote the development of educational and training programmes to enhance user awareness of risks in cyberspace.



ITU's role in child online protection

Resolution 179 (New)

In response to concerns about how best to protect children and youth online, this new resolution seeks to establish a mandate for ITU's work and activities in this area.

The resolution encourages ITU to continue its Child Online Protection (COP) initiative as a platform to raise awareness and educate people on the dangers of cyberspace. It also requests the ITU Council to continue its Council Working Group on child online protection. It encourages the ITU Secretary-General to coordinate ITU activities with other initiatives at the national, regional and international levels, as well as bringing this resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General with the aim of increasing the commitment of the UN system to protecting children online.

ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues relating to the risk of illicit use of ICT

Resolution 174 (New)

Illicit use of information and communication technologies could have a detrimental impact on a country's infrastructure, national security and economic development. This new resolution, entitled "ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues relating to the risk of illicit use of information and communication technologies", calls for action to curb such use. It instructs the Secretary-General to raise awareness of Member States regarding the adverse impact that may result from the illicit use of information and communication resources. He should also take the necessary measures to maintain the role of ITU to cooperate within its mandate with

other United Nations bodies in combating the illicit use of ICT.

In this regard, the resolution underlines the importance of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in particular, the role of ITU as facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5 on building confidence and security in the use of ICT. It recalls that WSIS Action Line C5 stipulates that: *"Governments, in cooperation with the private sector, should prevent, detect and respond to cyber-crime and misuse of ICT 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."*

The new resolution goes on to request ITU, in its capacity as facilitator for WSIS Action Line C5, to organize meetings of Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders, including geospatial and information service providers, to discuss approaches to addressing and preventing the illicit application of ICT, while bearing in mind the overall interests of the ICT industry. ITU will also collect best practices from Member States on actions they have taken to prevent the illicit use of ICT.

Member States and relevant ICT stakeholders are invited to pursue dialogue at regional and national levels in order to find solutions to the problem of illicit use of ICT. ■



WSIS implementation

Overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

Resolution 172 (New)

This new resolution instructs the ITU Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) in order to prepare the overall review of implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015, including the possibility of holding a high-level event in 2014 or 2015. The Secretary-General is also instructed to propose to CEB that ITU will: make the necessary preparations based on the multi-stakeholder approach; pursue efficient and effective coordination with all stakeholders in preparing the overall review; and report to the Council on the results of this process, for its consideration and decision.

The Council is instructed, in the light of the results of the Secretary-General's consultation, to:

- ▶ decide on ITU's role in, and contribution to, the overall review process;
- ▶ examine ways and means to enhance ITU's lead role in any relevant preparatory process;

- ▶ request the Secretary-General, under the preparatory process, to coordinate with all stakeholders and provide mechanisms for consultation;
- ▶ evaluate, at its 2011 session, the financial burden for ITU that might result from its contribution to the preparatory process;
- ▶ report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014 on preparations for final overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and formulate proposals for further activities.

ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

The enormous efforts required to build an inclusive and development-oriented information society are reflected in Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on "ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society". Revisions to this resolution mainly highlight developments which have occurred since the first version was adopted in Antalya in 2006.

During the second phase of WSIS in 2005, ITU was named as sole moderator/facilitator for two of the Action lines: Action Line C2 on information and communication infrastructure and Action Line C5 on



building confidence and security in the use of information and communication technologies. In 2008, the parties involved in implementing WSIS outcomes agreed to designate ITU as the moderator/facilitator for WSIS Action Line C6 (enabling environment). Also, since 2006, the ITU Council Working Group on WSIS has been facilitating inputs from Member States on the role of ITU in implementing WSIS outcomes, and the ITU Council has approved road maps for WSIS Action Lines C2, C5 and C6.

The Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux will continue the work previously outlined in the resolution, but the revised text tightens up the deadlines. In particular, specific tasks and deadlines will be incorporated into the operational plans of the General Secretariat and the Sectors, and a final and comprehensive report on ITU activities to implement WSIS outcomes is to be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014.

The revised resolution invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates to contribute to the WSIS stocktaking database (which is maintained by ITU), and to participate actively both in the Council Working Group on WSIS and in further adapting ITU to the information society. All the work on WSIS outcomes costs money, so the revised resolution invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates to contribute to the Special Trust Fund set up by ITU to support this work. ■





Conformance and interoperability

Resolution 177 (New)

The conference decided that ITU will continue to implement Resolution 76 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Johannesburg, 2008) and Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010), along with the recommendations of the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), endorsed by the Council at its 2009 Session, regarding:

- ▶ a conformity assessment programme;
- ▶ an interoperability events programme;
- ▶ human resources capacity building;
- ▶ recommendations to assist in the establishment of test facilities in developing countries.

This is the thrust of a new resolution on “conformance and interoperability”. It emphasizes that this programme of work should be implemented without delay. The programme includes building up a pilot database into a fully functioning conformity database. How the database will help bridge the standardization gap, potential liability issues for ITU and for Member States, Sector Members and stakeholders (such as other standards-development organizations), and the results of ITU’s regional consultations

on conformity and interoperability will all be taken into account. A major part of the programme will be to assist developing countries to establish regional or subregional conformity and interoperability centres that can carry out interoperability testing.

The Director of TSB has been asked to continue the consultation with all stakeholders in all regions in order to take into account regional needs when implementing the recommendations endorsed by the Council. He is also called upon to continue studying the possibility of a future ITU Mark programme. This would be a voluntary programme permitting manufacturers and service providers to make a visible declaration that their equipment conforms to Recommendations of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T). He is asked to prepare a business plan for the long-term implementation of this resolution.

The Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) will work closely with the Director of TSB and the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) to speed up the implementation of Resolution 47 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and to assist Member States in dealing with the problem of counterfeit equipment. That is why Resolution 76 (Johannesburg, 2008) called for



“studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries, and a possible future ITU Mark programme”.

Sector Members are invited to populate the pilot conformity database with details of products tested to applicable ITU-T Recommendations in accredited test laboratories, or by accredited certification bodies, or according to procedures adopted by a qualified standards-development organization or forum.

Member States should encourage national and regional testing entities to assist ITU in implementing the new resolution. They should adopt conformity-assessment regimes and procedures based on applicable ITU-T Recommendations. This would lead to better quality of service or experience, and to higher probability of interoperability of equipment, services and systems.

Member States and Sector Members are asked to bear in mind the legal and regulatory frameworks of other countries concerning equipment that negatively affects the quality of their telecommunication infrastructure. They are invited to make contributions to the next ITU Radiocommunication Assembly in 2012 for any action that this body may find appropriate to take. ■





Accessibility for people with disabilities, including age-related disabilities

Resolution 175 (New)

A new resolution sets out ways for ITU to mainstream people with disabilities in all its work. Entitled “Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities, including age-related disabilities”, the resolution recognizes a number of international agreements, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force in May 2008, and which requires State Parties to adopt appropriate measures to provide access for persons with disabilities — on an equal basis with others — to ICT, emergency services and Internet service.

ITU is already collaborating with external entities and bodies concerned with this subject, and should adopt a comprehensive action plan to extend access to telecommunication/ICT to people with disabilities. The Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux will coordinate accessibility-related activities between ITU-R, ITU-T and ITU-D, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and entities, in order to avoid duplication. They should consider “the financial implications of providing accessible information through ICT 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”.

In addition, when developing and progressing ITU work, elected officials should encourage and promote representation by persons with disabilities



to ensure that their experiences, views and opinions are taken on board. Further, they should consider expanding the fellowship programme to enable delegates with disabilities to participate in the work of the Union. Another useful step, according to the resolution, will be for ITU to document and disseminate examples of best practices among its Member States and Sector Members.

Finally, the resolution invites Member States and Sector Members 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 in this area. They should consider introducing appropriate telecommunication/ICT services in order to enable persons with disabilities to utilize these services on an equal basis with others.

Reports on this matter will be submitted to the ITU Council (annually) and to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014. A special Trust Fund has been set up by ITU to support activities in the area of accessibility, and the international community is invited to contribute. ■

The role of telecommunications/ information and communication technologies on climate change and the protection of the environment

Resolution 182 (New)

This new resolution seeks to establish a sound basis for ITU's work surrounding the role of telecommunications/ICT in climate change and the protection of the environment. It acknowledges that ICT contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, but also play an important role in tackling climate change and protecting the environment.

ITU is called upon to continue leading and developing activities in this area, in particular promoting awareness of the environmental issues surrounding telecommunication/ICT equipment and encouraging energy efficiency in the design and manufacture of such equipment to promote a clean and safe environment. The Telecommunication Standardization

Bureau (TSB) should continue its work on evaluation methodologies for energy efficiency and the greenhouse gas emissions of ICT. ITU should also provide assistance to developing countries to strengthen their human and institutional capacity for tackling and adapting to climate change, including disaster management planning.

The resolution invites ITU Member States, Sector Members and Associates to contribute to the work of ITU, as well as to the broader United Nations process on climate change. It asks ITU's membership to take the necessary measures to reduce the effects of climate change by developing and using more energy-efficient ICT devices, applications and networks, and to promote recycling and the reuse of ICT equipment. It also calls upon them to continue or initiate public and private programmes including ICT and climate change, while giving due consideration to relevant ITU initiatives. ■

ITU's call to Cancun:

ICT must be part of the solution

A communiqué urging delegates to look to the enormous potential of ICT solutions to cut emissions across all sectors was delivered at the Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which took place in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010. The communiqué, approved during the closing ceremony of the Guadalajara Conference on 22 October, highlights the important role that information and communication technologies can play in tackling climate change, and was intended to raise awareness among policy-makers.



Preparations for the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications

Resolution 171 (New)

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.

The conference decided that the Council Working Group which was set up in 2009 will continue to prepare for the World Conference on International Telecommunications in 2012 (CWG-WCIT-12). The agenda and dates for WCIT-12 will be those already fixed by the Council session of 2010 in its Resolution 1317. This resolution says that WCIT-12 will be held in Geneva in the period 5–30 November 2012, following the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA).

In addition to the work specified in Council Resolution 1312, the preparatory process for WCIT-12 will include:

- ▶ considering all relevant ITU work and outputs regarding the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs);
- ▶ examining all proposals for revising the ITRs;
- ▶ preparing a final report based on, and consolidating, inputs and reports from all preparatory activities, including regional preparatory meetings.

Since the existing version of the ITRs was approved in 1988, many resolutions have been adopted to help the ITRs to remain in force. All these will be taken into account.

Member States and Sector Members are invited to contribute to the preparatory work for WCIT-12. The final report will present all options and views to WCIT-12. ■

Next-generation network deployment in developing countries

Resolution 137 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Revisions to this resolution mainly reflect the outcomes of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, held in Hyderabad, India, in May–June 2010 (WTDC-10); the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2008 (WTS-08); and the work of ITU-T Study Group 13 Focus Group on future networks. The revisions also include reference to WSIS Action Lines C2 (information and communication infrastructure) and C6 (an enabling environment). References to developing countries also include, least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The Directors of the three ITU Bureaux are instructed to constantly consolidate their efforts in studies and standards-development activities on the deployment of NGN and future networks, especially those designed for rural areas and for bridging the digital divide. In addition, the Directors are to coordinate studies and programmes under ITU-T's Next-Generation Network Global Standards Initiative (NGN-GSI) and ITU-D's Global Network Planning initiatives (GNPi), as well as coordinate ongoing work in study groups and through relevant programmes defined in the Hyderabad Action Plan of WTDC-10. They will also seek solutions to speed up the deployment of affordable NGN in rural areas, benefiting from the experience of developing countries that have successfully migrated to such networks.



The Secretary-General and the Director of BDT are instructed to highlight the importance and benefits of NGN development and deployment to other United Nations specialized agencies and financial institutions. Member States and Sector Members are urged to take concrete actions to support ITU's work and to develop their own initiatives in order to implement the resolution. They are called upon to strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and among developing countries themselves, in improving national, regional and international capabilities to implement NGNs in a way that will enable them to handle future networks, especially in rural areas. ■

Bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries

Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Lack of awareness of ITU standardization activities, difficulties in accessing information, lack of training, or lack of financial resources to engage in travel jeopardize developing countries' ability to participate in ITU's standardization work, and create a gap between developed and developing countries in terms of knowledge and management of standards.

In order to help overcome these constraints, the revised resolution asks the ITU Secretary-General and the Directors of the three ITU Bureaux to work closely together to step up actions to reduce the standardization gap. They should maintain close coordination at the regional level through activities of the ITU regional offices. They should find ways and means to enable representatives of developing countries to participate in meetings of the three Sectors and to disseminate information on standardization.

ITU Member States and Sector Members are invited to make both financial and in-kind contributions to support ITU's actions and build up the fund for bridging the standardization gap. ■



BE THERE



ITU Telecom events

Resolution 11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

This revised resolution aims to reform ITU Telecom events. The telecommunication environment is undergoing major 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. In view of these changes, and given the need for a global framework to exchange information on telecommunication strategies and policies, which has been evident for many years, the conference decided that ITU Telecom events should be organized on a predictable and regular basis, preferably at the same time each year.

In addition, the conference decided that ITU Telecom events will be redesigned as a global event, to take place in a fixed venue every two years and in another venue in the intervening years. In both cases, the venue will be determined on the basis of an open and transparent bidding process, taking into account the principle of rotation among regions and — to the extent possible — between Member States within regions. The bidding process will be based on

a model host-country agreement, to be developed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council.

To implement these changes, Resolution 11 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) on “world and regional telecommunication/information and communication technology exhibitions and forums” was revised substantially to become Resolution 11 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on “ITU Telecom events”. The revised text also says that these events should not overlap with any major ITU conferences or assemblies, and they should be financially viable.

A significant part of any net income derived from ITU Telecom activities shall be transferred to the ICT Development Fund, and allocated to specific telecommunication development projects, primarily in the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. ■



Gender equality... a focus on women and girls in ICT

Resolution 70 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

The conference revised Resolution 70 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on “gender mainstreaming in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies”.

The revised resolution encourages Member States and Sector Members to facilitate the employment of women and men equally in the ICT/telecommunication field, including at senior levels of responsibility, and to increase opportunities for women and girls in ICT careers during elementary, secondary and higher education.

Other revisions to the resolution call for a gender perspective to be incorporated in the implementation of the ITU strategic plan and financial plan for 2012–2015, as well as in the operational plans of the Union’s three Bureaux and the General Secretariat. The Council has the responsibility of expanding on the ITU initiatives of the past four years to accelerate the gender mainstreaming process in ITU as a whole, within existing budgetary resources, so as to ensure capacity building and promotion of women

to senior-level positions. The Council is instructed to consider selecting the theme “Women and girls in ICT” to mark World Telecommunication and Information Society Day in 2012.

To implement the resolution, the Secretary-General is instructed to encourage the launch of a “Global Network of women ICT decision-makers”. He is also to announce a year-long call to action with a focus on the theme “Women and girls in ICT”.

The Director of BDT is to bring to the attention of other United Nations agencies the need to increase the interest and opportunities for women and girls in ICT careers, including by establishing an international “Girls in ICT” day, to be held every year on the fourth Thursday of April. Member States and Sector Members are invited to establish and observe annually and internationally the “Girls in ICT” day. ■



Information and communication technology index and community connectivity indicators

Resolution 131 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

ITU's recent efforts towards a global strategy to narrow the digital divide are recognized in this revised resolution, which also lists tasks that ITU's Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) is called upon to undertake through Programme 3 of the Hyderabad Action Plan. The Director of BDT is called upon to continue, if justified, to promote the adoption of ITU statistics and to publish them regularly. In addition, the Director of BDT will promote the activities required to define and adopt new indicators for measuring the real impact of ICT on countries' development.

Further, the Director is instructed to continue convening a seminar for experts from Member States to develop existing indicators and systematically review their methodologies in order to give full effect to Resolution 8 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) and to formulate any other connectivity indicators that may be required. He will also call a conference on ICT indicators at least once every two years; continue to work to promote a single ICT index; and cooperate with relevant international bodies, in particular those involved in the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, to implement this resolution.

The Secretary-General and the Director of BDT should continue 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 WSIS Geneva Plan of Action (2003) and the Tunis Agenda (2005). Member States are called upon to submit their national community connectivity statistics to ITU-D. ■



Facilitating digital inclusion initiatives for indigenous peoples

Resolution 184 (New)

The state of indigenous people places them in a situation similar to that of least developed countries, despite the fact that some of them live in developed countries.

ITU is encouraged, through a new resolution entitled "facilitating digital inclusion initiatives for indigenous peoples", to make it easier to grant fellowships to indigenous people as part of the Digital Inclusion Initiative of ITU's Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D). The aim is to allow indigenous people to attend workshops, seminars, events, and other types of capacity-building events organized by ITU. But the resolution adds the caveat that Member States will have the authority to consider the requests of indigenous people, if and when the country is eligible for fellowship grants. ■



Increasing membership

Admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in ITU's work

Resolution 169 (New)

The academic community is working on state-of-the-art developments in technology that are within ITU's field of competence. Recognizing that the participation of academia, universities and their associated research establishments in the three Sectors of the Union will benefit the work of those Sectors, the conference adopted a new resolution for their admission for a trial period of four years.

Hailed as a major step forward, this new resolution entitled "admission of academia, universities and their associated research establishments to participate in the work of the three Sectors of the Union" claims that the scientific contributions of these bodies will far outweigh the financial incentives proposed to encourage their participation. The level of their annual financial contribution has been set as follows:

academic institutions from developed countries will pay one-sixteenth of the value of a contributory unit for a Sector Member (or 3975 Swiss francs); and academic institutions from developing countries, which include least developed countries, small island developing States, land-locked developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, will pay one-thirty-second of the value of the contributory unit for a Sector Member (or 1987.50 Swiss francs).

The new resolution will allow academic institutes concerned with the development of telecommunications/ICT to participate in the work of the three Sectors until the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014, under certain conditions. Academic participants will not have a role in decision-making, and they will have no role in the adoption of resolutions or recommendations.

To participate in ITU activities, academic institutes must be supported by the Member States of the Union to which they belong, and must not replace bodies currently listed with the Union as Sector Members or Associates. The application and approval process will be similar to that for Associates.



The resolution empowers the Council to add conditions or detailed procedures to the resolution, as necessary. ITU's three Sector Advisory Groups will also see whether any changes need to be made to accommodate academic institutes. A report will be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014, to enable a final decision to be taken on academic participation in ITU's work.

Admission of Sector members from developing countries in the work of ITU-R and ITU-T

Resolution 170 (New)

The conference agreed that ITU-T and ITU-R Sector Members from developing countries will benefit from a reduced fee, as they do in ITU-D, with the proviso that such Sector Members shall not be affiliated in any way to any Sector Member of a developed country. The new resolution will apply only to Sector Members from countries classified by the United Nations Development Programme as low-income (with annual per capita income not exceeding USD 2000). ■



Assistance and support

Status of Palestine in ITU

Resolution 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

After negotiations led by the Chairman of the Conference, Fernando Borjón, and ITU Secretary-General Dr Hamadoun I. Touré and with the active participation of the parties concerned, a compromise was reached with regard to revisions to two resolutions from previous plenipotentiary conferences concerning the “status of Palestine in ITU” and “assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding its telecommunication networks”.

Resolution 99 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on the “status of Palestine in ITU” as revised says that, pending any further change in the current status of Palestine as observer in ITU, Palestine shall participate in all ITU conferences, assemblies and meetings and in treaty-making conferences, with the additional rights to:

- ▶ raise points of order;
- ▶ co-sponsor proposals;
- ▶ attend the heads of delegation meetings;
- ▶ request the verbatim insertion of any declaration made during the course of a debate.

Assistance and support to Palestine for rebuilding its telecommunication networks

Resolution 125 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

One of the revisions to this resolution recalls the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to use the designation “Palestine” in the United Nations system. Another revision points out that the international community has an important role in assisting Palestine to develop a modern and reliable telecommunication network. It states that a large part of the Palestinian telecommunication infrastructure has been significantly damaged in recent years. Other changes to the resolution call upon Member States to make every effort with a view to providing assistance and support to Palestine, bilaterally or through executive measures taken by ITU, in rebuilding, restoring and developing its telecommunication network. The Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) is instructed to take appropriate measures, within the mandate of BDT, to facilitate the establishment of international access networks, including terrestrial and satellite stations, submarine cables, optical fibre and microwave systems. ■

Assistance and support to Serbia for rebuilding its destroyed public broadcasting system

Resolution 126 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Updating Resolution 126, the conference underlined that the newly established public broadcasting facility in Serbia, known as “Broadcast Multiplex and Network Operator” (ETV), had been severely damaged. Without help from the international community, Serbia will not be able to bring its public broadcasting system and the digital switch-over process up to an acceptable level. The revised resolution calls upon Member States to offer all possible assistance. It instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to use the necessary funds (within available resources), in order to continue appropriate action. The Secretary-General will coordinate the activities carried out by the ITU Sectors to ensure that the Union’s action in favour of Serbia is as effective as possible. ■

The Council

Allocation of seats of Council Member States *Resolution 164 (New)*

The Council is composed of Member States elected every four years by the Plenipotentiary Conference. As reported in the October 2010 issue of *ITU News*, the conference decided to increase the number of seats of Council Member States from 46 to 48 (see page 39). Resolution 164 outlines the method for allocating seats of Council Member States among the five administrative regions.

Establishment of a Council working group on a stable ITU Constitution *Resolution 163 (New)*

Numerous amendments have been made to the Constitution and Convention at plenipotentiary conferences. These amendments require ITU Member States to undertake a complex and lengthy process for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with regard to the amended instrument. A stable Constitution would help resolve this difficulty.

To achieve this, a new resolution entitled “establishment of a Council working group on a stable ITU Constitution” instructed the extraordinary session of the 2010 Council meeting in Guadalajara on 22 October to establish such a group and to designate its chairman and vice-chairmen. The group will be open to all ITU Member States, and its terms of reference are annexed to the new resolution.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General will conduct a study on the mechanisms used by other United Nations organizations to bring into force amendments to their “basic instruments” and report to the 2011 or 2012 session of the Council. The results of

the study will be circulated to all Member States before the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014, which will also consider and take action on a draft stable Constitution, to be prepared under the terms of this resolution.

Independent Management Advisory Committee *Resolution 162 (New)*

Recognizing that the establishment of an independent management advisory committee contributes to effective oversight and governance of an organization, the conference decided that an Independent Management Advisory Committee (IMAC) will be set up. The new resolution instructs the Council to establish IMAC on a trial basis for four years and to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014.

Creation and management of Council working groups *Decision 11 (New)*

Over the last four years, it has become apparent that the schedule of the Council and its working groups has put considerable strain on Member State and Sector Member resources, which have also been impacted by the global economic and financial crisis.

A new resolution calls on the Council at its ordinary session in 2011 to only create its working groups on the basis of the key issues, goals, strategies and priorities set for ITU for the years 2012–2015. And to the extent possible, the Council should plan the meetings of its working groups to fit within the agenda and timing of its annual sessions. ■

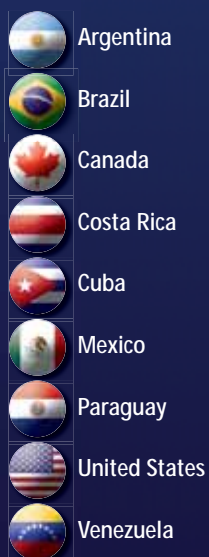
New composition of Council Member States

Date and duration of the 2011 Session of the Council

At its extraordinary session, held in conjunction with the Plenipotentiary Conference in Guadalajara on 22 October, the newly elected Council decided that it will hold its annual ordinary session in Geneva for a period of 9 working days from 11 to 21 October 2011.

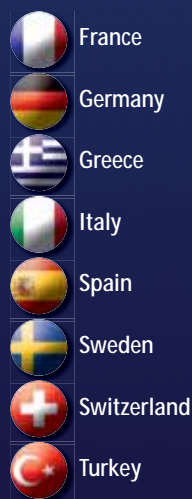
Region A

The Americas
(9 seats)



Region B

Western Europe
(8 seats)



Region C

Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
(5 seats)



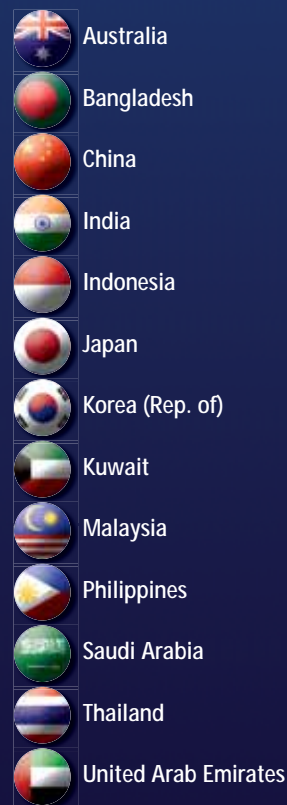
Region D

Africa
(13 seats)



Region E

Asia and Australasia
(13 seats)





The conference noted with satisfaction and appreciation the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006) on the “use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing”.



A mixed bag

Strengthening ITU's regional presence

Resolution 25 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

Based on proposals from Member States and on the 2009 report of the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations entitled “Effectiveness of the ITU Regional presence”, the conference revised this resolution, calling for an additional evaluation, and requesting the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to develop operational and financial indicators to be used for evaluating regional presence. The evaluation criteria in Annex 1 to Resolution 25 were also completely revised.

As updated, the resolution recognizes the need for equitable treatment of regions in terms of budgetary allocations and gives more autonomy to regional and area offices. It requires the development of stronger mutually beneficial working relationships with Member States, for instance through stronger collaboration with regional organizations.

Free on-line access to ITU publications

Decision 12 (New)

The conference decided that free online access will be provided to the general public, on a permanent basis, for ITU-R Recommendations, ITU-R Reports, the basic texts of the Union (the Constitution and the Convention) and the Final Acts of plenipotentiary conferences. This decision follows a trial period of free on-line access to these publications, introduced in January 2009 on the instructions of the 2008 session of the Council.

Paper copies of these publications will continue to be charged for on the basis of a two-tier pricing policy, with Member States, Sector Members and Associates paying a price based on cost recovery, while non-members will pay a market price determined by ITU's Sales and Marketing Division. In addition, the conference has now made permanent an earlier policy on free online access to ITU-T Recommendations.

The Secretary-General is instructed to prepare a report for the Council on sales of ITU publications (with the exception of the texts listed above), software and databases. The report should detail such aspects as total sales per year (beginning with 2007); comparison between sales of paper copies and of electronic copies; sales by country and by member category; and comparison of copies sold and not sold.

Based on this report, the Council will decide on further policies for improving access to ITU publications, software and databases. It will also undertake a holistic study on the costs and benefits of extending free-online access to other ITU texts, including the Administrative Regulations (the International Telecommunication Regulations and the Radio Regulations).

Use of six languages on an equal footing *Resolution 154 (Guadalajara, 2010)*

The conference noted with satisfaction and appreciation the steps taken so far to implement Resolution 154 (Antalya, 2006) on the “use of the six official languages of the Union on an equal footing”. The resolution has been updated to allow the Council to continue monitoring the work carried out by the ITU secretariat on:

- ▶ 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.

Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields

Resolution 176 (New)

A new resolution on “Human exposure to and measurement of electromagnetic fields” recognizes that the massive development in radio spectrum use has resulted in multiple sources of electromagnetic field emissions. The resolution sets out a role for ITU in supporting Member States in measuring exposure and in related capacity building.

ITU has expertise in calculating and measuring the field strength and power density of radio signals, while the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) have set guidelines on limits of human exposure to electromagnetic fields. Many countries have adopted national regulations to protect their citizens, based on these guidelines.

ITU’s new role will be to collect and disseminate information on exposure to electromagnetic fields, and on methods of measuring exposure, in order to assist regulatory bodies, particularly in developing countries, to establish appropriate national regulations to protect their citizens.

Regional seminars and workshops will be held to build human capacity, and Member States are



expected to share their expertise and resources. The Council and the next Plenipotentiary Conference will get reports on the matter.

Telecommunications and ICT applications for e-health

Resolution 183 (New)

This new resolution aims to ensure that ITU-T deals with e-health issues, including awareness-raising, information exchange, and direct action to assimilate telecommunications/ICT in the health sector. The resolution states that the World Health Organization (WHO) and ITU have a key role to promote stronger coordination amongst the key players in all technical areas of e-health standardization.

Future conferences, assemblies and forums of the Union

Resolution 77 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010)

The conference noted 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. It also agreed on the following schedule:

- ▶ World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA): November 2012
- ▶ World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT): November 2012
- ▶ World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC): March–April 2014
- ▶ Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14): to be held in the Republic of Korea in 2014. ■

2nd Session of the 2011 Conference Preparatory Meeting For the 2012 World Radiocommunication Conference

GENEVA, 14 - 25 February 2011





Strategic Plan for ITU for 2012–2015

- The conference approved a new Strategic Plan for ITU for 2012–2015. Information and communication technologies are responding to the changing needs of today's consumers in a transformed communications landscape. ITU, with its vision to connect the world in order to safeguard everyone's fundamental right to communicate, needs a strong and effective strategic plan both to respond to the changing needs of its members and to prove its ongoing relevance in an all-IP world.

The plan contains goals for each of the component parts of ITU, along with objectives to achieve the Union's overall mission. Here we only highlight the goals.

Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R)

The strategic goal of ITU-R is to:

- ▶ ensure interference-free operations of radiocommunication systems by means of implementing the Radio Regulations and Regional Agreements, as well as by updating these instruments through the processes of the world and regional radiocommunication conferences;
- ▶ establish Recommendations intended to assure the necessary performance and quality in operating radiocommunication systems;
- ▶ 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.



Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)

The strategic goal of ITU-T is to:

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

Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D)

The strategic goal of ITU-D is to:

- ▶ promote the availability of infrastructure and foster an enabling environment for telecommunication/ICT infrastructure development and for its use in a safe and secure manner;
- ▶ assist developing countries to bridge the digital divide and achieve greater telecommunication/ICT-enabled socioeconomic development;
- ▶ expand the benefits of the information society to the membership in cooperation with public and private stakeholders, and promote the integration of the use of telecommunication/ICT into the broader economy as a driver of development, innovation, well-being, growth and productivity globally.

General Secretariat (GS)

The General Secretariat aims for effectiveness and efficiency in the planning, management, coordination and delivery of services to support the Union and its membership. The General Secretariat ensures the

implementation of the financial and strategic plans of the Union, and coordinates inter-sectoral activities, as identified in the ITU basic texts (the Constitution and the Convention).

The resolution that goes with the plan...

Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) on the “Strategic Plan for the Union for 2012–2015” contains an annex setting out this plan. The revised resolution says that the new plan should be complemented with the objectives and outputs of the previous plan for the years 2008–2011. It authorizes the Secretary-General to make recommendations to adjust the plan in the light of changes in the telecommunication/ICT environment. He can also modify the plan, if necessary, to facilitate the accomplishment of ITU’s mission. In so doing, he would take account of proposals from the competent ITU Sector Advisory Groups, decisions by conferences and assemblies of the Sectors, and changes in the Union’s activities or its financial situation.

As for the Council, it will “oversee further development and implementation of the strategic plan for 2012–2015” on the basis of the Secretary-General’s annual reports. The Council will also present an assessment of the results of the strategic plan for 2012–2015 to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014, along with a proposed strategic plan for the period 2016–2019. Meanwhile, Member States can contribute national and regional insights on policy, regulatory and operational matters to ITU’s strategic planning process. And Sector Members can communicate their views on the strategic plan through their relevant Sectors and the corresponding Advisory Groups.



Financial Plan for the years 2012–2015

- The conference approved a Financial Plan for ITU for the years 2012–2015, covering two biennial budget periods. ITU's main sources of income are the contributions from its Member States, Sector Members and Associates, made under a free choice system.

Like for every Plenipotentiary Conference, one of the key tasks of the Guadalajara Conference was to approve ITU's Financial Plan for the next four-year period. But before a financial plan can be finalized and balanced with a realistic revenue forecast, the conference has to first determine in Swiss Francs the contributory unit payable by Member States.

So, on 5 October 2010, the conference set the definitive upper limit of the amount of the contributory unit at CHF 318 000 for the period 2012–2015. It then invited Member States to notify to ITU their definitive choice of class of contribution by 13 October 2010, on the basis of a revised scale (No. 468 MOD of the Convention). Some Member States announced a reduction in their contributions.

Based on the number of contributory units from Member States and from Sector Members as well as the number of Associates known at the time of the conference, the revenue forecast for the period 2012–2015 is CHF 632 007 000. This corresponds to a shortfall of CHF 23.2 million or 3.5 per cent; compared with the 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 budgets.

The Financial Plan, which reflects this shortfall, is integrated as Annex 1 to Decision 5 (Rev. Guadalajara) entitled "income and expenditure for the Union for the period 2012–2015". In view of the unanticipated reduction of revenue resulting from the drop in classes of contribution from Member States and Sector Members, the Council is instructed to authorize a one-time withdrawal from the Reserve Account (while keeping this Account at a level above six per cent of total annual expenditure), in order to minimize the impact on staffing levels in the ITU biennial budgets for 2012–2013 and 2014–2015.



The Council shall, during each budgetary period, assess the changes that have taken place with regard to:

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

Revised Decision 5 instructs the Secretary-General, with the help of the Coordination Committee (ITU elected officials), 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”. It instructs the Council 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”.

The revised Decision also contains a list of “measures for reducing expenditure”, in particular requiring ITU to:

- ▶ eliminate any duplication of activities;
- ▶ centralize finance and administrative tasks;
- ▶ harmonize seminars and workshops organized by the General Secretariat or the three Sectors to avoid duplication of the subjects covered and to optimize secretariat attendance;
- ▶ coordinate with regional organizations with a view to sharing their resources and to minimizing the costs of participation in workshops, seminars and preparatory meetings for world conferences;
- ▶ make savings from attrition, the redeployment of staff, and the review and possible reduction of grades of vacant posts;
- ▶ implement new or additional activities through staff redeployment.

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

More new and revised Resolutions*

New Resolutions	
173	Piracy and attacks against fixed and cellular telephone networks in Lebanon
165	Deadlines for the submission of proposals and procedures for the registration of participants to conferences, assemblies and meetings of the Union
166	Number of vice-chairmen of Sector advisory groups, study groups and other groups
167	Strengthening ITU capabilities for electronic meetings and means to advance the work of the Union
168	Translation of ITU Recommendations
Revised Resolutions (Guadalajara, 2010)	
2	World telecommunication/information and communication technology policy forum
4	Duration of plenipotentiary conferences of the Union
30	Special measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition
34	Assistance and support to countries in special need for rebuilding their telecommunication sector
36	Telecommunications/information and communication technology in the service of humanitarian assistance
41	Arrears and special arrears accounts
48	Human resources management and development
58	Strengthening of relations between ITU and regional telecommunication organizations and regional preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference
64	Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/information and communication technology facilities and services and applications, within the mandate of the ITU including applied research and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms
66	Documents and publications of the Union
68	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day
72	Linking strategic, financial and operational planning in ITU
91	Cost recovery for some ITU products and services
94	Auditing of the accounts of the Union
122	The evolving role of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly
135	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
136	The use of telecommunication/information and communication technologies for monitoring and management in emergency and disaster situations for early warning, prevention, mitigation and relief
139	Telecommunications/information and communication technologies to bridge the digital divide and build an inclusive information society
143	Extending the provisions in ITU documents relating to developing countries to apply to countries with economies in transition
150	Approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 2006–2009
151	Implementation of results-based management (RBM) in ITU
152	Improvements of management and follow-up of the defrayal of ITU expenses by Sector Members and Associates
153	Scheduling of Council sessions and plenipotentiary conferences
157	Strengthening of the project execution function in ITU
158	Financial issues for consideration by the Council
159	Assistance and support to Lebanon for rebuilding its telecommunication networks (fixed and mobile)

* Note – This list complements the landmark decisions highlighted on pages 15–46.



Closure of the conference

■ The conference ended on 22 October 2010 with statements from Fernando Guzmán Pérez Peláez, Secretary-General of the Government of Jalisco; Juan Francisco Molinar Horcasitas, Mexico's Minister of Communications and Transport; and ITU Secretary-General, Dr Hamadoun Touré.

All delegations who took the floor thanked the Government and people of Mexico for their warm hospitality, adding that they had set a new standard of excellence in terms of the logistical support provided to the conference.

Delegations also commended: the Chairman of the conference for the skill with which he had conducted the discussions and for his patience, wisdom and efforts to build consensus; the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the committees and the Working Group of the Plenary for their sterling work; the ITU staff for ensuring that the conference ran smoothly; the Secretary-General for his vision and efforts to raise ITU's profile; and the outgoing Directors of BR and BDT for their leadership and valuable contribution to ITU over many years. They wished the newly elected officials every success.

These sentiments were echoed from the United Arab Emirates to Iraq, Qatar, Senegal, Nigeria, Brazil, Sweden, the Russian Federation, the United States and the Republic

of Korea, with Chile thanking all participants for their moral support regarding the rescue, during the conference, of the 33 Chilean miners that had been trapped in a copper mine for 69 days.

Qatar welcomed the spirit of cooperation and compromise that had prevailed. Sweden, on behalf of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) and European members, expressed the confidence that the decisions taken by the conference would help to guide ITU's future work and ensure that it remained the leading telecommunication organization in the world.

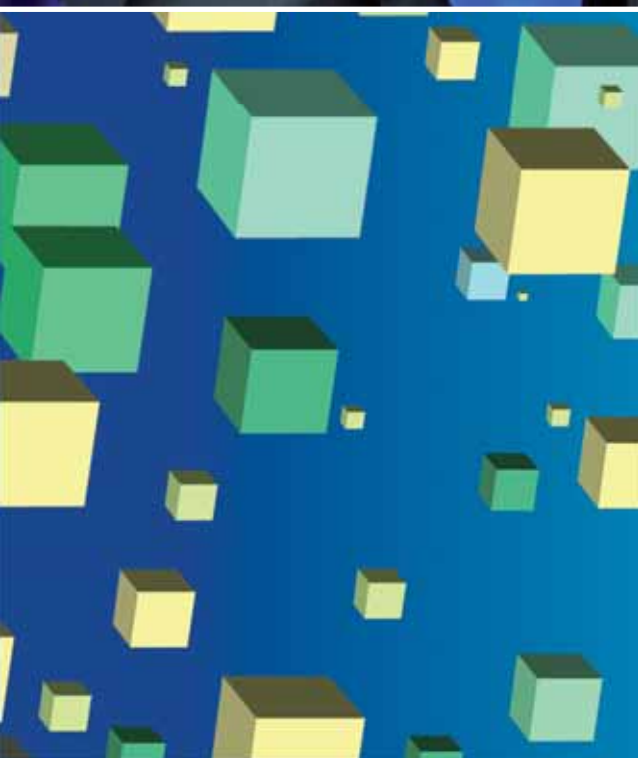
For the Russian Federation, difficult decisions had been taken by the conference in areas including Internet governance, and building confidence and security in the use of ICT. And for the United States, the Chairman had brought to a successful conclusion a landmark conference that would lead ITU into a new era of cooperation and collaboration.

The Republic of Korea, whose offer to host the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014 had received applause at the beginning of the conference, congratulated participants on their achievements and expressed the hope that the enthusiasm and spirit of cooperation from Guadalajara live on. ■

"The conference embarked on a marathon undertaking to strengthen the role of ITU, in particular with regard to information and communication technologies. It has succeeded in going further than anticipated, and has taken historical steps that will enhance the use of ICT by each and every country." Fernando Borjón, Chairman of the Conference and Coordinator of Technological Development with the Mexican Ministry of Communications and Transport.



Dr Touré awarded the ITU Gold medal and certificate to Valery Timofeev, outgoing Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR); and the ITU Silver medal and certificate to Sami Al Basheer Al Morshid, outgoing Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT); and to Fernando Borjón, Chairman of the Conference.

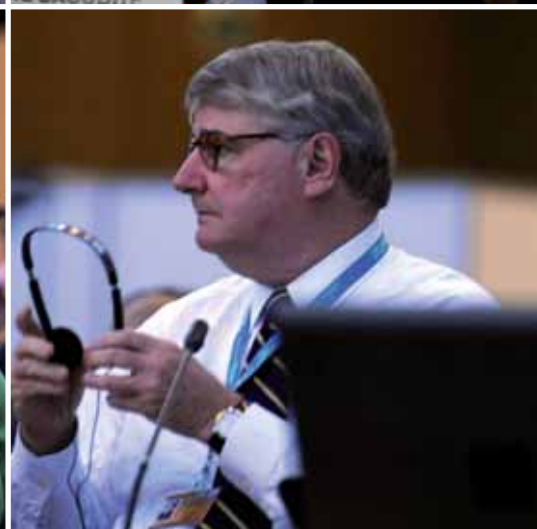




The conference in photos



The conference heard policy statements from a total of 93 top-level officials from Member State delegations





Dr Touré and Mr Zhao after their re-election



Conference swears in newly elected officials

The conference decided that the newly elected officials and the 12 members of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) will take office on 1 January 2011.

At the swearing-in ceremony on 14 October 2010, the re-elected officials received their letters of re-appointment from the Chairman of the Conference: Secretary-General Dr Hamadoun I. Touré; Deputy Secretary-General, Houlin Zhao; and Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, Malcolm Johnson.

« Malcolm Johnson, Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau and Fernando Borjón, Chairman of the Conference



« François Rancy
Director Elect of the
Radiocommunication
Bureau



» Brahima Sanou
Director Elect of the
Telecommunication
Development Bureau

The following oath of office was taken in French by the Director Elect of the Radiocommunication Bureau, François Rancy, and the Director Elect of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, Brahima Sanou:

"I solemnly undertake to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as a staff member of the International Telecommunication Union; to discharge these functions and to regulate my conduct with the interest of the Union only in view, without seeking or accepting instructions or assistance from any Government or other authority external to the Union in regard to the accomplishment of my duties."

They both received their letters of appointment from the Chairman of the Conference after being sworn in.



Tribute to outgoing members of the Radio Regulations Board

The Secretary-General, Dr Hamadoun Touré, awarded the ITU Silver medal to the outgoing members of the Radio Regulations Board, thanking them for their dedicated and outstanding contribution to the Union: Robert W. Jones (Canada); Hassan Lebbadi (Morocco); Martine Limodin (France); Shahzada Alam Malik (Pakistan); Wladyslaw Moron (Poland); Shola Taylor (Nigeria); and Aboubakar Zourmba (Cameroon).

Those present in Guadalajara are pictured here with the ITU management team (from left to right): Valery Timofeev, Director of the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau; Houlin Zhao, ITU Deputy Secretary-General; Mr Zourmba; Mr Lebbadi; Dr Touré; Sami Al Basheer Al Morshid, Director of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau; Mr Taylor; and Malcolm Johnson, Director of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

Akossi Akossi, Secretary-General of the African Telecommunication Union (ATU), receiving the ITU Silver medal from Dr Hamadoun Touré in the presence of Houlin Zhao, ITU Deputy Secretary-General (left); and Valery Timofeev, Director of the ITU Radiocommunication Bureau (right)





Jorge Aristóteles Sandoval Díaz, Mayor of Guadalajara, gave the key of the city to Dr Hamadoun Touré, who was also granted honorary citizenship

Congratulations to the Chilean delegation!

The conference congratulated the Chilean delegation for the triumphant rescue of the 33 miners that were trapped at the San Jose copper mine for 69 days.



Official Visits

During the Plenipotentiary Conference in Guadalajara, Mexico, from 4–22 October 2010, courtesy visits were made to ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun I. Touré by the following ministers, ambassadors to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, and other important guests. Visits made to the Secretary-General in Geneva, after this conference and before the end of October, are given on page 60.



Guadalajara



Khun So, Cambodia's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications



Diego Molano, Colombia's Minister of Information and Communication Technology



Pedro Lay da Silva, Timor-Leste's Minister of Infrastructure



See Joong Choi, Chairman of the Korea Communications Commission, Republic of Korea



Hodhoær Inzouddine, Comoros Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in charge of Communication and Promotion of New Information Technologies



Moshe Kahalon, Israel's Minister of Communications

All photos are by V. Martin/ITU.



Eusébio Saide, Mozambique's Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications



Mashhour Abudaqqa, Palestine's Minister of Telecom and IT



Jorge Seall sasiain, President of Paraguay's National Telecommunications Commission, the Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL)



Tifatul Sembiring, Indonesia's Minister of Communication and Information Technology



Talibe Diallo, Guinea's Minister of Telecommunications and New Information and Communication Technologies



Samuel Lesuron Poghiso, Kenya's Minister of Information and Communications



Francis Itimai, Micronesia's Secretary (Minister) of Transportation, Communication and Infrastructure



Vijayalakshmy K. Gupta, Member (Finance) in the Telecom Commission of India's Department of Telecom, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology



Lyonpo Nandalal Rai, Bhutan's Minister of Information and Communications

Official Visits in Guadalajara, Mexico



Wilber Salvador Flores Bustillos, Bolivia's Acting Vice Minister for Telecommunications, Ministry of Public Works, Services and Housing



Reza Taghipour Anvari, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Minister of Information and Communication Technologies



Ndongo Diao, Director-General of Senegal's Regulatory Authority for Telecommunications and Post (ARTP). Mr Diao and Dr Hamadoun Touré in Guadalajara, after signing the Memorandum of Understanding for holding the 2010 Global Symposium for Regulators and Global Industry Leaders' Forum in Dakar, Senegal



Bernardo Lorenzo Almendros, Spain's Secretary of State for Telecommunications and the Information Society



Abdulmohsen Al-Mazidi, Kuwait's Under Secretary of Communications



Eseta Fusitua, Tonga's Minister of Information and Communications



Tariq Al Awadhi, Executive Director of Spectrum and International Affairs in the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of the United Arab Emirates



Jaime Guerrero, Ecuador's Minister of Telecommunications and the Information Society



Héctor Mario Carril, Adviser, Argentina's Ministry of Communications



Rajiuddin Ahmed Raju, Bangladesh's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications



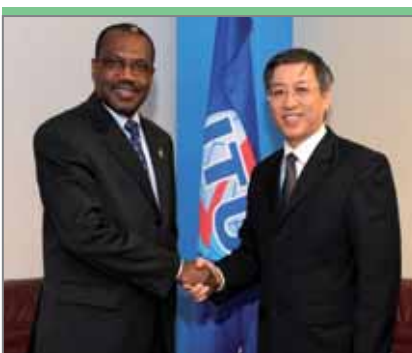
Jean Bawoyeu Alingue, Chad's Minister of Posts, Information and Communication Technologies



Eugene Juwah, Executive Vice-Chairman/CEO of the Nigerian Communications Commission, Nigeria



Richard Boidin, Secretary-General in charge of preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference, France's Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs



Nam Thang Le, Viet Nam's Vice Minister of Information and Communication



Veselin Bozhkov, Chairman of Bulgaria's Communications Regulation Commission



Idriss Jazairi, Ambassador of Algeria

Official Visits in Guadalajara, Mexico



Thierry Savonarole Maleyombo, the Central African Republic's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in charge of New Technologies



Dina Deliwe Pule, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Communications



Imad Sabouni, Syrian Arab Republic's Minister of Communications and Technology



Amir Khadr, Iraq's Deputy Minister of Communications



Madut Bair Yel Akuei, State Minister of Communication and Postal Services, South Sudan Government, Sudan



Kreso Antonovic, Director-General at Croatia's Ministry of The Sea, Transport and Infrastructure (left); and Drazen Lucic, Director of the Croatian Post and Electronic Communications Agency (right)



Hideo Hiraoka, Japan's State Secretary for Internal Affairs and Communications



Gelbin Rafael Ponce Rosales, Commissioner at the Honduras National Telecommunications Commission, the *Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones* (CONATEL)



Gideon Quarcoo, Ghana's Deputy Minister of Communications



Pedro Sebastião Teta, Angola's Deputy Minister of Telecommunications and Information Technologies



Asror Ishankhodjaev, First Deputy Director General of Uzbekistan's Communications and Information Agency



Official Visits in Geneva



Geneva



Kabiné Komara, Former Prime Minister of Guinea



Laura Mirachian, Ambassador of Italy



Slimane Chikh, Ambassador of the Organization of the Islamic Conference



Alan Potter, Chairman of the United Nations Federal Credit Union (UNFCU); and Michael Connery, CEO and President of UNFCU

BE THERE

**BE SEEN. BE HEARD. BE PART OF THE
WORLD'S MOST INFLUENTIAL ICT EVENT.**

GENEVA, OCTOBER 24-28, 2011

ITU Telecom World has changed. More discussion.
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More forward looking and forward thinking.
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