International
Telecommunication
Union

WTDC '02

# FINAL REPORT

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION
DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
Istanbul, Turkey, 18-27 March 2002

# World Telecommunication Development Conference

## (WTDC-02)

Istanbul, Turkey, 18 – 27 March 2002

# Final Report


INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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# 1. SUMMARY

## 1.1 Background

The third ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-02) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 18 to 27 March 2002. It was attended by 1 152 delegates representing 152 Member States.

The keynote address at the conference was delivered by H.E. Mr Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey, and the opening address by Dr Oktay Vural, Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Turkey. Opening remarks were delivered by Mr Yoshio Utsumi, Secretary-General of ITU. The conference was chaired by Mr Fatih Mehmet Yurdal, President of the Telecommunications Authority of the Republic of Turkey.

The purposes of the conference were to:

- review the results of global telecommunications since the last world telecommunication development conference;
- review the current major policy issues;
- discuss and determine actions to narrow the digital divide, including with a view to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- set goals and objectives up to the year 2007 and define and establish a common vision and strategies for achieving balanced telecommunication development;
- adopt a strategic plan for the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and propose an action plan for 2003-2007 including, *inter alia*, a special programme for least developed countries (LDCs) and the execution of technical cooperation projects;
- consider financing and innovative forms of cooperation;
- increase the efficiency and effectiveness of ITU-D' s structure and working methods.

The first plenipotentiary session was addressed by Mr Hamadoun Touré, Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), in the form of a report on the implementation of the VAP.

*List of speeches*

- Appendix 1: Speech by H.E. Mr Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey
- Appendix 2: Speech by Dr Oktay Vural, Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Turkey
- Appendix 3: Speech by Mr Yoshio Utsumi, Secretary-General of ITU
- Appendix 4: Speech by Mr Hamadoun Touré, Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

## 1.2 Conference structure

PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE

| | Function | Country | Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Conference** | Chairman | Turkey | Mr Fatih M. Yurdal |
| | Vice-Chairmen (6) | United Kingdom | Mr Terence Jeacock |
| | | United States | Mr David Gross |
| | | Russia | H. E. Mr Leonid D. Reiman |
| | | Tunisia | Mr Ridha. Guellouz |
| | | Burkina Faso | H.E. Mr Justin. Thiombiano |
| | | India | Mr Shri Shyamal Ghosh |
| **Committee 4** | Chairman | Syria | Mr Nabil. Kisrawi |
| | Vice-Chairman | Venezuela | Ms Layla Macc Adam |
| | Vice-Chairman | Yugoslavia | Mr Momcilo Simic |
| | Vice-Chairman | Japan | Mr Yasuhiko Kawasumi |
| **Committee 5** | Chairman | Canada | Mr Tony Zeitoun |
| | Vice-Chairman | Mali | Mr Idrissa Samake |
| | Vice-Chairman | China | Ms Han Xia |
| | Vice-Chairman | Islamic Republic of Iran | Mr Javad Rouhbakhsh |
| **Budget Committee** | Chairman | Germany | Mr Ulrich Mohr |
| | Vice-Chairman | Ukraine | Mr Mark Landsman |
| | Vice-Chairman | Trinidad and Tobago | Mr Cleveland Thomas |
| | Vice-Chairman | Switzerland | Mr Frédéric Riehl |
| **Editorial Committee** | Chairman (F) | France | Ms Marie-Thérèse Alajouanine |
| | Vice-Chairman (E) | United Kingdom | Mr Les Barclay |
| | Vice-Chairman (S) | Spain | Mr Luis Sanz Gadea |
| | Vice-Chairman (A) | Morocco | Mr Hassan Lebbadi |
| | Vice-Chairman (R) | Russia | Mr Andrey Svechnikov |
| | Vice-Chairman (C) | China | Mr Qian Jin Qun |
| **Working Group on LDCs** | Chairman | Uganda | H.E. Mr John Nasasira |
| | Vice-Chairman | Bangladesh | Mr. SHARFUDDIN Ahmed |
| | Vice-Chairman | Ghana | Mr John Tandoh |
| **Working Group on gender issues** | Chairman | Malta | Mr Edgar Borg |
| | Vice-Chairman | Tanzania | Ms Elizabeth Nzagi |
| **Working Group on the private sector** | Chairman | CompassRose Intl | Ms Walda Roseman |
| | Vice-Chairman | Saudi Arabia | Mr Sami Al Basheer |
| | Vice-Chairman | Greece | Mr Vassilis Cassapoglou |
| **Working Group of plenary on the strategic plan and Istanbul Declaration** | Chairman | Brazil | Mr Luiz F. Perrone |
| | Vice-Chairman | Lebanon | Mr Maurice Ghazal |
| | Vice-Chairman | Kenya | Mr Samuel Chepkong'a |

## 1.3 Chairman's report on the special session on the digital divide

A special session on Bridging the Digital Divide was held at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002) on Monday, 18 March 2002. The objectives of the special session were as follows:

- Provide the ITU-D membership, especially developing countries, the opportunity to recommend a strategic approach to be pursued by ITU in bridging the digital divide.
- Enable the ITU-D membership to gather the views of various digital-divide stakeholders.
- Provide other digital-divide stakeholders an opportunity to present their views on a strategic approach that could be adopted by ITU.
- Enhance the visibility of ITU in bridging the digital divide.
- Establish links and synergies between these strategies and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

The outcome of the special session is a Chairman's report on the proceedings of the session to the Plenary. An ad hoc Group, comprising Mr Fatih Mehmet Yurdal (Turkey), Chairman of the conference and of the special session, Mr Ahmed Sherbini (Egypt), Vice-Chairman of the special session, Mr Mactar Seck (Senegal), Vice-Chairman of the special session, and Ms Alice Guitton (France), was established to prepare this report.

The Chairman indicated that during advisory meetings and at the Heads of Delegation meetings, it had been agreed that the special session would be conducted outside the rules and procedures of the conference. He said the report on the session would reflect the remarks of the speakers without evaluation or interpretation. The Chairman asked the speakers to address, during their presentations, the issue of ITU's role in bridging the digital divide.

The senior-level special session was divided into two parts, each part being scheduled for two hours' duration, and was addressed by the following speakers:

Opening Address by Minister of Transport and Communications of Turkey, H.E. Mr Oktay Vural

1) Minister of Russia, H.E. Mr Leonid Reiman
2) Minister of France, H.E. Mr Christian Pierret
3) Minister of Cameroon, H.E. Mr Paul Maximin Nkoue Nkongo
4) Commissioner of the US Federal Communications Commission, Mr Kevin Martin
5) Minister of Syria, H.E. Mr Basheer Mohammed Al-Munajed
6) Minister of Tunisia, H.E. Mr Ahmed Friaa
7) Vice-Minister of China, H.E. Mr Chunjiang Zhang
8) Minister of Telecommunication and Information Technology of Egypt, H.E. Mr Ahmed Nazif
9) Chairman, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority, Maj. Gen. Shahzada Alam Malik
10) Secretary, Department of Telecommunications, India, Mr Shri Shyamal Ghosh
11) Secretary-General of African Telecommunication Union, Mr Jan Mutai
12) Chairman of Com-CITEL, Mr José Pileggi-Veliz
13) Chairman of Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of India, Mr Maya Shankar Verma
14) CEO of WorldSpace, Mr Noah Samara
15) Vice-President of Cisco, Mr Arthur Reilly
16) Director-General and Chief Executive Officer of International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO), Mr Ahmed Toumi

17) Président, Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications, France, Mr Jean-Michel Hubert

18) Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of Energy, Communications and Multimedia of Malaysia, Ms Suriah Abdul Rahman

This report summarizes the main points of the speakers. The remarks were clustered into common themes. References to bridging the digital divide were also made in policy statements in subsequent plenary meetings of the conference; however, these are not included here. The numbered lists do not represent a prioritization of the points made. The contents of the statements were not discussed or debated at the conference and, therefore, there may be varying opinions about what is contained in the report.

The full text of some of the presentations can be found on the ITU website at the following address: http://www.itu.int/newsroom/wtdc2002/Policy_statements_top.html

Only the documents provided electronically to the WTDC-02 Newsroom are found on this page and are available in the language submitted.

### 1.3.1 Summary

**Defining the digital divide**

The digital divide is no longer defined in terms of lack of access to telephone services, but rather in terms of lack of access to information and communication technologies (ICT). There appears to be a converging viewpoint that the digital divide is not just about access to technology, nor necessarily of high cost, but has a socio-economic component. There are many dimensions to the digital divide. The digital divide exists between nations and within nations. It exists between rich and poor, young and old, urban and rural dwellers. There is a financial divide, a knowledge divide and a divide of confidence. The divide is also reflected in the concentration of information resources in a small group of developed countries – the imbalance of information technology assets among nations.

Globalization and rapid technological change have made information and knowledge critical determinants of competitiveness in the new world economy. To compete successfully, a country must have connectivity. There is no competitivity without connectivity.

However, connectivity alone is not enough. Human development and poverty-reduction initiatives are important in creating the conditions for people to benefit from ICTs.

Information and communication services transform themselves into a global information society where equal access to information technologies irrespective of the level of social and economic development has been determined as the basic principle of the world community. An important task is to provide for the equalization and harmonization of the introduction of digital technologies among regions, among countries, and within countries. Access to the information society can stimulate economic growth by creating new products, increasing productivity and opening the way to new administrative and marketing methods.

Rapid expansion of the information society can have negative effects as well. It can aggravate economic disparities that exist at the international, regional and local level. Access to and availability of ICTs and the capacity to use them can be seen as a threat to those that do not possess them. This can be viewed as another form of the wealth and poverty dichotomy. The possession of ICTs is a determining factor in who can join the new world order and those who will be excluded from it. However, recognizing the existence of a digital divide does not imply an acceptance that it is irreversible.

**Bridging the digital divide**

A principle of non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication services is important to closing the gap. Principles of equity and universality – access for everyone, everywhere, at a cost within reach of the majority of the population – should underpin the efforts to bridge the digital divide.

There is a need to prioritize bridges that are to be built, the most important being:

- promotion of regional trade to fight poverty;
- human resource development, access to education, access to health;
- support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Three important factors to bridge the digital divide can be:

Awareness – The state and individuals should be fully aware of the importance of digital technologies and their applications.

Accessibility – Infrastructure should be expanded and improved in order to provide the necessary connectivity for effective use of ICTs.

Affordability – Means should be found to provide low-cost services to users, low-cost equipment, and training on the effective use of ICTs for national and individual development.

Infrastructure is critical for closing the gap. Difficulties with access to digital networks can widen the digital divide. Diversifying access is important, but so is content and usage. Other problems in closing the gap are:slow telecommunication sector liberalization, mobilizing resources, lack of modern equipment and reliability of equipment, access to information resources, access to modern infrastructure, lack of qualified human resources, difficulties with general economic development, confusing movement with action. Even when resources are available, a well-aligned vision and the will that follows may be missing.

Participation of commercial enterprises in any funding activities is crucial, both in terms of providing required services and financial support. Indeed, all stakeholders must be involved in closing the gap: governments, the private sector, multilateral institutions, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society.

International cooperation and solidarity is necessary for ICT benefits to be available to all.

The special session noted the following regional initiatives which are already under way:

The Tokyo Declaration of APT Summit on the Information Society (Asia-Pacific)

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative (Africa)

The Connectivity Agenda Initiative (Americas region)

The special session noted, *inter alia*, the following means to close the digital divide:

1) Identify strategies, policies and procedures exclusive to each country or common to each region as a whole
2) Expand training support in the area of ICTs
3) Invest in people
4) Provide a critical mass of female role models to stimulate interest of women in ICTs
5) Recruit and retain women in the ICT workplace
6) Improve infrastructure and connectivity
7) Include broadcast services, such as digital radio, in all ICT projects for development
8) Deploy digital radios together with computers and printers in projects intended to bridge the digital divide
9) Develop appropriate low-cost ICT equipment with broadband access
10) Expand access points especially in rural areas using telecentres and other proven models
11) Create a mass market for satellite services using small-size and low-cost satellites
12) Simplify procedures for access to spectrum used by satellite systems

13) Sustain R&D aimed at innovation to reduce cost and foster interest and demand for information through the Internet

14) Enhance access to multiple rural users through mobile handsets moving from household to household

15) Achieve closer South-South collaboration

16) Improve efforts of developed countries to assist developing countries in areas such as infrastructure build-out, human resource development, and lowering network access costs

17) Promote cultural diversity of the Internet (languages, content and culture)

18) Encourage development of content in local languages

19) Improve cooperation to combat cybercrime, and to preserve the security of the Internet and information

20) Assign ownership of digital divide projects to make them sustainable

21) Establish win-win partnerships (public-public, public-private and private-private)

22) Establish a common corpus similar to the national universal service fund, to which major telecommunication enterprises could contribute

**The role of governments**

Governments can assist in closing the gap by:

1) Exerting political will to push through digital divide initiatives

2) Fostering good governance

3) Promoting telecommunication sector liberalization and providing the right level of regulation to instill confidence and promote competition in the provision of services with the result of increased operational efficiency and lower costs to the user

4) Granting independence to regulators to ensure that all citizens have an opportunity to gain benefits from new digital technologies and that the telecommunication market is attractive to capital investment

5) Providing public information centres at all schools and other places open to public access or at all decentralized administrative geographic units within a specific time-frame

6) Providing training on the use of ICTs and the Internet

7) Seeking more cost-effective solutions in end-user equipment such as low-cost PCs

8) Promoting efficient utilization of infrastructure by developing national and regional content aimed at promoting the respective cultural identities

9) Stimulating the use of languages in all countries, covering all aspects of daily life, with the objective of improving the quality of life

10) Expressing a global vision or a plan of action with specific, progressive and time-bound targets for addressing the digital divide, e.g. by the next WTDC.

**Role of ITU and BDT**

ITU is recognized as a leader in the information society, and as a leader in various activities such as raising efficiency of limited resources like the radio-frequency spectrum, and is also seen as keeping step with the huge transformation in technologies. The following comments were also noted by the special session:

1) ITU's role in developing infrastructure should be reinforced.

2) ITU should strengthen its role in human resource development in the area of ICTs.

3) Multilateral institutions like ITU have a critical role to play in shaping public policy to maintain the balance in access to Internet at a reasonable price and thereby reduce disparities of the "haves" and the "have-nots".

4) ITU and ITU-D should continue to support regulatory reform by sharing information and experiences.

5) ITU should promote collaboration between regional and subregional organizations, strengthen cross-border connections, and promote major subregional and regional telecommunication development projects that will help with project resourcing and reducing debt.

6) ITU should give more assistance to strengthening management of the radio-frequency spectrum.

7) ITU should set up a coordination mechanism for technical cooperation, business exchange, human resource development, consultant support, and management of the Internet.

8) With a view to greater experience-sharing and mutual learning, BDT should obtain and compile information on how various countries, especially developing countries, are addressing the problem of the digital divide and should also identify the various digital-divide initiatives at the global, regional and national level.

9) BDT should set up a monitoring centre to monitor success and best practices in promoting the use of ICTs in developing countries; this information should be disseminated so that others can benefit from these positive experiences.

10) BDT should be entrusted with identifying low-cost technologies and products to reduce cost of ownership of Internet access devices.

11) ITU should seek new mechanisms for financing on concessional terms.

12) BDT needs to be involved in developing an action plan for the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS).

13) ITU needs to examine mechanisms to assist developing countries to disseminate their products worldwide through the Internet.

14) ITU should promote the establishment of e-applications for socio-economic development such as e-health, e-learning, e-government and other e-projects.

15) ITU should assist developing countries to find ways of harmonizing basic national development and digital-divide priorities.

16) ITU should support efforts, including in the area of standardization, for research and development for affordable technologies, especially end-user equipment.

17) ITU-D should integrate regional initiatives like NEPAD so there can be ownership in bridging the digital divide.

18) ITU-D should assist in solving issues relating to multilingual domain names.

In closing the special session, the Chairman expressed his appreciation to the many speakers who delivered presentations on the matter of digital divide, and reiterated his intention of submitting his draft report to an upcoming Plenary Meeting.

# 2. ISTANBUL DECLARATION

1 The third World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-02) held by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) took place in Istanbul, Turkey, from 18 to 27 March 2002. It was attended by delegations from 152 ITU Member States, headed by ministers or senior officials, 79 Sector Members and representatives of 45 organizations and agencies, as well as many private sector representatives.

2 The keynote address at the conference was delivered by H.E. Mr Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey, and the opening address by Dr Oktay Vural, Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Turkey. Opening remarks were delivered by Mr Yoshio Utsumi, Secretary-General of ITU, and Mr Hamadoun Touré, Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT). The conference was chaired by Mr Fatih Mehmet Yurdal, President of the Telecommunications Authority of the Republic of Turkey.

3 In a special session, the conference outlined the importance of bridging the "digital divide", as well as the actions to be taken in order to reduce the information and communication technology (ICT) gap.

4 The purposes of the conference were to:

i) review the results of global telecommunications since the last world telecommunication development conference;

ii) review the current major policy issues;

iii) discuss and determine actions to narrow the digital divide, including with a view to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

iv) set goals and objectives up to the year 2007 and define and establish a common vision and strategies for achieving balanced telecommunication development;

v) adopt a strategic plan for the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), and propose an action plan for 2003-2007 including, inter alia, a special programme for least developed countries (LDCs) and the execution of technical cooperation projects;

vi) consider financing and innovative forms of cooperation;

vii) increase the efficiency and effectiveness of ITU-D's structure and working methods.

**Istanbul Declaration**

5 Taking note of the above, and with a view to setting goals and objectives for the future, the conference declares that:

a) Achievements aimed at bridging the "digital divide" and providing universal access have been accomplished in the telecommunication sector since the second World Telecommunication Development Conference in 1998. The implementation of the Buenos Aires and Valletta Action Plans has been largely successful thanks to the collaborative efforts of all parties involved. It is noteworthy that the key to this success has been the considerable effort made by the countries themselves and the catalytic inputs of their development partners, including public, private and intergovernmental organizations. The ITU-D study groups have also made a significant contribution to the body of knowledge which has been placed at the disposal of the telecommunication community.

   The successes of the past are a great encouragement to all interested parties in the sector to sustain these efforts in the upcoming period from 2003 to 2007. These initiatives will be a key factor for the success of the Istanbul Action Plan.

b) The "digital divide" needs to be reduced and this brings opportunities to countries, not only to narrow it, but also to create the conditions to derive maximum benefit from the implementation of new services and applications in order to accelerate overall development.

c) New technologies have a significant impact on the expansion of telecommunications and have the potential to close the gap not only between developing and developed countries but also between urban and rural areas and between well-served and underserved areas within a country.

The emergence of a conducive environment and entrepreneurial approaches to providing a rural service, together with more cost-effective technologies, may provide an opportunity for more rapid deployment of telecommunication services in rural and remote areas including using integration of telecommunication and postal communications infrastructures.

The global information infrastructure (GII) and the global information society (GIS) are evolving and should be responsive to the interests of all nations, especially the developing and least developed countries.

Opportunities offered by modern technologies should be fully exploited with the aim of fostering sustainable development through research, development and innovative technological applications for the promotion of quality and a higher standard of living.

d) Telecommunications are an essential component of political, economic, social and cultural development. They fuel the global society and economy and are rapidly transforming our lives and promoting better understanding among peoples. They also play an important role in poverty alleviation, in environmental protection and in the mitigation of natural and other disasters. All interested parties are urged to make their contribution to extend these benefits to all peoples.

e) The convergence of telecommunications, computing and information and multimedia applications is opening up new perspectives for the sector, providing opportunities for e-learning, e-health, e-government, e-commerce, environmental protection, post-war reconstruction and many other applications which are highly beneficial for social, cultural and economic development.

Universal access to ICTs is widely viewed as a key to economic prosperity. Telecommunication and information services permit interaction and knowledge, contributing to greater economic activity, higher productivity and ultimately general welfare. Community access to ICTs is seen as one of the most appropriate ways of achieving universal access in many developing countries.

f) Sector reforms leading to greater private-sector participation and competition are forces shaping the development of telecommunications. These challenges of the information society and the new trade environment place even greater pressure on policy-makers, regulators and operators to acquire the necessary skills to manage the evolving ICT environment.

g) The integration of ICT applications and services into the planning and implementation of national and regional development programmes can serve as a catalyst in achieving their objectives not only faster but also more comprehensively.

The mainstreaming of ICTs is a vital component of the global strategy designed to meet the Millennium Development Goals in general and the goal of reducing by half the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. This can also be a significant factor in the global efforts aimed at building firm foundations for sustainable development.

Accordingly, and given the lack of adequate infrastructure in most developing countries, the development of ICT infrastructure, applications and services need to be treated as one of the priorities in national and regional development agendas.

h) Governments play a key role in development of telecommunications, and are urged to establish an enabling environment which promotes reasonable and affordable access to basic telecommunication services for all.

Such an environment should also create a stable and transparent framework and promote fair competition, while protecting network integrity and guaranteeing the rights of users, operators and investors. Policies and strategies for the development of telecommunications should reflect the trend towards multiservices utilizing a common infrastructure platform.

i) ITU and its Telecommunication Development Sector have a special role to play in strengthening communication channels, by ensuring effective coordination and cooperation with other international, regional and subregional organizations, and other entities engaged in activities related to development of ICTs and services, such as the UN ICT Task Force. This would be undertaken in order to create a proper framework needed in the application and development of services and applications, ensuring that ITU and its role and mission are understood. On this basis, new sources of funding and new partners could be identified to tackle the problems posed by the digital divide.

j) BDT should sustain the current momentum of promoting and enhancing the participation of the private sector in the activities of ITU-D, and it should continue to coordinate and facilitate the creation of partnerships between governments and private enterprises and between the private enterprises in developed countries and those in developing countries.

k) Global, regional and national financing and investment institutions are urged to attach high priority to the growth of telecommunications, particularly in developing countries. ITU should seek to establish strong relationships with those financial institutions.

l) WTDC-02 drew the attention of all ITU Member States and Sector Members to prepare for the forthcoming World Summit on the Information Society in 2003 (Geneva, Switzerland) and 2005 (Tunis, Tunisia). In this regard, the Istanbul Action Plan will be an important input for the preparation of the Summit.

m) ITU-D should continue to support the Youth Forums and advance the interests and capabilities of youth in ICTs.

n) The marginalization of Africa from the global community has received special attention from many in the international community and the UN system in particular. In this regard, ITU-D has a special role to play, particularly with respect to assisting with the partnerships necessary for successful implementation of the ICT Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

o) The programmes summarized below, which are part of the Istanbul Action Plan, developed in a spirit of encouraging awareness and actions on gender issues and groups with specific needs, including indigenous peoples and communities, and implemented under the leadership and coordination of ITU-D, become important and relevant tools for Member States and Sector Members in their efforts to narrow the "digital divide":

- Regulatory reform: Develop and implement policies, legislation and regulations aimed at sustained development, access and use of telecommunications, including broadcasting, and ICTs.

- Technologies and telecommunication/network development: Maximize the utilization of appropriate new technologies in the development of telecommunication/ ICT networks.

- E-strategies and E-services/applications: Use of ICTs and telecommunication networks to enhance access and use of secure, cost-effective and socio-economically beneficial value-added ICT services to ensure sustainability and affordability in the development of telecommunications and ICTs and to harness the potential of ICTs to contribute towards reducing the social divide, improving quality of life, good governance, better access to health services, distance learning and universal access, taking into account the requirements and conditions in rural areas and underserved communities, the potential of multipurpose community telecentres (MCT) and Internet protocol (IP) for the delivery of a wide range of services.

- Economics and finance, including costs and tariffs: Develop and implement financing policies and strategies appropriate to the economic situation, including cost-orientated pricing, with a view to fostering equitable and affordable access to innovative and sustainable services.

- Human capacity building: Strengthen the human, institutional and organizational capacity through human resource management and development activities, so as to facilitate a smooth transition to the current telecommunication and ICT environment.
- Special programme for least developed countries: Seeks to accelerate the pace of telecommunication and ICT development in LDCs in order to achieve easy access to these services and integrate these countries into the world economy. This effort should take into account the needs of countries in special need.

6 As a result of the deliberations of WTDC-02 – mainly those reflected in the ITU Istanbul Action Plan – it is expected that all humanity, in particular developing countries, and especially LDCs, will strongly benefit from information and communication technology services and applications, transforming today's "digital divide" into a veritable "DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY".

# 3. ITU-D STRATEGIC PLAN

**Development**

The mission of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) aims at achieving the Sector's objectives based on the right to communicate of all inhabitants of the planet through access to infrastructure and information and communication services. In this regard, the mission is to:

- Assist developing countries in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT), in facilitating the mobilization of technical, human and financial resources needed for their implementation, as well as in promoting access to ICTs.
- Promote the extension of the benefits of ICTs to all the world's inhabitants.
- Promote and participate in actions that contribute towards narrowing the digital divide.
- Develop and manage programmes that facilitate information flow geared to the needs of developing countries, with a focus on those with special needs, including the disabled and disadvantaged.

This mission should complement that of other organizations and entities seeking to improve access to communications technologies and services in the developing world.

The mission encompasses ITU's dual responsibility as a United Nations specialized agency and an executing agency for implementing projects under the United Nations development system or other funding arrangements.

The mission of ITU-D is supported by a strategy with a number of goals and objectives. These include to:

a) Promote the development, expansion, operation, and increased efficiency of ICT networks and services, particularly in the developing countries.

b) Facilitate access to ICT networks and services for all, with a particular emphasis on the disabled and disadvantaged.

c) Provide assistance and tools to Member States in creating regulatory and policy environments, institutional and organizational resources, and development activities that promote goals a) and b) above.

d) Provide assistance and tools for Sector Members seeking to provide ICTs and other services in developing countries.

e) Collect, analyse and make available information, data and statistics on ICTs to assist Member States and Sector Members in making informed policy and development decisions.

f) Strengthen communication channels between BDT and Member States, ITU-D Sector Members and Associates, and ensure cooperative and effective communications and coordination between BDT, both at headquarters and at the regional offices, and the other ITU Sectors and the ITU secretariat.

g) Improve communication channels and establish the necessary coordination and cooperation with other international, regional and subregional organizations, and other entities involved in the development of ICTs and services, in order to create the appropriate framework needed in the application and development of services, ensuring that ITU's and ITU-D's role and mission are understood.

h) Ensure that the ITU Member States and ITU-D Sector Members and Associates derive maximum benefit from ITU's role as a specialized agency of the United Nations and an executing agency for implementing projects under the UN development system or other funding arrangements.

i) Ensure incorporation of a gender perspective in its programmes and activities and provide for its implementation as far as possible.

j) Emphasize the needs and capabilities of youth in telecommunication development.

k) Develop and strengthen the linkage between financial, strategic and operational planning.

l) Monitor, through the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG), the performance of the Sector against identified milestones and propose adjustments to the strategic plan as needed.

m) Contribute, as appropriate, to the preparation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

n) Ensure that developing countries' experiences in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) are taken into account for the establishment of partnerships in this field.

# ANNEX 1 TO ITU-D STRATEGIC PLAN

## Environment

The UNDP Human Development Report, in considering the role of technology in development, states: "Technology is like education – it enables people to lift themselves out of poverty. Thus technology is a tool for, not just a reward of, growth and development".[1] As such, ITU and other UN agencies have reinforced with a growing body of experience their messages to administrations in developing countries that telecommunication development deserves priority attention.

During the period since the development of the last strategic plan, ITU, and particularly ITU-D, has targeted special attention on programmes and projects for reaching the least-served populations, including focusing on challenges and opportunities for women. Leaders of government have identified expansion of the benefits of telecommunications to women, and education of youth in the use of telecommunication technologies and services, as keys to breaking the vicious circle of poverty. Since WTDC-98, ITU-D has taken a lead within ITU in instituting a principle of gender balance and is beginning to focus as well on youth.

The environment of telecommunication development has changed considerably since the development of the last ITU-D strategic plan in 1998. As such, this strategic plan must not only consider the changes that have occurred during the period 1998-2002, but also anticipate and be able to accommodate those economic, technological, regulatory and policy developments that will come about during the period that will be covered by this strategic plan, 2003-2007.

Since the development of the last ITU-D strategic plan, many countries have taken steps to reform legislative and regulatory environments in order to attract private investment, promote competition, and expand access to telecommunication infrastructure and services. Countries have increasingly recognized that without appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks for sustained infrastructure development, other efforts aimed at bridging the "digital divide" might have little long-term impact. Three key examples of market reform have been the rapid growth in the number of new regulators and ITU-D's efforts to meet their needs, the trend toward privatization of the state-owned telecommunication operating enterprises and the spread of competition.

- **New Regulators**: Increasing numbers of governments have come to recognize the importance of effective, well-financed, and professionally-staffed independent regulatory authorities. While in 1990, only a few countries had independent regulators, today there are dozens of countries that have established a regulatory authority, and more are planning to do so. To take account of the many new issues arising from the convergence of services and technologies, some countries have begun to establish "converged" regulators, and others have indicated plans to do so in the coming years. Regulators have begun to come together to exchange information and ideas at the subregional, regional and global levels.
- **Privatizations**: Privatization of state telecommunication operating enterprises has also increased rapidly over the past four years. By the year 2000, for the first time, the number of incumbent telecommunication carriers with private capital participation exceeded the number of state-owned operators. The total or partial privatization of more than a dozen incumbent carriers during the last two years tilted the ownership balance in favour of private equity. In 1991, there were less than forty countries, developed and developing, that had privatized their operators. By mid-2001, that number had risen to over a hundred.

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1 United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2001: Making New Technologies Work for Human Development*, p. 27.

- **Competitive markets**: These trends have brought about significant changes to many government and market structures, with the accompanying challenges to governments and newly-empowered private sector entities of having to adjust to these changes. Transition to more open and competitive markets has imposed new requirements on all countries undergoing change, but has been most acutely felt in developing countries.

  Despite a recent slowdown in industry development, most of the period since the development of the last strategic plan was characterized by explosive growth in the development and dispersal of communications technologies, coupled with unprecedented investment in communications networks, technologies and services. The areas of fastest growth have been mobile and Internet services. Initially, these technologies had contributed to a widening "digital divide" between developed and developing nations, but recent data suggests that the Internet and mobile technologies are beginning to contribute significantly to growth in access to communications services in the developing world.[2]

- **Mobile**: The mobile telephony market is one of the fastest growing service segments in the history of telecommunications. Mobile telephony is poised to surpass fixed telephony as the service most available to potential callers around the globe. In many developing countries, users are gaining access to telecommunication services for the first time through mobile, rather than fixed, services.

  Competition in the mobile market is considerable. Currently, almost all ITU Member States have introduced competition in mobile services. In some countries, competition in mobile telephony has convinced governments to seek the same results by opening fixed-line markets. However, the high degree of competition, diverse ownership, and innovation in mobile services markets have in some ways been overshadowed by concerns about the high cost of spectrum auctions in the industry. Moreover, the major investments in auction payments represents sunk costs that appear to be contributing to slowing the deployment of 3G networks.[3] Thus, while mobile communications technologies are increasingly serving as a key means of access in developing countries and making considerable contribution to increasing teledensity rates, high costs and risk factors associated with 3G deployment, such as auctions, may result in a slowing of the mobile growth rates in some developing markets.

- **Internet**: Another primary focus of the growth in communications development noted above has been the Internet and IP-based data services. While the Internet counted about 20 million users globally in 1996, it had more than 400 million users by late 2000. During the course of this next strategic planning period, the Internet is projected to reach more than a billion people. A primary factor contributing to the Internet explosion is the rapidly falling cost of communications. Both technological innovation and policy reform play large roles in this price trend. However, the benefits of these cost reductions are not reaching everyone. In addition to the significant international attention focused on the "digital divide" between nations, there also is substantial divide within nations. The 2001 UNDP Human Development Report notes that Internet users overwhelmingly are most likely to be young males living in urban centres and also tend to be well educated and relatively wealthy.[4]

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2 United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2001: Making New Technologies Work for Human Development*, p. 42 and Annex 2.4; ITU, *Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2000-2001 Interconnection Regulation.*

3 ITU, *Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2000-2001 Interconnection Regulation.*

4 United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Report 2001: Making New Technologies Work for Human Development*, p. 42.

- **Information and communication technologies (ICT)**: Much of the success in bridging the digital divide achieved under the Valletta Action Plan was not only limited to the adoption of new technologies. The most pronounced evolution has been felt through the impact of ICT as an essential tool for socio-economic development. In spite of telecommunications being only one of the elements in a broader constellation of ICTs, it is very important that the new strategic plan devote attention to how to mobilize material, human and financial resources to hasten realization of universal access. Initiatives as the one taken by BDT and the private sector to establish a global network for training in Internet deserve to be followed.
- **Convergence**: The expansion and diversification of services, associated with their digitization, leads to the convergence of technical platforms for telecommunications, information and computing, resulting in the possibility of optimizing investments in telecommunication infrastructure and services. These developments also offer an environment in which a variety of sectors, such as, health, education, governance, etc., can have a converged/integrated programme with pooled resources.
- **Cost of equipments and services**: Countries seeking to make use of new technologies and consequently bring their benefits to society are increasingly concerned with costs associated with the implementation of infrastructure and services. Although equipment and service costs have shown generally substantial reductions, it remains important that appropriate actions be taken to provide users with a fair price for services rendered, in particular those related to international connections for Internet access.

In considering the abundance of new technologies and services made available during the four-year period under the last strategic plan, it is important to give high priority to transition issues for networks, businesses, and regulatory and policy approaches. Since legacy and new networks will coexist in most economies, it is necessary to develop strategic approaches that accommodate both the old and the new simultaneously, encouraging development while maximizing the value of existing investments. A key building block for transition strategies will need to be the development of human resources within administrations and the private sector in developing countries to meet the challenges of the new environment.

In addressing the broader telecommunication development environment, the overall economic picture for the telecommunication industry has been and will be an important environmental factor. While a boom market was evident during the time of the development of the last strategic plan, such is not the case as this strategic plan is being developed. The latter part of the period covered under the 1998-2002 plan has been characterized by a downturn in the telecommunication market globally. The downturn has wiped out almost USD 2 trillion in stock market wealth, the impacts of which have extended far beyond telecommunication carriers and equipment suppliers.[5] As such, developing countries and entities seeking to provide services in developing countries face intense competition for investment capital. Solid business plans and clear and predictable market conditions, including a solid legislative and regulatory framework, are increasingly vital in the current environment.

Finally, ITU and ITU-D operate in an environment where other international and regional organizations, including WTO, the G-8 Digital Opportunities Task (DOT) Force, the World Bank, OECD, UNDP and others are involved in telecommunication issues. Some of their efforts are directed specifically at identifying ways in which the digital revolution can benefit all people, especially the poorest and most marginalized groups.

The environment that exists today for the development and expansion of telecommunication infrastructure and services presents some key challenges for ITU-D as it prepares its 2003-2007 strategic plan, some of which differ from those that were apparent at WTDC-98.

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5 Wall Street Journal, *Telecom-sector Bust Reverberates Entire U.S. Economy*, 12 June 2001.

We can predict that there will be yet new issues that will emerge by 2006 that cannot now be fully anticipated. This draft strategic plan therefore aims to guide ITU-D in meeting the requirements of its members in a manner that reflects the realities of the developing countries and the global environment and, at the same time, provides it with the flexibility that it might need to adjust to changes not now fully foreseen.

In summary, the recent environment includes the following (not in any special order):

1) significant shortages, both in telecommunication infrastructures, and in capability to access information;

2) expansion and diversification of telecommunication and radiocommunication networks and the challenge of securing and maintaining interoperability among telecommunication services, and between radio-based and fixed-line services;

3) digitization of broadcasting and increasing interactivity, new technologies, broadband applications, and new uses for existing technologies;

4) further moves towards market liberalization including the opening of markets to competition, greater private sector participation, and the growing role of regional organizations;

5) market need for appropriate, high-quality global standards which are developed rapidly, including those which ensure global connectivity and reliability of telecommunication networks;

6) increased awareness of the role of telecommunications as a tool for the overall development of a society;

7) need for increased use of the six working languages of the Union to facilitate effective participation in its work by all countries;

8) continued growth of the Internet, and the creation and development of applications attached to its use, with a corresponding increase in IP access and in IP backbone networks;

9) separation of operational and regulatory functions, and the creation of many new independent telecommunication regulatory bodies;

10) limitations to the financial and human resources available to support the Union's activities;

11) increased partnership with other international, regional and other entities in action to promote development of telecommunication and narrow the digital divide;

12) separation of responsibilities for spectrum management from those of spectrum use in most Member States.

# ANNEX 2 TO ITU-D STRATEGIC PLAN

## Specific objectives to achieve the goals of ITU-D

**General**

1) Include measurable objectives and outcomes for all relevant projects undertaken by BDT, particularly as they relate to development of telecommunication facilities and services.
2) Encourage relevant development and financial agencies, Member States and Sector Members to work with ITU to maximize progress toward network and infrastructure development, as well as sustainable universal access to telecommunication services, in developing countries.
3) Include measurable telecommunication access goals and outcomes for all projects undertaken by BDT.
4) Strengthen coordination and cooperation with the private sector, ensuring involvement of and information flow to Sector Members about the work and projects of ITU-D.
5) Enhance communications and information sharing with all ITU-D members regarding specific projects for which ITU-D serves as executing agency; ensure that replicability is among the criteria for all pilot projects, and share results of pilot projects with recommendations for their replication.
6) Include human resource and capacity-building components in all BDT projects and programmes.
7) Strengthen regional presence by achieving a more effective sharing of responsibilities and functions and a better balance of work between headquarters and the regional offices.
8) Include objectives and components for reducing the digital divide so that all inhabitants of the planet benefit from ICTs.

**Goal A**

Promote the development, expansion, operation and increased efficiency of ICT networks and services, particularly in the developing countries:

1) Undertake appropriate actions to narrow the "digital divide".
2) Provide incentives for private sector investment through market opportunities analysis, risk evaluation tools, and studies of regional, subregional and national macroeconomic trends.
3) Develop, for the private sector, microeconomic studies and targeted tools in general management, with a view to strengthening the efficiency (cost-based activity financing) and competitiveness of network and service providers.
4) Develop and implement programmes and projects aimed at facilitating sustainability of telecommunication projects and programmes in developing countries, beyond the pilot project phase.
5) Drawing upon the particular strengths of BDT, provide assistance to developing countries in creating and developing network transition strategies, including sound policy and regulatory frameworks.

**Goal B**

Facilitate access to ICT networks and services for all, with a particular emphasis on the disabled and disadvantaged:

1) Develop a special programme targeting the hundred lowest teledensity countries, in order to identify market opportunities, and collaborate with interested States and other institutions/agencies in building risk reduction programmes.
2) Promote and develop e-readiness programmes and training activities for developing countries.
3) Give appropriate assistance and support to countries afflicted by natural disasters and hostile activities that have disrupted critical telecommunication infrastructures, causing the need to rebuild telecommunication networks.

4) Promote before credit and financial institutions the importance and priority of financing programmes and projects that have social impact and rely on the use of ICT, increasing the benefits of such programmes and projects with the offering of teleservices and tele-applications.

**Goal C**

Provide assistance and tools to Member States for creating regulatory and policy environments, institutional and organizational resources, and development activities that promote goals A and B above:

1) Assist government in establishing appropriate telecommunication policies and regulatory structures, taking into account the potential benefits of liberalization, private investment and competition, creating a stable and transparent environment to attract investment; these policies and structures should also ensure the provision of universal access and universal service, promoting innovation and the introduction of new services and technologies to unserved and under-served users.

2) Provide a forum to share regulatory and policy experiences.

3) Provide training opportunities to new regulators, particularly those with resource constraints, helping such regulatory entities in the development of human resources to meet the challenges of new market requirements and structures.

4) Encourage and assist Member States to establish infrastructure development and universal access goals and to progress toward these goals.

5) Promote sharing of experiences by working cooperatively with Member States, Sector Members, the other ITU Sectors, other UN agencies, and other international organizations to provide information on best practices for training and capacity building, ensuring gender balance and emphasis on training of youth.

6) Promote and provide training in human resources development (HRD) and human resources management (HRM) to meet the challenges of the rapidly changing telecommunication environment.

**Goal D**

Provide assistance and tools for Sector Members seeking to provide ICTs and other services in developing countries:

1) Mobilize resources, including training, for newly-developing private sector entities, especially in developing countries.

2) Foster partnerships and cooperation between the Sector Members and BDT.

**Goal E**

Collect, analyse and make available information, data and statistics on ICTs to assist Member States and Sector Members in making informed policy and development decisions:

1) Review existing and, as needed, develop new indicators to appropriately measure development-related issues.

2) Collect and analyse telecommunication indicators and policy/regulatory data.

3) Publish reports highlighting sector trends and developments.

4) Conduct case studies of different models or approaches undertaken in sector reform, identifying advantages and disadvantages to elaborate best practice guidelines.

5) Increase awareness and visibility of BDT products through all relevant and useful means, including through the Internet, publications, and the regional offices.

**Goal F**

Strengthen communication channels between BDT, Member States and Sector Members and Associates, and ensure cooperative and effective communications and coordination between BDT, both at headquarters and at the regional offices, and the other ITU Sectors and the ITU secretariat:

1) Improve communications with the ITU-D membership to ensure that Member States and Sector Members are informed of the work of ITU-D:
   - Improve and expand web-based services that detail ITU-D programmes, achievements, and partnership opportunities, based on an assessment of member interests.
   - Expand and improve web-based information-sharing that facilitates and encourages use of the ITU-D website by ITU-D members.
2) Improve communications with and information flow to and from the regional offices.
3) Coordinate and communicate effectively with the ITU-R, ITU-T and the ITU secretariat:
   - to ensure that developing countries are sufficiently informed of and involved in the work of ITU-R and ITU-T and the ITU secretariat;
   - to ensure that work is complementary and not duplicative.

**Goal G**

Improve communication channels and establish the necessary coordination and cooperation with other international, regional and subregional organizations and other entities involved in the development of ICTs and services, in order to create the appropriate framework needed in the application and development of services, ensuring that ITU's and ITU-D's role and mission are understood:

1) Ensure that relevant information from these organizations and entities is channelled back to the ITU-D membership.
2) Define and develop relationships with organizations within and outside the UN system to provide leadership, technical assistance and inter-agency collaboration in programmes to advance goals of sustainable and responsive telecommunication development.
3) Promote and coordinate action with other entities, in particular the World Health Organization (WHO), in order to initiate and develop the appropriate framework for the provision of telemedicine services and applications.

**Goal H**

Ensure that the ITU Member States and ITU-D Sector Members and Associates derive maximum benefit from the ITU's role as a specialized agency of the United Nations and an executing agency for implementing projects under the UN development system or other funding arrangements:

1) Provide leadership as an executing agency under the UN development system, if appropriate, in order that ITU-D members can benefit fully from development projects and programmes.
2) Promote the mutual exchange of information with ITU-D members and with other UN agencies, members about projects related to telecommunication implemented within the UN structure.

**Goal I**

Ensure incorporation of a gender perspective in its programmes and activities and provide for its implementation as far as possible:

1) Support and facilitate efforts within ITU and through the regional offices to ensure a gender perspective and promote gender balance in all activities of ITU-D, and the broader ITU community.
2) Mobilize resources and provide information to Member States to improve gender balance in telecommunication development in the ownership, management and operation of telecommunication facilities and services, particularly in developing countries.

3) Promote programmes and studies that improve the ability of women and men alike to be able to use basic and advanced telecommunication services, with a special emphasis on rural and developing areas.

4) Provide a focus within BDT for the advancement of gender issues.

**Goal J**

Promote a focus on the needs and capabilities of youth in telecommunication development:

1) Assess requirements and capabilities of youth in telecommunication development.

2) Work with ITU-TELECOM and ITU Bureaux and offices to reach out and support youth-focused initiatives.

3) Promote capacity building and internship programmes directed at youth.

4) Appoint a focal point within BDT for youth-focused capacity building activities.

**Goal K**

Develop and strengthen the linkage between financial, strategic and operational planning.

**Goal L**

Monitor, through TDAG, the performance of the Sector against identified milestones and propose adjustments to the strategic plan as needed.

**Goal M**

Contribute, as appropriate, to preparation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS):

1) Address the serious lack of basic infrastructure in many developing countries.

2) Invite ITU Member States to propose actions on how ICT developments may most efficiently contribute to poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

3) Propose relevant initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide, including to the UN ICT Task Force.

**Goal N**

Ensure that developing countries' experiences in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) are taken into account for the establishment of partnerships in this field:

1) Approve and coordinate the launch of projects for exchanges of experience between developing countries relating to the implementation of networks, services and applications, development of the regulatory framework and human resources development.

2) To this end, deploy efforts with a view to seeking financing, through, in particular:

   - mobilization of resources, including extrabudgetary resources from the TELECOM surplus;
   - partnership between Member States and Sector Members.

# 4. ISTANBUL ACTION PLAN (IsAP)

**Introduction**

The Istanbul Action Plan charts a course for developing countries to transform the digital divide into digital opportunities. Bridging the digital divide means providing access to telecommunications and information and communication technologies (ICTs) and promoting their use so that all segments of society can harness the opportunities of the information society. Digital opportunities not only serve as an engine for economic growth, they enable social, educational and medical progress. These goals hinge upon the rollout of ICT networks and services.

The Istanbul Action Plan is a comprehensive package that will enable developing countries to promote the equitable and sustainable deployment of affordable ICT networks and services.

The core of the Istanbul Action Plan is a series of six programmes to be implemented by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) focusing on regulatory reform, new technologies, e-strategies and e-services/applications, economics and finance, human capacity building and special assistance to least developed countries.

The six programmes are as follows:

1) the Regulatory Reform programme focuses on practical tools and resources for regulatory bodies to engage in reform the most effectively to meet their national ICT development, access and use goals, creating safe investment opportunities and ensuring universal access to ICTs;

2) the Technologies and Telecommunication Network Development programme assists developing countries in the migration to new-generation technologies, including mobile, broadcasting, spectrum management, Internet protocol and multimedia to maximize utilization of appropriate new technologies in the development of ICT networks;

3) the e-strategies and e-services/applications programme fosters the implementation of value-added applications and Internet protocol (networks and applications) in government, health, education, business, agriculture and other sectors, extending the social and economic benefits of ICTs to all segments of society;

4) the Economics and Finance including Cost and Tariff programme assists developing countries to ready themselves in a competitive environment where the focus has shifted from state funding of infrastructure and services to private sector investment, developing guidelines on economic analysis, financing policies and strategies that encourage lower costs for end users;

5) the Human Capacity Building programme assists developing countries to strengthen their human, institutional and organizational capacity through human resource management and development, expanding its reach to include the very policy-makers and regulators that are at the cutting edge of designing and implementing policies to increase access and use of ICTs;

6) the Special Programme for the least developed countries (LDCs) will be valued for its quality and timely service aimed at integrating LDCs into the world economy through telecommunication development and its ability to positively impact the delivery of assistance to LDCs.

The work of the six programmes will be complemented and enhanced by initiatives that foster digital participation, targeting the ICT needs of special groups including women, youth and indigenous peoples, which take into consideration the impact of ICTs on these special groups.

The Action Plan encourages the accountability of both the programmes and the ITU-D study group activities. It also seeks to improve the working methods of the study groups, enabling them to deliver timely and relevant results.

The Plan also gives BDT the flexibility it needs to respond to requests for assistance by those countries that have undergone national emergencies.

Statistics and analysis explaining trends in ICT development are crucial for benchmarking countries, evaluating e-readiness and making informed national policy, legislation and regulation choices for ICT development. Statistics and analysis form the basis for objective and measurable indicators on the state of the global information economy and society. The Istanbul Action Plan will expand and enhance BDT's current information collection and dissemination activities to assist countries in evaluating their level of e-readiness.

The Istanbul Action Plan consists of four sections:

1) cooperation among the members, including world telecommunication development conferences (WTDCs), regional telecommunication development conferences (RTDCs), study groups and the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG);

2) the six Istanbul Action Plan programmes;

3) two cross-cutting activities to support the six programmes and study groups: statistics and information on ICTs, and partnerships and promotion, which are critical to sustainability of ICT development;

4) special initiatives: gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and the private sector.

The work of BDT in implementing this action plan will include three different types of actions: programmes, activities and initiatives. Programmes are actions that utilize expertise in specific domains. Activities are actions that provide cross-cutting support to the programmes, study groups and initiatives. Initiatives are targeted measures designed to address special needs identified as priorities by the membership. In addition, BDT will provide input to relevant ITU-D study groups.

# SECTION I
# Cooperation among the members in the Telecommunication Development Sector

### World telecommunication development conferences

It is assumed that, in accordance with the Convention, the Council will convene a world telecommunication development conference in 2006.

### Regional telecommunication development conferences

With regard to regional preparations for future world telecommunication development conferences, the conference noted the preparatory process, consisting of five regional preparatory meetings. In assessing the outcome of these regional preparatory meetings, the Director of BDT recalled that the Council had decided, on a trial basis, to allow informal preparatory meetings in order to save on the costs associated with use of all six official languages in formal meetings. ITU-D could revert to regional development conferences if they were held in the spirit of regional preparatory meetings, using only the languages relevant to each region.

The conference consequently adopted a resolution instructing the Director of BDT to organize, within the financial limitations established by the Plenipotentiary Conference, one regional preparatory meeting per region, as close as possible in time to the next WTDC, followed by an informal meeting of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the regional preparatory meetings to be held not earlier than six months from the WTDC.

### Study groups

In accordance with Resolution 3(Rev.Istanbul,2002), the conference sets up two study groups and determines the Questions to be studied by them and their working methods. The following Questions were adopted by the conference for study by Study Groups 1 and 2:

### Study Group 1

- Universal access/service
- Tariff policies, tariff models and methods of determining the costs of national telecommunication services, including spectrum aspects
- Interconnection
- Satellite regulation in developing countries
- Domestic enforcement of laws, rules and regulations on telecommunications by national telecommunication regulatory authorities
- Implementation of IP telephony in developing countries
- Impact of the convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and information technologies

### Study Group 2

- Identification of study topics in the ITU-T and ITU-R study groups which are of particular interest to developing countries
- Progress on ITU activities for e-commerce
- Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond
- Communications for rural and remote areas
- Examination of digital broadcasting technologies and systems, including cost/benefit analyses, interoperability of digital terrestrial systems with existing analogue networks, and methods of migration from analogue terrestrial techniques to digital techniques

- Examination of broadband communications over traditional copper wires, taking into account certain aspects of technologies, systems and applications
- Application of telecommunications in health care
- Strategy for migration from circuit-switched networks to packet-switched networks
- Examination of access technologies for broadband communications
- Calculation of frequency fees

The definition of the Questions can be found in WTDC-02 Document 290 on ITU-D website at the following address: http://web.itu.ch/ITU-D/study_groups/.

**Telecommunication Development Advisory Group**

The conference adopted a resolution inviting the next plenipotentiary conference to endorse the assignment to TDAG of a number of specific matters within the competence of WTDCs, such as evaluating the efficiency of ITU-D study groups and approving changes to their working methods, and approving the programme of work arising from the review of existing and new ITU-D study group Questions.

The decided also to renew the TDAG bureau for the 2003-2006 development period as follows:

| **Function** | **Member State / Sector member** |
|---|---|
| Chair | Canada |
| Vice-Chair | Gabon |
| Vice-Chair | Ethiopia |
| Vice-Chair | Malawi |
| Vice-Chair | Russia |
| Vice-Chair | United Kingdom |
| Vice-Chair | Brazil |
| Vice-Chair | Mexico |
| Vice-Chair | USA |
| Vice-Chair | Saudi Arabia |
| Vice-Chair | Morocco |
| Vice-Chair | 2 Countries from Asia Region |
| Chairman of Study Group 1 | Argentina |
| Chairman of Study Group 2 | Syria |
| Chairman of W.G. –Private Sector | CompassRose International |

# SECTION II
# ACTIONS

## A IsAP Programmes

## Programme 1: Regulatory reform

### 1 Purpose

To assist Member States and national regulatory authorities in developing and implementing policies, legislation and regulations aimed at sustained development, access and use of telecommunications, including broadcasting, and information and communication technologies (ICT). Because sector reform is now the norm among ITU Member States, the focus of ITU-D's work in the area of policy, legislation and regulation has shifted from the preparation and implementation of initial reforms to assisting members in engaging in reform the most effectively to meet their national telecommunication/ICT development, access and use goals. The Istanbul Regulatory Reform Programme (RRP) has been designed to provide practical solutions to enable effective regulation by ITU Member States, particularly in response to convergence trends whereby similar services can be delivered over different types of networks.

This programme, during its implementation, should take into consideration the relevant conclusions (Article 22 of the ITU Constitution: resolutions, recommendations, decisions and reports) adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002).

### 2 Tasks

### 2.1 Creation of tools for effective regulation

Prepare tools in the area of policy, legislation and regulation for use by telecommunication/ICT decision-makers, regulators, policy-makers, operators and service providers, including publications, studies, guidelines and models on issues identified as priorities by the membership.

a) Publish the report *Trends in Telecommunication Reform* on an annual basis, highlighting key regulatory trends, and using information gathered from any relevant case studies and the annual regulatory survey.

b) Commission special studies identifying benchmarks and focusing on the practical approaches by which anticipated regulatory problems can be tackled.

c) Conduct case studies of different models or approaches undertaken in the reform process, identifying advantages and disadvantages thereof in order to elaborate best practice guidelines.

d) Prepare and disseminate policy, legislation and regulation manuals and best practice guidelines, including model policy, legal and regulatory instruments. (By way of example, these could include suggested models of universal access/service policies, policies on broadcasting transmission and gateway access, legislation setting forth the scope, authority and enforcement powers of the regulator; model regulatory instruments such as model interconnection agreements, rules related to universal service/access funds, licensing procedures for telecommunication/ICT service providers, improvement of network performance and quality of service (QoS) standards for telecommunication/ICT service providers, and spectrum and numbering plans and policies that provide for the education of potential end users on the benefits of telecommunication/ICT and which train potential customers how to use telecommunications/ICTs.).

## 2.2 Creation of training materials and opportunities

Develop appropriate human resources in government and industry to develop and implement policies, legislation and regulations aimed at sustained telecommunication and ICT development, access and use. This action line, in close cooperation with the Human Capacity Building Programme, will focus on relevant skill building for regulators, policy-makers and the regulated sector and, where appropriate, would utilize and maximize the use of the resources of ITU regional offices, the regional centres of excellence and regional regulatory organizations.

a) Develop and deliver training courses to regulators, policy-makers and private sector members on regulatory issues, based on the manuals, guidelines and case studies elaborated under § 2.1 and other relevant materials.

b) Training to be provided using both traditional and electronic means through a global, regional or subregional basis.

c) Establish other training mechanisms, e.g., a programme to exchange staff between regulators.

## 2.3 Assistance to members

*Regulatory symposia, forums, seminars and workshops*

Provide venues in which national policy-makers, regulatory authorities and regional regulatory organizations can discuss key regulatory issues and obtain relevant input from those to be regulated.

a) Conduct a series of symposia/seminars for regulators and policy-makers which provide a forum for the exchange of opinions, views and experiences among countries on specific areas/concerns in regulation, policy and legislation with a focus on developing practical solutions to sector reform issues.

b) Conduct regional seminars in collaboration with regional/subregional telecommunication organizations, including regional regulatory organizations.

c) Hold an annual meeting of regulators, the Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR).

d) Support policy, legal and regulatory workshops to develop regional model regulatory instruments. By way of example these could include model frameworks on universal service funds, model interconnection reference offers, and model licensing frameworks for advanced mobile services.

e) Encourage regulators to take part in the preparations for and to participate in the World Summit on the Information Society.

*Targeted regulatory assistance and support*

a) Provide assistance to countries and regional regulatory organizations in implementing policies, legislation and regulations aimed at sustained telecommunication/ICT development, access and use.

b) Offer electronic assistance through the Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX), described in § 2.4 below.

c) Provide expert advice to Member States, national regulatory authorities and/or regional regulatory organizations on a short-term basis in accordance with guidelines established by ITU-D.

d) Assistance and advice may be provided in the following areas:

   1) analysing the impact of existing telecommunication/ICT-related policies, legislation and regulations on telecommunication/ICT development, access and use and identifying policies, legislation and regulations aimed at improving telecommunication/ICT development, access and use;

   2) creating and implementing national regulatory authorities and regional regulatory organizations (e.g. on issues of independence, transparency, fairness, enforcement, accountability, etc.) taking into account the organizational situation and different phases of telecommunication/ICT development within countries;

3) establishing, reviewing, updating and harmonizing the legal framework to address the transition from sector-specific to converged telecommunication/ICT legislation;

4) creating, enhancing, implementing and enforcing policy, legal and regulatory frameworks aimed at sustained telecommunication/ICT development, access and use (by way of example, by assisting national regulatory authorities in the development of rules for price regulation, interconnection access obligations and costs, universal access/service obligations, licensing fees for scarce resources, numbering and other customer access principles, quality of service obligations, spectrum management, including for broadcasting services and by assisting policy-makers in the development of policies which encourage the training of potential consumers in the use of telecommunication/ICT and make telecommunication/ICT relevant to and accessible by all end users, including those that may lack literacy and numeric skills);

5) developing policies and providing information on technologies and strategies designed to reduce costs of telecommunication/ICT services;

6) supporting the exchange of regulatory expertise between regulatory agencies and between regional and subregional regulatory organizations;

7) establishing policy and regulatory conditions that attract investment in advanced digital telecommunication/ICT networks and services to improve telecommunication/ICT access in developing countries;

8) studying and implementing the means necessary to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);

9) studying and implementing means necessary to support other regional initiatives such as the African Telecommunication Regulators Network.

## 2.4 Information sharing

a) Establish a Regulatory Knowledge Centre to maintain and expand the existing Telecommunication Regulatory Library (annual regulatory survey, ITU World Telecommunication Regulation Database and TREG website) to collect, collate and disseminate regulatory statistics, and house, in one online location (TREG), a pre-eminent telecommunication/ICT Regulatory Resource Library, expanding upon the existing collection of studies and reports maintained by ITU, including the guidelines, studies, models, manuals and other publications identified in § 2.1 above (e.g. reference interconnection offers and published interconnection agreements as well as relevant documents prepared by academic and international institutions and regional regulatory organizations), and relevant and appropriate information developed on G-REX. G-REX, created by BDT to provide an electronic forum and hotline for the exchange of practical solutions to key regulatory issues, would also be maintained and enhanced to meet users' needs. Such services should, as far as possible, be provided free of charge to regulatory authorities.

b) Collect and collate national telecommunication policies and regulations through the dissemination of the ITU/BDT annual regulatory survey, tailored annually to pressing issues.

c) Maintain and enhance the ITU/BDT World Regulatory Database to include data from the annual regulatory survey and the benchmarking of national experiences.

d) Exchange data and resources with relevant regional and international organizations for publication on the TREG website.

e) Allocate additional resources to maintain, develop and enhance the Global Regulators' Exchange (G-REX) as a convenient online interactive forum for regulators to exchange views and experiences on key regulatory issues.

f) Gather information about and exchange relevant information with regional/subregional regulatory associations and with other international regulatory initiatives.

## 2.5 Handling of special needs

In the information society, access to information, education and knowledge is crucial for social mobility and social integration. Universal access, extending telecommunications/ICTs to all social groups, can improve human development and alleviate social marginalization, particularly in developing countries. This action line will assist members to develop and promote policies, legislation and regulations to ensure that all segments of society participate fully in the information society. This could include developing and promoting:

a) gender-sensitive policies, legislation and regulations that seek to transform institutions into gender-aware environments that fully take into consideration women's and men's concerns in the extension of telecommunications and ICTs;

b) policies, legislation and regulations designed to extend telecommunications/ICTs to women;

c) policies, legislation and regulations designed to extend telecommunications/ICTs to youth;

d) policies, legislation and regulations designed to extend telecommunications/ICTs to indigenous peoples;

e) policies, legislation and regulations designed to extend telecommunications/ICTS to those living in areas with limited telecommunication/ICTs services and to those of special needs.

## 2.6 Coordination within ITU

Strengthen coordination within ITU, including:

a) the provision of relevant input developed through this programme to ITU-D Study Group 1;

b) exchanging information throughout ITU (ITU-T, ITU-R, regional offices and regional centres of excellence and other ITU-D programmes and activities) in order to utilize all available technical resources within ITU, and provide relevant expertise and resources as needed throughout ITU.

## 2.7 Partnerships

Enter into partnerships designed to facilitate the implementation of the activities of this programme, including securing funding from funding agencies, international financial institutions and other relevant partners and soliciting input from ITU-D Sector Members and other relevant partners to facilitate the activities, especially in the creation of tools and training materials.

## 2.8 Resolutions and recommendations relevant to this programme

| Reference | Title |
|---|---|
| Resolution 8 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Collection and dissemination of information |
| Resolution 11 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Telecommunications in rural, isolated and poorly served areas |
| Resolution 17 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects |
| Resolution 29 (Istanbul, 2002) | Private sector issues in ITU-D actions |
| Resolution 30 (Istanbul, 2002) | Role of the ITU-D in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions |
| Resolution 35 (Istanbul, 2002) | Engaging ITU in the New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| Resolution 37 (Istanbul, 2002) | Bridging the digital divide |
| Resolution 44 (Istanbul 2002) | Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes |

# Programme 2: Technologies and telecommunication network development

## 1 Purpose

To assist Member States and ITU-D Sector Members to maximize their utilization of appropriate new technologies in the development of their telecommunication[6] networks. Activities under Programme 2 will focus on applied research and the transfer of technological knowledge to developing countries and economies in transition related to planning, building, operating, upgrading, managing and maintaining telecommunication networks. The network planning activities in Programme 2 will incorporate traffic and demand forecasting, network management, including spectrum management and radio monitoring, interconnectivity, interoperability and quality of service standards for wireline and wireless networks, terrestrial mobile communications and broadcasting.

This programme, during its implementation, should take into consideration the relevant conclusions (Article 22 of the ITU Constitution: resolutions and recommendations, decisions and reports) adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002).

It is proposed to give priority to the following technology-related domains:

### 1.1 Spectrum management and radio monitoring

It is proposed that efforts be continued to strengthen administrations' national regulatory bodies in the fields of frequency planning and assignment, spectrum management and radio monitoring.

Taking into account the different needs of the ITU membership, two different levels of automated Spectrum Management Systems (SMS) are identified:

1.1.1 Enhanced basic system designed to operate on:

a) a single computer or number of separate standalone PCs;

b) a computer network equipped with dynamic management and a higher degree of calculation accuracy based on Digital Terrain Modules (DTM). The number of frequency assignments should not exceed 100 000.

The enhanced basic system would require extensive training and qualified professional staff.

1.1.2 Advanced system, only worthwhile when the number of frequency assignments exceeds around 100 000, applying full automation and the very latest procedures and propagation prediction models in a full-scale computer network. Such a system requires substantial initial investment and an impressive operational budget for a large group of highly qualified and experienced specialists to operate it. Advanced SMS systems are offered by number of specialized companies.

It is proposed that Enhanced Basic automated SMS be upgraded/developed under this programme, along with technical assistance and appropriate training activities.

The frequency spectrum is recognized as a "scarce resource" and its pricing is considered as a useful parameter in frequency management process. Frequency spectrum pricing studies will, however, be carried out under Programme 4 on Economics and Financing, including Costs and Tariffs and under WTDC-02 Resolution [9].

The establishment of an efficient spectrum regulator, properly equipped with adequate facilities for frequency planning, spectrum management and radio monitoring, is a high priority for developing countries.

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[6] In ITU the term "telecommunication" includes sound and television broadcasting.

## 1.2 Broadcasting

Digitization is leading to the convergence of broadcasting, telecommunications and information technology. Furthermore, digitization is completely transforming the sound and television broadcasting sector. In order to maximize the opportunities offered by digitization, broadcasters will have to adopt lean and responsive management structures, plan and invest wisely in digital equipment and facilities, and be trained in modern management techniques, new technologies and services and, last but not least, adapt to the regulatory environment. In coordination with the programmes on Regulatory reform, E-strategies and e-services/applications, Economics and finance including costs and tariffs, and Human capacity building, this Programme will impart information to broadcasters and service providers related to the digital conversion aspects and use of digital technology. Furthermore, this programme will offer assistance in frequency and coverage planning, expert advice on the development of business network models and organizational restructuring and expertise in the area of digital broadcasting technology deployment.

Although digital broadcasting is growing in importance, analogue sound broadcasting, particularly community radio broadcasting, will continue to be of importance to isolated rural areas in developing countries.

For the reasons above, it is proposed to give high priority to sound and television broadcasting within this programme.

## 1.3 Network planning

The selection of new technology hinges on projected needs and consequent network development planning. In developing countries, the needs may be substantially different in urban and rural areas. Even when ICT-based development is planned, such differences may persist in urban and rural areas, and within urban areas. Accordingly, the infrastructure and technology requirements will differ. Thus, no single technology can meet all traffic, market and operational requirements. There will be no clear-cut "optimum" technology but rather a number of technologies with different characteristics. In choosing technologies for a new or existing network, a very wide range of factors need to be considered, which makes the planning process rather controversial and sometimes risky.

Apart from backbone network (optical fibre, coaxial cable, microwave, satellite, etc.), the most difficult component of the network to build, and the least cost-effective to maintain, has proved to be the local access network. The sheer cost of investment and engineering efforts required to build and maintain copper-based networks has made high penetration rates for basic telephone service available only to the industrialized part of the world. In contrast, wireless access may be of lower cost, is more flexible to design and faster to develop. Wireline infrastructure requires larger up-front investment, which is exposed to uncertainty in demand, and is over-provisioned. In wireless the incremental investment, closely tracking subcarrier demand, results in faster payback and reduces financial exposure to over-provisioning. Technology selection must take into account not only acquisition cost/service factors, but a wide range of other considerations as well.

The rural population will need to be connected to the information society. Choosing efficient and cost-effective technology in wired and wireless fixed networks will improve accessibility. The technology shall be of low cost, easy to maintain and adapted to the local environment.

Satellite systems have large footprint coverage coupled with orbital and radio spectrum limitations. It is worth noting that low-cost VSAT and GMPCS systems may effectively interconnect the rural population in remote areas to modern telecommunication services at affordable cost.

Telecommunication network architectures are changing to accommodate the requirements of a growing number of applications (broadband, IP, mobile, multimedia, streaming, multicasting, etc.). New-generation technology is to be introduced in the networks, speeding up the convergence process, obliging planners to apply different specialized up-to-date planning tools. Hence the strong need for assistance to the network planner within this programme. Particular attention will be focused on network planning methods suitable for developing countries' needs. The current PLANITU tool would continue to be available for use if required, but ITU will enter in partnership agreements with outside partners, positioned to provide the Union with appropriate planning tools for any specific network planning request.

Network performance/quality of service should be optimized using network elements in accordance with relevant ITU Recommendations and/or other technical standards.

In order to contribute to bridging the digital divide, the following measures will be necessary:

a) increasing the availability of digital networks, including roll-out of optical-fibre cables and wireless connections, and establishing satellite earth stations;

b) increasing the availability of digital switching technology;

c) increasing the availability of digital terminal equipment;

d) providing technical skills and management know-how;

e) providing training on traffic management and alternative routing systems;

f) promoting digitization of analogue networks, thereby also improving quality of service;

g) encouraging international cooperation on measures ensuring network security.

### 1.4 Mobile terrestrial communications

Mobile communications tended to be developed and implemented at the national or regional level, with little thought for global interconnection. The result is a wide range of technical standards which use many parts of the radio-frequency spectrum - analogue and digital cellular phones, pagers, cordless telephones, mobile data systems, wireless local area networks and the new breed of satellite-based mobile telephones, to name just a few. Incumbent mobile operators do not want to have to discard their entire existing infrastructure; rather, they prefer a new system, which can coexist and interoperate with the present one and act as an adjunct to it. Therefore, because of both the explosive growth of second-generation mobile systems, network development and migration to third-generation networks (IMT-2000) and beyond, high priority will be accorded to mobile communications within this programme. Information will be also provided on mobile systems operating below 600 MHz, which are of particular interest to some developing countries.

### 1.5 Innovative application networks

The societal applications and value-added services should be deployed on optimized networks open to future evolution and they also should be implanted and used within a modern regulatory environment. The application of technological solutions can boost progress and efficiency of other sectors concerned.

Internet-based, multimedia, interactivity, etc. application networks will be addressed under Programme 3 "E-strategies and e-services/applications"; however, relevant technological solutions, including the deployment of low-cost terminals, should be, via close collaboration, integrated into the overall network planning approach within this programme.

## 2 Tasks

### 2.1 Creation of tools

Create or recommend appropriate planning tools for telecommunication network planning and operation.

## 2.2 Creation of training material and guidelines

Provide technology-oriented training material and guidelines targeting those deploying, operating and managing broadcasting and telecommunication networks.

## 2.3 Assistance to members

a) Contribute to the development of technical projects, aiming at improving telecommunication development and access.

b) Provide assistance in project definition, management and implementation.

c) Provide expert advice on establishing project requirements and propose appropriate technological solutions to meet the objectives.

d) Provide expert advice and consultation on network engineering and dimensioning, on numbering and, in particular, on spectrum monitoring and frequency management.

e) Provide technical assistance in facilitating the upgrading of telecommunication networks and in the transition from circuit-switched to packet-switched networks, as well as on the migration to broadband Internet using DSL technology and other relevant technologies.

f) Provide expert advice and consultation on digital conversion, digital technology deployment and frequency/coverage planning in the broadcasting domain.

g) Assist in setting customer access principles (numbering plan, number portability, carrier prefixes, etc.).

h) Provide technical assistance to support network operation and maintenance.

i) Assist in setting quality of service targets.

j) Provide expert advice and consultation on mobile network development, with particular emphasis on the migration from second-generation to third-generation mobile systems and beyond.

k) Study and implement the necessary means to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

## 2.4 Information sharing

a) Continue to hold symposia, seminars or workshops in the domains of broadcasting and telecommunications to raise the technological level in developing countries.

b) Provide information of a technical nature about telecommunication networks to the private sector and the broader investment community.

c) Disseminate, wherever possible, case study information related to new technologies suitable for the needs of developing countries.

## 2.5 Handling of special needs

Special attention shall be focused on:

a) assisting countries with broadcasting/telecommunication infrastructure destroyed by unexpected events;

b) promoting the deployment of new technologies with greater involvement of women.

## 2.6 Coordination within ITU

To strengthen coordination within ITU, including:

a) Provide relevant inputs developed through this programme to ITU-D Study Group 2 for consideration.

b) Exchange information and cooperation throughout ITU (BR, TSB and the General Secretariat), the regional offices, regional centres of excellence and other ITU-D programmes and activities in order to utilize all available technical resources within ITU, and provide relevant expertise and resources as needed throughout ITU.

## 2.7 Partnerships

a) Enter into partnerships designed to facilitate implementation of the activities under this programme, including securing funding from funding agencies, international financial institutions and other relevant partners, and soliciting inputs from ITU-D Sector Members and other relevant partners to facilitate the activities, especially in the creation of tools and training material and guidelines.

b) Provide consultancy support on engineering matters, liaise and work with the United Nations and/or relevant UN specialized agencies as well as other stakeholders.

## 2.8 Resolutions and recommendations relevant to this programme

| Reference | Title |
|---|---|
| Resolution 9 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management |
| Resolution 10 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Financial support for national spectrum management programmes |
| Resolution 11 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Telecommunications in rural, isolated and poorly served areas |
| Resolution 15 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Applied research and transfer of technology |
| Resolution 17 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects |
| Resolution 18 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority |
| Resolution 30 (Istanbul,2002) | Role of ITU-D in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions |
| Resolution 33 (Istanbul,2002) | Assistance and support to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for rebuilding its public broadcasting and telecommunication systems |
| Resolution 35 (Istanbul,2002) | Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| Resolution 37 (Istanbul,2002) | Bridging the digital divide |
| Resolution 39 (Istanbul,2002) | Agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan |
| Resolution 41 (Istanbul,2002) | E-health (including telehealth/telemedicine) |
| Resolution 42 (Istanbul,2002) | Implementation of tele-education programmes |
| Resolution 43 (Istanbul,2002) | Assistance for implementing IMT-2000 |
| Resolution 44 (Istanbul,2002) | Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes |

## Programme 3: E-strategies and e-services/applications

### 1 Purpose

To assist developing countries, through the use of information and communications technologies (ICT) and telecommunication networks, in enhancing access to and use of secure, cost-effective and socio-economically beneficial value-added e-services/applications, in order to ensure sustainability and affordability in the development of telecommunication networks and ICT and to harness the potential of ICT, so as to contribute to reducing the social divide and improving quality of life, good governance, better access to health services, distance learning and universal access, by taking into account the requirements and conditions in rural, isolated and poorly serviced areas, and the potential of multipurpose community telecentres (MCT) and Internet protocol (IP) for the delivery of a wide range of services.

As a way to promoting the use of ICT and achieving the universal access, recycling outmoded telecommunication equipment and devices is needed for preserving the environment as well as fulfilling the necessities of people in need.

Access to the information society should be one of the main goals of this Programme through close collaboration with all relevant public entities concerned and the private sector and with national, regional, international and intergovernmental organizations.

The activities in this Programme should be undertaken in collaboration with other programmes, on Technologies and telecommunications network development, Human capacity building, Economics and finance including cost and tariffs, and Regulatory reform, and with ITU Sectors so as to avoid overlaps and ensure the achievement of its purpose.

This programme, during its implementation, should take into consideration the relevant conclusions (Article 22 of the ITU Constitution: resolutions, recommendations, decisions and reports) adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002).

**Priorities**

*a)* *Integrate IP-based applications and value-added services in the development of all kinds of telecommunication networks*

The development of telecommunication infrastructure needs to be integrated in the deployment of IP-based applications and value-added e-services/applications by taking into account advances in technologies, the integration of data and voice, user requirements and socio-economic conditions.

*b)* *Promote e-services/applications (e.g., e-government, e-commerce, e-agriculture, e-health – including telemedicine, tele-health, etc., e-community, e-learning, e-cinema, tele-working and webcasting) in developing countries*

To assist developing countries in the implementation of relevant e-services/applications for the health, government services, education, agriculture, business and commercial sectors which would benefit from value-added e-services/applications. It is expected that these sectors will participate in the development of the telecommunication networks, to support self-sustainable operations, including universal service programmes and the needs of special groups.

*c)* *Continue to expand the implementation of multipurpose platforms (MPP) and multipurpose community telecentres (MCT) and to introduce IP-based applications and value-added e-services/applications*

MCT and MPP projects should be continued and expanded but with quantifiable, measurable and time-bound objectives based on user needs. To increase the number of services and the benefits of MCTs especially in rural, isolated and poorly serviced areas, IP-based applications services should be introduced in current and planned MPP and MCT projects to extend the notion of universal access beyond basic voice telephony.

*d)* *Promote a favourable legal environment for e-services/applications*

E-services/applications require an appropriate legal and policy environment to address, in particular, data privacy, prevention of cybercrime, security, ethical issues, electronic signatures, certification authorities and electronic contracts to create confidence, protect the rights of parties and encourage the use of e-services/applications. Activities need to be undertaken to assist developing countries in specific areas related to the legal framework for e-services/applications by taking into account activities of the Regulatory Reform Programme and closely collaborating in relevant domains so as to avoid overlaps and ensure an efficient use of resources.

*e)* *Enhance security and build confidence in the use of public networks for e-services/applications*

Security concerns in all telecommunication networks are a barrier for using these networks for certain mission-critical services (e.g. e-commerce, e-payments and e-health) where it is important to protect sensitive data and to establish the identities of the parties. It is necessary to address the security concerns in order to leverage the potential of public networks as vehicles for delivering affordable value-added e-services/applications.

*f)* *Enhancement of ICT literacy and building public awareness*

Basic skills are necessary for citizens to enjoy the benefits and the opportunities of ICTs. Priority should be given to increasing basic knowledge of the potential and possibilities of ICTs and to stimulating increased use of e-services/applications.

## 2 Tasks

### 2.1 Creation of tools

a) Assist in developing guidelines, planning tools and manuals on the technology and policy aspects of IP for the development of cost-effective, secure and self-sustainable services, taking into account existing infrastructure, technological advances, socio-economic conditions and the needs of rural, isolated and poorly serviced areas and groups with special needs.

b) Develop e-services/applications and Internet protocol (including IP telephony) toolkits for policy-makers and other relevant sectors.

### 2.2 Creation of training material

Develop training materials on technology strategies and technology evolution for the implementation of IP and value-added e-services/applications including the integration of voice and data (e.g. IP telephony).

## 2.3 Assistance to members

a) Organize workshops, meetings and seminars to address technical, legal, policy and strategy issues for e-services/applications and Internet protocol, promote public awareness of ICTs and e-services/applications and foster use of the Internet.

b) Develop strategies for the implementation of Internet protocol and e-services/applications in current and future MCTs and telecommunication networks to strengthen their viability and expand their use.

c) Provide assistance to Member States in developing laws and model legislation for e-services/applications, prevention of cybercrime, security, ethical issues and data privacy.

d) Provide expert assistance in project definition, management and implementation, including the identification of project requirements and feasibility studies for MPPs aimed at providing a wide range of e-services/applications, taking into account the needs of rural, isolated and poorly serviced areas and groups with special needs.

e) Assist in the implementation of e-services/applications and Internet Protocol projects and formulate plans for the integration of voice and data services and the migration to IP-based networks.

f) Advise Members States in formulating relevant national and regional strategies and policies for the development and use of Internet protocol and e-services/applications.

g) Identify security requirements and propose solutions for the development of secure IP infrastructure for e-services/applications on various types of networks using relevant technologies.

h) Conduct studies aimed at promoting the use of IP-based networks.

i) Study and implement the necessary means to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

## 2.4 Information sharing

Develop tools to facilitate the exchange of project information, best practices, technology and policy issues on Internet protocol, IT security, legal issues related to the areas of activity of this Programme.

## 2.5 Handling of special needs

a) Elaborate strategies for addressing ICT and gender in all activities undertaken in the Programme, with an emphasis on addressing the gender digital divide.

b) Elaborate policies and strategies that facilitate participation of youth in the knowledge-based economy.

c) Promote participation of indigenous people in e-strategies and e-services/applications.

## 2.6 Coordination within ITU

To strengthen the coordination within ITU, including:

a) Provide relevant input developed through this Programme to ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2.

b) Exchange information throughout ITU (TSB, BR, regional offices) in order to utilize all available technical resources within ITU, and provide relevant expertise and resources, as needed.

## 2.7 Partnerships

a) Explore opportunities for identifying potential partners based on project requirements and facilitating the creation of mutually beneficial partnerships.

b) Work in close collaboration with the appropriate organizations (e.g. WHO, UNESCO, FAO, WMO, UNIDO, IADB, World Bank, etc.) for telecommunication/ICT applications in their relevant domains.

c) Explore opportunities to create a forum for a viable and sustainable business model.

## 2.8 Resolutions and recommendations relevant to this programme

| Reference | Title |
|---|---|
| Recommendation 7 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Role of telecommunication and information technologies in the protection of the environment |
| Resolution 11 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Telecommunications in rural, isolated and poorly served areas |
| Resolution 15 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Applied research and transfer of technology |
| Resolution 17 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects |
| Resolution 18 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority |
| Resolution 30 (Istanbul,2002) | Role of ITU-D in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions |
| Resolution 35 (Istanbul,2002) | Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| Resolution 37 (Istanbul,2002) | Bridging the digital divide |
| Resolution 39 (Istanbul,2002) | Agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan |
| Resolution 41 (Istanbul,2002) | E-health (including telehealth/telemedicine) |
| Resolution 42 (Istanbul,2002) | Implementation of tele-education programmes |
| Resolution 44 (Istanbul,2002) | Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes |

## Programme 4: Economics and finance, including cost and tariffs

Telecommunication development master plans used to be one of the main tools for promoting investment in telecommunication networks and services when almost all of them were under State monopoly, each State being the sole investor within its national boundaries.

As the environment has changed for a large majority of ITU Member States, it is essential to put into place different mechanisms to promote private investment where public investment has become unlikely, and implement the appropriate public or private-public partnership funding mechanisms where it is requested. Given that private investment occurs where profits are at least commensurate with the risks incurred, it is up to ITU-D to respond to requests for assistance to members in this regard, by helping them identify the success factors, facilitate their implementation in order to provide service at equitable, affordable and cost-orientated prices.

In addition, as technologies and general conditions of trade in telecommunication/ICT services are rapidly evolving, members have expressed the need to have access to information on their economic impact, and guidelines that will allow them to benefit from the opportunities they offer while minimizing drawbacks.

As a number of issues being discussed under ITU-T and ITU-R have far-reaching implications for members from the development perspective, there is an increasing need for ITU-D to play an active role in raising awareness on these issues by developing and implementing appropriate activities that complement efforts of these sectors.

During its implementation, this programme should take into consideration the relevant conclusions (Article 22 of the ITU Constitution: resolutions, recommendations, decisions and reports) adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002).

### 1 Purpose

To assist ITU-D members in developing countries and especially LDCs to develop and implement financing policies and strategies appropriate to their economic situation, including cost-orientated pricing, with a view to fostering equitable and affordable access to innovative and sustainable services, emphasizing on the following activity areas:

a) Assistance to members in the introduction of new financing schemes for the development of their telecommunication/ICT networks and services, including broadcasting.

b) Assistance to members in developing universal access programmes through the identification of economically viable projects.

c) Assistance to members in integrating into their policies and strategies changes in the evolving environment of trade in telecommunication/ICT services.

d) Assistance to members in determining cost of retail services and cost-based interconnection rates.

## 2 Tasks

### 2.1 Creation of tools and financial support

a) Develop and/or provide tools for understanding the costs of provision of retail services, interconnection and the fulfilment of universal service obligations as well as other relevant cost information, including publication thereof.

b) Develop and/or provide case studies, tools and models to help decision-makers conduct economic forecasts, simulations and sensitivity analyses.

c) Create national and international funding mechanisms to support user's access to ICTs in suburban and rural areas.

### 2.2 Creation of training material

Develop economic and financial training material to promote extensive use of the tools identified under § 2.1 and implement guidelines under § 2.4, when appropriate.

### 2.3 Assistance to Member States and/or Sector Members

a) Promote understanding of how and when to best use the tools identified in § 2.1 a) above.

b) Support Sector Members during settlement rate negotiation processes.

c) Assist decision-makers in conducting economic forecasts, simulations and sensitivity analyses by means of case studies, tools and models.

d) Assist Member States and/or Sector Members in setting viable telecommunication/ICT network and service development objectives.

e) Assist Member States and/or Sector Members in identifying telecommunication/ICT market and investment opportunities, including those that meet national universal access goals.

f) Assist countries in promoting viable telecommunication/ICT investment opportunities, with special attention to local private and/or institutional investors.

g) Assist national regulatory authorities (NRA), where appropriate, in developing relevant cost-orientated pricing mechanisms (e.g. price-cap regulation, tariff rebalancing, access deficit compensation, interconnection).

h) Assist the Member States in the GATS negotiation process, in close cooperation with WTO and other relevant organizations.

i) Facilitate activities that promote information sharing among regulators on the relationship between international and domestic Internet charging arrangements as well as affordability of international and domestic infrastructure development in developing countries.

j) Conduct a capacity assessment of both submarine fibre cable and satellite transponders in order to assist Member States in international transmission procurement decisions and options.

k) Study and implement the necessary means to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

## 2.4 Information sharing

a) Maintain updated databases containing information of interest to investors.

b) Conduct studies and collect and provide benchmark information on tariff and interconnection rates.

c) Conduct studies and produce reports on the impact of new technologies or procedures on developing countries.[1]

d) Conduct studies and produce a handbook which provides general guidelines for cost calculation of both retail and interconnection services.

e) Update and publish on the ITU website information as noted in a)-d) above.

## 2.5 Handling of the needs of special groups

a) Ensure that economic and financial tools, guidelines, policies and strategies take due account of the special needs of women and ensure equitable access to telecommunications/ICT.

b) Ensure that equal opportunities in telecommunications and ICTs are made available to youth to facilitate their effective future integration into society.

c) Include indigenous people in the promotion of equitable access to telecommunications/ICTs.

## 2.6 Coordination within ITU

a) Support and enhance the work of ITU-D Study Group 1 by coordinating study group Questions with activities of the Programme, providing inputs to relevant Questions and expert advice.

b) Provide guidance on economic analysis and financing strategies.

c) Provide guidance on issues such as cost calculation methodologies applied to telecommunication/ICT networks and services.

d) Provide guidance on the pricing of scarce resources (e.g. frequency spectrum, numbering) with a view to maximizing access to telecommunication/ICT networks and services.

e) Provide guidance on the introduction of new technologies or procedures for trade in telecommunication/ICT services.

f) Participate in the preparation of contents for global events organized by the ITU relevant to this programme.

g) Support the work of ITU-T in:

- Promoting understanding and use of tariff guidelines for international telecommunication services in studies conducted within ITU-D.
- Producing tools for consideration of pricing issues.[2]
- Organizing joint events on tariff issues.

h) Coordinate with ITU-T on economic and finance matters of interest to ITU-D study groups.

i) Coordinate with ITU-R on issues relevant to frequency management and allocation aspects.

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1 See SYRIA/41: Alternative calling, VoIP, etc.

2 A cost model should take into consideration both national and international services

## 2.7 Partnerships

a) Establish links with universities and other scientific institutions in identifying trends in finance and economics of telecommunication/ICT networks and services.

b) Liase, share and exchange financial and economic data and information with other organizations involved in the economics and finance of telecommunications/ICT, e.g. UNDP, World Bank, IFC, OECD, WEF, UNCTAD, UNESCO and WTO.

c) Liase with global, regional/subregional, private and public organizations and foundations dealing with telecommunication/ICT networks and services in order to harmonize development initiatives and promote more efficient use of resources.

## 2.8 Resolutions and recommendations relevant to this programme

| Reference | Title |
|---|---|
| Resolution 8 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Collection and dissemination of information |
| Resolution 11 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Telecommunications in rural, isolated and poorly served areas |
| Resolution 13 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication development |
| Resolution 17 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects |
| Resolution 22 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002) | Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services |
| Resolution 23 (Istanbul, 2002) | Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection |
| Resolution 29 (Istanbul, 2002) | Private sector issues in ITU-D actions |
| Resolution 30 (Istanbul, 2002) | Role of ITU-D in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions |
| Resolution 35 (Istanbul, 2002) | Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| Resolution 37 (Istanbul, 2002) | Bridging the digital divide |
| Resolution 44 (Istanbul,2002) | Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes |

# Programme 5: Human capacity building

## 1 Purpose

To assist developing countries in strengthening their human, institutional and organizational capacity through human resource management and development activities, so as to facilitate a smooth transition to the current telecommunication and ICT environment. The programme will particularly address capacity development needs of policy-makers and regulators at the government level, as well as senior executives and managers at the operator and telecommunication/ICT-service provider level, by using an appropriate mix of e-learning, information technologies and traditional training methodologies.

This programme, during its implementation, should take into consideration the relevant conclusions (Art. 22 of the ITU Constitution: resolutions, recommendations, decisions and reports) adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002).

## 2 Tasks

### 2.1 Transfer of knowledge

Provide high-level training in key areas for telecommunication and ICT development, with special emphasis on policies, regulation, corporate management, and new technologies and services, ensuring an equitable regional spread and responding to the needs of the countries:

a) Enhance capacity building in the fields of policies, regulation, modern management techniques, broadcasting and new technologies and services through human resources development.

b) Provide guidance and assistance in organizational change and management development to strengthen the required institutional and organizational capacity.

c) Enhance capacity building for those deploying and operating telecommunication/ICT networks, services and applications, particularly in the areas of technology and management of telecommunication/ICT networks, services and applications.

d) Provide regulatory training to regulators, policy-makers and service providers.

e) Provide training to support decision-makers in facing new managerial challenges such as: managing sector reform, managerial skills in a competitive environment, introduction of new services, marketing and customer orientation, etc.

### 2.2 Sharing of experiences and know-how

Facilitate the exchange of experiences and know-how through regional and global meetings, electronic discussions, exchange of experts and joint activities with ITU-R and ITU-T as well as with regional organizations and other UN agencies:

a) Promote the periodic organization of regional and global meetings, electronic discussions, exchange of experts, etc. aimed at exchanging experiences and know-how.

b) Develop case studies, tools and models to help decision-makers conduct forecasts, simulations and sensitivity analyses.

c) Upgrade the Virtual Training Centre concept through the introduction of an appropriate e-learning platform and suitable knowledge management mechanisms.

d) Develop evaluation modules to identify the training impact within the working environment.

## 2.3 Assistance to strengthen the human resource and training functions

Assist the human resource (HR) function to become a true agent of change in the organization, and strengthen national and regional training providers to enable them to utilize modern training techniques:

a) Provide assistance to the national and regional training providers in using modern training techniques such as e-learning, coaching, tutoring and action learning.

b) Provide direct assistance to the membership in the fields of human resources management (HRM) and human resources development (HRD).

c) Foster the general use of information technologies to work, interact and learn at a distance.

d) Promote the evolution of dedicated training resources towards integrated training and capacity-building scenarios.

e) Study and implement the means necessary to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development initiative (NEPAD).

f) Provide assistance to enable national regulatory authorities and regional regulatory organizations to develop training programmes on key regulatory issues within their organizations.

## 2.4 Dissemination of information

Disseminate pertinent HRM/HRD information for managers and decision-makers, including training materials, case studies, best practices, directories of centres of excellence and training centres, as well as recommended training opportunities, conferences, symposia, seminars and other technical and economic forums on telecommunication issues:

a) Develop appropriate HRM/HRD dissemination mechanisms such as web-based applications and periodic publications.

b) Disseminate periodically pertinent HRM/HRD information regarding HRM/HRD trends, case studies, best practices, benchmarks, etc.

## 2.5 Human capacity building special initiatives

Promote innovative projects to enhance capacity building mechanisms and networks in order to provide a wider range of advanced training products together with the required resource persons:

a) Further promote and strengthen capacity building initiatives such as the centres of excellence, regulatory academy, Internet training centres, etc. aimed at consolidating a network of institutions capable of providing initial and advanced training solutions together with the required resource persons, using an appropriate mix of face-to-face and distance-learning approaches.

b) Support subregional projects aimed at establishing new institutions and centres of advanced telecommunication training.

c) Promote the development of programmes to increase the use of telecommunications/ICT and their applications for women, especially in rural areas.

d) Promote greater participation of women in all capacity training initiatives.

e) Promote education and training in indigenous communities, through the use of distance learning, information technologies and traditional training methodologies, in coordination with other agencies concerned.

f) Foster the incorporation of appropriate partners in major HRD initiatives and assist in the adaptation of their inputs to the projects' and countries' requirements.

g) Identify valuable outputs of the HRD-related projects and adapt them for dissemination and utilization by the countries.

h) Ensure sustainability of the HRD-related projects by promoting cross-utilization of their results.

## 2.6 Coordination within ITU

Strengthen coordination within ITU, including:

a) provide relevant input developed through this programme to ITU-D study groups, where appropriate;

b) exchange information throughout ITU (TSB, BR and, where appropriate, regional offices and regional centres of excellence and other ITU-D programmes and activities) in order to utilize all available technical resources within ITU, and provide relevant expertise and resources as needed throughout ITU.

## 2.7 Resolutions and recommendations relevant to this programme

| Reference | Title |
|---|---|
| Resolution 17 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects |
| Resolution 29 (Istanbul,2002) | Private sector issues in ITU-D actions |
| Resolution 30 (Istanbul,2002) | Role of ITU-D in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions |
| Resolution 35 (Istanbul,2002) | Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| Resolution 37 (Istanbul,2002) | Bridging the digital divide |
| Resolution 40 (Istanbul,2002) | Human resource development in future study periods |
| Resolution 42 (Istanbul,2002) | Implementation of tele-education programmes |
| Resolution 44 (Istanbul,2002) | Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes |

# Programme 6: Special Programme for least developed countries

## 1 Vision

The Special Programme for least developed countries (LDCs) will be valued for its quality and timely service aimed at integrating LDCs into the world economy through telecommunication development and its ability to impact positively on the delivery of assistance to LDCs. In this effort, BDT will work with all other stakeholders both externally and in-house to promote partnerships and sustainable development in LDCs.

## 2 Background

ITU assistance to least developed countries goes back to 1971, when the Union accorded special assistance to LDCs through the implementation of relevant Plenipotentiary Conference resolutions. Until 1992, ITU funds were utilized on an ad hoc basis to finance experts, equipment procurement, fellowships, etc. From 1992, the approach changed for the better with the introduction of a *programme approach* to assistance leading to implementation based on clearly defined priority areas. Although this innovation of programming funds for specific priority actions resulted in some improvement in the state of telecommunications in the LDCs, the small amount of funds available meant, however, that ITU assistance had to remain catalytic and was spread rather thinly for the increasing number of these countries. These meagre financial resources resulted in very few noteworthy successes. In 1998, a new strategy in providing assistance to LDCs was introduced. The strategy sought to concentrate the Union's efforts and resources on a small number of countries selected each year. The implementation of the programme drew support from the recipient country itself and other development partners that the Union mobilized to help.

## 3 Goals

a) The Special Programme for LDCs seeks to provide focused and differentiated assistance to the world's least developed countries in all the activities of BDT, and of ITU in general.

b) The programme seeks to fully meet the urban telecommunication needs of LDCs and to provide universal access in rural areas.

## 4 Objective

The programme seeks to increase the average telephone density to 5 main lines (ML) per 100 inhabitants and the number of Internet connections to 10 users per 100 inhabitants by 2010 (year of the fourth United Nations Conference for LDCs).

## 5 New strategy

Whilst the strategy of selecting a few countries to benefit from concentrated assistance on a yearly basis has improved the delivery of assistance, a new delivery mechanism is now needed. Even though the strategy of concentrating assistance to a few LDCs at a time was implemented with reasonable satisfaction during the cycle 1999-2002, a biennial approach will be adopted during the cycle 2003-2006. This means that instead of concentrating assistance on an average of six countries per year, assistance will be directed to about twelve countries for a period of two years. The larger period will permit closer and sustained follow-up of actions taken, including possible evaluation, and a mustering of partnerships through partnership round tables and any other means of mobilizing resources. The increased number of countries will widen the delivery of assistance without compromising the effectiveness of the initiative through the length of the delivery time of two years.

Given that half of the LDCs have now been covered under the old strategy (20 countries), the modified strategy will make it possible to deliver assistance to all the remaining countries during the next cycle and possibly to start a second round for the most needy ones. It should be stated, however, that ad hoc assistance would also be given to non-participating countries at all times within the constraints of resources.

Part of the new strategy is to run a parallel initiative of delivering assistance to a special group of countries within the LDCs grouping, i.e. countries emerging from war and civil strife as identified by the relevant resolutions of the Union. This special group of countries requires maximum possible assistance in various areas, especially in replacing their infrastructures destroyed by war and putting in place new networks. While the countries can still receive funds under the LDC programme, they need more financial injection and more support in all areas to jump-start their telecommunication sector.

## 6 Priority areas

It is of critical importance to define the priority areas for telecommunication development in LDCs. This is where the activities of BDT and its development partners should be focused during the cycle 2003-2006. If all stakeholders adequately address these issues, it is hoped that the major bottlenecks to development will be removed and the countries will be geared to high growth of their networks. A general programme of action is proposed below in the form of new priorities.

a) *Development of rural telecommunications*: This priority area is designed to bring about **easy access** to telecommunication services in the rural areas where a majority of the population in LDCs lives. It should also stimulate rural industries, improve education delivery, usher in a host of social benefits and stem population migration to cities. Ultimately, it should bring about **universal access** to telecommunication services.

b) *Development of infrastructure and introduction of new technologies and services*: It is intended to continue assisting LDCs in technological choice. The introduction of new technologies and techniques requires caution, so as to avoid prematurely withdrawing old equipment from service and incurring undue interworking penalties. Assistance will mainly be extended to cover telecommunication and information communication technologies and the associated services including the Internet and its applications and wireless access systems (both fixed and mobile).

c) *Sector restructuring*: The priority here is designed to continue the process of sector restructuring, to bring about liberalization and competition and, possibly, privatization as applicable. All these should induce faster network growth and better management of the sector such that countries derive higher benefits from it. Assistance will be extended to the new regulatory bodies in various areas ranging from measures to implement universal access strategies to the creation of various tools required by the regulator. Assistance may also be extended to the new fledgling companies on a cost-recovery basis.

d) *Human resources development/management*: This is an important all-encompassing area which must be maintained virtually *ad infinitum* because human resources are the most valuable asset of an entity. It will embrace the traditional HRD/HRM activities involving training and retraining of personnel in areas such as modern management techniques and management of telecommunication networks, including their maintenance.

e) *Financing and partnerships*: Partnerships are essential for the implementation of the Special Programme for LDCs. These partnerships should be aimed at pooling resources and directing the aggregated resources to LDCs so as to avoid duplication of effort and wastage of resources as well as to avoid spreading the meagre resources thinly, resulting in no or little impact being made in beneficiary countries. For this reason, annual partnership round tables will be held for a group of countries benefiting from BDT's concentrated assistance. Tangible projects will be presented to development partners and clarification sought by development partners from country representatives.

Bilateral initiatives between the programme and its constellation of contacts will be promoted so as to attract financial inflows in LDCs. This is particularly important as most players are averse to getting involved in fragile environments such as those found in LDCs and would need to be approached tactfully and separately with individual projects.

The participation of the private sector and multilateral organizations is required so as to accelerate telecommunication development in LDCs.

## 7 Actions

Specific actions (within the ambit of BDT activities) will be prepared annually or biennially for the operational plan in accordance with the requests made by the countries concerned.

## 8 Resolutions and Recommendations relevant to this Programme

| Reference | Title |
|---|---|
| Resolution.16 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Special actions for the least developed countries |
| Resolution.17 (Rev.Istanbul,2002) | Implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects |
| Resolution.25 (Istanbul,2002) | Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia |
| Resolution.26 (Istanbul,2002) | Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan |

To maintain interest on the implementation of all other resolutions except those specifically on Assistance and support to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority.

## B Activities

### Activity 1: Statistics and information on telecommunication/ICT

In accordance with Resolution 8(Rev.Istanbul,2002)., WTDC-02 noted that the sharing and dissemination of information is a key role for ITU-D.

### Activity 2: Partnerships and promotion

This cross-cutting activity supports the programmes and study groups which are critical to sustainability of ICT development.

# C Special initiatives

## Initiative 1: Private sector initiatives

In accordance with Resolution 29, WTDC-02 resolved that the Director of BDT should promote increased Sector membership and active participation of Sector Members in ITU-D activities and develop ITU regional office tasks that improve mechanisms for increased Sector Member participation in their activities.

## Initiative 2: Gender issues

In accordance with Resolution 44, WTDC-02 established a working group on gender issues which will facilitate, develop and engage in activities aimed at ensuring that the benefits of telecommunications and the emerging information society are made available to all women and men on a fair and equitable basis.

## Initiative 3: Youth initiatives

In accordance with Resolution 38, WTDC-02 instructed the Director of BDT to seek appropriate means of integrating youth issues into the activities of BDT, including through programmes with emphasis on capacity building, and to establish a mechanism for coordination with the Youth Forum, and follow-up support for the development of ICT capabilities of youth.

## Initiative 4: Indigenous people issues

WTDC02 decided to include relevant provisions in the work programmes of the Istanbul Action Plan with a view to support Member States in addressing special needs of indigenous people as regards equitable access to telecommunication/ICT services.

# SECTION III
## Regional initiatives

**A** **Execution of technical cooperation projects and other direct assistance for the regions**

**B** **Cooperation on regional initiatives with regional and international organizations in charge of telecommunication/ICT development**

# SECTION IV
# Resolutions and recommendations

## RESOLUTION 3 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Establishment of Study Groups

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) No. 209 and Article 17 of the ITU Convention;

b) Resolution 24 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

c) the strategic orientations, goals and priorities defined in the Strategic Plan for the Union for ITU-D, 1999-2003;

d) the results obtained from the study of the Questions assigned to ITU-D Study Groups 1 and 2,

*having noted*

the documents submitted to this conference,

*having considered*

a) Recommendation 8 of the Working Group on ITU Reform (WGR) relating to strengthening of the role of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D);

b) the Questions studied by ITU-D during the 1998-2002 study period in close coordination with implementation of the planned activities of ITU-D;

c) the Questions to be studied by ITU-D study groups during the 2002-2006 study period as indicated in Appendix 3,

*taking into account*

the economic and social environment prevailing in the different regions,

*recognizing*

a) the desirability of studying at the worldwide level a number of priority problems related to the institutional, technical, commercial, regulatory and economic evolution of the telecommunication sector, having regard to the progressive globalization of the sector and its implications for the developing countries;

b) the need for the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to take appropriate steps to facilitate the active participation of both developing and developed countries in the work of ITU-D,

*recognizing further*

a) that in order to be of beneficial use to developing countries, the results of studies of Questions must be obtained in good time;

b) that the participation of BDT experts is a definite way of ensuring that the work of study groups is accomplished swiftly and to a high standard,

*stressing*

the need to avoid duplication between studies undertaken by ITU-D and those carried out by ITU-R and ITU-T,

*resolves*

to create within ITU-D two study groups as shown in Appendix 2, and with the terms of reference set out in Appendix 1.

# APPENDIX 1 TO RESOLUTION 3 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Terms of reference of ITU-D study groups

ITU-D study groups shall:

1) Organize work, and establish work programmes, so as to make optimum progress while respecting the limits on the resources available. The schedule of the work programmes should duly consider the required timing of the expected output and the presentation of annual progress reports to TDAG.

2) Establish appropriate groups within each study group, including, *inter alia*, rapporteur groups, joint rapporteur groups, trial project groups and focus groups, which will best facilitate the furthering of the work. This will include the establishment of regional groups when appropriate.

3) Prepare recommendations, guidelines, handbooks, manuals and reports within each study group's areas of competence.

4) Pay attention to the needs and concerns of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in furthering the work.

5) Make use of programme outputs and of relevant activities of ITU-D and the other Sectors.

6) Ensure appropriate coordination with work in progress elsewhere in ITU, including work within both the ITU-D study groups and the study groups of the other two ITU Sectors.

# APPENDIX 2 TO RESOLUTION 3 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## ITU-D study groups

## Study Group 1

Telecommunication development strategies and policies

**Scope**

- National telecommunication policies and regulatory strategies which best enable countries to benefit from the impetus of telecommunications as an engine of economic, social and cultural development.
- Finance and economics, including WTO issues, tariff policies, case studies, application of accounting principles as developed by ITU-T Study Group 3, private-sector development and partnership.

**Chairman**

Mr Alberto Gabrielli (Argentina)

**Vice-Chairmen**

Ms Audrey Baudrier (France)

Ms Nasha Al-Kharusi (Oman)

Ms Layla McAdam (Venezuela)

Ms Elisabeth Nzagi (Tanzania)

Mr K.S. Wong (Hong Kong SAR, China)

## Study Group 2

Development and management of telecommunication services and networks

**Scope**

- Methods, techniques and approaches that are the most suitable and successful for service provision in planning, developing, implementing, operating, maintaining and sustaining telecommunication services which optimize their value to users. This work will include specific emphasis on mobile communication and communications for rural and remote areas, with particular focus and emphasis on applications supported by telecommunications.
- The implementation and technical application of information and communication technology, using studies by the others Sectors, taking into account the special requirements of the developing countries.

**Chairman**

Mr Nabil Kisrawi (Syria)

**Vice-Chairmen**

Ms Carol Clark (Trinidad and Tobago)

Ms Natasa Gospic (Yugoslavia)

Mr Taufik Hasan (Indonesia)

Mr Semeon Lopato (Russia)

Mr Idrissa Samaké (Mali)

Mr Ahmed Sherbini (Egypt)

# APPENDIX 3 TO RESOLUTION 3 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Questions assigned by the World Telecommunication Development Conference to ITU-D study groups

### Study Group 1

- 7-1/1 Universal access/service
- 12-1/1 Tariff policies, tariff models and methods of determining the costs of national telecommunication services, including spectrum aspects
- 6-1/1 Interconnection
- 17/1 Satellite regulation in developing countries
- 18/1 Domestic enforcement of laws, rules and regulations on telecommunications by national telecommunication regulatory authorities
- 19/1 Implementation of IP telephony in developing countries
- 10-1/1 Impact of the convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and information technologies

### Study Group 2

- 9-1/2 Identification of study topics in the ITU-T and ITU-R study groups which are of particular interest to developing countries
- 17/2 Progress on ITU activities for e-commerce
- 18/2 Strategy for migration of mobile networks to IMT-2000 and beyond
- 10-1/2 Communications for rural and remote areas
- 11-1/2 Examination of digital broadcasting technologies and systems, including cost/benefit analyses, interoperability of digital terrestrial systems with existing analogue networks, and methods of migration from analogue terrestrial techniques to digital techniques
- 12-1/2 Examination of broadband communications over traditional copper wires, taking into account certain aspects of technologies, systems and applications
- 14-1/2 Application of telecommunications in health care
- 19/2 Strategy for migration from circuit-switched networks to packet-switched networks
- 20/2 Examination of access technologies for broadband communications
- 21/2 Calculation of frequency fees

# RESOLUTION 4 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Procedures to be applied by study groups

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul 2002),

*considering*

a) that, pursuant to the provisions of Article 21 of the ITU Constitution, the functions of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) include offering advice, carrying out or sponsoring studies, as necessary, on technical, economic, financial, managerial, regulatory and policy issues, including studies of specific projects in the field of telecommunications;

b) that, for carrying out such studies, it may be appropriate to set up study groups, as provided for in Article 17 of the Convention, to deal with specific telecommunication questions of general interest to developing countries and prepare recommendations relevant to the development of telecommunications;

c) that the general working arrangements of ITU-D are defined in the ITU Convention;

*resolves*

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

# APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Procedures to be applied by study groups

## SECTION 1 – Study groups and other groups

### 1 Creation of study groups and other groups

**1.1** In accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention, WTDC may establish study groups for

a) studying a series of Questions falling within the terms of reference set by the conference;

b) elaborating draft recommendations or guidelines to foster telecommunication development in developing countries leading to a more balanced worldwide development of telecommunications.

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

As an alternative, study groups may identify specific Questions or parts thereof that would more appropriately be responded to by BDT using its own experts, or using external experts when BDT does not have the necessary expertise.

**1.3** The study group may establish one or more focus groups to which it may assign the studies of those urgent Questions and the preparation of those urgent recommendations that cannot reasonably be carried out by the other groups (see Annex 6).

**1.4** In addition, in the case of an urgent Question or topic arising between study group meetings, such that it cannot reasonably be considered at a scheduled study group meeting, the chairman, in consultation with the vice-chairmen, the chairman of TDAG and the Director of BDT, may take action to establish a focus group, in a decision indicating the urgent Question or topic to be studied. Following this decision, the details will be notified with a circular letter and posted on ITU-D website.

Following the posting, the focus group may proceed.

The establishment of the focus group shall be confirmed by the next meeting of the study group. Details on the establishment and terms of reference of a focus group and on its financing are mentioned in Annex 6.

**1.5** Study groups may also establish one or more project groups to address any topic within a Question (see Annex 7).

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

Regional and subregional meetings offer a valuable opportunity for information exchange and the development of management and technical experience and expertise. Every opportunity should be taken to provide additional opportunities for experts from developing countries to gain experience by participating in regional and subregional meetings, which deal with study group work.

The establishment of regional groups should not give rise to duplication of work being carried out at the global level by the corresponding study group or its other groups.

**1.7** Joint rapporteur groups (JRGs) may be established for the study of those Questions requiring the participation of experts from more than one study group. JRGs between study groups in ITU-D may be governed by these procedures. It is preferable to identify such procedures when creating such joint groups, with their terms of reference, with clear identification to whom they should report and where the final decisions will be taken.

**1.8** Chairmen and vice-chairmen of ITU-D study groups are designated by WTDC. Subject to the decision of the next plenipotentiary conference, TDAG is authorized to appoint study group chairmen and vice-chairmen, when the need arises, during the period between WTDCs.

**1.9** Subject to the decision of the next plenipotentiary conference, TDAG is authorized to approve changes which are appropriate in the structure and working methods of the ITU-D study groups, during the period between world telecommunication development conferences.

## 2 Chairmen

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

**2.2** The mandate of the vice-chairman shall be to assist the chairman in matters relating to the management of the study group including substitution for the chairman at official ITU-D meetings or replacement of the chairman should he or she be unable to continue with study group duties. Each working party and each focus group chairman provides technical and administrative leadership and should be recognized as having a role of equal importance to that of the study group vice-chairman.

**2.3** Vice-chairmen shall not be automatically selected as working party or focus group chairmen but shall not be excluded from consideration along with other qualified members of the study group.

**2.4** In principle, a working party or a focus group chairman, on accepting this role, is expected to have the support necessary to fulfil this commitment throughout the study period, or as long as a focus group exists.

**2.5** Focus group chairman and vice-chairman are initially appointed by the parent study group. If required, subsequent management appointments will be made by the focus group.

## 3 Rapporteurs (also see Annex 5: Rapporteur's checklist)

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

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

**3.3** Clear terms of reference for the work of the rapporteur should be added to the defined Question by the study group, if so needed.

**3.4** One rapporteur and one or more vice-rapporteurs are appointed as appropriate by a study group for each Question. The vice-rapporteur automatically takes over chairmanship when the rapporteur is not available. Vice-rapporteurs may be representatives from Member States, Sector Members and other duly authorized entities or organizations.

## 4 Powers of the study groups

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

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

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

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

## 5 Meetings

**5.1** The study groups or other groups shall normally meet at ITU headquarters.

**5.2** The meetings of the study groups or other groups studying Questions should take place, to the extent possible, in the ITU-D regions, when invited by Member States or Sector Members, in order to facilitate the attendance of developing countries. Such invitations shall normally be considered only if they are submitted to a WTDC, TDAG or an ITU-D study group meeting. They shall be finally accepted after consultation with the Director of BDT if they are compatible with the resources allocated to ITU-D by the Council.

**5.3** The invitations referred to in paragraph 5.2 above shall be issued and accepted and the corresponding meetings outside Geneva organized only if the conditions laid down in Resolution 5 (Kyoto, 1994) and ITU Council Decision 304 are met.

**5.4** The conditions for meetings of focus groups, joint rapporteur groups, rapporteur groups and project groups shall be mutually agreed by the participants of those groups.

**5.5** The scheduling of focus group, joint rapporteur group, rapporteur group and project group meetings is subject to the approval of the study group chairman.

## 6 Participation in meetings

**6.1** Member States, Sector Members and other entities duly authorized to participate in ITU-D activities shall be represented in the study groups and other groups in whose work they wish to take part, by participants registered by name and chosen by them as experts qualified to make an effective contribution to the study of the Questions entrusted to those study groups. Chairmen of meetings may invite individual experts as appropriate.

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

## 7 Frequency of meetings

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

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

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

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

## 8 Establishment of work programmes and preparation of meetings

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

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

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

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

A registration form shall be appended to the administrative circular so that the bodies concerned can announce their intention to participate in the meeting. The form must then be returned to the BDT secretariat so as to arrive at least three weeks before the meeting. It shall contain the names and addresses of intended participants or at least the number of participants expected if their names cannot be provided. This information will facilitate the registration process and the timely preparation of registration materials.

## 9 Study group management teams

**9.1** Each ITU-D study group has a management team composed of the chairman, the vice-chairmen, the rapporteurs and vice-rapporteurs as well as the chairmen and the vice-chairmen of any group emanating from the study group.

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

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

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

- advise BDT management on the estimation of the budget requirements of the study groups;
- coordinate issues common to different Questions;
- prepare joint proposals to TDAG or other relevant bodies in ITU-D;
- finalize the dates of the study group meetings;
- deal with any other issue that may arise.

**9.5** The ITU-D study group management team should meet once a year, preferably one or two days prior to the second TDAG meeting in the last quarter of the year.

## 10 Preparation of reports

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

- Progress reports
- Meeting reports
- Output reports
- Study group reports to WTDC (see section 8)

### 10.2 Progress reports

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

a) brief summary of the status and expected contents of the output report;

b) conclusions or titles of reports or recommendations sought to be endorsed;

c) status of work with reference to the work programme, including baseline document, if available;

d) draft new or revised reports or recommendations, or reference to source documents containing the recommendations;

e) draft liaison statements in response to or requesting action by other study groups or organizations;

f) reference to normal or delayed contributions considered part of assigned study and a summary of contributions considered;

g) reference to submissions attributed to collaborators of other organizations;

h) major issues remaining for resolution and draft agenda of future approved meetings, if any;

i) list of attendees at meetings held since the last progress report;

j) list of normal contributions or temporary documents containing the reports of all rapporteur group meetings since the last progress report.

NOTE: The progress report may make reference to the meeting reports in order to avoid duplication of information.

Progress reports by rapporteurs shall be submitted to the relevant group for approval.

### 10.3 Meeting reports

Prepared by the study group chairman or the rapporteur, assisted by the BDT secretariat, the report shall contain a synopsis of the outcome of the work and emerging trends. It must also indicate items, which require further study at the next meeting. The report should also refer to contributions and/or documents issued during a meeting, main results (including recommendations and guidelines), directives for future work, planned meetings of working parties, focus groups and rapporteur groups, and liaison statements endorsed at the study group or working party level. A template for liaison statements is set out in Annex 4.

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

### 10.4 Output reports

Such reports represent the expected deliverable, i.e. the principal results of a study. The items to be covered are indicated in the expected output of the Question concerned.

## 11 Study group reports to WTDC

**11.1** The final report of each study group to the WTDC shall be the responsibility of the chairman of the study group concerned and shall contain:

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

**11.2** The preparation of recommendations should follow the general practice of the Union. Examples include the recommendations and resolutions of WTDCs, and of the regional telecommunication development conferences. A recommendation should stand alone. Information may be annexed to the recommendations, in order to accomplish this. A model recommendation is given in Annex 1.

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

### 12 Submission of contributions

**12.1** Member States, Sector Members, duly authorized entities and organizations, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups or other groups should submit their contributions to current studies to the Director of BDT.

**12.2** Such contributions should, *inter alia*, deal with the results of experience gained in telecommunication development, describe case studies and/or contain proposals for promoting balanced worldwide and regional telecommunication development. To the extent possible, contributions should be submitted in a convenient electronic form.

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

**12.4** In principle, documents submitted to the study groups as contributions should not exceed five pages. For existing texts, cross-references should henceforth be used instead of repeating material *in extenso*. Information material can be placed in annexes or supplied on request as background documentation. A form for submission of documents is in Annex 2.

### 13 Processing of contributions

#### a) Documents for action

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

The Director shall assemble the documentation and arrange, for those contributions received before the deadline, any translation needed as well as disseminate this documentation to participants in the requested working language before the date set for the meeting of a study group or other group.

When a document is large, and after consultation with the chairman of the study group or other group involved, it may be agreed that the Director shall send out the document without having it translated.

**13.2** Documents originating from rapporteurs which go to the study group meetings, and which are received not later than one month before the meeting, will be treated according to paragraph 13.1 above.

**13.3** Contributions requiring action from the meeting under the terms of its agenda received by the Director less than two months, but at least seven days before the opening of a meeting, will not be processed in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph 13.1 above and shall be published as "delayed contributions" in the original language only (and in any other working language into which they may have been translated by the originator). In addition, contributions which are not available to participants at the opening of the meeting shall not be considered.

**13.4** Contributions requiring action from the meeting under the terms of its agenda received by the Director less than seven days before the opening of a meeting shall not be entered on the agenda. They shall not be distributed but will be held for the next meeting. Contributions judged to be of extreme importance might be admitted by the Director at shorter notice, provided that these contributions are available to participants at the opening of the meeting.

**13.5** BDT shall not reissue delayed contributions as normal contributions unless the relevant group concerned decides otherwise in cases of special interest and importance. Delayed contributions shall not be incorporated in reports as annexes.

**b) Documents for information**

**13.6** Documents submitted to the meeting for information only and not requiring any specific action under the agenda (e.g. descriptive documents submitted by Member States, Sector Members or duly authorized entities and organizations, general policy statements, etc.) should be published, in the original language only, in a limited number of copies, for consultation. Delegates may ask the BDT secretariat to provide them with a copy.

Information documents judged to be of extreme importance might be translated if requested by the meeting concerned.

**13.7** A list of information documents comprising summaries should be translated to the extent possible.

**c) Background documents**

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

**d) Temporary documents**

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

**13.10** Electronic access

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

Paper versions are to be dispatched as soon as printed to countries that will have requested a paper copy; and a dedicated, constantly updated web page shall be established as far as practicable for the meeting concerned.

## 14 Presentation of contributions

Contributions shall be relevant, clear, concise and comprehensive.

**14.2** A cover page shall be prepared indicating the relevant Question(s), agenda item, date, source (originating country and/or organization, address, telephone number, fax number, and possible e-mail address of author or contact person), as well as the title of the contribution. Indication should also be made as to whether the document is for action or for information, the action required, if any, and the abstract. A model of a sheet for submission of a document can be found in Annex 2.

**14.3** If existing text needs to be revised, adequate indications should be given to identify the changes proposed.

**14.4** Contributions submitted to the meeting for information only (see paragraph 13.6 above) should include a summary prepared by the contributor.

## SECTION 3 – Proposals and adoption of Questions

### 15 Proposal of Questions

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

**15.2** However, an ITU-D study group may also propose new or revised Questions at the initiative of a member of that study group if there is sufficient consensus on the subject.

**15.3** Each proposed Question should state the reasons for the proposal, the precise objective of the tasks to be performed, the urgency of the study and any contacts to be established with the other two Sectors and/or other international or regional bodies. Originators of Questions should use the template/outline provided in Annex 3 to ensure that all relevant information is included.

### 16 Adoption of Questions by WTDC

**16.1** At least two months before a WTDC, TDAG shall meet to examine proposed new Questions and, if necessary, recommend amendments to take account of BDT's general development policy objectives and associated priorities.

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

### 17 Adoption of proposed Questions between two WTDCs

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

**17.2** Each proposed Question should be based on the template/outline given in paragraph 15.3 above.

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

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

## SECTION 4 – Deletion of Questions

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

### 18.1 Deletion of a Question by WTDC

Upon the decision of the study group, the chairman shall include in the report to WTDC the request to delete a Question. WTDC may approve this request.

### 18.2 Deletion of a Question between WTDCs

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

**18.3** Those Member States that indicate disapproval are requested to provide their reasons and to indicate the possible changes that would facilitate further study of the Questions.

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

## SECTION 5 – Approval of new or revised recommendations

### 19 Introduction

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

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

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

Although not explicitly mentioned below, this process may also be used for the deletion of existing recommendations.

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

### 19.3 Adoption of a new or revised recommendation by a study group

**19.3.1** A study group may consider and adopt draft new or revised recommendations, when the draft texts have been prepared sufficiently far in advance of the study group meeting so that it is anticipated that the draft texts in the working languages will have been distributed in either paper and/or electronic forms at least four weeks prior to the start of the study group meeting.

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

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

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

**19.3.4** Adoption of a draft new or revised recommendation must be unopposed by Member States.

### 19.4 Approval of new or revised recommendations by Member States

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

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

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

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

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

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

**19.4.6** At the study group meeting the decision of the delegations to apply this approval procedure must be unopposed. A delegation may advise at the study group meeting that it is abstaining from the decision to apply the procedure. This delegation's presence shall then be ignored for the purposes of this decision. Such an abstention may subsequently be revoked, but only during the course of the study group meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**19.4.11** The Director shall promptly notify, by circular letter, the results of the above procedure for approval by consultation. The Director shall arrange that this information is also included in the next available ITU Notification.

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

**19.4.13** ITU shall publish the approved new or revised recommendations in the working languages as soon as practicable.

## 20 Reservations

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

## SECTION 6 – Support to the study groups and other groups

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

a) appropriate administrative and professional staff support;

b) contracting of outside expertise, as necessary;

c) coordination with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations.

# ANNEX 1 TO THE APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4
# (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Model recommendation for guidance when drafting recommendations

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

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

*considering*

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

*recognizing*

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

*taking into account*

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

*noting*

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

*convinced*

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

*recommends*

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

specific action point

specific action point

specific action point

etc.

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

# ANNEX 2 TO THE APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4
# (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Document for submission of contributions for action/for information

CONTRIBUTION

| | |
|---|---|
| Electronic version (Winword or RTF only) to be sent to: | ⇒ *devsg1@itu.int* for SG1 Questions<br>⇒ *devsg2@itu.int* for SG2 Questions |
| Paper version to be sent to: | ITU/BDT, STG secretariat,<br>Fax nr. +41 22 7305484 |

Date: ☐ **For action** ☐ **For information** [Please indicate which is appropriate]

---

**ITU-D Study Group:** **Question:**

**Title of contribution:**

**Revision to previous contribution (Yes / No)**
If yes, please indicate document no.: [Any changes in a previous text should be indicated by revision marks]

**Name of contact point:**

**Administration/Organization/Company:**

**Tel.:** **Fax:** **E-mail:**

---

**Action required**

[Please indicate what is expected from the meeting (contributions **for action** only)]

**Abstract**

[Please provide a resumé of a few lines]

# ANNEX 3 TO THE APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4
# (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 2 Question or issue for study

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

### 3 Expected output

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

### 4 Timing

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

### 5 Proposers/sponsors

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

### 6 Sources of input

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

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

## 7 Target audience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 8 Proposed methods of handling the Question or issue

**a) How?**

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

1) Within a study group:
   - Question (over a multi-year study period) ☐
   - Focus group (12 months' duration maximum) ☐
2) Within regular BDT activity:
   - Programmes ☐
   - Projects ☐
   - Expert consultants ☐
3) In other ways – describe (e.g. regional, within other organizations, jointly with other organizations, etc.) ☐

**b) Why?**

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

## 9 Coordination

* *Include, inter alia, the requirements for coordination of the study with all of:*

- regular ITU-D activities;
- other study group Questions or issues;
- regional organizations, as appropriate;
- work in progress in the other ITU Sectors.

## 10 Other relevant information

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

# ANNEX 4 TO THE APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4
# (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Template for liaison statements

Information to be included in the liaison statement:

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

   NOTE: Can be sent to more than one organization.
5. Indicate the level of approval of such liaison statement, e.g. study group, or state that the liaison statement has been agreed at a rapporteur group meeting.
6. Indicate if the liaison statement is sent for action or comments, or for information only.

   NOTE: If sent to more than one organization, indicate this for each one.
7. If action is requested, indicate the date by which a reply is required.
8. Include the name and address of the contact person.

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

   **NOTE: among ITU-D groups liaison statements should be discouraged, and problems solved through informal contacts**

*Example of a liaison statement:*

---

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| QUESTIONS | : | 11/1 of ITU-D Study Group 1 and 11/2 of ITU-D Study Group 2 |
| SOURCE | : | ITU-D, Rapporteur Group for Question 11/2 |
| MEETING | : | Geneva, September 1999 |
| SUBJECT | : | Request for information/comments – Reply to liaison statement from Question 16/1 |

---

## LIAISON STATEMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TO | : | ITU-T, ITU-R, WP1/4, etc. |
| APPROVAL | : | Agreed to at the rapporteur group meeting ... |
| FOR | : | ITU-R WP1/4 for action; others for information |
| DEADLINE | : | Reply by 22 May 2000 |
| CONTACT | : | [Name], rapporteur for Question [number] |
| | | [Administration/Organization/Company] |
| | | [Full address] |
| | | [Tel./Fax/e-mail] |

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# ANNEX 5 TO THE APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4
# (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Rapporteur's checklist

1 Establish a group of collaborators, often referred to as a *rapporteur group*, to participate in the progress of the study. An updated list of collaborators should be provided at each study group meeting.

2 Establish a work programme in consultation with the group of collaborators. The work programme should be reviewed periodically by the study group and contain the following:

- list of tasks to be completed;
- target dates for milestones;
- results anticipated, including titles of output documents;
- liaison required with other groups, and schedules for liaisons, if known;
- proposed meeting(s) of rapporteur group and estimated dates, with request for interpretation, if any.

3 Adopt work methods appropriate to the group. Use of electronic document handling (EDH), electronic and facsimile mail to exchange views is strongly encouraged.

4 Act as chairman at all meetings of the group of collaborators. If special meetings of the group of collaborators are necessary, give appropriate advance notice.

5 Delegate portions of the work to vice-rapporteurs and associate rapporteurs depending on the workload. These appointments may be confirmed by the study group.

6 Keep the study group management team regularly informed of the work progress. In case no progress can be reported on a certain Question between two study group meetings, the rapporteur should nevertheless submit a report indicating the possible reasons for the lack of progress. To allow the chairman and the BDT secretariat to take the necessary steps for the work to be done on the Question, reports should be submitted at least two months before the study group meeting.

7 Keep the study group informed of the progress of work through reports to study group meetings. The reports should be in the form of white contributions (when substantial progress has been made such as completion of draft recommendations or a report) or temporary documents.

8 The progress report mentioned in §§ 6 and 7 above should, as far as applicable, comply with the format given in paragraph 10.2 of section 1.

9 Ensure that liaison statements are submitted as soon as possible after all meetings, with copies to the study group chairmen and BDT. Liaison statements must contain the information described on the *Template for liaison statements* described in Annex 4. BDT may provide assistance in distributing the liaison statements.

10 Oversee the quality of texts up to and including the final text submitted for approval.

# ANNEX 6 TO THE APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4
# (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Focus groups

**Establishment and terms of reference of a focus group**

For each focus group, the study group shall prepare a text listing:

- statement of the specific matters to be studied within the Question assigned and the output to be prepared;
- the reporting date;
- the name and address of the chairman and any vice-chairmen;
- A realistic plan for financing its activities either through volunteer hosting, special funds or a combination of both

**General financing of focus groups**

Each focus group will determine its own method of financing. However, to increase participation from developing countries, fellowships may be granted for active members of the focus group according to the rules applied in BDT.

Focus group meetings shall be accomplished by volunteer hosting in a similar manner to rapporteur groups, or on the basis of financial arrangements determined by the focus group.

# ANNEX 7 TO THE APPENDIX TO RESOLUTION 4
# (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Framework for project groups

1 Project groups may address any topic within a number of broad headings normally covered by the programmes insofar as they do not create overlap with the activities of the study groups.

2 Study groups or TDAG shall manage the project groups to enable them to adapt to the rapid changes in the telecommunication sector and to ensure a continuous flow of work. Specific topics to be looked at in project groups shall be identified and decided by study groups or TDAG. Possible prolongation of the mandate of a project group as well as the creation of new project groups shall also be decided by study groups or TDAG.

3 Project groups are not necessarily restricted to producing their products on their own. They shall use, on a case-by-case, basis the available expertise of BDT, Member States, Sector Members and other entities duly authorized to participate in ITU-D. These groups are designed rather to manage the work on a specific topic.

4 The leadership skills required of a project group chairman are almost equivalent to those required of a study group chairman. Management experience should prevail over the expertise related to the topic to be looked at, although of course a combination of both is ideal. The groups shall have some flexibility with regard to the organization of their work, provided that all participants agree. The priority is the timely delivery of the product in response to the topic under consideration.

5 To ensure the participation of ITU-D's broader membership, the results of project groups' work must be adopted by a study group or by TDAG.

6 The budget to cover the expenses for project groups shall be drawn from the programmes. However, there must be a flexible, demand-driven approach between the programmes to allow the establishment of project groups in any of the areas identified by the study groups or TDAG.

# RESOLUTION 5 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Enhanced participation by developing and least developed countries in the activities of ITU

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) Articles 11 and 14 of the ITU Convention concerning study groups, and in particular Nos. 159 and 196;

b) the desirability of broad-based participation and attendance of administrations, duly authorized entities and organizations in the activities and the work of ITU;

c) the need to improve participation of developing countries in the work of ITU as expressed in Resolution ITU-R 7 of the Radiocommunication Assembly (Istanbul, 2000) and Resolution 17 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Montreal, 2000);

d) Resolution 25 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on strengthening the regional presence,

*recognizing*

a) the multifarious difficulties encountered by the developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDC), in ensuring their effective and efficient participation in the work of ITU-D and the study groups;

b) that the harmonious and balanced development of the worldwide telecommunication network is of mutual advantage to the developed and the developing countries;

c) the need to identify a mechanism for developing and least developed countries to participate in and contribute to the work of the ITU-D study groups,

*convinced*

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

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

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

2 to ensure that ITU-D, including TDAG, at both headquarters and at the regional level, will participate in the preparation and implementation of world telecommunication policy forums,

*further instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

1 in close collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication and Telecommunication Standardization Bureaux, to consider and implement the best ways and means to assist developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, in preparing for and participating actively in the work of the three Sectors, and notably in the Sector advisory groups, assemblies, conferences and in the study groups of particular relevance to developing countries;

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

*invites the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB)*

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

*invites the Member States*

to strengthen their cooperation with the ITU regional offices,

*requests the Secretary-General*

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

*invites the Plenipotentiary Conference*

to give the necessary attention to implementation of the present resolution when establishing the basis for the budget and related financial limits.

# RESOLUTION 6 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Working Group of TDAG dealing with private sector issues

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) No. 126 (Article 21) of the ITU Constitution, which encourages participation by industry in telecommunication development in developing countries;

b) the ITU-D provisions of the Strategic Plan for the Union relating to the promotion of partnership arrangements between public and private sectors in developed and developing countries and collaboration with the private sector;

c) the report of the Subgroup of TDAG dealing with private sector issues to TDAG, noting its work and achievements over the past four years, transmitted to this conference;

d) that it is in the interest of ITU to promote the participation of Sector Members in its activities;

e) that Sector Members, in addition to their financial contributions to the three Sectors of ITU, also provide professional expertise and support to the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT),

*recognizing*

a) the rapidly changing telecommunication environment;

b) the important role played by Sector Members and Associates, who face many challenges where the need for telecommunication development is great;

c) the progress achieved through BDT initiatives such as partnership meetings and colloquia in strengthening cooperation with the private sector;

d) that the Subgroup of TDAG dealing with private sector issues has facilitated public-private sector partnerships and the incorporation of private sector considerations into the programmes and activities of ITU-D,

*noting*

a) that the role of the private sector in a very competitive environment is increasing in developing countries as well as in the industrialized countries;

b) that ITU-D Sector Members and Associates from the private sector are engaged in the work accomplished within ITU-D;

c) that the Istanbul Action Plan includes several programmes on development partnerships with the private sector,

*resolves*

1 that the name of the Subgroup of TDAG dealing with private sector issues shall be changed to "Working Group of TDAG dealing with private sector issues", so that the importance of its work is better understood;

2 that this Working Group shall work, consistent with its terms of reference as defined in Annex 1, in order to ensure that private sector issues in telecommunication development of interest to Member States, Sector Members and Associates are addressed;

3 that ITU-D should employ the necessary means to encourage the private sector to become Sector Members and to take a more active part through partnerships with telecommunication entities in developing countries, and especially with those in the least developed countries, in order to help close the gap in universal and information access,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

to work closely with Sector Members and Associates to participate in the successful implementation of the Istanbul Action Plan,

*urges Member States and Sector Members*

to participate actively in the work of the Working Group of TDAG dealing with private sector issues.

# ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 6 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Terms of reference of the Working Group of TDAG dealing with private sector issues

To enhance partnership in development for developing countries, the terms of reference of the TDAG Working Group, which reports directly to TDAG, are as follows:

1) To recommend ways by which private sector issues relevant to Sector Members can be incorporated into ITU-D strategy development, programme design and project delivery, with the overall goal of increasing mutual responsiveness to the requirements of telecommunication/ICT development.

2) To identify means to enhance cooperation and arrangements between the private and public sectors, as well as between private sector entities in developing countries and in developed countries.

3) To advise on the means by which partnership with the private sector can be enhanced; to seek means to reach out to the private sector of developing countries and the many small companies in industrialized countries that are not knowledgeable of ITU-D activities.

4) To propose modifications to ITU-D processes, practices and projects that would facilitate and encourage private sector support, cooperation and participation.

5) To discuss means to ensure that increased private sector participation is built into the ITU-D Operational Plan and the next study group cycle.

6) To assist TDAG in reviewing on an ongoing basis the conditions under which Associates participate in the work of ITU-D.

# RESOLUTION 8 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Collection and dissemination of information

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that the sharing and dissemination of information will be a key role for ITU-D;

b) the importance of the existing Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) databases, in particular the indicators database and the regulatory database;

c) the usefulness of reports such as the World Telecommunication Development Report and the reports on Trends in Telecommunication Reform;

d) the work done to produce the Blue Book for the Americas, the African Green Paper and the Arab Book,

*considering further*

a) that the telecommunication sector is reforming at an incredible pace;

b) that policy approaches vary and countries can benefit from the experiences of others,

*recognizing*

a) that by acting as a clearing house for the exchange of information, BDT will be able to assist Member States in making informed national policy choices;

b) that the countries must participate actively in this endeavour in order to make it successful,

*recognizing further*

that this kind of information is extremely useful for the work of the study groups and in assisting ITU to assess the telecommunication landscape,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

1 to support this activity by providing adequate resources;

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

- trends in telecommunication sector reform;
- world telecommunication development;
- trends on tariff policies, in collaboration with the relevant bodies of ITU-T;
- implementation of the General Agreement on Trade in Services;

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

4 to provide technical assistance to regulatory authorities for the development of national telecommunication databases containing statistical and policy and regulatory information, including support for making information available electronically and training of personnel in skills related to the process;

5 to provide information on specialized expertise of ITU-D Sector Members in different fields of telecommunications/ICT with the purpose of assisting those who might wish to request their services,

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to participate actively in this endeavour by providing the information solicited,

*encourages*

donor agencies, as well as ITU non-members, to cooperate in providing relevant information on their activities.

# RESOLUTION 9 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

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

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that the continuing growth in demand for spectrum, from both existing and new radiocommunication applications, places ever greater requirements on a scarce resource;

b) that, because of the investment in equipment and infrastructures, major changes in the existing use of the spectrum are often difficult to achieve, except in the longer term;

c) that the marketplace drives the development of new technologies to find new solutions to address development problems;

d) that national strategies should take into account international commitments;

e) that it is recommended that national strategies should also take into account global changes in telecommunications and developments in technology;

f) that increased spectrum access may be facilitated through technical innovation and greater sharing capabilities;

g) that, based on its ongoing work, ITU-R is well placed to provide worldwide information on radiocommunication technology and spectrum utilization trends;

h) that ITU-D is well placed to facilitate the participation of developing countries in ITU-R activities, and, for those developing countries that so request, to distribute to them the results of particular ITU-R activities;

i) that such information would assist spectrum managers in developing countries to develop their own national long-term strategies;

j) that such information would enable developing countries to benefit from sharing studies and other technical studies in ITU-R,

*recognizing*

a) that it is the sovereign right of every State to manage spectrum use within its territories;

b) that there is a strong need for the active participation of developing countries in ITU activities, as expressed in Resolution 5(Rev.Istanbul, 2002), Resolution ITU-R 7 of the Radiocommunication Assembly (Istanbul, 2000) and WTSA-2000 Resolution 17 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Montreal, 2000), which may be individually and through regional groups;

c) that it is important to take into consideration the ongoing work in ITU-R and ITU-D, and the need to avoid duplication of effort;

d) the successful cooperation between ITU-R and ITU-D to produce the report entitled "WTDC-98 Resolution 9: Review of national spectrum management and use of the spectrum. Stage 1: 29.7-960 MHz";

e) the considerable support given by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in the production of this report, especially by encouraging and facilitating the active participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

*resolves*

to prepare the next stage of the report described in *recognizing* d) above within the next study period for the frequency band between 960 MHz and 3 GHz,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

1 to continue to provide the support described in *recognizing* e) above;

2 to encourage Member States from developing countries to provide ITU-R and ITU-D with a list of their needs on national spectrum management, to which the Director should endeavour to respond, and an example of which – from African countries – is given in Annex 1;

3 to take appropriate measures so that work in accordance with this resolution is carried out in the ITU languages,

*invites the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR)*

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

# ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 9 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Specific needs in spectrum management

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

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

With the restructuring of the telecommunication sector, the emergence of competition and the high demand for frequencies from operators, effective spectrum management has become indispensable for states. ITU should play a key role in raising the awareness of policy-makers by organizing special seminars designed specifically for them.

### 2 Training and dissemination of available ITU documentation

Spectrum management must be in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, of regional agreements to which administrations are parties, and of national regulations. Spectrum managers must be able to provide frequency users with relevant information. In order to help frequency managers gain a thorough knowledge of those provisions and of ITU-R Recommendations, which are constantly changing, developing countries would like to see intensive training provided in the form of very specific ITU seminars. Through its regional offices, ITU could set up an effective real-time system to provide frequency managers with information on existing and future publications.

### 3 Assistance in developing methodologies for establishing national Tables of Frequency Allocations

These tables form the mainstay of spectrum management; they identify the services provided and their category of use. ITU could facilitate access by administrations to information available in other countries.

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

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

### 5 Economic and financial aspects of spectrum management

ITU could set up a mechanism enabling developing countries to:

- identify financial resources to be allocated to the operational and investment budgets for spectrum management;
- assist in defining a policy on frequency fees which takes into account the specific features of each country and which contributes to satisfactory national economic development.

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

The submission of joint proposals is a way of guaranteeing that regional characteristics are taken into account. Alongside regional organizations, ITU could give impetus to the establishment and running of regional and subregional preparatory structures for WRCs. Considerable resources are needed for the implementation of decisions taken by WRCs. ITU could contribute to establishing a follow-up mechanism for such decisions at national and regional level.

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

The study groups play a key role in the drafting of Recommendations which affect the entire radiocommunication community. It is essential that developing countries participate in study group work in order to ensure that their specific features are taken into account. In order to ensure that those countries participate effectively, ITU could – through its regional offices – assist in running a subregional network organized around coordinators responsible for the Questions under study, as well as by providing financial assistance in order for the coordinators to participate in study group meetings.

# RESOLUTION 10 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Financial support for national spectrum management programmes

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that we are currently witnessing the accelerated implementation and globalization of different radiocommunication services, and the emergence of new efficient radio applications;

b) that successful development of radiocommunications and implementation of these new applications call for the availability of appropriate interference-free frequency bands, at the national and international levels, in accordance with ITU-R resolutions and recommendations;

c) that the provision of frequency bands and more efficient use of the spectrum, at both the national and international levels, depend on the establishment and implementation of relevant national spectrum management, including radiomonitoring, programmes;

d) that efficient national spectrum management programmes are essential to the liberalization and privatization of radiocommunications and to promoting competition,

*recognizing*

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

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

*resolves*

1 to invite national and international finance organizations to pay more attention to giving substantial financial support, including through favourable credit arrangements, to national spectrum management – including radiomonitoring – programmes, as a prerequisite for efficient spectrum utilization, the successful development of radio services and the implementation of new and promising applications, including global ones, at both the national and the international levels;

2 to invite the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to provide in its budget for the holding of two annual meetings to study the question of national spectrum management, in full coordination with the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR),

*requests BDT*

1 to bring this resolution to the attention of counterpart international financing and development organizations;

2 to bring also this resolution to ITU-R Study Group 1 in order to speed up the updating of the Handbook on National Spectrum Management.

# RESOLUTION 11 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Telecommunications in rural, isolated and poorly served areas

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994), reaffirming the important and urgent need to provide access to basic telecommunication services for everyone, adopted Programmes 9 (Integrated rural development) and 12 (Development of telematics and computer networks) of the Buenos Aires Action Plan, as well as the Special Programme for the least developed countries (LDC);

b) Resolution 11 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998),

*noting*

that clear correlation between the availability of telecommunication services and economic and social development has been firmly established,

*recognizing*

a) that spectacular progress has been made in some developing countries through universal access to telecommunication services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas countrywide, thereby demonstrating the economic and technical feasibility of projects to provide this type of service;

b) that, in some areas and some developing countries, there is convincing evidence of the overall profitability of telecommunication services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas,

*recognizing further*

a) that there are several state-of-the-art technologies which may help to facilitate the provision of telecommunication services to rural, isolated and poorly served areas;

b) that access to telecommunication services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas can only be achieved through judicious choice of technological options allowing access to and maintenance of good quality and economical services,

*resolves*

to support the principles recommended by ITU-D study groups for providing access to telecommunication services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas, in terms of universal access, rural telecommunication programme, regulatory framework, financial resources and commercial approach,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

1 to promote further the use of all appropriate means of telecommunication to facilitate effective development and implementation of telecommunication services in rural, isolated and poorly served areas of the world;

2 to continue efforts to promote, in particular, the optimum use of all available new space-based telecommunication technology applications by developing countries.

# RESOLUTION 13 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication development

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

Resolution 13 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998),

*considering*

a) that the development of telecommunications in many developing countries, especially LDCs, suffers from a shortage of financial resources;

b) that traditional methods of funding have not reduced the gap between developing and developed countries (LDCs),

*noting*

a) that this conference reaffirmed in its Declaration and resolutions a commitment to enhance expansion and development of telecommunication services in developing countries and to harness capacity for the application of new and innovative services;

b) the adoption and implementation of the Istanbul Action Plan, incorporating key chapters on global information infrastructure development and the Special Programme for least developed countries,

*recognizing*

a) that in some countries the telecommunication sector does not get due priority in budget allocation;

b) that the telecommunication sector offers a high rate of return on investment and these returns are obtained more rapidly than in other sectors, yet financing from financial institutions in the telecommunication sector is relatively low;

c) that practical and quick approaches are required for mobilizing funds for the telecommunication sector;

d) that partnership should be mutually beneficial to narrow the gap,

*resolves*

1 that the main players in the field of telecommunication should continue to act in a way that encourages investments and innovative partnership schemes and joint ventures should be explored for financing telecommunication development;

2 that administrations should continue to take the necessary steps for making the telecommunication sector more attractive for investment;

3 that there should be continuous dialogue among telecommunication operators and funding agencies for preparing commercially attractive projects;

4 that efforts should be made to reduce delays in the funding and implementation of project cycles,

*requests the Secretary-General*

1 to initiate urgently special measures and programmes for supporting and engaging partnerships, such as, but not limited to, the Agenda for the Connectivity of the Americas, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), UNITAR, Latin American Institute for Educational Communication (ILCE), etc.;

2 to work closely with the new coordination mechanism established in the UN family, with UN regional commissions such as, but not limited to, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the UN ICT Task Force, with a view to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS),

*invites ITU-D*

1 to be the intermediary, facilitating development partnerships among all parties, since ITU-D's involvement in specific projects amounts to a guarantee and ensures project continuity, which attracts investors;

2 to reflect the role of intermediary in its work, for example by:

- encouraging regional telecommunication projects;
- participating in the organization of training seminars;
- signing agreements with other international organizations involved in development;

3 to promote transnational partnerships of knowledge-based enterprise incubators, in the telecommunication sector, involving developing countries;

4 to promote transnational partnerships of emerging companies, in the telecommunication sector, involving developing countries;

5 to promote education and training, in developing countries, over the complete industrial cycle, from the design of products and services to the establishment and operation of the corresponding companies;

6 to promote, in the developing countries, the conditions required for a successful knowledge-based enterprise incubator process;

7 to continue to assist developing countries to respond to global telecommunication restructuring, especially regarding financial issues;

8 to urge the international financing agencies, Member States and Sector Members to address, as a priority issue, the building of networks and infrastructure that use digital technology, in developing countries, especially in LDCs;

9 to pursue coordination with international bodies involved in the development of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), with a view to mobilizing the financial resources needed in the implementation of projects.

# RESOLUTION 15 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Applied research and transfer of technology

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recognizing*

a) that many countries would benefit from technology transfer in a wide range of fields;

b) that joint ventures can be effective means of technology transfer;

c) that seminars and training conducted by various countries as well as by international and regional organizations have contributed to the transfer of technology, and hence to the development of telecommunication networks in the region;

d) that providers of telecommunication equipment and services are important partners in ensuring the flow of technology to developing countries and that they are ready to enter freely into such arrangements;

e) that applied research is a promising activity for developing countries;

f) that a great number of engineers originally from developing countries contribute to the applied research in developed countries;

g) that research institutes in developed countries have important human and material resources compared to developing countries;

h) that a relation of partnership and cooperation between applied research centres and laboratories improves the technology transfer,

*resolves*

1 that the transfer of technology in area of telecommunications, which is of benefit to developing and least developed countries, should be enhanced as much as possible, not only in respect of conventional technology but also for new technologies and services;

2 that developing and developed countries should cooperate by exchanging experts, organizing seminars, specialized workshops and meetings, networking of telecommunication applied research institutions by means of teleconferencing, etc.;

3 that recipient countries should systematically and fully utilize technology transfers in their countries,

*instructs the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

in cooperation with other international, regional and subregional organizations concerned

1 to continue to hold specialized seminars, workshops or training in the field of telecommunications to raise the technological level in developing countries;

2 to continue to promote the exchange of information among international organizations, donor countries and recipient countries on the transfer of technology, by assisting them to set up cooperative networks between telecommunication research institutes in developing countries and developed countries;

3 to assist in the elaboration of terms of reference guaranteeing technology transfer;

4 to continue to develop handbooks in the area of technology transfer;

5 to ensure that these handbooks are disseminated to developing countries and that users are properly initiated in their use;

6 to encourage the organization of specialized workshops by research institutes from developed countries in developing countries;

7 to give financial support to research institutes in developing countries to enable them to attend well-known research meetings and workshops;

8 to establish a model contract for use by research institutes specifying partnership arrangements between them,

*invites developing countries*

to establish new telecommunication research projects and to submit them to existing applied research institutes in order to facilitate cooperation with other research institutes in developed countries,

*invites telecommunication equipment and service providers*

to make relevant new technologies and know-how available to their customers in developing countries on a voluntary basis and/or in accordance with sound commercial principles,

*appeals to international organizations and donor countries*

to assist the developing countries in exploring ways and means of improving technology transfer and developing telecommunication applied research centres and laboratories, including technical and financial assistance.

# RESOLUTION 16 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Special actions for the least developed countries

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

Resolution 30 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Resolution 16 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998),

*noting*

the striking imbalance in telecommunication development between the least developed countries (LDCs) and other countries, the persistence of which exacerbates the digital divide,

*appreciating*

the special measures taken for the benefit of LDCs in the form of concentrated assistance provided under Chapter III of the Valletta Action Plan,

*concerned*

a) that, despite all the measures taken so far, the telecommunication networks in many of the LDCs remain in a very poor state of development in urban, semi-urban and rural areas;

b) that multilateral and bilateral flows of technical assistance and investment finance to LDCs are constantly declining;

c) that to date there are 49 countries in this category,

*resolves*

to endorse the new priority areas for the next four years, the associated programme of action for LDCs and its implementation strategy,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

1 to implement fully a programme of assistance for LDCs as contained in the Istanbul Action Plan, significantly increasing the financial allocations of BDT funds for this activity;

2 to give priority to LDCs in implementing other BDT programmes of assistance to developing countries;

3 to pay special attention to suburban and rural telecommunication development, with a view to achieving universal access to telecommunication services;

4 to strengthen the unit for LDCs, within existing resources, by grouping together the officials responsible for implementing actions in the priority areas selected in order to enhance coordination of assistance to LDCs,

*requests the Secretary-General*

1 to request the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) to allocate a specific and increased budget for LDCs with a view to enabling BDT to undertake increased and programmed activities for the LDCs;

2 to continue enhancing the assistance provided to LDCs through other resources, and in particular through untied voluntary contributions as well as any surplus income from world and regional telecommunication exhibitions and forums;

3 to seek and propose new and innovative measures capable of generating additional funds to be used for telecommunication and the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development in the LDCs,

*calls upon governments of LDCs*

1 to accord higher priority to telecommunication development and to adopt measures, policies and national strategies that are conducive to bringing about faster development of telecommunications in their countries, such as sector liberalization and the introduction of new technologies;

2 in selecting technical cooperation activities financed by bilateral and multilateral sources, to accord high priority to telecommunication/ICT activities and projects;

3 to integrate the development of ICTs in national development plans,

*calls upon other Member States and Sector Members*

to establish partnerships with LDCs, either directly or through BDT, in order to bring increased investment into the telecommunication sector and to stimulate the modernization and expansion of networks in those countries in a bold attempt to reduce the digital divide and to achieve the ultimate goal of universal access.

# RESOLUTION 17 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

Resolution 17 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998),

*considering*

a) that telecommunications is one of the most vital elements for the growth of national economies;

b) that the existence, at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, of coherent telecommunication networks and services for the development of national economies is a very important element in the improvement of the social, economic and financial situation of Member States;

c) the need to coordinate and harmonize efforts to develop telecommunication infrastructure at the national, regional, interregional and global levels;

d) the vital importance of telecommunication development projects, at all levels, endorsed by all regional development conferences, as well as the preparatory meetings preceding this conference;

e) that there is a lack of funding from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international financial institutions, impeding the implementation of such projects;

f) the satisfactory and encouraging results achieved by projects of this kind, which have helped in the creation of cooperation and telecommunication networks;

g) that developing countries and the least developed countries (LDCs) are increasingly experiencing need for knowledge of fast developing technologies and the associated policy and strategic issues;

h) that given the resources at their disposal, it is a formidable task to meet the requirements cited in *considering* g) above,

*noting*

that the ITU-D centres of excellence e-learning scheme significantly assists the developing countries and LDCs with knowledge-based requirements,

*resolves*

1 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) should identify possible ways and means of implementing national, regional, interregional and global projects making the utmost use of available BDT resources and its annual budget and surplus income from ITU-TELECOM exhibitions;

2 that BDT should actively assist the countries in the establishment of national projects in both the preparatory as well as the implementation phases;

3 that Member States should consider contributing in kind and/or in cash to the budget foreseen for national, regional, interregional and global projects and to the implementation of other activities foreseen within the framework of those projects;

4 that BDT should explore possible partnerships with Member States, ITU-D Sector Members, financial institutions and other international organizations in order to sponsor project activities;

5 that it should be ensured that the centre of excellence projects continue to be financed from TELECOM surplus income;

6 that BDT should assist in the implementation of new projects such as, but not limited to, telemedicine, tele-education, e-commerce, broadcasting infrastructure, promotion of research centres, telecentres, rural development projects, restructuring, frequency management projects, the Global Telecommunication University/Global Telecommunication Training Institute (GTU/GTTI) and centres of excellence, as well as national telecommunication development projects on different subjects; efforts should also be made to the extent possible to integrate projects with similar content/objectives,

*appeals*

to international financial organizations/agencies, equipment suppliers and operators/service providers to investigate the possibility of fully or partially financing national regional, interregional and global projects,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

to ensure that all necessary means will be allocated for the promotion and implementation of national, regional, interregional and global projects, ensuring satisfaction for the developing countries.

# RESOLUTION 18 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Special technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

a) Resolution 18 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998);

b) Resolution 99 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

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

d) Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority for the development of telecommunications;

e) Resolution 6 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and Resolution 741 of the ITU Council on the participation of Palestine in the work of ITU,

*considering*

a) that the ITU Constitution and Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world for the development of international cooperation and better understanding among the peoples concerned;

b) the ITU's policy of assistance to the Palestinian Authority for the development of its telecommunication sector,

*considering further*

a) that establishment of a reliable and modern telecommunication network is an essential part of economic and social development and is of the utmost importance to the future of the Palestinian people;

b) the importance of the international community in assisting the Palestinians to develop a modern and reliable telecommunication network,

*mindful*

of the fundamental principles contained in the Preamble of the ITU Constitution,

*noting*

the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) long-term technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority for the development of its telecommunications pursuant to Resolution 32 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the urgent need for assistance to be provided in the various fields of information, informatics and communication,

*resolves to instruct the Director of BDT*

1 to continue and enhance the technical assistance provided to the Palestinian Authority for the development of its telecommunications;

2 to assist the Palestinian Authority in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of BDT projects for the development of telecommunications;

3 to provide a periodic report on various experiences in liberalization and privatization of telecommunications and to assess their impact on the development of the sector in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank,

*calls upon ITU members*

1 to assist the Palestinian Authority in rebuilding and restoring the Palestinian telecommunication network;

2 to assist the Palestinian Authority in recovering their entitlements accruing from incoming and outgoing international traffic;

3 to provide to the Palestinian Authority assistance in support of the implementation of BDT projects, including human resources capacity building,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to report to the next plenipotentiary conference on the progress achieved on these issues.

# RESOLUTION 20 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication facilities and services

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

Resolution 20 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998),

*recalling also*

Resolution 64 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the importance of telecommunications for political, economic, social and cultural progress,

*taking into account*

a) that ITU plays an important role in the promotion of global telecommunication standardization and development;

b) that, to this end, the Union coordinates efforts aimed at securing harmonious development of telecommunication facilities in all its Member States,

*taking into account further*

that this conference is required to formulate a viewpoint and draw up proposals on issues determining a worldwide telecommunication development strategy, and facilitate mobilization of the necessary resources to that end,

*noting*

a) that modern telecommunication facilities and services are established, in the main, on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations;

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

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

*recognizing*

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

*resolves*

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

*encourages the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to engage in partnerships or strategic cooperation with parties which respect access to telecommunication facilities and services without discrimination,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to transmit this resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) for consideration,

*invites the Plenipotentiary Conference*

to consider this resolution with a view to taking measures to foster global access to modern telecommunication technologies, facilities and services,

*invites administrations*

pending the Plenipotentiary Conference's decision, to help telecommunication equipment manufacturers and service providers in ensuring that telecommunication technologies, facilities and services established on the basis of ITU-R and ITU-T recommendations are made available to the use of the public without any discrimination, subject to the laws of individual Members States.

# RESOLUTION 21 (Valletta, 1998)

## Coordination and collaboration with regional organizations

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998),

*considering*

a) Resolutions 64 and 65 (Kyoto, 1994);

b) Resolution 1114 of the 1997 Council;

c) the experience gained from the first study period 1994-1998;

d) Resolution 6 of WTDC (Buenos Aires, 1994),

*recognizing*

a) that developing countries are at different stages of development;

b) the need, therefore, to exchange opinions on telecommunication development at a regional level;

c) the difficulty for some countries in some regions to participate in ITU-D study group activites;

d) that regional rapporteur groups might permit wider participation by some countries, at lower cost, to address certain questions;

e) that many of these countries effectively use regional organizations,

*resolves*

1 that ITU-D should actively coordinate, collaborate and organize joint activities in areas of common interest with regional and subregional organizations and training institutions and take into consideration their activities, as well as providing them with direct technical assistance;

2 that nprocedures be developed for liaison between regional rapporteur groups and the study groups.

# RESOLUTION 22 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) the sovereign right of each State to regulate its telecommunications;

b) the purposes of the Union, which include, *inter alia*:

- to maintain and extend international cooperation among all Member States of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
- to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness, and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
- to foster collaboration among its Member States and Sector Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with efficient services and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis,

*recognizing*

a) that alternative calling procedures are not permitted in many countries while being permitted in others;

b) that the use of alternative calling procedures adversely affects the economies of developing countries and may seriously hamper the efforts of these countries for the sound development of their telecommunication networks and services;

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

*recalling*

a) Resolution 21 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning alternative calling procedures on telecommunication networks, which:

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

b) Resolution 1099 of Council-96 concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, which urged ITU-T to develop, as soon as possible, the appropriate recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;

c) Resolution 29 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (Geneva, 1996) which:

- noted that in order to minimize the effect of alternative calling procedures:
  - recognized operating agencies (ROAs) should, within their national law, make their best efforts to establish the level of collection charges on a cost-orientated basis, taking into account Article 6.1.1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations and ITU-T Recommendation D.5;
  - administrations and ROAs should vigorously pursue the implementation of Recommendation D.140 and the principle of cost-orientated accounting rates and accounting rate shares;
- resolved that:
  - administrations and ROAs should take all reasonable measures, within the constraints of their national law, to suspend alternative calling procedures which seriously degrade the quality and performance of the public switched telephone network (PSTN);
  - administrations and ROAs should take a cooperative and reasonable approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others;
  - further studies should be carried out,

*further recalling*

a) Resolution 22 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services which:

- instructed ITU-T to accelerate studies relating to accounting rate reform, taking account of the cost of providing service;
- invited administrations to contribute to the work of ITU-T Study Group 3 and its focus group, with a view to reaching an early resolution of the issue of accounting rate reform, taking due account of the various interests involved;

b) Opinion C of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum (Geneva, 1998) which:

- recognized that each country's level of telecommunication development and cost structure is different;
- noted that the nine case studies carried out for the Forum showed a range of indicative costs for terminating international calls, and revealed that further analysis and verification is needed;
- was aware that a cost-orientated accounting rate system may be asymmetric, with higher costs for terminating calls in some countries than others;
- invited all ITU Member States and Sector Members to work on a bilateral basis, or on a multilateral basis through ITU, to achieve cost-orientated accounting rates in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation D.140, and to facilitate the achievement of this objective within a multilaterally-agreed framework, taking account of the specific needs of the developing countries and in particular the least developed countries,

*noting*

the decisions of this conference with respect to the programme on finance and economics, Questions to be studied by ITU-D study groups and actions to be taken by the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to support the activities of ITU-T Study Group 3 and assist developing countries with accounting rate reform,

*resolves*

1 to encourage all administrations and international telecommunication operators to enhance the effectiveness of ITU's role and to give effect to its recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Group 3, in order to promote a new and more effective basis for the accounting regime which would help limit the negative effects of alternative calling procedures on developing countries;

2 to request ITU-D and ITU-T to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying the issue of refile in order to achieve an outcome based on the spirit of Resolution 21 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

3 to request ITU-D to play an effective role in connection with the implementation of Resolution 22 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference with respect to the apportionment of revenues in favour of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, in situations where cost-orientated accounting rates reflect asymmetric costs for terminating international traffic;

4 to request administrations and international operators which permit the use of alternative calling procedures in their countries in accordance with their national regulations to respect the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

to invite the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) to collaborate in the implementation of this resolution.

# RESOLUTION 23 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*noting*

a) that ITU-T Recommendation D.50 on international Internet connection recommends that administrations* involved in the provision of international Internet connections negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as, *inter alia*, traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and cost of international transmission;

b) the rapid growth of the Internet and IP-based international services;

c) that international Internet connections remain subject to commercial agreements between the parties concerned;

d) that continuing technical and economic development require ongoing studies in this area,

*recognizing*

that commercial initiatives by service providers have the potential to deliver cost savings for Internet access, for example through the development of more local content and the optimization of Internet traffic routing patterns in a manner that provides for a greater proportion of traffic to be routed locally,

*resolves to invite Member States*

1 to support the work of ITU-T in monitoring the implementation of ITU-T Recommendation D.50, bearing in mind the importance of this issue for international Internet connectivity in the developing and least developed countries;

2 to create policy conditions for effective competition in the international Internet backbone network access market as well as in the domestic Internet access service market as an important aspect of lowering the cost of Internet access for users and service providers,

*urges regulators*

to promote, within the context of national policy, competition among all service providers, including small and medium-sized Internet service providers and incumbent network access service providers,

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* The expression "administrations" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

*urges service providers*

to negotiate and agree to bilateral commercial arrangements enabling direct international Internet connections that take into account the possible need for compensation between them for the value of elements such as, *inter alia*, traffic flow, number of routes, geographical coverage and the cost of international transmission,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to organize, coordinate and facilitate activities that promote information-sharing among regulators on the relationship between charging arrangements for international Internet connection and the affordability of international Internet infrastructure development in developing and least developed countries.

# RESOLUTION 24 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Authorization for the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group to act between world telecommunication development conferences

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that, under the provisions of Article 17A of the Convention adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) is to provide guidelines for the work of study groups and recommend measures to foster coordination and cooperation with other relevant development and financial institutions;

b) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment and in industry groups dealing with telecommunications demands that ITU-D make decisions on matters such as work priorities, study group structure and meeting schedules, in shorter periods of time, between world telecommunication development conferences (WTDCs);

c) that TDAG has made proposals for enhancing the operational efficiency of ITU-D, for improving the quality of ITU-D recommendations and for methods of coordination and cooperation;

d) that TDAG can help improve coordination of the study process and provide improved decision-making processes for the important areas of ITU-D activities;

e) that flexible administrative procedures, including those related to budgetary considerations, are needed in order to adapt to rapid changes in the telecommunication environment;

f) that it is desirable for TDAG to act in the four years between WTDCs in order to meet the needs of the members in a timely manner;

g) the important and invaluable contribution which the developing countries make to TDAG and the ITU-D study groups as noted in WTDC-02 Resolution 5(Rev.Istanbul, 2002) on enhanced participation by developing and least developed countries in the activities of ITU,

*noting*

a) that the duties of WTDC are specified in the ITU Convention;

b) that the current four-year cycle for WTDCs effectively precludes the possibility of addressing unforeseen issues requiring urgent action in the interim period between conferences;

c) that TDAG meets at least on a yearly basis;

d) that TDAG has already exhibited the capability to act effectively on matters referred to it by WTDC;

e) that in accordance with No. 213A of the Convention, a WTDC may refer specific matters within its competence to TDAG for advice,

*resolves*

1 to invite the next plenipotentiary conference to endorse the assignment to TDAG of the following specific matters within the competence of WTDC, between this WTDC and the next WTDC, so as to enable TDAG to act in the following areas in consultation with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), as appropriate:

a) maintain up-to-date, efficient and flexible working guidelines;

b) evaluate the efficiency of the ITU-D study groups and to approve changes which are appropriate in their working methods;

c) appoint, in case of a vacancy, new chairmen and vice-chairmen of study groups to act until the next WTDC;

d) issue advice on study group schedules to meet development priorities;

e) advise the Director of BDT on financial and other matters;

f) approve the programme of work arising from the review of existing and new Questions and determine the priority, urgency, estimated financial implications and time-scale for the completion of their study;

g) implement trial project groups with a short lifetime to address specific items that require rapid reactions, in accordance with Annex 7 to WTDC-02 Resolution 4(Rev.Istanbul, 2002);

h) report on its activities to the next WTDC;

2 to invite the plenipotentiary conference, when adopting the financial plan of the Union, to provide the necessary funds to BDT in order to facilitate the wider participation and attendance of developing and least developed countries in the activities of TDAG,

*invites*

the next plenipotentiary conference to amend as necessary the ITU Constitution and Convention so as to permit WTDC to assign specific matters within its competence to TDAG, indicating the action required on those matters and the reporting mechanism from TDAG to WTDC.

# RESOLUTION 25 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*recalling further*

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

*recognizing*

a) that no budget was allocated by the Plenipotentiary Conference to accompany Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) for the benefit of countries in special need;

b) the ongoing ITU efforts of extending assistance through TELECOM surplus funds to countries in special need (Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda and Somalia) should be extended to other countries whose circumstances are similar to the aforementioned countries;

c) that a reliable telecommunication network is indispensable for promoting the socio-economic development of countries, in particular those having suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or war;

d) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, these countries will not be able to bring their telecommunication systems up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*noting*

a) the report of the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) on the implementation, *inter alia*, of Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998);

b) the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of BDT towards the implementation of Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998),

*noting further*

that the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions have been only partially achieved and that, due to non-allocation of resources for the implementation of Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998), the resolution has been only partially implemented,

*resolves*

that the special action initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of BDT, with specialized assistance from ITU-Rand ITU-T, should be continued in order to provide appropriate assistance and support to countries that have suffered from natural disasters, domestic conflicts or wars, namely Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Somalia, in rebuilding their telecommunication networks, as and when the conditions of order and security sought by United Nations resolutions are met,

*calls upon Member States*

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Governments of the countries in special need, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above,

*invites the Council*

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

*requests the Secretary-General*

1 to bring to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) the need to allocate a specific budget for countries in special need;

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

# RESOLUTION 26 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

*recalling further*

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

*recognizing*

a) that no budget was allocated by the Plenipotentiary Conference to accompany Resolution 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) for the benefit of countries in special need;

b) that the telecommunication infrastructure in Afghanistan has been completely destroyed by the two decades of war and that the existing equipment in use is over forty years old and thus obsolete;

c) that Afghanistan at present does not have a national telecommunication infrastructure, access to international telecommunication networks or access to the Internet;

d) that a telecommunication system is an essential input for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and relief operations in the country;

e) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, Afghanistan will not be able to rebuild its telecommunication systems without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*noting*

a) that Afghanistan has not benefited from the Union's assistance over a long period due to war in the country;

b) the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) towards the provision of assistance to other countries emerging from war situations,

*resolves*

that the special action initiated by the Secretary-General and the Director of BDT, with specialized assistance from ITU-TandITU-R, should be continued in order to provide assistance and support to Afghanistan, in rebuilding its telecommunication infrastructure, establishing institutions for the sector, developing telecommunication legislation and regulatory framework, including numbering plan, spectrum management, tariff and human resource development and all other forms of assistance,

*calls upon Member States*

to offer all possible assistance and support to the Government of Afghanistan, either bilaterally or through the special action of the Union referred to above,

*invites the Council*

to allocate the necessary funds within available resources for the implementation of this resolution,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

1 to implement fully a programme of assistance for the LDCs from which Afghanistan can receive focused assistance in various areas determined to be of high priority by the country;

2 to take immediate measures to assist Afghanistan in the period up to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002),

*requests the Secretary-General*

to coordinate the activities carried out by the three ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above, to ensure that the Union's action in favour of Afghanistan is as effective as possible, and to report on the matter to the Council.

# RESOLUTION 27 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-D

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that the rapid pace of change in the telecommunication environment and in industry groups dealing with telecommunications demand the increased participation of interested entities and organizations in the development activities of ITU;

b) that entities or organizations, in particular those with highly focused areas of activity, may be interested only in a small part of the development work of ITU-D and, therefore, do not intend to apply for membership in the Sector, but would be willing to join if simpler conditions existed;

c) that Article 19 of the ITU Convention (No. 241A) enables the Sectors to admit entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of a given study group or subgroups thereof;

d) that Articles 19, 20 and 33 of the Convention (Nos. 241A, 248B and 483A, respectively) describe the principles governing the participation of Associates,

*resolves*

1 that an interested entity or organization may join ITU-D as an Associate and be entitled to take part in the work of a selected single study group and its subordinate groups;

2 that Associates are limited to the study group roles described below and excluded from all others:

- Associates may take part in the process of preparing recommendations within a single study group, including the roles of participating in meetings, submitting contributions and providing comments before the adoption of a recommendation;
- Associates shall have access to documentation required for their work;
- an Associate may serve as a vice-rapporteur, responsible for directing the studies for the relevant study Question within the selected study group, except for liaison activities, which are to be handled separately;

3 that the amount of the financial contribution for Associates be based upon the contributory unit for Sector Members as determined by Council for any particular biennial budgetary period,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to admit entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of a given study group or subgroups thereof following the principles set in Nos. 241B, 241C, 241D and 241E (Article 19) of the Convention,

*requests the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)*

to review on an ongoing basis the conditions governing the participation (including the financial impact on the sector budget) of Associates based on the experience gained within ITU-D,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to prepare the necessary logistics for the participation of Associates in the work of the ITU-D study groups, including possible impacts of study group reorganization.

# RESOLUTION 28 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-D study groups

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that electronic document handling (EDH) is a tool for open, rapid and easy collaboration between participants in the activities of ITU-D study groups;

b) that the implementation of EDH capabilities and associated arrangements has significant benefits by allowing timely and effective access to information regarding development activities;

c) that EDH will be beneficial in improving communication among members of ITU-D study groups and between other relevant development organizations and ITU;

d) the key role of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in providing support to EDH services, such as facilitating access to documentation through EDH;

e) the decisions contained in Resolution 65 (Kyoto, 1994), Resolution 66 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998) and Resolution 104 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference,

*noting*

a) the desire of study group members to receive documents in electronic format and the need to reduce the amount of hard copy documentation generated during meetings and dispatched by mail;

b) the desire of ITU-D study group members to progress the work by using electronic means;

c) the increasing use of personal computers by members during meetings;

d) the advantage to the membership of facilitating greater electronic participation in the development of recommendations and reports between meetings, in particular by study group members unable to participate in study group meetings in Geneva and elsewhere;

e) the possible economies from enhancing ITU-D EDH capabilities (e.g. reduced costs for distribution of paper documentation, etc.),

*resolves*

that the principal EDH objectives of ITU-D, while respecting the use of working languages, shall be:

- that contributors should, as far as possible, submit all meeting documents to BDT in electronic format;
- that collaboration between study group members should be, as far as possible, by electronic means;
- that BDT should provide all members of ITU-D study groups with appropriate access to electronic documentation for their work;
- that BDT should promote the provision of appropriate systems and facilities to support the conduct of the work of the ITU-D study groups by electronic means in all official and working languages of ITU,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

to take the appropriate actions to reach the above-mentioned objectives,

*invites the Member States and Sector Members*

to encourage all participants in the work of ITU-D study groups to submit their documents as far as possible in electronic format.

# RESOLUTION 29 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Private sector issues in ITU-D actions

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) No. 126 (Article 21) of the ITU Constitution, which encourages participation by industry in telecommunication development in developing countries;

b) the report of the Subgroup of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) dealing with private sector issues noting challenges that face the private sector where the need for telecommunications is great;

c) the suggestions by the Subgroup of TDAG dealing with private sector issues regarding action that ITU-D may undertake during the period 2003-2006 in order to be responsive to Sector Members' needs;

d) that it is in the interest of ITU and its development objectives to increase the number of Sector Members and promote their participation in the activities of ITU-D;

e) that partnerships between the public and the private sectors are key to promoting sustainable telecommunication development,

*recognizing*

a) that telecommunications is of critical importance to overall economic, social and cultural development;

b) that the private sector is facing new challenges presented by the transition to competitive environments and to advanced digital networks and services;

c) the important role played by Sector Members in suggesting and implementing ITU-D projects and programmes;

d) that a large number of ITU-D programmes and activities involve private sector issues,

*noting*

a) that ITU-D Sector Members and Associates from the private sector are engaged in the work accomplished within ITU-D;

b) the evolving and increasing role of Sector Members in ITU-D activities,

*resolves*

1 that the ITU-D strategic plan should include a goal to facilitate the inclusion of relevant private sector issues by strengthening the communication channels between the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), Member States and ITU-D Sector Members and Associates;

2 that the Director of BDT, when implementing the ITU-D operational plan, should consider the following actions:

i) continue to apply the principles of transparency and non-exclusivity to partnership opportunities and projects involving the private sector;

ii) promote increased Sector membership and active participation of Sector Members in ITU-D activities and develop ITU regional office tasks that improve mechanisms for increased Sector Member participation in their activities;

iii) facilitate exchange of views and information between Member States and Sector Members on private sector issues related to telecommunication policies and regulation, technologies and related services, market access and investment conditions;

iv) promote and facilitate the creation of human resource development programmes and activities relevant to Sector Members' interests in developing countries, encouraging private and public sector participation;

v) coordinate and cooperate with public and private organizations, foundations and financial institutions on issues concerning telecommunication development and promote opportunities for ITU-D Sector Members;

vi) facilitate cooperation and coordination between Sector Members and regional associations of the private sector, with the assistance of ITU regional offices, in order to improve regional cooperation between the private sector, organizations and entities;

vii) facilitate the development of public and private sector partnerships for the implementation of regional initiatives such as the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Agenda for the Connectivity of the Americas, etc.

# RESOLUTION 30 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Role of the ITU-D in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations to hold a world summit on the information society,

*recognizing*

a) that, pursuant to the ITU Constitution and the Convention, in particular Article 1 of the Constitution concerning the purposes of the Union, ITU is the international specialized agency in the global field that is best able to assume a pioneering role in preparing for this Summit and following up the implementation of its results;

b) that the membership of the Union, as a specialized agency which includes governments (189 Member States), guarantees a fully impartial approach to economic concerns;

c) that ITU-D, in view of its purposes and objectives, the nature of the existing partnership among Member States and ITU-D Sector Members, its accumulated experience over many years in dealing with different development needs and implementing a range of projects, including infrastructure projects and information infrastructure projects specifically, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and various funds, the fact that its six existing programmes adopted at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998) meet the needs of the information infrastructure, and the presence of its authorized regional offices, is a key partner in the preparation for this Summit and in the implementation of such resolutions as it may adopt,

*resolves to invite ITU-D*

1 to work in cooperation with other development partners (governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations, relevant international and regional organizations, etc.) with a view to successful preparation for the World Summit through a clear programme and an appropriate mechanism for coordination among the different partners concerned at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, having particular regard to the needs of the developing and least developed countries, including in the field of building the information infrastructure;

2 to adopt forthwith a comprehensive programme, building upon the programme previously proposed, for implementation of the information society infrastructure at the national, regional, interregional and global levels, without awaiting the Summit resolutions, in order to expedite preparation of the basic infrastructure for the information society, without which the digital divide cannot be bridged;

3 to encourage the principle of non-exclusion from the information society and to devise an appropriate mechanism to this end;

4 to create a climate favourable to encouraging ITU-D Sector Members, as well as the private sector, to invest in developing the information infrastructure, encompassing rural, isolated and remote regions, through different technologies, including satellite technology, which, in many cases, may be the ideal solution;

5 to pursue its activities to assist developing countries in advancing their regulatory structure in order to further the goal of building the information infrastructure;

6 to pursue its activities in the field of statistical work for telecommunication development, using the indicators required to evaluate progress in this area with a view to bridging the digital divide;

7 to formulate the ITU-D strategic plan, taking into account the need to give priority to building the information infrastructure at the national, regional, interregional and global levels and also make this one of the main goals of the Global Telecommunication University;

8 to formulate development programmes, taking into account the substance of this resolution;

9 to propose at the forthcoming plenipotentiary conference appropriate mechanisms for funding these activities, including in addition the following:

i) the budget required to expand Internet training programmes;

ii) the budget required to cover the activities of the electronic commerce project;

iii) the budget required to cover the activities of the Internet Protocol telephony project;

iv) adequate nominal finance to establish a fund to help the private sector in the developing countries, through incubators, to prepare databases in these countries and any other activities of benefit in the utilization of the information infrastructure;

v) adequate nominal finance for cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) in the field of telemedicine, in regard to establishing the telecommunication infrastructure which serves this aim;

vi) any other activities adopted by this conference;

10 to affirm in each and every one of these activities full gender equality and regard for those with special needs, including disabled persons and invalids,

*calls upon Member States*

1 to expedite the building of the information society infrastructure and to give this issue priority, including rural, remote and isolated areas;

2 to permit non-discriminatory access to databases on a sound commercial basis and to work toward making such access universal, wholly unimpeded and fully gender-equitable;

3 to emphasize the importance of the user of such databases and to ensure that the latter are cost-accessible, particularly for users in the developing and least developed countries,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to transmit this resolution to the forthcoming plenipotentiary conference for consideration.

# RESOLUTION 31 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Regional preparations for world telecommunication development conferences

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that many regional telecommunication organizations have coordinated their preparations for this conference;

b) that many common proposals have been submitted to this conference from administrations participating in the preparations of regional telecommunication organizations;

c) that this consolidation of views at regional level, together with the opportunity for interregional discussions prior to the conference, has eased the task of reaching a consensus during the conference;

d) that the burden of preparation for future conferences is likely to increase;

e) that there is consequently great benefit to the Member States of coordination of preparations at regional level;

f) that the success of future conferences will depend on greater efficiency of regional coordination and interaction at interregional level prior to such conferences;

g) that some regional organizations lack the necessary resources to adequately organize and to participate in such preparations;

h) that there is a need for overall coordination of the interregional consultations,

*recognizing*

the benefits of regional coordination as already experienced in the preparation of world radiocommunication conferences,

*recognizing further*

Recommendation 20 of the Working Group on ITU Reform recommending that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) should adopt a resolution on the importance of interregional consultative meetings instructing the Secretary-General to organize such meetings,

*taking into account*

a) the benefits that a World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) could gain in efficiency from an increased amount and level of preparation of the Member States prior to the conference;

b) Resolution 103 (Minneapolis, 1998) on the gradual lifting of interim limitations on the use of official and working languages of the Union,

*noting*

a) that many regional telecommunication organizations have expressed the need for the Union to cooperate more closely with regional telecommunication organizations;

b) that, consequently, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998) resolved that the Union should develop stronger relations with regional telecommunication organizations,

*further noting*

that relations between ITU regional offices and regional telecommunication organizations have proved to be of great benefit,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to organize, within the financial limitations established by the Plenipotentiary Conference, one regional preparatory meeting per region, the closest in time possible to the next WTDC, followed by an informal meeting of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the regional preparatory meetings and other interested parties to be held not earlier than six months to WTDC,

*requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director of BDT*

1 to consult with Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations on the means by which assistance can be provided in support of their preparations for future WTDCs;

2 to, on the basis of such consultations, assist Member States and regional and subregional telecommunication organizations in such areas as:

i) organization of informal and formal regional and interregional preparatory meetings;

ii) organization of information sessions;

iii) development of coordination methods;

iv) identification of major issues to be resolved by the future WTDC;

3 to submit to the next WTDC a report on the application of this resolution,

*invites Member States*

to participate actively in the implementation of this resolution.

# RESOLUTION 32 (Istanbul, 2002)

## International cooperation

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

a) Resolutions 34 (Rev. Minneapolis, 1998), 64 (Kyoto, 1994) and 65 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) Resolution 1114 of the 1997 session of the Council;

c) Resolutions 16 and 21 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference 98 (Valletta, 1998),

*considering*

a) that in the field of development, the challenges are never-ending and there are always new changes to anticipate;

b) that in order to achieve the objectives of the developing countries, new approaches must be adopted with a view to meeting the challenges of growth, in both qualitative and quantitative terms;

c) that ITU-D can offer a framework conducive to the exchange of experiences with a view to formulating the policies most likely to result in harmonious and complementary development which respects the aspirations of all countries to a thriving telecommunication sector in the service of economic development;

d) that there is a lack of funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international financial institutions, impeding the implementation of international cooperation projects;

e) that developing countries and least develop countries (LDCs) are increasingly experiencing need for knowledge of fast developing technologies and the associated policy and strategic issues;

f) the vital importance of the cooperation among Member States, ITU-D Sector Members and Associates to address the needs of developing countries, especially LDCs;

g) the satisfactory and encouraging results achieved by projects which have received international cooperation support,

*recognizing*

a) that developing countries are at different stages of development;

b) the need, therefore, to exchange experiences on telecommunication development at a regional level;

c) that ITU and regional organizations share common beliefs that close cooperation can promote regional telecommunications;

d) that there is continued need for ITU to cooperate more closely with regional organizations,

*noting*

a) the existence of regional and subregional organizations of regulators, an example of which is the African Telecommunication Regulators Network;

b) the development of cooperation and technical assistance activities among regional and subregional organizations of regulators,

*resolves*

1 that ITU-D should strengthen its relations with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations to stimulate new initiatives such as, but not limited to, the Agenda for the Connectivity of the Americas, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), UNITAR, Latin American Institute for Educational Communication (ILCE), etc.;

2 that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) should take all necessary steps to encourage exchanges of experience between developing countries, especially in the area of information and communication technologies (ICT),

*requests the Secretary-General*

1 to initiate urgently special measures and programmes to develop and promote activities and initiatives, in close cooperation with regional and subregional telecommunication organizations and other related institutions;

2 to make every possible effort to encourage the private sector to take actions to facilitate cooperation with developing countries, especially LDCs, and also countries with special needs;

3 to work closely with the new coordination mechanism established in the UN family, with UN regional commissions such as, but not limited to, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the UN ICT Task Force, with a view to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);

4 to submit this resolution to the next plenipotentiary conference with a view to revision of Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994),

*instructs the Director of BDT*

to ensure that ITU-D actively coordinates, collaborates and organizes joint activities in areas of common interest with regional and subregional organizations, including organizations of regulators, and training institutions, and takes into consideration their activities, as well as providing them with direct technical assistance.

# RESOLUTION 33 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Assistance and support to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for rebuilding its public broadcasting and telecommunication systems

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

a) the noble principles, purpose and objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

b) the purpose of the Union, as enshrined in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution,

*recognizing*

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

b) that public broadcasting facilities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been severely damaged due to the events of 1999;

c) that the damage to public broadcasting and telecommunication systems in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should concern the whole international community, in particular ITU;

d) that, under the present conditions and in the foreseeable future, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will, in particular, not be able to bring its public broadcasting system up to an acceptable level without help from the international community, provided bilaterally or through international organizations,

*resolves*

1 to initiate special action, within the framework of ITU-D, with specialized assistance from ITU-R and ITU-T;

2 to provide appropriate assistance;

3 to support the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in rebuilding its public broadcasting and telecommunication systems,

*calls upon Member States*

1 to offer all possible assistance;

2 to support the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, either bilaterally or through, or at any rate in coordination with, the special action of the Union referred above,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to use the necessary funds within available resources in order to initiate the appropriate action, as soon as possible,

*requests the Secretary-General*

1 to coordinate the activities carried out by the ITU Sectors in accordance with *resolves* above;

2 to ensure that the ITU action in favour of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is as effective as possible;

3 to report on the matter to the Council;

4 to transmit this resolution to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002).

# RESOLUTION 34 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Telecommunication resources in the service of humanitarian assistance

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that the Intergovernmental Conference on Emergency Telecommunications (Tampere, 1998) (ICET-98) adopted the Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations (Tampere Convention);

b) that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), convinced that the Tampere Convention provides the necessary framework for the unhindered use of telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and disaster relief operations, in its Resolution 36 (Rev.Minneapolis, 1998), urged Member States to work towards the earliest possible ratification of the Tampere Convention;

c) that the Valletta Declaration adopted at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998) included among a number of pressing issues, the importance of emergency telecommunications and the need for an international convention on this subject;

d) that the World Radiocommunication Conference (Istanbul, 2000), in its Resolution 644, urged administrations to give their full support to the adoption and national implementation of the Tampere Convention;

e) that the second Tampere Conference on Disaster Communications (Tampere, 2001) (CDC-01) invited ITU to study the use of public mobile networks for early warning and the dissemination of emergency information and the operational aspects of emergency telecommunications such as call prioritization,

*noting*

that activities are being undertaken at the international, regional and national levels within ITU and other relevant organizations to establish internationally agreed means to operate systems for public protection and disaster relief on a harmonized and coordinated basis,

*further noting*

the publication of the ITU-D Handbook on Disaster Communications and the adoption of Recommendation ITU-D 13 on Effective Utilization of the Amateur Services in Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations,

*recognizing*

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

*resolves*

to invite ITU-D to continue to ensure that proper consideration be given to emergency telecommunications as an element of telecommunication development, including, in close coordination and collaboration with ITU-R and ITU-T and other relevant international organizations, by facilitating and encouraging the use of decentralized means of communications that are appropriate and generally available, including those provided by the amateur radio service and satellite and terrestrial network services,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

1 to support administrations in their work towards the implementation of this resolution and of the Tampere Convention;

2 to report to the next world telecommunication development conference on the status of implementation of the Convention,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to work closely with the office of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and other relevant external organizations with a view to further increasing the Union's involvement in, and support to, emergency communications, and to report on the outcome of related international conferences and meetings so that the Plenipotentiary Conference or the ITU Council may take any action that they deem necessary,

*invites*

the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Working Group on Emergency Telecommunications and the other relevant external organizations or bodies to collaborate closely with ITU in work towards implementing this resolution and the Tampere Convention, and supporting administrations and international and regional telecommunication organizations in the implementation of the Convention,

*urges administrations*

to work towards the entry into force of the Tampere Convention by the timely ratification of the Convention by the appropriate national authorities*.

* NOTE – A minimum of 30 ratifications of the Tampere Convention is needed by the deadline of 21 June 2003.

# RESOLUTION 35 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

that the provisions of the ITU Constitution, as contained in Chapter IV thereof on ITU-D, particularly with regard, *inter alia*, to the functions of the Sector for building awareness of the impact of telecommunications on national economic and social development, its catalytic role in promoting the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication services and networks, especially in developing countries, and the need to maintain and enhance cooperation with regional and other telecommunication organizations,

*considering further*

Resolution 31 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on telecommunication infrastructure and socio-economic and cultural development, highlighting:

a) telecommunications as a prerequisite for development;

b) its impact on agriculture, health, education, transport, human settlement, etc.;

c) the continuing decline in development resources available to developing countries,

*noting*

a) that, in its Declaration and resolutions, the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998) reaffirmed a commitment to enhancing expansion and development of telecommunication services in developing countries and harnessing capacity for the application of new and innovative services;

b) the adoption of the Valletta Action Plan, incorporating key chapters on global information infrastructure development and the special programme for least developed countries,

*aware*

that the ITU Council, in its Resolution 1184 on WTDC-02, urged the conference to place special emphasis on the problem of "bridging the digital divide",

*taking note of*

a) the recognition by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 56/37 of the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session (Lusaka, July 2001) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);

b) the actions for NEPAD set out in annex hereto;

c) the declaration by the Economic and Social Council on the role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development,

*taking cognizance of*

the operative paragraphs of United Nations Resolution 56/218 on the final review and appraisal of the UN New Agenda for the Development of Africa, relating to consideration of plans and modalities during 2002 for future engagement with NEPAD and calling on the United Nations system and the international community to support the New African Initiative and to ensure effective representation,

*recognizing*

that, in spite of the impressive growth and expansion in infocommunication services recorded in the African region since WTDC-98, many areas of major concern still exist and considerable disparities persist in the region, and the digital divide continues to widen,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to pay particular attention to implementation of the provisions of the ITU-D Action Plan relating to support for NEPAD, earmarking resources so that this can be permanently monitored,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to bring this resolution to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) with a view to its releasing appropriate financial resources for activities to support NEPAD, in particular from the surplus on world telecommunication exhibitions and forums (ITU-TELECOM).

# ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 35 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Actions for NEPAD

1) **Policy and regulatory issues:**

- Cooperate with regional institutions in order to consolidate regulatory capacities.

2) **Financing and investment:**

- Collaborate with development finance institutions in Africa and bilateral donors in setting up financial mechanisms to meet the costs of initiatives undertaken by other multilateral bodies, namely: G8 DOT Force and the United Nations ICT Task Force.

3) **Infrastructure development:**

- Double telephone density in order to reach the target of two lines per one hundred inhabitants by the year 2005 with an adequate level of access for households.
- Reduce costs and improve reliability of services.
- Prepare all African countries to use electronic communications.

4) **Universal access and ICT development:**

- Cooperate with regional institutions such as the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) and initiatives such as "Africa Connection" in order to devise model policies and laws for telecommunication reform as well as protocols and benchmarks for assessing training in the use of electronic communications.

5) **Human resources development and management:**

- Set up a network of training and research institutions to consolidate the high-level skill base.
- Create an incubator for competent young people and students to receive training in informatics and telematics with a view to their working as software designers and programmers.

# RESOLUTION 36 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Support for the African Telecommunication Union

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

Resolution 58 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, particularly its *resolves*,

*recalling further*

Resolution 21 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998),

*considering*

the urgent need of the African Telecommunication Union (ATU) for assistance and cooperation,

*resolves to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to take all necessary steps to associate ATU in the implementation of the ITU-D Action Plan 2003-2006, in respect of support to NEPAD,

*requests the Secretary-General and instructs the Director of BDT*

to take all necessary steps to provide ATU with administrative support and assistance in technical expertise, in particular by stepping up cooperation between ATU and the ITU Regional Office for Africa, including by making ITU experts available in the region.

# RESOLUTION 37 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Bridging the digital divide

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recognizing*

a) that the telecommunication environment has undergone drastic changes;

b) that there is a need to show clearly what the digital divide is, where it occurs, and who suffers from it;

c) that development in technology has brought about reduction in the cost of telecommunication equipment;

d) that in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues like interconnection, determination of tariffs, draft interconnection rules, etc.;

e) that the introduction of competition in provision of telecommunication services has also reduced telecommunication costs to users;

f) that the introduction of new applications and services has further contributed to bringing down telecommunication costs;

g) that there is a need to create digital opportunities in developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked and island developing countries, and economies in transition, taking advantage of the revolution in information and communication technologies;

h) that various activities are being executed towards bridging the digital divide by many organizations, such as, in addition to ITU, the United Nations ICT Task Force, the G8 DOT Force, OECD, UNESCO, UNDP, UNCTAD, ECOSOC, the United Nations economic commissions, World Bank, APT, the regional development banks and many others,

*considering*

a) that, even with all the developments mentioned above, in many developing countries telecommunications are still not affordable to the majority of the people;

b) that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide;

c) that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such like in place for information and communication technology (ICT) development,

*resolves to request ITU-D*

1 to consider creating appropriate benchmark indicators for the digital divide, using existing statistics so that charts can be compiled to illustrate the current situation of the digital divide in each country and region;

2 to encourage the advantages of developing a low-cost high-quality ICT customer terminal that can be directly connected to the legacy networks supporting the Internet and Internet applications, so that economies of scale can be achieved on account of their acceptability at the global level;

3 to study a workable universal access funding mechanism;

4 to assist in developing an awareness campaign among the ICT have-nots in order to build user trust and confidence in ICT applications;

5 to have special programmes under the centre of excellence to address the specific issue of information technology training for poverty alleviation;

6 to explore how to replicate innovative models such as the Grameen Village Phone to reduce poverty in other developing countries successfully;

7 to identify key ICT applications in rural areas and to cooperate with specialized organizations with a view to developing a standardized user-friendly content format that overcomes the barrier of literacy and language;

8 to assist in reducing access costs by encouraging manufacturers to develop appropriate technology scaleable to broadband applications and having a low operating and maintenance cost;

9 to promote the establishment of multipurpose community telecentres (MCT) taking account of the local environment;

10 to request members to provide ITU with at least one self-sustainable ICT rural case study, which can then be put on the ITU-D website;

11 to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro-competition policy and regulatory framework for information and communication technologies, including online services and electronic commerce, as well as capacity-building in connectivity and accessibility, taking into account the special needs of women and disadvantaged groups;

12 to encourage development of broadcast-mode methods for promoting ICT uses in rural areas;

13 to help in promoting greater participation of women in ICT initiatives, particularly in rural areas;

14 to invite the ITU-R study groups to study various frequency band options for rural wireless communications for all the developing countries of the world;

15 to explore the possibility of new sources of funding, e.g. the consumer product and other service sectors, which stand to benefit directly from the communication facilities.

# RESOLUTION 38 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Establishment of a Youth Programme in the Telecommunication Development Bureau and a coordination mechanism with the Youth Forum

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) the extraordinary success of the Youth Forum at Africa TELECOM 2001, the subsequent three Youth Forums planned within the next 18 months, and the role of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in the success of such events;

b) the need expressed by youth that ITU should continue to involve them in its major events;

c) the demonstrated competences of the youth in information and communication technology (ICT) to provide future impetus for social and economic development;

d) the concerns of the youth expressed in the ITU Africa TELECOM 2001 Youth Forum Declaration on education, technology, promoting peace and development, investment, policy and regulation and on developing a regional network;

e) the need to link ITU to the future of ICT through youth,

*recognizing*

the enthusiasm and the ideals that youth can bring to the sector and their desire to help create and work for a fair and better world,

*noting*

the importance of portraying the enormous scope of talent required in the telecommunication sector, and the need for human resources from a wide variety of backgrounds to manage and utilize telecommunication technologies and services for bridging the digital divide,

*welcomes*

the opportunity of working with youth by sustaining and increasing the momentum created by the ITU Africa TELECOM 2001 Youth Forum and the roles of BDT and the regional offices in the coordination of projects developed through partnerships with the private sector, government, civil society and academia,

*resolves*

that ITU-D continue to support the Youth Forums and promote the interests and capabilities of youth in ICT, as a means of linking ITU's development efforts with the leaders of tomorrow,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

1 to seek appropriate means to integrate youth issues into the activities of BDT, including through programmes with emphasis on capacity building;

2 to establish a mechanism for coordination with the Youth Forum, and follow-up support for the development of ICT capabilities of youth,

*requests the Secretary-General*

to bring this matter to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002) with a view to releasing appropriate resources for the corresponding activities and functions from the surplus on world telecommunication exhibitions and forums (ITU-TELECOM),

*invites Member States and Sector Members*

to develop youth opportunities and partnerships with BDT in order to further the interests of youth in ICT and in ITU.

# RESOLUTION 39 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recognizing*

that the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, assembled in Quebec City in April 2001, recognized that an extraordinary technological revolution is taking place, one which will have profound social, cultural, political and economic repercussions, and one which has the potential to create the information society through greater ability to access knowledge and improved use of information, by means of information and communications technologies (ICT),

*considering*

a) that, in accordance with the mandate handed down by the Heads of State and Government, CITEL has established an "Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan";

b) that the Agenda for Connectivity has been developed in accordance with the following principles:

1) each country should develop a national vision and an agenda for connectivity appropriate to its circumstances, initiated by the highest levels of government, and, where appropriate, under direction from the Head of State;

2) national connectivity agendas must be conceived and executed with the active and ongoing participation of society's fundamental players – government and civil society, including the private sector;

3) national connectivity agendas should be developed around three fundamental components: infrastructure or access, applications for the use of the infrastructure, and high-quality content to be delivered via the infrastructure;

4) recognition of the importance of promoting the development of national and regional content to promote countries' respective cultural identities, to encourage the use of each country's languages, including indigenous languages, without excluding or restricting access to international content;

5) ongoing monitoring and performance measurement of elements of the connectivity agenda, adapted to national realities, to ensure the success and updating of the agenda for connectivity as it develops;

c) that, based on those principles, "connectivity" may be defined as "a society's internal capacity for communication with its global environment through the use of telecommunications, information technologies, and through the products of its content industries. The purpose of connectivity is to enable each country of the hemisphere to evolve towards the information and knowledge-based society. Connectivity is the solution to the digital divide";

d) that ITU has the capacity and the mandate to bring together all regional initiatives to achieve connectivity in a global context,

*resolves*

to include among the high priorities of ITU support for initiatives under the "Agenda for Connectivity in the Americas", recommending the use of mechanisms to help to achieve the necessary results for each country and region, and promote the exchange of information on the development of connectivity activities globally.

# RESOLUTION 40 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Human resource development in future study periods

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that human resources are the most vital asset of any organization, and development and management skills continuously need to be reviewed;

b) that critical to the enhancement of these skills is ongoing training and exchange of ideas with other training professionals;

c) that the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) plays a pivotal role in the development of such skills through its Human Resources Development Division (BDT/HRD) and relevant officers in the field;

d) that the major capacity-building projects undertaken by BDT/HRD, including the Global Telecommunication University/Global Telecommunication Training Institute (GTU/GTTI) and the centres of excellence, have greatly contributed to addressing these issues;

e) that the HRD professionals are the individuals best equipped to indicate to BDT where specific assistance is required;

f) that such programmes of assistance should continue to be included in the ITU-D operational plan,

*recognizing*

that human resource management and development to successfully meet the challenges of sector reform and transformation, with special emphasis on employment, including consideration of gender issues, should continue to be the basis for the ongoing development and enhancement of human resources,

*conscious*

that it has been found inappropriate as a study group Question over the past two study periods,

*resolves*

1 to endorse the appointment by the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) of a project group, to liaise with BDT regarding human resources development activities in order to assist in the acquisition of additional expertise from the membership that can enhance the scope of these activities, as well as to closely coordinate the actions specified in the Annex to this resolution relating to the BDT programme on human resources development;

2 that the project group should submit an annual report to TDAG, including achievements and recommendations on future actions that may need to be taken.

# ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 40 (Istanbul, 2002)

## 1 Specification of expected output

An annual report should be issued identifying the current and future needs to be addressed by various HRD projects, including the GTU/GTTI, other projects and similar initiatives, and current and future centres of excellence, which should operate as a network of centres. These should contribute to a global portfolio of training programmes that addresses these requirements. Training materials, case studies, guidelines and models, where appropriate, should continue to be posted on the website http://www.itu.int/itu-d/hrd for use by the ITU membership.

## 2 Required timing of expected output

A yearly progress report should be posted on the ITU-D website, and the first report should be available in September 2003. This report should be submitted to TDAG.

## 3 Target audience

The human resource professionals of all ITU-D members.

## 4 Working methods

In addition to the BDT/HRD operational activities, the project group, in conjunction with the Director of BDT and the HRD Division, is called upon to coordinate a five-day symposium for all ITU-D members to discuss current issues of relevance.

The symposium should take place biennially and simultaneous interpretation should be provided in the requisite languages.

# RESOLUTION 41 (Istanbul, 2002)

## E-health (including telehealth/telemedicine)

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998) recommended that ITU continue to study the potential of using telecommunications for e-health in order to meet some of the needs of developing countries, and as a result adopted Question 14/2 "Fostering the application of telecommunications in health care";

b) that the ITU-D has produced a report on "Telemedicine and developing countries – Lessons learned" which was approved by ITU-D Study Group 2 in September 2000, and a telemedicine directory which was approved in September 2001;

c) that the second World Telemedicine Symposium for developing countries convened by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) in Buenos Aires, 1998, recommended that BDT set aside a specific budgetary allocation from ITU TELECOM surpluses and from the BDT budget for supporting the telecommunication component of e-health pilot projects, e-health training, and missions by telemedicine experts to assist developing countries in the formulation of proposals, and that ITU-D continue its studies of telecommunication needs for e-health and, in particular, to identify pilot projects, provide an analysis of project results, and assist countries to define a policy and strategy towards telemedicine implementation,

*considering further*

a) the potential benefits identified in the report on "Telemedicine and developing countries – Lessons learned";

b) the new Question on what measures should be taken to facilitate the introduction of e-health applications in developing countries,

*recognizing*

a) that the possibility of undertaking e-health applications will be enhanced if appropriate regulatory, legal and policy frameworks exist in the telecommunication and health sectors;

b) that sharing expensive communication infrastructures with other applications such as e-commerce, distance education and so on can improve the availability and sustainability of e-health applications;

c) that in order to deploy these applications, it is necessary to adopt a multidisciplinary approach and bring together expertise from the information and telecommunication technology and health sectors,

*resolves that BDT*

1 continue its efforts to raise the awareness of decision-makers, health professionals, partners, beneficiaries and other key players about the benefits of telecommunications for the e-health applications;

2 continue to support e-health projects in collaboration with government, public, private, national and international partners – in particular with the World Health Organization (WHO);

3 collaborate with international and national initiatives in e-health, such as the UN Millennium Project: Health InterNetwork, led by WHO;

4 encourage collaboration, and provide support using TELECOM surplus funds and other resources, on e-health projects on the national and regional level;

5 set up, within existing budgetary resources, a fund for telecommunication facilities for e-health, and introduce e-health training in the centres of excellence;

6 promote, facilitate and provide technical support and training in information and communication technologies for e-health;

7 work with the health sector to identify models for sustainability of e-health applications, particularly in remote and rural areas of developing countries, exploring possibilities for sharing infrastructure with other services and applications,

*invites*

1 Member States to consider the establishment of a national committee/task force comprising representatives from the telecommunication and health care sectors in order to assist with awareness-raising at national level and with the formulation of feasible telemedicine projects;

2 the international financial institutions and donor agencies to assist in developing telemedicine/telehealth applications, projects and programmes in developing countries.

# RESOLUTION 42 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Implementation of tele-education programmes

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that "Development of plans for the development of telecommunications in rural and low-income urban areas" has been identified as a priority issue by ITU members;

b) that the Americas Regional Preparatory Meeting for this conference also identified this issue as a priority to be included in the next Action Plan of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT);

c) that educational backwardness, the increasing need for training and professionalization, the need for educational approaches in the area of labour, illiteracy and other problems require answers that could be found in open distance education;

d) that, in recent years, different people and institutions have made efforts from a pedagogical perspective to link new information and communication technologies to education;

e) that different institutions have performed individual research directed at developing pedagogical models to facilitate learning through the network or satellite communications;

f) that one of the main advantages of the satellite alternative is access to remote communities without increasing the cost of the link due to distance or geographical characteristics of the area in which the community is located;

g) that such tele-education programmes will obviate the need for users to commute to urban centres in order to access schooling, thus encouraging them to remain in their place of origin, and also represent a viable option for tackling educational backwardness, to which end electronic and social communication media should be included as a basis for the various projects that will be developed for this purpose;

h) that the distance education programme would help to strengthen the technological infrastructure, as well as the use of electronic communication media and computer science in educational systems, and the development of methods and materials that take advantage of these resources for individual development,

*resolves to instruct the Director of BDT*

1 to conduct studies of the viability of tele-education systems;

2 to provide technical assistance by BDT experts in implementing various tele-education systems;

3 to provide support, in the form of human resources and material, to help implement various tele-education systems;

4 to identify sources of funding for necessary equipment and training for the provision of tele-education applications.

# RESOLUTION 43 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Assistance for implementing IMT-2000

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) that, at the request of the Member States, the Americas Regional Preparatory Meeting for this conference identified IMT-2000 as a priority to be included in the next action plan of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT);

b) the need to promote IMT-2000 throughout the world, and in particular in developing countries,

*noting*

the work of the ITU-T Special Study Group on IMT-2000 and Beyond and ITU-R Working Party 8F, and taking into account the need for close coordination with all related initiatives within ITU,

*resolves*

to include support for implementation of IMT-2000 as a priority in the action plan adopted by this conference,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

in close collaboration with the Directors of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) and the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), as well as regional telecommunication organizations:

1 to encourage and assist countries to implement IMT-2000 systems in the frequency bands identified in the ITU Radio Regulations, using the relevant ITU recommendations, when adopted, for harmonized frequency band implementation;

2 to provide direct assistance to countries in using the relevant frequency band plans, when adopted, the radio technologies and the standards recommended by ITU in order to meet their national requirements for the implementation of IMT-2000 in the short, medium and long term;

3 to provide information on strategies which can be used for the evolution of first-generation and second-generation mobile systems (cellular/PCS) to IMT-2000;

4 to develop means to facilitate the implementation of fixed wireless access applications which allow use of IMT-2000 technology and infrastructure;

5 to provide assistance to administrations on the use and interpretation of ITU recommendations relating to IMT-2000;

6 to promote training on strategic planning for the introduction of IMT-2000, taking into account specific national and regional requirements and characteristics,

*encourages Member States*

to review, as necessary, their regulatory framework (e.g., licensing, type-approval and customs arrangements) in order to facilitate global circulation of IMT-2000 terminals, taking into account the relevant ITU recommendations (e.g. Recommendations ITU-R [IMT.RCIRC] and ITU-R [IMT.UNWANT-MS]).

# RESOLUTION 44 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*noting*

a) Resolution 7 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998), which resolves "to establish a task force on gender issues to facilitate, develop and take forward a range of activities aimed at ensuring that the benefits of telecommunications and the emerging information society are made available to all women and men in developing countries on a fair and equitable basis";

b) Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on the inclusion of gender perspective in the work of ITU, which instructs the Council "to ensure that, within available resources, appropriate funding is included in each budget for gender perspective initiatives"; instructs the Secretary-General "to facilitate the work of the ITU Focal Point on Gender Issues by providing the necessary means to carry out the work"; and instructs the Secretary-General and Directors of the Bureaux "to report to Council each year on progress made";

c) the Memorandum of Understanding between ITU, UNDP and UNIFEM, signed in July 2000, which promotes cooperation to enable women to participate in, and benefit from, the current communications revolution,

*further noting*

a) Beijing+5 Outcome Document, Section J, 100(b), which recommends "to develop programmes that support women's ability to create, access and promote networking, in particular through the use of new information and communications technology";

b) the G8 DOT Force Report, May 2001, Action Point 3 (d) which gives "special attention to disenfranchised and illiterate people (particularly youth and women), through innovative partnerships to disseminate knowledge and skills using ICT";

c) ITU Council Resolution 1187 (2001 session), on Gender Perspective in ITU Human Resource Management, Policy and Practice which requests the Secretary-General "to allocate appropriate resources, within existing budgetary limits, to establish a gender perspective full-time dedicated staff";

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

*recognizing*

a) the powerful forces of globalization and the spread of information communication technology;

b) that information technology has become a potent force in transforming social, economic, and political life globally;

c) that if the ultimate goal is to provide universal access to telecommunication services, it would be counterproductive to neglect the gender dimension in telecommunications;

d) the far-reaching implications of the impact of telecommunications and especially information and communication technologies (ICT) on women;

e) that the United Nations places lack of access to information technology as the third most important issue facing women globally, after poverty and violence against women,

*considering*

a) the progress made by ITU, particularly in ITU-D, in awareness raising of gender issues over the last four years, ITU's increasing participation in international forums as well as studies, projects and training initiated by the Task Force on Gender Issues (TFGI);

b) the catalytic role of the ITU Focal Point on Gender Issues and the Secretary to the TFGI to carry forward the work on gender issues in addition to their regular ITU duties, and the lack of continuous support staff to assist in carrying out those duties;

c) the financial support committed by Norway to contribute to ITU-D's effort to promote gender issues by establishing a gender unit in ITU, and that this contribution will cover the first two years of gender expertise,

*resolves*

that ITU-D should include gender initiatives in each of the programmes established under the Istanbul Action Plan to ensure that the following priority areas are fully integrated and included into the programmes as well as in the operational plan over the next four-year cycle period:

**Within ITU-D**

a) Mainstream a gender perspective[7] into BDT strategic, operational and budgetary plans

b) Monitor and evaluate projects and programmes to assess gender implications

c) Incorporate gender indicators in ITU statistics

d) Develop training modules in line with TFGI "Curriculum Proposal on Integration of Gender Perspectives in Telecommunication Policy"

e) Provide gender mainstreaming capacity training in BDT, specifically to staff responsible for development projects and activities

f) Incorporate a gender perspective into study group Questions where appropriate and carry out an annual assessment of gender impact on those Questions

g) Promote new partnerships and mobilize resources for gender projects and ICT-related activities with gender components

**Assistance to Member States**

a) Encourage the mainstreaming of a gender perspective through appropriate administrative mechanisms and processes within regulatory agencies, ministries and promote inter-organizational cooperation and gender related initiatives in the telecommunication sector

b) Provide advice on gender analysis, gender statistics and gender perspective in policy and regulatory issues to ITU membership, including advice on monitoring and evaluation methods and guidelines for projects and activities

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

c) Promote access to rural ICT facilities such as telecentres operated and managed by women

d) Provide support in organizing capacity-building ICT workshops, especially for underserved communities

e) To encourage their Sector Members to contribute to the equality of men and women in the ICT sphere,

*further resolves*

that ITU-D convert the TFGI into a working group on gender issues working consistent with the mandate in WTDC-98 Resolution 7 as well as on any new and relevant issues, with allocated resources (see Terms of reference, Annex 1),

*invites the Plenipotentiary Conference*

to take this resolution into account while revising its Resolution 70 (Minneapolis, 1998) and in considering the Strategic Plan of the Union, to ensure that through the establishment of an ITU gender unit with full-time professional gender expertise, gender mainstreaming for ITU as a whole is continued and sustained (Terms of Reference, Annex 2),

*urges Member States*

in submitting contributions to the Plenipotentiary Conference, to take into account the need for full-time gender expertise for mainstreaming the gender perspective into the ITU activities as a whole.

# ANNEX 1 TO RESOLUTION 44 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Terms of reference of the Working Group on Gender Issues

1) The Working Group on Gender Issues will comprise BDT representatives, appointed by the Director of BDT, as well as representatives of Member States, Sector Members, United Nations bodies, other regional/international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and individual experts. The Working Group will be an "open" group, welcoming all persons and organizations with relevant expertise to join and participate in its work.

2) The Working Group shall be responsible to and report to the Director of BDT.

3) Members of the Working Group shall participate in all ITU-D activities to ensure that a gender perspective is included in its policies and work programmes, including human resources development activities, study groups, seminars, conferences and workshops.

4) The Working Group will be responsible for:

   a) securing financial and other resources to carry out this work, including through partnerships with the private sector, multilateral development finance bodies and other donors;

   b) defining its specific tasks, working methods and priorities.

5) The scope of work of the Working Group will include, but not be limited to, priority programmes of ITU-D (i.e. sector reform, regulation and legislation, rural development and universal access, technologies and applications, finance and economics, partnerships with the private sector, human resources development and management) and other projects such as broadcasting, development of telecentres, telemedicine, tele-education, telecommunications and trade, telecommunications as a social service, telecommunications and the environment, and telecommunications and disaster preparedness, and the universal right to communicate campaign.

6) The Working Group will serve as a source of expert advice, guidance and assistance to ITU-D in developing its policies, work programmes and projects in telecommunications. It will also keep ITU-D up to date with of progress made on gender issues by the United Nations system and Member States, and provide training for BDT staff on gender issues, as appropriate.

7) The Working Group will undertake a comprehensive range of activities to increase participation of women in policy and decision-making, operation and regulation of the telecommunication sector.

8) The Working Group shall assist ITU-D in raising awareness and disseminating information in order to sensitize all stakeholders in the telecommunication industry to the importance of these issues by working closely with existing women's communications networks, the Youth Network, the Platform for Communications and Democratization, and with specialist gender and development networks within the United Nations system, including those provided by UNIFEM and UNU-INTECH.

# ANNEX 2 TO RESOLUTION 44 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Terms of reference for an ITU gender unit

An ITU gender unit with full-time professional gender expertise would, *inter alia*:

1) ensure that continued efforts are made to mainstream gender into ITU's strategic, operational and budgetary plans;

2) facilitate the inclusion of a gender perspective into the analytical and statistical work of ITU;

3) provide advice on mainstreaming a gender perspective in policy and regulatory matters for ITU, Member States and Sector Members;

4) advise and assist staff in applying a gender perspective in their activities;

5) collect and disseminate information related to gender issues and best practices;

6) monitor and evaluate projects and programmes to assess their gender implications;

7) provide advice to the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux of the three Sectors on the role that ITU should take in order to be a leader in gender and ICT-related issues as part of the many international initiatives to bridge the digital divide, such as the G8 Dot Force, the United Nations ICT Task Force and the World Summit on the Information Society.

# RECOMMENDATION 7 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Role of telecommunication and information technologies in the protection of the environment

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*recalling*

a) Resolution 8 of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Buenos Aires, 1994), on telecommunication support for the protection of the environment;

b) Resolution 35 (Kyoto, 1994) of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the same matter;

c) Resolution 8 of the African Regional Telecommunication Development Conference (Abidjan, 1996) on the role of telecommunication and information technologies in the protection of the environment;

d) Resolution 11 of the Regional Telecommunication Development Conference for the Arab States (Beirut, 1996) on the same matter,

*taking into account*

the results of the study undertaken by ITU-D Study Group 2 under Question 7/2 assigned by WTDC-94 and in collaboration with the competent international and regional organizations, as well as the results of the international Symposium on the role of telecommunication and information technologies in the protection of the environment (Tunis, 1996),

*recognizing*

a) the presentations, discussions and recommendations of the Earth Summit on the Environment, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992;

b) that telecommunications is an important tool for the dissemination of information about the importance of environmental protection and the promotion of activities towards sustainable development;

c) that access to information on environmental protection can be made available through universal access to telecommunications,

*recommends*

1 that the respective telecommunication authorities should take the initiative in providing all possible support, directly or indirectly, in collaboration with the respective environmental authorities, to promote applications devoted to the protection of their environments;

2 that space technologies be considered for use in environmental protection activities such as monitoring air, river, harbour and sea pollution, remote sensing, wildlife studies, forestry development, monitoring locust invasion, land loss, etc.;

3 that the need for national environmental protection policies be taken into account, with due emphasis on the role which telecommunications can play in providing relevant assistance;

4 that special awareness be created among policy-makers and decision-makers so that they gain a better understanding of the issue of telecommunications and the environment;

5 that the importance of an integrated network for collecting, processing and disseminating environmental information at the national, regional and international levels be recognized and all necessary steps be taken towards implementing such networks,

*requests the Director of BDT*

1 to implement the plan of action of a global operational telecommunication-environment project on the development and use of telecommunication and information technologies for the protection of the environment and sustainable development, which will be an interregional project with regional and/or subregional components, and will take account of the specific characteristics and needs of the different regions/subregions concerned;

2 to organize seminars, regional workshops, training and research programmes, exhibitions and other activities in order to study the matter in greater depth and heighten awareness among all those concerned of the value of implementing multilateral and bilateral projects within the framework of international cooperation and to consider, if necessary, holding an international conference with the aim, *inter alia*, of identifying and carrying out pilot projects in this area at the regional, subregional and national level, in cooperation with international organizations and with the support of international telecommunication operators;

3 to envisage the establishment of a framework for international cooperation which will enable all those concerned (governments of developed and developing countries, manufacturers and consumers of technology, private sector, international organizations, United Nations specialized agencies, etc.) to carry out, promote and develop projects to ensure optimum use of the most appropriate telecommunication and information technologies for the protection of the environment and sustainable development;

4 to develop and disseminate appropriate course material for conducting training programmes on the subject and disseminate information on telecommunication and information technology applications for the protection of the environment and sustainable development;

5 to assist Member States in the development of e-applications on environmental protection;

6 to cooperate in the elaboration of case studies aimed at sustainable development in order to promote specific pilot projects for the Member States and Sector Members;

7 to assist United Nations agencies and other entities to disseminate information on best practices in the area of environmental protection.

# RECOMMENDATION 8 (Rev.Istanbul, 2002)

## Timely implementation of global mobile personal communications by satellite

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*having observed*

a) the high level of interest among Member States, competent authorities, Sector Members, system operators, service providers and end users manifested in the work of the first World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF-96) in October 1996, and the subsequent Report of the Secretary-General, including the principles and guidelines contained in the five Opinions, as well as the set of definitions contained therein;

b) that global mobile personal communications by satellite (GMPCS) includes voice, high-capacity and low-capacity data, video and a broad range of converged services from satellites, offering mobile, fixed, maritime and aeronautical satellite services,

*having considered*

a) that the Group of Experts set up under WTPF-96 Opinion 5 "Implementation of GMPCS in developing countries" prepared a checklist of factors for developing countries to take into account when introducing GMPCS services, held five regional seminars to provide advice and assistance to developing countries, studied the policy, regulatory, technical and socio-economic impacts of GMPCS services in developing countries, and prepared a report on its studies for the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Valletta, 1998);

b) that satellite-based services are particularly appropriate for developing countries with areas that are not served or underserved by terrestrial telecommunication infrastructures,

*having considered further*

a) that the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), taking into account WTDC-98 Recommendation 8 (Valletta, 1998), organized regional workshops that addressed policy, regulatory, licensing and market access issues concerning the timely implementation of GMPCS services in developing countries;

b) the valuable information exchange and educational activities of the ITU-D workshops;

c) that the workshop participants expressed support for the Director's efforts and requested that action be taken to reaffirm and update, as necessary, WTDC-98 Recommendation 8 (Valletta, 1998);

d) that the work of the GMPCS-MoU Group, especially on the GMPCS arrangements and the implementation procedures, including an agreement on a GMPCS-MoU registry mark comprising the text: "GMPCS-MoU ITU Registry", continue to be important elements in the timely and efficient implementation of GMPCS services,

*recognizing*

that a broad range of GMPCS systems and services are currently in operation and others are planned for operation in the near future,

*recognizing further*

that the specific provisions of the arrangements on type-approval and marking of terminals, licensing, access to traffic data, and recommendations on customs matters represent a broad international consensus on how to address these issues,

*noting*

a) that governments are taking positive steps to restructure their telecommunication sectors with a view to facilitating the rapid growth/development and provision of telecommunication services;

b) that the role of the regulatory body should be to facilitate the introduction and authorization of systems and services;

c) that the GMPCS-MoU, its Arrangements, and the work done by ITU-D give broad guidelines that can assist regulators in facilitating the introduction of GMPCS services;

d) that high entry barriers will restrict the introduction of innovative and new services;

e) the need for global implementation of the Arrangements so that the benefits of GMPCS services can be extended to all countries in a timely fashion,

*recommends*

1 that the administrations sign the GMPCS-MoU and adopt licensing procedures or national regulations, where necessary, to introduce GMPCS services as early as possible, in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the five Opinions adopted by WTPF-96, and implement the GMPCS Arrangements;

2 that administrations create a regulatory environment that is transparent, progressive, competitive and fair so as to facilitate and ensure the successful introduction and provision of GMPCS services;

3 that regulators should encourage their customs authorities to allow the circulation of user terminals across their national borders;

4 that regulators, service providers and system operators work together to promote the use of GMPCS and other innovative strategies to help advance universal access to services at affordable prices;

5 that administrations continue to support existing satellite spectrum allocations used by GMPCS systems;

6 that system operators and BDT assist, as appropriate, developing countries having difficulty with implementation of GMPCS services,

*instructs the Director of BDT*

to continue, as necessary, coordinating activities with regional organizations, as well as the two other Sectors and the General Secretariat, in order to foster awareness of GMPCS and to facilitate, as appropriate, the early implementation of GMPCS services in developing countries.

# RECOMMENDATION 12 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Consideration of disaster telecommunication needs in telecommunication development activities

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) the increasing number of disasters causing human suffering;

b) the particular needs of developing countries and the special requirements of the inhabitants of remote areas;

c) the potential of modern telecommunication technologies as an essential tool for disaster mitigation and relief operations,

*considering further*

the provisions of Nos. 17 and 191 of the ITU Constitution which state, respectively, that the Union shall promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services, and that international telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunication concerning the safety of life,

*noting*

that the resilience of all telecommunication infrastructure depends on proper continuity planning at every stage of development and implementation of a network,

*noting further*

the necessity of an appropriate regulatory environment to ensure the full utilization of telecommunication networks in the above sense,

*recommends*

1 that administrations ensure proper consideration of disaster telecommunications by the telecommunication service providers;

2 that the regulators ensure the inclusion of provision of telecommunications as part of disaster mitigation and relief operations through appropriate national regulations;

3 that ITU-D study, as a matter of urgency, those aspects of telecommunications that are relevant to disaster resilience and continuity,

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

to support administrators and regulators in the recommended activities by including appropriate measures into the work plan,

*invites the Secretary-General*

to bring this matter to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration.

# RECOMMENDATION 13 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Requests for technical assistance for developing countries

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

the challenges of a rapidly changing telecommunication environment, particularly in the developing and least developed countries,

*recognizing*

a) the need for increasing assistance from developed countries to developing countries;

b) the new role the Internet can play in assisting information dissemination for both developed and developing countries,

*recommends the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)*

1 to establish a mechanism for the creation and maintenance of a virtual platform to publish specific requests of developing countries for technical assistance from developed countries;

2 to coordinate any response or manifested ability of assistance between the requesting developing country and the assisting entity;

3 to allocate not less than 10 per cent of the yearly budget for direct technical assistance to the developing countries.

# RECOMMENDATION 14 (Istanbul, 2002)

## Pilot integration project for information and communications technologies

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002),

*considering*

a) the role of ITU, in particular the specific functions of ITU-D;

b) the disparity between those who have and those who do not have access to information and communications technologies (ICT), referred to as the "digital divide";

c) the many stakeholders in the public, private, academic, non-governmental organization, and multilateral sectors who are seeking to bridge this divide,

*bearing in mind*

a) that this difference in access to ICTs leads to an extreme escalation of social disparities, with negative impacts on the social and economic environment in the various regions excluded from use of ICTs;

b) the interest shown at this conference by all participants from the Latin American region,

*recognizing*

a) ITU's role as a catalyst, and in particular that of ITU-D as coordinator and promoter of the rational use of resources in the context of the various projects intended to narrow the digital divide;

b) that the integration models set forth at this conference and supported by the ITU Member States are an element that integrates, facilitates and does not exclude, one which takes into account the individual characteristics of all existing projects, respecting their autonomy and independence;

c) that the integration models propose ways to increase the profitability of existing infrastructure, to lower the cost of developing and implementing ICT projects and platforms, to provide for the sharing of expertise and skills, and to foster intraregional and extraregional technology transfers,

*resolves to recommend*

1 that Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) adopt all necessary measures to implement regional projects derived from non-exclusive integration models designed to link all stakeholders, organizations and institutions of the various sectors in an ongoing relationship of cooperation in which information is disseminated over networks, so as to narrow the digital divide;

2 that BDT use the funds at its disposal to attain that objective;

3 that BDT play a central role in this initiative;

4 that the Latin American region serve as the initial testing ground for this initiative.

# LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS DELETED

## Resolutions

| | |
|---|---|
| Resolution 1 | Adoption of AF-RTDC-96 resolutions and recommendations |
| Resolution 2 | Mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and progress review of conference resolutions |
| Resolution 7 | Gender and telecommunication policy in developing countries |
| Resolution 12 | Telecommunication financing and trade |
| Resolution 14 | Telecom Africa |
| Resolution 19 | Telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations |

## Recommendations

| | |
|---|---|
| Recommendation 1 (Valletta, 1998) | Role of World Telecommunication Development Conferences |
| Recommendation 2 (Valletta, 1998) | Future Membership and Functions of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Board |
| Recommendation 3 (Valletta, 1998) | Application of information and communication technologies for development |
| Recommendation 4 (Valletta, 1998) | Liberalization and competitive business environment |
| Recommendation 5 (Valletta, 1998) | Role of telecommunications in economic, social and cultural development of indigenous peoples |
| Recommendation 6 (Valletta, 1998) | Information Infrastructure |
| Recommendation 9 (Valletta, 1998) | Telemedicine |
| Recommendation 10 (Valletta, 1998) | The importance of partnerships in support of human resources |
| Recommendation 11 (Valletta, 1998) | Operational planning in the International Telecommunication Union |

# PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE

# World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-02), Istanbul (Turkey), 18-27 March 2002

## Programme of the conference

| | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anadolu | Haliç | Anadolu | Haliç | Anadolu | Haliç | Anadolu | Haliç | Anadolu |
| 9-12 | 9.00-10.30<br>PL | | 9.00-11.30<br>PL | | 9.00-10.30<br>COM5 | 9.00-10.30<br>WG-LDC | 9.00-10.30<br>COM4 | 9.00-10.30<br>WG-GI | 9.00-10.30<br>**COM5** |
| | 10.30-12.00<br>PL | | 11.30-12.00<br>COM2 | 10.30-12.00<br>WG. Strategic Plan. | 10.30-12.00<br>COM5 | 10.30-12.00<br>WG-LDC | 10.30-12.00<br>COM4 | 10.30-12.00<br>WG-LDC | 10.30-12.00<br>COM5 |
| 12-14 | | | | 12.00-13.30<br>WG-Priv. Sector | | | | | |
| 14-17 | 14.00-15.30<br>COM4 | | 14.00-15.30<br>COM4 | | 14.00-15.30<br>COM4 | 14.00-15.30<br>WG. Strategic Plan | 14.30-15.30<br>COM5 | | 14.00-15.30<br>COM5 |
| | 15.30-17.00<br>COM5 | 15.30-17.00<br>WG-GI | 15.30-17.00<br>COM4 | | 15.30-16.30<br>COM4<br>16.30-17.00<br>COM2 | 15.30-17.00<br>WG. Priv. Sector | 15.30-17.00<br>COM5 | | 15.30-17.00<br>COM4 |
| 17-19 | | SC | | 18.00<br>ED. COM | | | | 17.00-17.30<br>SC<br>17.30-18.30<br>WG—Priv. Sector | |
| 19-22 | | | 19.00-22.00<br>COM4 | | | | 19.00-22.00<br>COM4 | | |

| | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anadolu | Haliç | Anadolu | Haliç | Anadolu |
| 9-12 | 9.00-12.00<br>COM4 | 9.00-12.00<br>COM5<br>(final meeting) | 9.00-12.00<br>PL | | 9.00-12.00<br>PL |
| | | | | | |
| 12-14 | | | | | |
| 14-17 | 14.00-17.00<br>PL | | 14.00-17.00<br>PL | 16.00-17.00<br>COM2 | 14.00-17.00<br>PL |
| 17-19 | | | | 17.00-18.00<br>H.D. | 17.00-20.00<br>PL followed by<br>CLOSING<br>CEREMONY |
| 19-22 | 19.00-22.00<br>COM4<br>(final meeting) | | 19.00-22.00<br>PL | | |

**Explanatory notes**

PL = Plenary

LDC = Least Developed Countries

COM = Committee

WG = Working Group of the PL

GI = Gender Issues

SC – Steering Committee

Ed. C = Editorial Committee

H. D. = Meeting of Heads of Delegation

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1

## Keynote Address by H.E. Mr Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey

Monday, 18 March 2002

Mr. Secretary General,
Ministers,
Distinguished Guests,

I am happy to be with you at this important conference. Welcome to Istanbul, which has been the cradle of many civilizations throughout history.

Technology, which is advancing with a mind-boggling speed in these days, although affecting every aspect of our lives in a positive way, also brings some problems and obstacles within itself. In this transformation process that we experience, we observe that the world is getting smaller and the cultural barriers are eliminated. This process, while forming the information society, which makes substantial changes in our lives, also forces the states to undertake fundamental measures in their national systems.

Information society, undoubtedly offers new opportunities, which make our lives easier. We must not forget however, that every new technology has some negative aspects and we must exert special effort to mitigate these negative aspects and to benefit from these technologies in the best and most appropriate way.

One of the main challenges the new telecommunication technologies create is that, only certain countries and circles posses these technologies while the other countries are not benefiting from the information society and the opportunities it brings. One of the goals of this conference is to develop a joint direction and understanding for the information society, with a view to developing a strategic plan of action in order to bridge the digital divide between the countries, which have the telecommunication resources that are easily accessible and the countries who don't have these resources.

This divide emanates from the ever-increasing differences between the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, the young and the old, the village and the city, the developed countries and the developing countries. We believe that, in order to mitigate the negative impacts of these differences, developing countries should pursue policies enhancing the accession capabilities of the developing countries to telecommunication services and policies, which decrease the costs of these services.

Telecommunication services have become an essential necessity. In other words, lack of telecommunication services is as serious as the lack of other essential necessities. If this problem is not solved, it will lead to bigger problems. Because of this, developed and developing countries should work together in order to eliminate the technological gap and the digital divide between them.

Turkey, who is hosting this conference and serving as a bridge between Asia and Europe, is ready to take the necessary steps on its part, to enable that benefits of information technologies reaches all, especially to the developing countries. My country sees this conference as an opportunity to be used in order to start cooperation towards the solving of problems between the governments, non- governmental organizations and the other actors of the economy.

Turkey attaches special importance to the endeavors aiming at the bridging of the technological gap. In our country, there are plans to enhance the role of the government in order to ensure a suitable environment for the continuation of the progress in the field of information and telecommunication technologies and for the competition in this field. Besides the support given in this field for research and development activities, important steps are also taken towards a smaller government structure, which is supplying public services in this field. In order to ensure that telecommunication services are provided in a more productive and equitable way, regulations have been made aiming at the liberalization of this sector and necessary preparations are undertaken to give license to the new generation mobile telecommunication services. Our Government has also announced that it will take all measures with a view to forming a national plan aiming at the protection of the consumers' rights, enabling the consumers to use the telecommunication infrastructure and services with suitable prices and developing of the internet services according to the needs of the consumers and the private sector.

The structural changes encountered in recent years in global telecommunication markets have rendered it necessary for Turkey to undertake several legal adjustments too. As a result of the legal changes made in the field of telecommunication sector; policy planning, regulation and operation functions have been separated. Telecommunications Authority, which has administrative and financial autonomy, has been established as an independent regulatory body.

At this point, I would like to dwell on the developments in the Turkish telecommunication sector. The number of telephone lines have increased eight fold between the years 1985 and 2001, increasing from 2,2 million to 18,9 million. This figure shows that telephone lines for every 100 households has increased from 4,5 to 28,3. In order to reach the rural areas, 10 thousand local exchanges have been installed. The number of mobile telephone users has surpassed 19 million at the end of 2001 whereas this number was 81 thousand at the end of 1994. The number of Internet subscribers, which was 0,3 million in 1999, has surpassed 3 million at the end of the year 2001. Cable television infrastructure has the capacity to serve 2,3 million subscribers. The number of cable television subscribers has reached 1 million at the end of 2001. Digitalization of fixed and mobile networks has been 88,5 and 99 percent respectively.

While concluding my remarks, I would like to express my trust that this important conference, with the endeavors and contributions of its participants, will reach its expected goals. I would like to thank to those who have contributed to the preparation of this conference. I call upon to work together to unite all the peoples of the world in the information age and I wish you success in your work.

# APPENDIX 2

## Opening Address by Dr Oktay Vural, Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Turkey

Monday, 18 March 2002

### DEVELOPMENT AND DIGITAL DIVIDE

Excellencies President Of Turkey,
Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,
Ministers,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Turkish Government, I would like to welcome to you all to the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Istanbul, the crossroads of civilisations over past centuries as a geographical and cultural bridge between Asia and Europe. Before all, I really want to thank those who spared their valuable time and support for preparation of this significant conference. Especially I would like to thank to the general secretary of ITU for selecting Turkey, for this conference.

It is a widely accepted fact that information technologies, particularly in telecommunications, have been evolving rapidly in recent years. Everyday we are informed a new development or invention in this field. In other words, the accelerating convergence between telecommunications, broadcasting multimedia and information and communication technologies (ICTs) is driving new products and services, as well as ways of conducting business and commerce. These unexpected innovation or changes force us to create a rapid mechanism that will tackle the problems emerging during these process. I hope this conference will be useful in constituting suitable platforms that play an important role in solving the problems.

Today, there is no doubt that the modern world is undergoing an unprecedented transformation as the industrial society that marked the 20th century rapidly gives way to the information society of the 21st century. This dynamic and important process leads to an essential change in all aspects of our lives, including economic and business practices, information dissemination, social and political interaction, media, and entertainment. All humanity is indeed in the midst of a great revolution, probably one of the greatest that human being has ever experienced so far.

With the help of communication technologies, information can be conducted faster and, productivity per person increases, and also a wide range of high quality obtained by using less input.

On the other hand, some countries have high life standards than majority of the world countries. And while some countries develop rapidly, the others develop slowly.

In reality, the technologic improvements are the real source of long term social and individual increase of welfare.

New theoretical approaches and consistent policies can be developed and more realistic economic analysis could be made, through a new value (price) theory based on new technological advances and increased productivity.

No added value and wealth can be produced without an intellectual process; thus "the value is a concept that is beyond the conventional source of the value, such as capital, land and labour".

New economy should have a theory of value and that should declare that the source of all economic values is knowledge vested in all of the production factors, that is productivity.

The acceptance of technological novelty stemming from mental effort as the major reason of welfare of the states brought a new dimension to the classic capital definitions. In the light of these evaluations, it is possible to mention that the most important input which countries raise welfare is "the information needed for production".

However, information needed for production is not enough. A person who will use this information is as valuable as the information itself, sometimes even much more. New information can not be produced if there is not a human with knowledge. Therefore, the human with knowledge, when the technology is based, is the most important source of input of production particularly in developing countries.

In the long run, the source of increase in the welfare of the states is the new technologies and new productive information. In the light that the source of new productive information is the "mental effort" of the humankind, we face with the human beings which have creative mental intelligence, as the most important source, in the long run. Neither the capital nor any other factor can fulfill the role of the "creative mental effort". This is why, the answer is very easy when it is asked as "what is the most important factor for social and individual welfare increase; "HUMAN WITH KNOWLEDGE".

Information and Communication technologies and new economies are at the same time items of information age. These developments lead to a new culture concept. Fundamentally, the essences of cultures are to be justice, balance and equality. In this situation, information is the most important item on the raising of welfare, diversity of services and getting productivity.

The common wisdom forms as a result of the knowledge sharing process, establishes the relations between the societies. Shared knowledge adds more responsibility to the human beings. Thus, the contribution of information age to the formation of common sense would be possible by bridging the digital divide in reaching the knowledge.

Communication technologies facilitate the participation to decision – making process either at institutional or national level. Access to these technologies gained big importance at development of democracy at the view of giving the opportunity of public participation to decisions and of prefer occasions.

On the other hand, it is possible to create the "well-informed people", that is the most significant factor of development of social and personal welfare, only by sharing of information.

In that respect both the establishment of dynamics of development and the improvement of information age by the help of common sense and socialization of democracy depend on the access and the sharing of information. It is for that reason considering the 'Bridging the Digital Divide, to provide the fair access to the information, as the main theme of World Telecommunication Development Conference is crucial and suitable for the policies of development.

In order to get equal and maximum benefit from this continued growth of the information technologies, the world community ought to increase their efforts for more global cooperation and harmonization in appropriate areas. Briefly it is a fact that the spread of Information and Communications Technologies, especially the Internet, is revolutionizing whole aspects of social, cultural and economic life. ICTs are creating many new opportunities but, because of their uneven spread, they are also creating new challenges, notably the emergence of digital divides. Therefore, world countries, particularly developed ones should take necessary steps to diminish the increased gap over digital divide issue between them and developing countries.

In this context, I believe that a few more words should be spoken over the digital divide issue. First of all, what is the digital divide? This term widely used to describe increasing differences on information technologies between industrialized and developing countries.

Despite the efforts made by several rich countries and NGOs, it is an undeniable fact that there is a very real danger that the world has been divided into the "information rich" and the "information poor" countries. We are profoundly concerned at the deepening maldistribution of access, resources and opportunities in the information and communication field among the countries and regions.

With great pleasure, we know that the United Nations (UN) and as an specialized body of it, the ITU have been taking a concrete step towards bridging the digital divide between industrialized and developing countries so far. The Information and Communication Task Force (ICT) was launched by UN to facilitate global interconnectivity and spread the benefits of the digital revolution and ITU is going to organize an important summit on Information Society and Digital Divide next year in Geneva. But all of these important steps are not enough to bridge digital divide between developed and developing countries. The U.N together with the ITU and wealth nations, particularly G-8 countries should be more sensitive over these issues and should allocate more money from their budget to lessen digital divide. It is my sincere belief that the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Istanbul, a city which links the two continents, will be a significant milestone in the process of bridging the digital divide, thus contributing to the world's welfare and peace as well.

Today continuing poverty and distress are a deeper and more important cause of international tensions, of the conditions that can produce war. In addition to these, the information and technology gap and related inequities between industrialized and developing nations are widening and these can be another source for creating tension. Thus, in order to reap both the economic and social benefits of technological progress and to improve people's quality of life, the Information Society must be based on the principles of equal opportunities, participation and integration of all. This can only happen if everybody has access to at least a basic set of the new services and applications offered by the Information Society.

Another significant issue needed to talk about it is of course the Internet, being an important part of ICTs, is changing our everyday lives very rapidly. The Internet is no longer just a tool connecting people, businesses, governments and information together. It is driving the creation of new economies that are altering the way people live, learn, work, play and interact with each other. Therefore, a reasonable balance should be set up between advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.

Universal access or service is one of the important and last issue that I want to say a few words on it. The universal service obligation also has its roots in fundamental human rights principles. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights declared that everyone had the right to freedom of expression and the right to "receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers". Likewise, Article 10 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms recognizes and protects the right to communicate and to access information. To give the rights guaranteed by these articles real meaning, individuals must have some claim to access basic communication and information services. As a member of UN and candidate for EU, Turkey is aware of its commitments and making great efforts to provide quality telecommunication services to its citizens.

The great modernization of the telecommunications structure in Turkey starting from 1980's is a sign of the evolution of The Information Age in Turkey. The up-to-date digital switching boards and daily expansion of the digital mobile GSM network of Turkey are promising guarantees of Turkey's ability to prove its competence and skills in the telecommunications sector.

In comparison with the rest of the developing and developed markets of the world, Turkey is a leader in investing in the telecommunications infrastructure per GDP. With 19 million PSTN subscribers and approximately 18 million of GSM subscribers, the telecommunications access paths per one household is 2.6 (260lines/100households) which is one of the highest rates in the world. The telecommunications equipment sector has enjoyed a state priority aimed at modernizing national infrastructure: up to year 2000 a regular annual increase of more than 1 million of lines in PSTN system had been realized. Telecommunications liberalisation is in progress in the sector, which the recently established Turkish Telecommunications Authority has undertaken that subject.

Turkey, with its modern and high capacity infrastructure and also with its satellite, cable TV, cellular systems and internet backbone systems; has become to a respectable position in telecommunications sector as well as its other sectors in the world. In 2000, the number of internet subscribers increased to 2.3 million with a great leap of %609 according to 1999 figures. At present, the number of internet subscribers is about 3 millions which means the connection per household is 22% (22 access paths/100 households).

Now, it is time to take action to give a hand to developing countries to bridging digital divide and also to create more peaceful world. I have great hope that peace and full of cooperation will dominate the forthcoming years. As I conclude my remarks, once again I would like to say welcome all participants. Thank you very much.

# APPENDIX 3

## Opening Address by Mr Yoshio Utsumi, Secretary-General of ITU

Monday, 18 March 2002

His Excellency, Mr. Ahmet Necdet Sezer,
President of the Republic of Turkey,
His Excellency, Dr. Oktay VURAL, Minister of Transport and Communications,
His Excellency, the Governor of Istanbul,
His Excellency, the Mayor of Istanbul,
Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my pleasure and distinct honour to declare open the third, ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference and to welcome you to Istanbul, a city that is a blend of tradition and modernity a city where East meets West.

Turkey is a land of plenty with the proven vigour to achieve a great deal in a short time. This was ably demonstrated in Istanbul's successful hosting of the biggest-ever WRC in 2000. So when we were looking for a suitable venue for this WTDC meeting, we were especially pleased that the Turkish Government responded with alacrity and warmth.

And so, here we are today, again in this beautiful city.

Just this morning, gazing across the Bhosphorous from my hotel window, I was reminded of the writings of the great Sufi master Jalaudin Rumi, who lived in the 13th century not far from here.

In his words:

Leave the shallow stream behind
And flow into the river deep and wide
Don't be an ox pulling the wheel of plough
Turn with the stars that wheel above you ...

On musing these lines, I couldn't help pondering that this is the third WTDC we have convened. And how much have we achieved in real terms since 1994? Have we turned with the stars, or are we still in the shallow stream?

Yes, I am going to be provocative today and pose some hard questions for all of us to think about.

Have we done enough for the development of telecommunications in the world? Have the benefits started to flow to the hardy peasants toiling in the Himalayan ranges of Nepal, the tribes of Papua New Guinea, the Indians of Brazil, or the people of Africa?

Unfortunately not !

Even though we have made progress since the first WTDC, was held in Buenos Aires in 1994, there was only one fixed telephone line for every 25 developing country citizens. By the time of Valletta in 1998, there was one line for every 15 citizens and now, in 2002, there is one fixed telephone line for every 10 citizens.

But, is this rate of development enough in the fast-paced world of today?

No, I am afraid that the distance we have traveled is still smaller than the distance we have yet to cover.

83 countries still have a teledensity of below 10 lines for every 100 inhabitants.

29 countries still have a teledensity below one percent.

In the case of the Internet, 63 countries have less than one percent.

As a child I remember imploring my mother to talk to me about the days of her childhood, her school, her dreams. Among the many things she told me was: "I wanted to marry a man who had a telephone at home." Her dream was unfulfilled as she only got a telephone after becoming a grandmother.

In the yesteryears of our parents it was a luxury to have a telephone at home. But in today's world, telecommunications is a necessity. Without it you cannot work efficiently, you cannot be part of the modern world and you cannot partake and participate in the benefits of a prosperous economic life.

My message today is that the telecommunications sector must take urgent steps to bring basic telecommunications to all the world's inhabitants. We must take a fresh look at our policies, and modify them to fast track our objectives. As we review our programmes and their implementation, we should do some honest introspection and ask ourselves, "has the telecoms fraternity been working to bridge the digital divide, or is it unwittingly and systematically contributing to widening the divide?"

Many initiatives have been taken on the digital divide. From the Maitland Commission more than 15 years ago to the G8 DotForce and the UN ICT Task Force. There is no time to discuss again, in yet another committee, the reasons mired in a deep bureaucratic maze which prevents us from providing basic telecoms to the inhabitants of the world. No, the need of the hour is to launch an offensive, on a war footing, to make sure that every village in the World is connected before the World Summit on the Information Society, two years from now.

To make this happen we need an active partnership of the private and public sectors. After all, we have the same objectives in mind-we all want to see the world inter-connected. We should be driven by our common objective, not divided by our different views of how to get there.

Now, more than ever before, the challenge is to harness the strengths of both sectors to achieve the synergies and benefits for the populace – especially in the least developed countries where our success in achieving teleaccessibility has been limited.

This is so because I feel there has been a lack of fusion on the vision of the private and public sectors. In many countries the emphasis has been on filling the coffers of the state, through license fees, at times unmindful of the vicious circle – the higher the fees, higher the tariffs. On the other hand the private sector has not fully envisaged the long term business potential of global telephony.

Let me give you some points to illustrate the potential of global markets.

In 2001, the one billion or so fixed line telephone subscribers worldwide generated revenues of around USD 570 billion. If developing countries were to reach teledensity levels similar to those of developed countries, the industry could expect global revenues in excess of USD 1.5 trillion per year, or three times the amount of today.

In 2001, the world's mobilephone users generated revenues of just under USD 300 billion. When mobilephone penetration rates in developing countries reaches that of developed countries, those revenues will be around USD 1.2 trillion, or four times the level today.

In fact, most telecommunications growth today is taking place in countries with poor telecommunications infrastructure where demand is high and supply is inadequate.

Last year, three out of every four new fixed lines installed was in a developing country. In 2001, China overtook the United States as the world's largest mobile market and China Mobile now has more than 65 million subscribers, making it the largest mobile company in the world

Yes, the global customer resides in the north and in the south as well as in the east and west, with plenty of business opportunities for all. You do not have to create the new demand – it is there, waiting for you in the developing world

Therefore, today, I call on both the public and private sectors to propel the world into a new age of plentiful and omnipresent telecommunications, harnessing the advantages that new technologies are offering, and providing these services at rates that are affordable to local users. I repeat: the key issue is not to make telecommunications affordable in dollar terms, but affordable in the local environment of the developing world, where the majority of the population is to be found in rural, isolated and low-income areas.

A call from Geneva to the U.S. costs less than five USD cents a minute, which is the same price as calls to neighboring cities in France. However, a call to many parts of Africa from Geneva costs over one USD, or twenty times more.

If the prices came down, Africans would be better able to join the world.

The people of Africa, like people everywhere, need modern technology to communicate and gain access to the world of information. People living in the rural areas all over the globe do not need sophisticated and expensive services. What they need is reliable and affordable services.

We talk excitedly of Internet services, yet the majority of the world's population does not even have access to basic voice telephony. Does this make sense? Aren't we asking someone to drive a car when they cannot even ride a bicycle? Are we so caught go up in the Internet wave that we have forgotten that there is an immediate requirement, to provide basic connectivity all over the world?

We should plan a logical progression of technology to go hand in hand with education and health. Let us be in a hurry to increase teleaccessibility; let us have a global goal to provide connectivity to every village all over the globe by the time the World Summit takes place in 2003.

At this conference, I would like you to come up with a mutli-pronged, concerted action plan, with realistic deadlines and targets, innovative funding ideas which rely not on grants and loans but which would fuse the synergies of the private and the public sectors so that the whole becomes greater than the sum of the parts.

This week, we must make a significant beginning towards this end.

I conclude with the words of Dag Hammarskjold "He who keeps his eye on the far horizon will find his right road."

We must find the right road to total teleaccessibility, and find it fast.

Merci, Muchas Gracias, Shukaran, Shei-shei, Spasibo, Thank you.

And, to the city of Istanbul and people of Turkey, a tchok Teshekker!

# APPENDIX 4

## Closing Remarks by Mr Hamadoun Touré, Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)

Mr. Chairman, my hearty congratulations for your par excellence leadership that has made our deliberations easy. Thanks to your great leadership, the sailing was a very smooth one.

My profound thanks also go to the entire membership and the rest of the participants who showered the BDT with many kind words. As I have said before, the credit goes to my staff without whom all that good work would not have been possible. Rest assured, BDT is continuously reinventing itself and will continue to strive for excellence.

To all the BDT staff in Istanbul, Geneva and at our offices all over the world, I want to say once again, how proud I am to be part of your team. I know and sincerely appreciate your hard work that has made this Conference a resounding success. Keep up the good work!

Let me at this juncture; congratulate all of you for your excellent contributions and proposals during the past few exciting days. This conference has made it possible for you all, coming from diverse regions with diverse backgrounds to assemble and speak one language, and that language is the Digital language. We indeed have heeded the old Turkish adage: "Even though you know a thousand things, ask the man who knows one."

It is not often that one shares his dreams with such a large audience, especially for me as I am not a good storyteller. Today, allow me however, to give it my best shot. A recent dream that I had was of a newly erected fortified bridge joining two worlds. On this bridge were a large number of jovial people heading for a land of abundance. What could be the significance of this dream? I again, do not normally share my interpretations of dreams with such large gatherings but let today be an exception. After all, we are among friends.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Perhaps, all that jubilation by the multitudes of people was an expression of hope and joy as they were on the verge of entering a new land – a land of Digital Opportunities. That joy must have been an expression of relief and celebration at the timely retirement of the "Divide." Let the Istanbul WTDC-02 be a landmark and turning point in history. Never again should we talk of a digital divide but of digital opportunities. It was Lord Keynes who observed that, "the difficulty lies not in new ideas, but in escaping from the old ones." The time is ripe, we must escape and focus not on Digital Divide but, on Digital Opportunities. On this note, one can therefore safely say, we have committed ourselves to saying, "good-bye to the Divide, and *bienvenue* to Digital Opportunities."

The digital age represents a new frontier of human accomplishment and its locus should reside in all countries. Broadband wireless communications coupled with converging technologies have revolutionized the access to information. Now, let the conclusions of this conference be truly the birth of the baby "digital." We should have a strong conviction in our hearts that, if we all commit ourselves to the conclusions of this Conference, the low teledensities in least and developing countries can well be tripled or even quadrupled before our next World Telecommunication Development Conference, that Internet penetration will reach at least 25 percent of the population, that every school will be wired or unwired, making information accessible to every child in the world. Let us all make painstaking effort to move from words to action as we have already laid a new frontier between the digital divide and digital opportunities.

Granted, there are many challenges confronting us. These we must face, and transform into opportunities and success. After all, it was Confucius who once said, "Our greatest glory does not lie in never failing, but in rising each time we fall." If we are to open the way for ourselves to optimize the growth of economies and societies on a technological and innovative basis, with competitive advantages that lead to higher levels of human development, we must then concentrate on turning weaknesses into strengths and exploit every opportunity to the overall advantage of the membership.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank the Turkish Government and people for the wonderful facilities and hospitality, an atmosphere that that has made the overall mood conducive to compromises. I would like to thank the Chairman and his Secretariat, I would like to thank ITU's Secretariat for making me proud of being part of this team, especially, I think you all agree, our Secretary, Mr Pierre Gagné. I would like to thank the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary General of ITU for their continuous wisdom and support throughout the preparatory process and the Conference, and my two colleagues, the Directors of BR and TSB. I wish to thank the translators, précis writers, coordinators, etc. And, I cannot forget to extend my thanks to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees, Working Groups, Ad-hoc groups etc., and welcome the new Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen of the Study Groups and the TDAG.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In conclusion, let me once again congratulate you all for your positive attitude driven by your unequalled passion for development and look forward to the future success of our partnerships. As we say in Africa: "Wisdom is like a baobab tree; no one individual can embrace it." May this torch that we have all lit in Istanbul glow and shine forever!

I cannot resist recalling the final words of the Istanbul Declaration: "As a result of the deliberations of WTDC-02, mainly those reflected in the ITU Istanbul Action Plan, it is expected that all humanity, and in particular LDCs, will strongly benefit from information communication technology services and applications transforming today's digital divide into a veritable Digital Opportunity".

I thank you.

# APPENDIX 5

## Closing remarks by Mr. Yoshio UTSUMI, Secretary General of ITU

Istanbul, Turkey – 27 March 2002

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The third World Telecommunication Development Conference is about to end. During this conference, thanks to our host government and the people of Turkey, I felt a very good working spirit among all the delegates with a view to converging towards the solution of urgent telecommunication development problems and in particular to reducing the infrastructure gaps.

Let me congratulate you for the achievements of this Conference. This was the result of very hard work by delegates under the very competent leadership of the Chairman. Mr. Fathi YURDAL. I associate to this success all the other members of the Steering Committee as well as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees and Working Groups and thank them for their efficient work.

Following the good tradition of ITU, the Chairman is to be awarded the ITU silver medal. But he already got one two years ago. Because he is the first person to have chaired two major ITU meetings, I have taken a special measure to mint a gold medal to honour his exceptional patience and tolerance. Mr. Yurdal is the first person to receive the gold medal of ITU.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Having spent many hours and days debating and discussing four million pages – yes, we have printed four million pages in this conference, I hope the output of so much work and effort will be productive and result in concrete and tangible benefits to the needy of the world.

You should leave this conference with motivation to bridge the digital divide and determination to extend tele-access to all villages by the time of the World Summit on the Information Society.

I wish you a safe journey home and "tchok teshekker" to the Turkish staff who have cooperated so efficiently throughout this conference.

Thank you.

# APPENDIX 6

## Closing remarks by Mr. Fatih M. Yurdal

The **Chairman** thanked all speakers for their kind words. It had been a great pleasure for him to chair two ITU conferences in Turkey, but he would not have been able to fulfill that task without the unstinting support of his staff and his country. Recalling the extensive preparatory work leading up to both WRC-2000 and WTDC-02, he said that when asked why he would want to be involved in such a mammoth exercise, his answer had been that serving ITU meant serving the whole world. No other reason was necessary. Speaking from the standpoint of a telecommunication regulator, he said that all humanity should have access to telecommunications. He was therefore pleased that the conference had made a commitment to turn the digital divide into a digital opportunity.

Thanking all those who had contributed to the success of the conference and, in particular, those who had supported him in his task of chairmanship, he declared WTDC-02 closed.

# APPENDIX 7

## Abbreviations & Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| **BAAP** | Buenos Aires Action Plan |
| **BDT** | Telecommunication Development Bureau |
| **BR** | Radiocommunication Bureau |
| **GATS** | General Agreement on Trade in Services |
| **GII** | Global information infrastructure |
| **GIS** | Global information society |
| **GMPCS** | Global mobile personal communications by satellite |
| **HRD/HRM** | Human resources development / Human resources management |
| **IMT-2000** | International Mobile Telecommunications 2000 |
| **IsAP** | Istanbul Action Plan |
| **ITU** | International Telecommunication Union |
| **ITU-D** | ITU Telecommunication Development Sector |
| **ITU-R** | ITU Radiocommunication Sector |
| **ITU-T** | ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector |
| **LDC** | Least developed country |
| **NEPAD** | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| **NGO** | Non-governmental organization |
| **RA** | Radiocommunication Assembly |
| **RTDC** | Regional Telecommunication Development Conference |
| **TDAG** | Telecommunication Development Advisory Group |
| **TSB** | Telecommunication Standardization Bureau |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **VAP** | Valletta Action Plan |
| **WSIS** | World Summit on the Information Society |
| **WTDC** | World Telecommunication Development Conference |
| **WTO** | World Trade Organization |
| **WTPF** | World Telecommunication Policy Forum |
| **WTSA** | World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly |

# APPENDIX 8

## List of documents

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | Agenda of WTDC-02 | |
| 2 | ITU/BDT | Input to the Draft Report on the Telecommunications Environment Analysis | PLEN, COM4, COM5 |
| 3 | ITU/BDT | ITU-D Study Group 1: Draft New and Revised Questions | COM4, COM5 |
| 4 | ITU/BDT | ITU-D Study Group 1 and 2: Draft New Question on Interconnection | COM4, COM5 |
| 4rev1 | ITU/BDT | ITU-D Study Group 1 and 2: Draft New Question on Interconnection | COM4, COM5 |
| 5 | ITU/BDT | ITU-D Study Group 2: Draft New and Revised Questions | COM4, COM5 |
| 6 | ITU/BDT | Proposed Revision of WTDC-98 Resolution 9. Participation of countries particularly Developing Countries in Spectrum Management | COM4 |
| 7 | ITU/BDT | Draft Revision of Recommendation 9 on Telemedicine | COM4 |
| 8 | Eritrea | Draft New Question on Preparation of a Handbook for Developing Countries on Basic Methodologies for Calculating National Spectrum Fees. | COM4 |
| 9 | ITU/BDT | Proposals on the Structure and Working Methods of the ITU-D Study Groups | COM5 |
| 10 | International Teletraffic Congress | Draft Proposal on Preparation of Training Courses in Teletraffic Engineering (TTE) based on the Handbook on TTE | COM4 |
| 11 | Study Group 1 of ITU-D | Report of the Chairman | COM4 |
| 11corr1 | Study Group 1 of ITU-D | Report of the Chairman | COM4 |
| 12 | ITU/BDT | Input for the Drafting of the Strategic Plan of the Development Sector for the 2003 – 2006 period | PLEN, COM4, COM5 |
| 13 | ITU | Budget of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-02) | COM2 |
| 14 | Republic of Burundi | Redefinition of the Digital Divide | PLEN |
| 15 | Arab Republic of Egypt | The Afro/Arab Regional Telemedicine Network Art-Net | COM4, COM5 |

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| 16 | Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Republic of Kazakstan | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM4 |
| 17 | The Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation | Contribution to the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5, PLEN |
| 18 | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 18add1 | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 18add2 | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 18add3 | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 18add4 | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 18add5 (E only) | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 18corr1 | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 18rev1 | European countries | European Common Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 19 | Cisco Systems | Proposals to Promote Human Ressource Development for Sustainable ICT Deployment and Operation | COM4 |
| 20 | Syrian Arab Republic | Proposed revision of Resolutions 2 and 16 of WTDC-98 | PLEN |
| 21 | Costa Rica | Strengthening BDT as an Executing Agency for Telecommunication Development Projects | COM5 |
| 22 | BTC, Bulgaria | Expected Output from Next WTDC-02 | COM4 |
| 23 | Syrian Arab Republic | Proposed Revision of Resolutions 17 and 20 of WTDC-98 (Valletta, 1998) | COM4 |
| 24 | Tokai University Medical Research Institute | To study self sustainable operation models for Telemedicine – Study Group 2 | COM4 |
| 25 | Russian Federation | Opportunities for Telemedicine: Examples of Practical Implementation | COM4 |
| 26 | Turkey | Proposal of the Republic of Turkey about Study Group 1 – Question 6 | COM4 |
| 27 | Turk Telekom A.S. | Contribution to the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5 |
| 28 | Russian Federation | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN |
| 28add1 | Russian Federation | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN |

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| 28rev1add1 | Russian Federation | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN |
| 28add2 (E only) | Russian Federation | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN |
| 29 | Russian Federation | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN |
| 29add1 | Russian Federation, Republic of Uzbekistan | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN |
| 30 | United States of America | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5 |
| 31 | Syrian Arab Republic | Role of the Telecommunication Development Sector in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions | PLEN |
| 31rev1 | Syrian Arab republic | Role of the Telecommunication Development Sector in the preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and in the implementation of its resolutions | PLEN |
| 32 | Republic of Cameroon | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5 |
| 33 | Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5 |
| 34 | Federal Republic of Yugoslavia | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM5 |
| 34rev1 | Federal Republic of Yugoslavia | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM5 |
| 35 | ITU-D Coordination Meeting for WTDC-02 | Report of the Chairman of the Coordination Meeting to the World Telecommunication Development Conference (Geneva, 14-15 January 2002) | PLEN, COM 4 |
| 36 | Telecom Regulatory Authority of India | Contribution to the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM4 |
| 37 | ITU/BDT | Results of the Symposia for Regulators | COM4 |
| 38 | Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) | Development Situations and Prospects for new Information and Communication Technologies in the CEMAC Area | PLEN |
| 39 | ITU/BDT | Report on BDT Activities on the Implementation of WTDC-98 Decisions | PLEN |
| 39add1 | ITU/BDT | Report on BDT Activities on the Implementation of WTDC-98 Decisions | PLEN |
| 40 | International Teletraffic Congress | Proposal for a New Question 16/2: Network Planning Tools (Extending the ITU PLANITU Competence) | COM4 |
| 41 | Syrian Arab Republic | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM4, COM5 |

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| 42 | ITU/BDT | Report by the Group of Experts on Internet Protocol (IP) Telephony/ITU-D (Conclusions and Main Issues related to Opinion D, Part 3) | PLEN, COM4 |
| 42add1 | ITU/BDT | Summary of the Study Group Report on IP Network Technology | PLEN, COM4 |
| 43 | Chairman of ITU-D Study Group 2 | Study Group 2 Report | PLEN, COM 4 |
| 44 | State of Israel | Technological Seminar for Developing and Least Developed Countries | PLEN, COM4 |
| 45 | Islamic Republic of Iran | Proposal for the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5 |
| 46 | Tunisie Télécom | ITU-D Action to Assist Telecom Operators in the Process of Migration of Telecommunication Networks from Circuit-Switched Technology (TDM) to Packet-Switched Broadband Technology (ATM/IP) | COM 4 |
| 47 | Federative Republic of Brazil | New Program on Gender Issues | PLEN |
| 48 | African Telecommunications Union | The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) Initiative | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 49 | Mexico | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5 |
| 50 | ITU/BDT | List of Documents (1-50) | |
| 51 | Central African Republic | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN COM4 COM5 |
| 52 | Togolese Republic | Contribution by the Lomé Regional Telecommunication Maintenance Centre (CMTL S.A.) to WTDC-02 | COM4, COM5 |
| 52add1 (F only) | Togolese Republic | Contribution by the Lomé Regional Telecommunication Maintenance Centre (CMTL S.A.) to WTDC-02 | COM4, COM5 |
| 53 | ITU/BDT | Report on TDAG Activities | COM5 |
| 54 | Tunisia | Tunisia and communication technologies: the Tunisian strategy | PLEN COM 4 |
| 55 | Gabonese Republic | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4 |
| 56 | Mexico | Development, expansion and operation of telecommunication networks and services for regional tele-education programmes in the Americas region | COM4 COM5 |
| 57 | Turkey | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4 COM5 |
| 58 | ITU/BDT | Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2002: Effective Regulation | COM4 |
| 59 | Chile | The Digital Divide | PLEN COM4 |

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| 60 | UNITAR | UNITAR contribution to the Valletta Action Plan in collaboration with ITU/BDT and ITU/ES WSIS | PLEN COM4 |
| 61 | Brazil (Federative Republic of) | Revision of the working methods of ITU-D Study Groups | COM4 COM 5 |
| 62 | Brazil (Federative Republic of) | Chapter for the Istanbul Action Plan | PLEN |
| 63 | Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Nepal | Advancement of National Policies for Universal Access | COM4 |
| 64 | ITU-D | Preparation for WTDC -02 | PLEN |
| 65 | Republic of Kenya | Proposal for the Work of the Conference | COM4 |
| 66 | Norway | Bridging the Digital Divide: Mainstreaming Gender Issues in ITU-D's Organization and Work | COM5 |
| 67 | ITU/BDT | Special Actions for LDCS | COM4 COM5 |
| 68 | ITU | World Summit on the Information Society | PLEN |
| 69 | Germany (Federal Republic of) | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM 4, COM 5 |
| 70 | France | Telehealth, telemedicine: Promoting telehealth in developing countries | COM 4, COM 5 |
| 71 | TEMIC | Universal Access and Sustainability | COM4 |
| 72 | Société nationale des télécommunications du Sénégal (SONATEL) | Contribution to the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM4, COM5 |
| 73 | Alcatel | Proposals for the Introduction on a Sustainable Basis of New Information and Communication Technologies (NICT) | COM4 |
| 74 | France | Regional regulatory groups | COM4, COM5 |
| 75 | Mexico | Telecommunication Development Plans for Indigenous Peoples | COM4 |
| 75rev1 (S only) | Mexico | Telecommunication Development Plans for Indigenous Peoples | COM4 |
| 76 | Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union | ITU-D's Assistance to Broadcasting Sector | COM4 |
| 77 | Tunisia | The Tunisian approach to e-commerce | PLEN, COM 4 |
| 78 | Tunisia | Modified Resolution 15: Applied Research and Transfer of Technology | COM4, COM5 |
| 79 | Republic of Korea | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4, COM5 |
| 80 | Federal Republic of Yugoslavia | Yugoslav Task Force on Gender Issues | COM4 |
| 81 | Telefónica S.A. | Activities of the GBDe on Digital Divide | PLEN, COM4 |
| 82 | Lebanon | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4 |

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 82rev1 | Lebanon | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4 |
| 83 | Telecommunication Information Technology (TIT) | Contribution to the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 83corr1 (S only) | Telecommunication Information Technology (TIT) | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 84 | Republic of Uganda, Republic of Kenya | Timing for World Telecommunication Development Conference | PLEN, COM5 |
| 85 | Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of) | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM 4, COM 5 |
| 86 | Republic of Korea | Proposals on the XDSL Based Broadband Internet | COM4 |
| 87 | Canada | Bridging the Digital Divide in Rural and remote communities: the Canadian Experience and Lessons Learned | COM4 |
| 88 | ITU/BDT | ITU-D Sector Reform Issues | PLEN, COM5 |
| 89 | ITU/BDT | An ITU Perspective on Bridging the Digital Divide | PLEN |
| 90 | Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) | Continued Funding Support to ITU-D Centres of Excellence | COM4,COM5 |
| 91 | ITU/BDT | Report of the Task Force on Gender Issues | PLEN |
| 91add1 | ITU/BDT | Report of the Task Force on Gender Issues | PLEN |
| 92 | ITU/BDT | Report on Gender Survey Questionnaire 2001 | PLEN |
| 93 | Republic of Indonesia | Indonesian Initiative in Bridging the Digital Divide: an integrated approach to ICT implementation for e-gov | PLEN |
| 94 | Republic of Indonesia | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4 |
| 95 | Mauritania (Islamic Republic of) | Towards a Strategy to bridge the Digital Divide | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 96 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Positive use of Internet | COM4 |
| 96add1 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Positive use of Internet | COM4 |
| 97 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Human Resources Development and Enhancement of ICT literacy | COM4 |
| 97add1 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Human Resources Development and Enhancement of ICT literacy | COM4 |
| 98 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Info Security | COM4 |

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98add1 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Info Security | COM4 |
| 99 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Migration Strategies from Legacy to IP based next generation networks | COM4 |
| 99add1 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Migration Strategies from Legacy to IP based next generation networks | COM4 |
| 100 | ITU/BDT | List of Documents (51-100) | |
| 101 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Bridging the Digital Divide | COM4 |
| 101add1 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Bridging the Digital Divide | COM4 |
| 101rev1 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Bridging the Digital Divide | COM4 |
| 102 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Regulatory Initiatives for the BDT | COM4 |
| 103 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Draft new resolution for Internet access and availability for Developing Countries and International Internet Connection charging principles | COM4 |
| 103rev1 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Draft new resolution for Internet access and availability for Developing Countries and International Internet Connection charging principles | COM4 |
| 103rev2 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Draft new resolution for Internet access and availability for Developing Countries and International Internet Connection charging principles | COM4 |
| 103rev3 | Editorial Committee | Internet access and availability for Developing countries and international internet Connection charging principles | |
| 103add1 (E only) | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Draft new resolution for Internet access and availability for Developing Countries and International Internet Connection charging principles | COM4 |
| 104 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | ITU's regional presence in the Asia Pacific Region | COM5 |
| 105 | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity | Working Group in WTDC to review the draft Strategic Plan | PLEN |
| 106 | Morocco (Kingdom of) | Pilot project for the Establishment of a Digital Online Documentation center in the field of NITs | COM 4, COM 5 |
| 107 | Democratic Republic of Congo | Assistance to countries in special need | COM4,COM5 |
| 108 (E only) | ITU/BDT | List of ITU-D Study Group questions to be considered by WTDC-02 | COM4 |

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| 108rev1 | ITU/BDT | List of ITU-D Study Group questions to be considered by WTDC-02 | COM4 |
| 109 | Siemens | Internet for everyone – IPv6 2005 Roadmap Recommendations | PLEN |
| 110 | Islamic Republic of Pakistan | Technical assistance to Developing Countries to bridge the Digital Divide | PLEN |
| 111 | Islamic Republic of Pakistan | Technical assistance and grants for institutional restructuring to enrich human capital in Developing Countries | COM4 |
| 112 | Morocco (Kingdom of) | Draft new question on implementation of a database of formulas for calculating frequency fees | COM 4 |
| 113 | Morocco (Kingdom of) | Establishment of a database of national technical specifications for telecommunication equipment type-approval | COM 4 |
| 114 | Morocco (Kingdom of) | Guidelines for interconnection in Developing and Least Developed Countries | COM 4 |
| 115 | ITU | Agreement between the government of the Republic of Turkey and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union | COM2 |
| 115corr1 (F,S,C,R) | ITU | Agreement between the government of the Republic of Turkey and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union | COM2 |
| 116 | ITU | Contribution to the expenses of the Conference | COM2 |
| 117 | ITU | Financial responsibilities of Conferences | COM2 |
| 118 | Telecommunication Information Technology (TIT) | Contribution on Gender Issues (Equality of the Sexes) | COM 4 |
| 119 | Informal Group of the Council on the Draft Strategic Plan | Draft Strategic Plan for the Union, 2003-2007 | COM4 |
| 120 | Republic of Bolivia | Bridging the Digital Divide in Latin American Region | COM4,COM5 |
| 121 | Ukraine | ITU Regional Training Center | COM4 |
| 122 | United Republic of Tanzania | Proposals for the Work of the Conference | COM4,COM5 |
| 123 | Mexico | Implementation of Telecommunication Courses for the development of human resources and capacity-building in the Americas Region | COM 4 |

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| 123corr1 | Mexico | Implementation of Telecommunication Courses for the development of human resources and capacity-building in the Americas Region | COM 4 |
| 124 | Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) | Contribution to the work of the Conference | COM 4 |
| 124rev1 (E only) | Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) | Contribution to the work of the Conference – Inter-American Proposals | COM 4 |
| 125 | Telecommunication Company of Iran | Contribution to the work of the Conference | COM4,COM5 |
| 126 | Group of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) on the Strategic Plan | Input for the Drafting of the Strategic Plan of the Development Sector for the 2003-2007 period | COM4 |
| 126rev1 | Group of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG) on the Strategic Plan | Input for the Drafting of the Strategic Plan of the Development Sector for the 2003-2007 period | Working Group of the Plenary on the Strategic Plan and the Istanbul Declaration |
| 127 | Federated States of Micronesia | Taking advantage of the opportunities provided by new information technologies | PLEN, COM4 |
| 128 | Sierra Leone | Draft Resolutions on Special Actions for the Least Developed Countries | COM4,COM5 |
| 128add1 (E only) | | Co-signatory | COM4,COM5 |
| 129 | Sierra Leone | Draft Resolution on Assistance to Countries in Special Need | COM4,COM5, PLEN |
| 130 | Kuwait | Co-signatory | PLEN |
| 131 | ITU/BDT | Recommendations from the subgroup dealing with Private Sector Issues to the WTDC-02 | PLEN |
| 132 | | Secretariat of the Conference | |
| 133 | Working Group on Gender Issues | Annotations to the Provisional Agenda | Working Group of the Plenary on Gender Issues |
| 133rev1 | Working Group on Gender Issues | Annotations | Working Group of the Plenary on Gender Issues |
| 134 | | Proposed structure of the World Telecommunication Development Conference – Presiding Officers of the Conference | |

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| 134corr1 | | Proposed structure of the World Telecommunication Development Conference – Presiding Officers of the Conference | |
| 134corr2 | | Proposed structure of the World Telecommunication Development Conference – Presiding Officers of the Conference | |
| 134corr3 | | Proposed structure of the World Telecommunication Development Conference – Presiding Officers of the Conference | |
| 135 | Working Group of the Plenary on the role of the private sector | Draft Resolution – Wording Group of TDAG dealing with Private Sector Issues | |
| 135rev1 | Working group of the Plenary on the role of the private sector | Draft Resolution – Working Group of TDAG dealing with Private Sector Issues | Working Group of the Plenary on the role of the Private Sector |
| 136 | | Minutes of the official opening ceremony | |
| 137 | | Time management plan | |
| 137rev1 | | Time management plan | |
| 137rev2 | | Time management plan | |
| 137rev3 | | Time management plan | |
| 137rev4 | | Time management plan | |
| 138 | Algeria, Bahrain, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan,, Palestine, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe | Resolution 18 mod – Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority | PLEN |
| 138Corr1 | | Resolution 18 mod – Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority | PLEN |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 138rev1 | Algeria, Bahrain, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan,, Palestine, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe | Resolution 18 mod – Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority | PLEN |
| 138add1rev1 | Algeria, Bahrain, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan,, Palestine, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe | Resolution 18 mod – Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority | PLEN |
| 138add2 (E only) | | Resolution 18-mod- Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority | PLEN |
| 138rev2 | Editorial Committee | Resolution 18 mod-Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority | |
| 139 | China | Action Plan from the Results of the Symposia for Regulators | COM4 |
| 139rev1 | China | Action Plan from the Results of the Symposia for Regulators | COM4 |
| 140 | Bahrain | | PLEN |
| 141 | Hungary | Computer crime | COM4 |
| 141add1 (E only) | | Co-signatories | COM4 |
| 142 | | Buenos Aires Declaration on Global Telecommunication development for the 21st Century | Working Group of the Plenary on the Strategic Plan and the Istanbul Declaration |

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| 143 | | Valetta Declaration | Working Group of the Plenary on the Strategic Plan |
| 144 | | Minutes of the first plenary meeting | PLEN |
| 144corr1 (E only) | | Minutes of the first plenary meeting | PLEN |
| 144corr2 | | Minutes of the first plenary meeting | PLEN |
| 145 | Working Group of the Plenary on Gender Issues | Mainstreaming Gender in ITU-D programmes | Working Group of the Plenary on Gender Issues |
| 146 | Afghanistan (Islamic State of) | Assistance to countries in special need: Afghanistan | Working Group of the Plenary on LDCs |
| 147 | State of Israel | Special Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Authority | PLEN |
| 148 | France | Regulation, information society and development | COM 4 |
| 149 | | Minutes of the second plenary meeting | PLEN |
| 149rev1 | | Minutes of the second Plenary Meeting | |
| 150 | | Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and programming) | COM4 |
| 151 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Report on the meeting of Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | COM5 |
| 151rev1 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Authorization for TDAG to act between WTDCs | COM5 |
| 151rev2 | Editorial Committee | Authorization for TDAG to act between WTDCs | |
| 152 (E only) | Benin, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, Singapore, Tanzania, Tchad, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe | Establishment of youth programme in the BDT and coordination capability with the Youth Forum | |
| 152rev1 | Benin, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, Singapore, Tanzania, Tchad, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe | Establishment of youth programme in the BDT and coordination capability with the Youth Forum | |
| 152rev2 | Editorial Committee | Establishment of youth programme in the BDT and coordination capability with the Youth Forum | |
| 152add1 (E only) | | Co-signatory | |
| 153 | Working group on the strategic plan | First series of texts submitted by the Working Group on the Strategic Plan to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |

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| 154 (F only) | Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of) | Propositions pour les travaux de la conférence | COM4 |
| 155 (E only) | Greece | Telecommunication Resources in the Service of Humanitarian Assistance | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 156 (S only) | Peru | Cuestiones de género | Working Group of the Plenary on Gender Issues |
| 157 (S only) | Peru | Definición de la brecha digital | COM4 |
| 158 (S only) | Peru | Experiencia peruana sobre cabinas públicas de *Internet* | COM4 |
| 159 (F only) | Sotel Tchad | Développement des télécommunications au Tchad | COM4 |
| 160 | Finland, Mauritius, France, Canada, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Switzerland | Telecommunication resources in the service of humanitarian assistance | COM4 |
| 161 | | Series of texts submitted by the Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 162 | | Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 5 (Functioning and working methods) | COM5 |
| 163 | | Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and programming) | |
| 164 | | Series of texts submitted by the working Group of the plenary on LDCs to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 165 | | First series of texts submitted by the working group of the plenary on Gender Issues to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 166 | | Draft Chairman's report – Special Session on Bridging the Digital Divide | |
| 167 | African Telecommunications Union | The new partnership for African Development (NEPAD) Initiative | PLEN, COM 4, COM 5 |
| 168 | | Minutes of the third Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 169 | | First series of texts submitted by the working group of the Plenary on the role of the Private Sector to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 170 | | Summary record of the Special Session on Bridging the Digital Divide | PLEN |
| 170rev1 | | Summary record of the Special Session on Bridging the Digital Divide | PLEN |

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| 171 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Admission of entities or organizations to participate as Associates in the work of ITU-D | COM5 |
| 172 | India, Sri Lanka, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey | Consideration of disaster telecommunication needs in telecommunication development activities | COM4 |
| 172rev1 | Editorial Committee | Consideration of disaster telecommunication needs in telecommunication development activities | |
| 173 | Algeria, Botswana,, Burundi, Gabonese Republic, Lebanon, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe | Joint proposal for the work of the Conference | COM4 |
| 173add1 | | Co-signatory | COM4 |
| 173add2 (E only) | | Co-signatories | COM4 |
| 174 | | Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 5 (Functioning and working methods) | COM5 |
| 175 (E/S only) | Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru | Pilot integration project for ICT's | |
| 175add1 (E only) | | Co-signatory | COM4 |
| 176 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Human Resource Development in future Study Periods | COM5 |
| 177 | | Loss of right to vote | PLEN |
| 178 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Establishment of Study Groups | COM5 |
| 179 | Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 5 | The timing of future World Telecommunication Development Conferences | COM5 |
| 180 | Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 5 | Collection and dissemination of information | COM5 |
| 181 | Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 5 | Applied Research and Transfer of Technology | COM5 |
| 182 | Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 5 | Resource mobilization and partnership for accelerating telecommunication development | COM5 |
| 183 | Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 5 | International Cooperation | COM5 |

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| 184 | Ad Hoc Group 3 of Committee 5 | Implementation of National, Regional, Interregional and Global Projects | COM5 |
| 185 | Committee 5 | Draft report of the Chairman of Committee 5 to the Plenary | COM5 |
| 186 | Ad Hoc Group 4 of Committee 5 | Recommendation XXX – 1st version | COM5 |
| 187 | Yemen | Co-signatory | PLEN |
| 188 | Belarus | Co-signatory | PLEN |
| 189 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Strengthening the use of electronic document handling for the work of ITU-D Study Groups | COM5 |
| 190 | Ad Hoc Group 2 of Committee 5 | Enhanced participation by developing countries in the activities of the ITU | COM5 |
| 191 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Procedures to be applied by Study Groups | COM5 |
| 191rev1 | Editorial Committee | Procedures to be aplied by Study Groups | |
| 192 | Ad Hoc Group 1 of Committee 5 | Implementation and trial of Project Groups | COM5 |
| 193 | Editorial Committee | First series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 193rev1 | Editorial Committee | Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management<br>Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management | |
| 193rev2 | Editorial Committee | Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management<br>Participation of countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management | |
| 194 | Committee 4 | Draft Programme 1: Regulatory Reform | COM4 |
| 195 | | Second series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 195rev1 | Working Group on LDCs | Special Programme for Least Developed Countries | |
| 196 | Working Group of the Plenary on the role of the private sector | Second series of texts submitted by the working Group of the Plenary on the role of the Private Sector to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 197 | Editorial Committee | Third series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |

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| 197rev1 | Editorial Committee | Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes | |
| 197rev2 | Editorial Committee | Mainstreaming gender in ITU-D programmes | |
| 198 | Editorial Committee | Fourth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 198rev1 | Editorial Committee | Working Group of TDAG dealing with private sector issues | |
| 199 | Editorial Committee | Fifth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 199rev1 | Editorial Committee | Draft Strategic Plan of the Telecommunication Development Sector for the 2003-2007 period | |
| 200 | Committee 5 | First series of texts submitted by Committee 5 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 201 | Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Egypt, France, Djibouti, Japan, Georgia, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldavia, Russia, Senegal, Ukraine, Uzbekistan,CITEL (Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Surinam, Uruguay) | Promoting Telemedicine and Telehealth | COM 4 |
| 201add1 (E only) | | Co-signatories | COM 4 |
| 202 | Editorial Committee | Sixth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 202rev1 | Editorial Committee | Private Sector Issues in ITU-D Actions | |
| 203 | Editorial Committee | Seventh Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 203rev1 | Editorial Committee | Resolution [COM 5-1]: Admission of Entities or Organizations to Participate as Associates in the Work of ITU-D<br>Resolution [COM 5-2]: Strengthening the Use of Electronic Document Handling for the Work of ITU-D Study Groups | PLEN |
| 204 | COM 4 | Second Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 205 | COM 4 | Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 206 | COM 4 | Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 207 (E only) | Botswana | Proposal for the Work of the Conference – Proposed New Resolution XXXX – Collection and Dissemination of Info | COM 4 |
| 208 | COM 5 | Second Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 5 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 209 | COM 4 | Third Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 210 | COM 2 | Summary Record of The First Meeting of Committee 2 (Budget Control) | COM 2 |
| 211 | COM 4 | Summary Record of The Fourth Meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and Programming) | COM 4 |
| 212 | Saudi Arabia | Co-signatory | |
| 213 | COM 5 | Third Series of Texts from Committee 5 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | EDITORIAL COMMITTEE |
| 214 | Working Group on LDCs | Draft Report of the Working Group of the Plenary on Least Developed Countries | |
| 215 | Gabonese Republic | Co-signatory | PLEN |
| 216 | COM 5 | Fourth Series of Texts from Committee 5 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 217 | COM 4 | Fourth Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 218 | COM 4 | Sixth Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 219 | COM 4 | Seventh Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 220 | COM 4 | Eight Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 221 | COM 4 | Ninth Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 222 | COM 4 | Tenth Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 223 | COM 4 | Eleventh Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 224 | COM 4 | Twelfth Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 225 | COM 4 | Thirteenth Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 226 | COM 4 | Fourteenth Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 227 | COM 4 | Fifteenth Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 228 | COM 4 | Seventeenth Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 229 | COM 4 | Twentieth Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 230 | COM 4 | Sixteenth Series of Texts from Committee 4 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 231 | Editorial Committee | Eighth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 231rev1 | Editorial Committee | Eighth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 232 | Editorial Committee | Tenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 232rev1 | Recommendation COM 5-A | Requests for Technical Assistance for Developing Countries | |
| 233 | Budget Control Committee | Report of the Budget Control Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 233rev1 | Budget Control Committee | Report of the Budget Control Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 234 | Editorial Committee | Ninth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 235 | COM 4 | Eighteenth Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 236 | COM 4 | Nineteenth Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 237 | Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of), Denmark, France, Morocco (Kingdom of), Switzerland (Confederation of) | Proposed Revision of Resolution 21 | PLEN |
| 238 (S only) | CITEL | Presentación de la agenda de conectividad para las Américas | PLEN |
| 239 | Not allocated | – | |
| 240 | Editorial Committee | Eleventh Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 240rev1 | Editorial Committee | Eleventh Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 241 | Editorial Committee | Twelfth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 241rev1 | | Regulatory Reform | |
| 242 | COM 4 | Twenty-First Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 243 | COM 4 | Twenty-Second Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 244 | Working Group on Strategic Plan | Second Series of Texts Submitted by the Working Group on Strategic Plan to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 245 | Working Group on Gender Issues | Report of the Working Group of the Plenary on Gender Issues | |
| 246 | COM 5 | Report of the Chairman of Committee 5 to the Plenary | PLEN |
| 247 | Editorial Committee | Thirteenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 247rev1 | Editorial Committee | Enhanced Participation by Developing and Least Developed Countries in the Activities of ITU | |
| 248 | Editorial Committee | Fourteenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 248rev1 | Editorial Committee | Resource Mobilization and Partnership for Accelerating Telecommunication Development | |
| 249 | Editorial Committee | Fifteenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 250 | COM 5 | Fifth Series of Texts from Committee 5 Submitted to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 251 | United Arab Emirates | Co-signatory | |
| 252 | COM 4 | Twenty-Third Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 253 | Editorial Committee | Sixteenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 254 | Editorial Committee | Seventeenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 255 | Editorial Committee | Eighteenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 256 | Editorial Committee | Nineteenth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 257 | COM 5 | Summary Record of the Third Meeting of Committee 5 (Functioning and Working Methods) | COM 5 |
| 258 | Editorial Committee | Twentieth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 258rev1 | Editorial Committee | Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) | |
| 259 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-First Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 259rev1 | Editorial Committee | Pilot Integration Project for Information and Communications Technologies | |
| 260 | COM 4 | Summary Record of the Third Meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and Programming) | COM 4 |
| 261 | COM 4 | Twenty-Fourth Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee | Editorial Committee |
| 262 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Second Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 263. | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Third Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 263rev1 | Editorial Committee | e-strategies and e-service applications | |
| 264 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Fourth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 264rev1 | Editorial Committee | Agenda for connectivity in the Americas and Quito Action Plan | |
| 265 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Fifth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 265rev1 | Editorial Committee | Human Resource Development in Future Study Periods | |
| 266 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Sixth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 266rev1 | Editorial Committee | E-Health (Including Telehealth/Telemedicine) | |

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 267 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Seventh Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 267rev1 | Editorial Committee | Implementation of Tele-education Programmes | |
| 268 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Eighth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 269 | Editorial Committee | Twenty-Ninth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 269rev1 | Editorial Committee | Programme 2: Technologies and Telecommunication Network Development | |
| 270 | Editorial Committee | Thirtieth Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 270rev1 | Editorial Committee | Istanbul Declaration. World Telecommunication Development Conference (Istanbul, 2002) | |
| 271 | Editorial Committee | Thirty-First Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 271rev1 | Editorial Committee | Alternative Calling Procedures on International Telecommunication Networks and Apportionment of Revenues in Providing International Telecommunication Services | |
| 272 | | Istanbul Action Plan to Bridge the Digital Divide Advance Draft | |
| 273 | COM 4 | Report of the Chairman of Committee 4 to the Plenary | PLEN |
| 274 | Editorial Committee | Thirty-Second and Final Series of Texts Submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 274rev1 | Editorial Committee | Role of Telecommunications in Economic, Social and Cultural Development of Indigenous Peoples | |
| 275 | | Summary Record of the Second and Last Meeting of Committee 2 (Budget Control) | COM 2 |
| 276 | | Summary Record of the Eighth Meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and Programming) | COM 4 |
| 277 | | Summary Record of The Ninth and Last Meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and Programming) | COM 4 |

| Doc. No. | Source | Title | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 278 | | Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of Committee 5 (Procedures and Working Methods) | |
| 279 | | Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 280 | | Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 281 | | Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting | PLEN |
| 282 | | Minutes of the Closing Ceremony | PLEN |
| 283 | | Summary Record of the Seventh Meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and Programming) | COM 4 |
| 284 | | Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Committee 5 (Procedures and Working Methods) | COM 5 |
| 285 | | Summary record of the sixth and last Meeting of Committee 5 | |
| 286 | | Minutes of the fourth Plenary Meeting | |
| 287 | | Minutes of the sixth Plenary Meeting | |
| 288 | | Minutes of the Eighth Plenary Meeting | |
| 289 | Not allocated | – | |
| 290 | COM4 | Questions for ITU-D Study Groups | |
| 291 | COM 4 | Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and Programming) | |
| 292 | COM 4 | Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting of Committee 4 (Planning and Programming) | |
| 293 | ITU/BDT | Final list of documents (1-293) | |

# APPENDIX 9

## List of participants (CDRom and Web site only)

With a view to participate in the United Nations efforts to protect tropical forests and to fight against desertification, it has been decided not to include the 122 pages of the list of participants in the paper version of this report.

Nevertheless, the list of participants is included in the CDRom version. It can also be downloaded from the following Internet address:

http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/conferences/wtdc/2002/doc/listParticipantswtdc02.pdf


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