AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION
UNION AFRICAINE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

ATU REPORT ON OUTCOMES OF THE WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDISATION ASSEMBLY 2020 (WTSA-20)

GENEVA, 1-9 March 2022

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDISATION ASSEMBLY

The WTSA takes place every four years in order to define the senior leadership team, work program, working methods and structure of Study Groups for the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) for the coming study period. For the study period 2020-2024 due to travel restrictions imposed by the global pandemic Covid-19, the Assembly, initially planned for 2020, was postponed to be finally held in Geneva, Switzerland on March 1 to 9, 2022.

The activities of WTSA are outlined under Article 13 of the ITU Convention, under Article 13 in accordance with No. 104 of the Constitution outlines the mandate of WTSA as follows:

- To adopt working methods and procedures for the management of the standardisation sector;
- To group as far as practicable, Questions of interest to developing countries to facilitate their participation in the studies;
- To decide on approval/non approval of Recommendations [none-binding] submitted by the Study Groups;
- To deliberate on proposals to add new Questions;
- To review and suppress Resolutions;
- To elect Chairs and Vice Chairs of study groups;
- Agree on the mandate of the study group work programmes some of these are subsequently contained in the final reports and tabled at the Assembly for approval.

The preparatory process of all the major Conferences and Assemblies has taken on a lot of significance over the years. This is mainly to ease the burden of work on under resources countries as well as ensure that decisions are taken with as much consensus as possible. The length of Conferences and Assemblies has shortened because of financial constraints yet the volume of work has not thus the necessity for more comprehensive preparations.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The **objectives** of these Conferences and Assembly can in brief be summarised as follows:

- To identify areas of commonality and also disputes so as to ease the work of the Assembly by trying to resolve any difficulties ahead of time;
- To acquire clear information on the results of the SG work for the period preceding the upcoming WTSA through outlines and presentations made by the Chairs of the Study Groups;
- To evaluate the outcomes of the previous WTSA and make further proposals in areas that have not been adequately dealt with as well as coming up with new Questions.

1.3 WTSA 20

WTSA 20 took place in Geneva 01-09 March 2022 almost two years later than scheduled as a consequence of the COVID -19 pandemic. 1,680 delegates from 146 Member States as well as 80 Sector members registered for the meeting.

1.3.1 PREPARATORY PROCESS

- Three preparatory meetings have been held thus far and subsequent meetings to finalise and consolidate proposals will be held just before the Assembly itself. The last preparatory meeting of the ATU has been moved up to July in order to allow Member States the opportunity to submit further proposals that also took cognisance of developments in the virtual interregional meetings taking place at ITU level.

- Thirty-six (36) proposals have been tabled and adopted as African Common proposals reflecting a fairly broad scope of agreements from the various sub regional groups of the African continent.

  The AFCP's have also been submitted to the ITU Interregional meeting (IRMs) as per requirement;

- Coordinators have also been appointed for the topics and have been submitted to the ITU and were reflected on the organisation's website.
- A number of Member States have also presented their intent for consideration as Chairs and Vice Chair of the various Study Groups of the ITU-T.
- The preparatory process has been in the form of both Regional meetings as well as IRMs.

1.3.2 ATU REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETINGS

- 07-11 OCTOBER 2019, ENTEBBE, UGANDA;
- 28-30 JULY 2020, VIRTUAL MEETING (Chaired by GHANA);
- 27-30 SEPTEMBER 2021 – VIRTUAL MEETING (Chaired by GHANA).

1.3.3 ITU IRMs (All virtual)

- 18 SEPTEMBER 2020
- 08 JANUARY 2021
- 21 OCTOBER 2021
- 06 JAN 2022

1.4 TSAG CONCLUSIONS RELATED TO WTSA 2020 REPARATORY PROCESS

TSAG's function is to act as an advisory body to the study Groups, Membership and staff of ITU, keeping on mind the needs of all members, from developed and developing countries, and from industry and government. It meets every nine months and is further responsible for reviewing the operational plans of the ITU-T and acts as a preparatory group for the quadrennial WTSA. TSAG held its 7th meeting from 11-18 January 2021.

1.4.1 CONCLUSIONS HIGHLIGTED AT TSAG

- In terms of ***Leadership of study groups*** TSAG/Chairs and Vice Chairs for purposes of continuity it was indicated that the current leadership or management teams would continue until the upcoming WTSA. This will be in line with WTSA Resolution 35 referring to terms of office;
- In terms of the Study Groups (SGs) ***New and Revised Questions,*** have in the main prepared the first two parts of their Questions and these were submitted as TD's to TSAG;
- Updates of ***SGs mandates*** have also been prepared and submitted.
- ***Additions/ Modifications and Suppressions*** of WTSA Resolutions and issues of Structure would be discussed at the Assembly.

2. CURRENT ITU-T STUDY Group Structure

2.1 Currently there are 11 of these study groups some of whose structure may be reviewed depending on proposals by Member states. These are:

- Study Group 2 – Operational aspects
- Study Group 3 – Economic and Policy issues
- Study Group 5 – Environment and Circular economy
- Study Group 9 – Broadband Cable and TV
- Study Group 11 – Protocols and test specifications
- Study Group 12 - Performance, QoS and QoE
- Study Group 13 – Future networks and Cloud
- Study Group 15 – Transport; access and home
- Study Group 16 – Multimedia
- Study Group 17 – Security
- Study Group 20 – IoT, Smart Cities and Communities

AFRICAN COMMON PROPOSALS AND OUTCOMES OF THE CONFERENCE

3.1 List of Resolutions modified by the Assembly

Mod Res.18: *Principles and procedures for the allocation of work to, and strengthening coordination and cooperation among, the ITU Radiocommunication, ITU Telecommunication Standardization and ITU Telecommunication Development sectors.*

ATU proposes to modify Resolution 18, to suppress redundant text in the preamble of Resolution 18, to shorten the Resolution and highlight the need to enhance coordination and collaboration between the three Sectors. No changes are proposed to operative parts and three Annexes.

Outcomes

This Resolution was modified such that text that gives specificity to the responsibilities of the Advisory Groups that form part of the Inter-sectorial Coordination Group whose specific aim is that of discussing issues of mutual interest. This Group allows maximum interaction and debate since it is composed of the 3 Advisory Groups of the three Sectors of the Union.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should take the initiative of putting the Resolution as a standing item on the agenda of TSAG since the TSB Director has been tasked to report annually on the results of implementation. The currently amended Resolution should also be brought to the attention of the Directors of the BDT and Radiocommunications Sector as instructed by WTSA.

Mod Res.20: *Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources*.

AFCP proposal sought to invite Members to share best practice as well as challenges when it comes to the Procedures for Allocation and Management of International addressing and identification (NNAI).

Outcomes

Revisions and modifications made to this Resolution that support continued work on the impact of new and emerging technologies on telecommunications NNAI. Further to that the modifications also make clear references to supplement3 to the A-series whilst also adding Y-Series Recommendations to the list recommended to be considered in any deliberations on NNAI as proposed by a number of regional groups..

Recommendations for implementation

Further to that there are modifications that support the continued work on the impact of new and emerging technologies on telecommunications NNAI. The modifications also make clear references to supplement 3 to the A. Series whilst also adding Y-Series Recommendations to the list of recommendations to consider on any deliberations on NNAI.

Mod Res.29: *Alternative calling procedures on international Telecommunication networks.*

This proposal sought to modify this Resolution so as to take cognizance of regulatory mandate, whilst also looking at ways and means to mitigate and minimize fraud, and ensure equal competition to OTTs and issues related to the application of tax regimes.

Outcomes

SGs2,3&12 are mandated to continue studies related to alternative calling procedures and SG2 in particular is specifically instructed to study the "definition" of alternative calling procedure. More importantly the option of selective blocking of specific international numbers on a case-by-case basis by regulators is also presented as a viable option.

Recommendations for implementation

MSs should take the initiative of submitting case studies of work that has been performed in their respective countries in this particular field so as to assist in advancing the study on 'definition' of alternative calling procedures.

Mod Res.32: *Strengthening electronic working methods for the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector.*

ATU proposes to enhance and strengthen the use of the EWM, set appropriate indicators and statistics to measure their efficiency and raise awareness on the available guidelines on EWM.

Outcomes

No change.

Mod Res.40: *Regulatory aspects of the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector.*

ATU proposed to modify Resolution 40, to highlight the importance and the need to address issues on user protection, and to study policy and regulatory aspects of hot topics such as OTT and emerging technologies.

Outcomes

The modified resolution lays emphasis on issues of secrecy and authenticity of telecommunications so as to cover concerns about the vulnerability of the user as technologies evolve rapidly.

Mod Res.43: *Regional preparations for world telecommunication standardization assemblies*

The proposal sought to modify the resolution so as to streamline the results of WTSA resolutions with those of the PP so as to avoid duplication. Further to that, the TSB Director is also instructed to "consider coordinating with relevant regional organizations with the assistance of regional offices when necessary, including those that are not Members States but belong geographically to any of the six regional telecoms organizations. In addition, to recognize the role of the 6 regional organizations and ensure more involvement in in regional prep. meetings so as to ensure inclusion of all Member States and Sector members. To hold informal meeting of Chairs and Vice Chairs of Regional Prep. meetings at least 6 Months instead of 1 Year ahead of WTSA.

Outcomes

The role of the regional organizations receives full recognition as reflected in the amendments made in this Resolution. Concerns about time frame are also addressed in a flexible manner by substituting more prescriptive language with flexible language so as to allow the Chairs and Vice Chairs of Regional Preps.

Recommendations for implementation

ATU should be tasked to draw a document that maps the Resolutions of WTSA to the Plenipotentiary. This will assist highly in the implementation as Member States will be able to follow up on the implementation of Resolutions at not only TSAG and Study Group level but also Council level as well.

Mod Res.44: *Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries*

ATU proposed to modify Resolution 44, to put in place measures that will contribute to bridge the standardization gap by better and more active participation of developing countries in ITU-T standardization activities.

Outcomes

The modifications lay a lot of emphasis on capacity building as well as the importance of coordination with BDT. The TSB Director is also instructed to work in close collaboration with ITU Academy and other capacity building initiatives of BDT. Further the TS Director is instructed to guarantee equal access and features in accessing ITU electronic meetings. In terms of representativeness the election of more candidates from developing countries in TSAG Chair and Vice-Chairs position is encouraged. More participation of women and girls in standardization activities.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should engage the set of guidelines on the application of ITU-T Recommendations at the international and national level in particular. The TSB should be encouraged to hold more workshops that address this matter.

Mod Res.50: *Cybersecurity*

This proposal-related to sharing of information and best practices on critical and network security including how to mitigate current and new threats on cybersecurity related initiatives globally. Further emphasis is made on the importance of member states cooperating with the sg's GCA in promoting capacity building as well as the involvement of cybersecurity entities in the deployment of regional centres to train, educate and raise awareness on all cybersecurity related issues.

Outcomes

The modifications adopted support the current work conducted in SG 17 as well as Questions approved at WTSA-20. The scope of SG 17 is also expanded into a variety of areas such as information systems and networks, applications amongst others. An enhanced SG 17 role is also

supported when it comes to the design of common security architecture framework for the above mentioned areas.

Mod Res.52: ***Countering and combating spam.***

The proposal was to modify Resolution 52, noting that spam is a global problem, with different characteristics in different regions, which affects many stakeholders, ITU-T should provide appropriate technical training sessions and workshop activities in different regions related to spam policy, regulatory and economic issues and their impact for the benefit of telecommunication regulators and operators particularly for developing countries. The main changes proposed by ATU in this Resolution touch on the preamble rather than the operative clauses. The key change modification being that of the addition of mobile services and the specific instruct to SG to collaborate with GSMA in dealing with some of the issues outlined in the resolution.

Outcomes

No change as there was no consensus.

Mod Res.54: *Creation of, and assistance to, regional groups*

This proposal sought to support and facilitate the creation of sub regional groups based on unique characteristics and needs of each particular regional group.

Outcomes

The amended Resolution seeks to bring more clarity as to the functioning of the Regional Groups by mandating the Study Groups to develop terms of reference and working methods for the regional groups. In terms of participation of non-Members this is left to the

discretion of the regional group. Associates and Academia are given the scope to also participate but without decision-making powers.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should facilitate more interaction between regional organizations and regional groups and regional offices and also report more consistently on their work. Representatives of the regional offices should form part of every Regional Group meeting so that they are on par. Electronic means of engagement makes this easier since meetings are frequently facilitated by virtual means.

Mod Res.55: *Promoting gender equality in ITU Telecommunications Standardization Sector activities*

ATU proposed to modify Resolution 55, to promote gender balance participation in ITU-T activities including positions in ITU-T staff and encourage women participation on equal footing from all the regions.

Outcomes

The Assembly resolves that high priority be accorded to gender mainstreaming in the management, staffing and operation of ITU-T, while taking into account geographical representation. Further to that the Director of TSB is instructed to accelerate the integration of a gender perspective in the work of TSB in accordance with the principles already applied in ITU. To accord high priority to gender mainstreaming in ITU-T management, financial assistance, staffing and operation. Finally, the TSB Director is instructed to accord high priority to gender mainstreaming in ITU-T management, financial assistance, staffing and operation.

Recommendations for implementation

Indications from the last UNSWAP report are that the ITU performed quite well in the categories outlined that aim to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. Two categories though were still lacking behind in the employment categories of upper posts. The ITU

needs to make concrete proposals that will assist in ensuring that these shortcomings are addressed.

Mod Res.58: *Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries*

The proposal sought the development of a toolkit for establishing CIRTs in developing countries. Further to that seeks.to facilitate collaboration between national CIRTs, such as capacity building and exchange of information, within appropriate frameworks. ATU further sought the provision of financial support for the CIRTs as well as identify where CIRTs are needed.

Outcomes

The modifications in this Resolution instructs the TSB Director to identify where natural CIRTs are needed, particularly in developing countries whilst also encouraging their establishment. More importantly the Director is further instructed to collaborate with international experts and bodies to establish national CIRTs. Further to that to facilitate collaboration between national CIRTs in terms of capacity building and exchange of information within an appropriate framework.

Recommendations for implementation

TSB should be tasked to draw up a questionnaire that will elicit the information needed to accurately identify where natural CIRTs are needed as well as follow up on the work geared at the development of a guideline in line with X.1056 (Security incident management for telecommunications organizations) as previously proposed and adopted in WTSA 16.

Mod Res.60: *Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks*

The proposal from the group sought to instruct the Director to create a repository of challenges and experiences related to this resolution

Outcomes

References to NGN and Future Networks are removed although current and ongoing studies on future and emerging telecommunications/ICTs are retained. No new studies on the latter are mandated.

Mod Res.65: *Calling party number delivery, calling line identification and origin identification information*

This proposal sought to modify this Resolution to support the creation by ITU of a country experiences repository with regard to the implementation of the Res.65 and invite Members to share their experiences as well the same. These modifications are also geared at highlighting the importance that the CPN, CLI and OI information shall be transmitted transparently when public circuit switched international telecommunication networks interconnect with IP based networks or OTT applications; instruct TSB to create an accessible repository on country experiences in the implementation of this Resolution.

Outcomes

No repository is endorsed but rather the Assembly has opted to ensure that the CPN, CLI&OI information be transmitted transparently by transit networks.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should continue to follow the activities of SG 11 which has consistently followed up on this work.

Mod Res.67: *Use of the six official languages in ITU–T meetings*

Proposal focused on the use of official languages on an equal footing noting the budgetary challenges. Further to that further recommends the aligning of this Resolution with the Decision of Council 2019 which endorsed the establishment of a Terminology Coordination committee.

Outcomes

Modifications in this Resolution see the replacement of SCV with ITU CCT in the consultation process. The Assembly resolves that the Telecommunication Standardisation Bureau should collect all new terms and definitions which are proposed by the ITU CCT, enter them in the ITU Terms and definitions database and provide search mechanisms based on time ranges. A further modification agreed to emphasises that the Chair and Vice- Chair of ITU -T SCV, each representing one of the official languages should be nominated by the WTSA. The TSB Director is instructed to continue to translate all Recommendations approved under the traditional approval process (TAP) in all the official languages of the Union.

Mod Res.68: *Evolving role of industry in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

ATU proposed to modify Resolution 68, to highlight the need to promote open standards such as open RAN, open optical and packet transport systems, etc., using general-purpose 'white box' hardware developing for cost effective solutions and instruct the TSB Director to work in this

Outcomes

The Resolution instructs the TSB Director to encourage the enhanced participation of industry in the activities of the ITU-T. Further to that bring the needs of developing countries to the meetings by consulting them prior to the meetings and to encourage the participation of local industry representatives. TSAG is invited to continue to study ways of improving industry engagement including those from developing countries.

The scope of the resolution is also expanded in that participation encouragement is extended to Sector Member Associates and Academia.

Recommendations for implementation

The scope of the Resolution has been expanded thus requiring the exploration of new ways of engagement. The Academia come with their unique set of skills thus Member States are presented with the opportunity of making suggestions and proposals that will enhance their policies through targeted research for instance.

Mod Res.72: *Measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields*

Modifications in this proposal lay emphasis on studying the EMF aspects of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, 5G, the internet of things

Outcomes

The modifications on the operational part of this Resolution emphasize the development of new and/or updating of existing reports and recommendations, taking into account the advancements in wireless technologies, advances in measurements/ assessment methodologies and best practices in close coordination with other ITU Sectors and relevant specialized organizations in this field. In addition to that there is also a lot of emphasis on promotion and dissemination of information and training through a variety of modes such as seminars, workshops, programmes and so forth. The TSB Director, in collaboration with the Directors of the BDT is given the task of not only updating the ITU-T Portal on EMF activities. In this modified resolution the updates are extended to the EMF Guide, its mobile applications, links to websites, the global portal on ICTs and the environment and flyers. The Director is also tasked to appoint experts in the field of assessment and measurement exposure to EMF to assist developing countries in the formulation of their strategy in this area.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should continue to encourage, as mandated by WTSA, TSB to liaised with ITU-D SG2 and ITU-R SGs 1 and 6 on the progress achieved on EMF topics and ensuring harmonization and consistency on among the work of these groups.

Mod Res.73: *Information and communication technologies, environment and climate change*

ATU proposed to modify Resolution 73, to shorten the "preamble" part of WTSA Resolution 73 and broaden its scope to cover also circular economy aspects. The proposal advocated the continuity of the ITU-T work programme on climate change and circular economy as well as the maintenance of the Global Portal on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy which are all deemed high priority

Outcomes

Modifications made to this Resolution in the operational part specifically resolves, advocate the continuation and further development of the ITU-T work programme initially launched in December 2007 on ICTs, climate change and circular economy, as a high priority, in order to contribute to the wider global efforts to moderate climate change, as part of the United Nations processes. A further modification emphasizes the element of monitoring as it emphasizes taking account of progress made in international symposia".

Mod Res.74: *Admission of Sector Members from developing countries in the work of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector*

ATU proposed to modify Resolution 74, to highlight the importance of the necessary measures to enable new Members from developing countries including operators' subsidiaries installed and operating in developing countries to join ITU-T and to be entitled to take part in the work of the ITU-T study groups and other groups within ITU-T.

Outcomes

The modification in the resolves of this Resolution seeks to encourage the adoption of the necessary measures and mechanisms to enable new Sector Members from developing countries to join ITU-T and to be entitled to take part in the work of the ITU-T study groups and other groups within ITU-T to encourage Sector Members from the developed countries to promote the participation in ITU-T activities of their subsidiaries established in developing countries.

Recommendations for implementation

In the implementation of this modified Resolution the adopted text below must be the guiding factor: "Such Sector Members from developing countries shall not be affiliated in any way to any Sector Member of a developed country and shall be limited to those Sector Members of developing countries (including the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition) having an income per capita according to the United Nations Development Programme not exceeding a threshold to be determined".

Mod Res.75: *The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector's contribution in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

The Resolution was modified to suppress text what is considered redundant in the main and also broaden the scope to cover the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Mod Res.76: *Studies related to conformance and interoperability testing, assistance to developing countries, and a possible future ITU Mark programme.*

The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 76 aimed:

a) to resume the implementation of the ITU Mark after it was postponed by the ITU Council 2012 as the action Plan Pillar 1 (conformity assessment) has reached a more mature stage of development;
b) to facilitate the adoption ITU-IEC mark;
c) to reflect the call for combating counterfeit devices; and
d) to reflect the need of the optimal use of IoT technologies.

Outcomes

The modifications contained in this Resolution emphasizes the importance of continuity when it comes to activities within the C&I Programme. This extends to the continued development of a set of methods and procedures for remote testing using virtual laboratories. The Director is instructed to accelerate the implementation of Pillar 1, so as to ensure gradual and smooth accomplishment of the other 3 pillars and the possible implementation of the ITU –Mark.

Recommendations for implementation

In the current Action Plan for WTSA there are currently 16 Action items identified by TSB on Conformance and Interoperability, yet the action items do not reflect any actionable items on Pillar 1 which is Conformance assessment. The same can be said of the ITU Mark. Member States must take the initiative of ensuring that the current Action Plan is reflective of the desires of the Member States as reflected on the currently amended Resolution.

Mod Res.79: *The role of telecommunications/information and communication technologies in handling and controlling e-waste from telecommunication and information technology equipment and methods of treating it*

The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 79 reflect the following: i) to recognize the developing countries efforts, but also their challenges on sustainable e-waste management and the benefits on product circularity in reducing the nature, volumes and generation of e-waste; and ii) to include other instructions to both ITU and its members' states on sustainable e-waste management.

Outcomes

The modifications in this Resolution the Director is instructed to focus on addressing the handling and controlling of e- waste and to contribute to global efforts designed to deal with the increasing hazards which arise therefrom to organize seminars and workshops to enhance awareness of the hazards and sustainable management of e-waste, particularly in developing countries, and gauge the needs of the developing countries, SG5 is tasked with ensuring that countries, which are the countries that suffer most from the hazards of e-waste develop Recommendations, methodologies and other publications relating to sustainable management of e-waste resulting from telecommunications/ICT equipment and products, and appropriate guidelines on implementation of these Recommendations.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should continue to follow the work of SG 5 particularly when it comes to ' study the impact of telecom/ICT e-waste to developing countries and give guidance to assist developing countries'.

Mod Res.84: *Studies concerning the protection of users of telecommunication /information and communication technology services*

Proposed amendments were to incorporate the concerns on Privacy and Trust which are inadequately addressed. These include the rising concerns of the treatment of personal data of online users of ICTs; lack of awareness amongst users on how data should be treated to safeguard their privacy, and the inadequacy of measures to mitigate the risks. The proposals will include the steps that Members States, TSB Director and other partners should take to mitigate and address violations of privacy.

Outcomes

The modifications to this Resolution highlight the urgency required in terms of formulating Recommendations that will provide details and guidance for the implementation of this resolution.
Further to that the Assembly resolves that that Study Group 3 should liaise with ITU-D Study Group 1 on the issues of best practices in the field of protection of users/consumers of telecommunication/ICT services.

Mod Res.87: *Participation of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector in the periodic review and revision of the International Telecommunication Regulations*

The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 87 reflect the need to receive inputs from the Directors of the three sectors of the ITU and their respective advisory groups to achieve the EG-ITRs goals.

Outcomes

No change.

Mod Res.89: *Promoting the use of information and communication technologies to bridge the financial inclusion gap*

The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 89 reflect the following: i) the need to profit from international experiences to enhance the national identification systems and use biometrics systems; ii) the need to develop regulatory frameworks, appropriate to address and reach the needy and isolated population; and iii) to promote the use of applications in cooperation with mobile operators to mitigate pandemic impacts

Outcomes

The modifications in this Resolution are geared at ensuring that ITU-T conduct studies and develop standards and guidelines in the areas of interoperability, digitization of payments, consumer protection, quality of service, big data, security of digital financial service transactions, and telecommunications/ICTs related to digital financial services where such studies, standards and guidelines do not duplicate efforts taking place in other institutions and relate to the mandate of the Union. The relevant Study Groups are instructed to encourage the use of innovative digital tools and technologies, as appropriate, to advance financial inclusion. Further to develop technical standards and guidelines that will help developing countries take advantage of emerging technologies related to digital financial services. Finally, to also develop technical standards and guidance for developing countries to assess the security of their digital financial service infrastructure related to telecommunications.

Mod Res.92: *Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications*

The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 92 reflect the following: i) the need to continue promoting the standardization activities in SG11, SG12, SG15 and SG17 related to IMT network including emerging technologies and security applications; and ii) to examine the possibility to establish a 5G observatory including its appropriate guidelines.

Outcomes

This Resolution is modified to instruct SG3 to study the economic and regulatory questions related to IMT systems References to IMT -2020 and 'beyond, 'receive emphasis with the understanding/ recognition that JCA IMT-2020 includes IMT-2020 and beyond. In this modification SG 5 is instructed to study the environmental questions related to IMT systems including energy efficiency. SG11 is instructed to include requirements protocols and testing frameworks, specifications, methodologies, capabilities, and interoperability for IMT systems. SG 13, 15 and 17 are also mandated to continue their current studies.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should actively participate in the studies of the SG s cited in the amended Resolution and also ensure that they report to TSAG on an annual basis.

Mod Res.95: *ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to service quality.*

The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 95 are for the following reasons: to align with the ITU's Strategic Plan for 2020-2023 and 2030 agenda for SDGs as well to recognize that QoS in the deployment of Broadband communication systems and services is essential to promote the digital economy; and to prioritize the development of Strategies, Standards and Recommendations as well as implementation mechanisms for effective and sustainable development of Broadband deployment in the national, regional and international contexts.

Outcomes

This Resolution acknowledges the work on the impact of counterfeiting on the degradation of QoS, on network and end users of QoE. New work on mapping and visualization is also mandated in the work of the various Study Groups.

Recommendations for implementation

Ensure the implementation of this work by utilizing and updating the Quality of Service Training Programme under the auspices of the ITU Academy as well as the Quality of Service Training Programme issued by BDT.

Mod Res.97: *Combating mobile telecommunication device theft*

The proposed modifications to WTSA Resolution 97 instruct Study Groups 11 and 17 to compile and share the following information: i) best practices developed by industry or governments in combating mobile device theft, especially from regions where the rate of mobile phone theft has fallen, including statistics on their effectiveness; and ii) experiences about measures related to tampering with (making unauthorized changes to) mobile ICT unique identifiers and its prevention.

Outcomes

The main modification is on resolves 2 where the problem of "replication of unique identifiers" is addressed rather than the problem of "duplication of unique identifiers". No new work on identifiers is proposed for the next study period but rather studies on mobile device theft and counterfeit devices continues in SG 11.

Mod Res.98: *Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and smart cities and communities for global development*

The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 98 reflect the following: i) the need to support Member States from developing countries in organizing forums on IoT and SC&C; ii) to report on progress made in capacity development; and iii) the need to cooperate with U4SSC through its implementation programme.

Outcomes

This Resolution instructs the Director to "promote and encourage the implementation of U4SSC as a standard for Smart Sustainable Cities self -assessment in collaboration with Member States. Instructs the TSB Director in collaboration with the BDT Director and Radio Bureau:

- to provide support to Member States to implement U4SSC KPIs for Smart Sustainable Cities
-to support Member States especially those of developing countries in the organization of forums, seminars and workshops on IoT and SC&C to promote innovations, development and growth in IoT technologies and solutions and to report progress in this area.

- to assist developing countries on the implementation of recommendations, technical reports and guidelines related to IoT & SC& C.

Recommendations for implementation

Member States should ensure that they are represented in discussions related to U4SSC. The African region in particular should ensure that they nominate Experts to serve on the Thematic Groups of U4SCC. Currently U4SCC is looking for Experts to Thematic Groups on City Platforms; Enabling People Centered Cities through Digital Transformation; Procurement Guidelines for Smart Sustainable Cities.

3. AFCP NEW PROPOSALS

Draft new Resolution [AFCP-1]: *A Common Emergency Number for Africa [ADOPTED]*

The TSB Director is instructed to assist Member States in implementing a common emergency number in line with Recommendation E.161.1.

Draft new Resolution [AFCP-2]: *Information and Communication Technologies role in the early detection of global pandemics [NOT ADOPTED]*

This Resolution did not receive consensus but was rather referred to the next Plenipotentiary 2022. The details of the text pertaining to this proposed Resolution are captured in (TD/62). In this regard the Assembly instructs the TSB Director to inform the Directors of BDT & Radiocommunications so that they can collaborate on the issue.

Draft new Question *on OTTs [NOT ADOPTED]*

The Assembly agreed to instruct SG3 to consider proposed new Question.

4. PREPARATION AND OVERALL PARTICIPATION OF THE AFRICAN GROUP

Africa submitted an extensive number of proposals totalling 33. The African Group managed to successfully integrate more than 70% of the proposed Common Proposals. This success was a direct consequence of a consistent strategic planning that was deliberately embarked upon throughout not only the preparatory process but also during the course of the Assembly.

The Strategy adopted was driven by clearly defined objectives as evidenced in the proposals put forth to the Conference such as policy and economic development objectives. The fact that these were clearly defined and agreed to assisted in creating an atmosphere of unity and uniformity amongst the Member States of the African Region. Communication and Coordination was also vastly improved resulting in more active and vocal support at the level of Adhoc and Committee level.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a need for Africa to strengthen its Alliances with like minded regions and to provide active and clear support on matters which will not adversely affect the region. Member States should as much as possible recognise that as much as they may be the original proponents of certain proposals it may be necessary during the course of the Conference to recognise that one a proposal is adopted as an AFCP moderations to the proposals have to be considered from all the Member States of the region requiring negotiations and compromises from all. In other words the original proponent does not enjoy vetoe rights over the proposal. It is always highly Strategic for Coordinators / Spokesperson to consult with Members of their regional group when pressured by the Chair to compromise on an issue that is highly contentious.

6. CONCLUSION

The African group as previously indicated performed significantly better than in the past and needs to maintain this upward trajectory. The African region needs to take advantage of its diversity and size so as to gain maximum benefit and service on programmes that meet their economic

aspirations both short term and long -term. Relevance is also another area that the Group must pay strong attention to the ITU is one of the few organizations that is highly responsive to the needs of developing countries in the field of ICT and also has the distinction of being equally responsive to Member States whatever the level of contribution. It is thus imperative that this level of accountability be actively preserved thus the decision making powers of each Sector must always be firmly lodged with the Conferences or Assemblies of each Sector rather than being delegated to Advisory bodies and Study Groups where Africa is often not as visible because of the limitation in resources, both financial and human.

Finally, it is vital for Member States to recognize the linkages that exist between not only the three Sectors but more importantly the Plenipotentiary, which is the highest decision making body of the Union. Such recognition will ensure that the African region extends its influence in this rapidly growing field of Information and Communication Technologies.

ANNEXURE 1

An Annexure has been attached to reflect on proposals from other regions. Since the Regional Preparatory process is ongoing there are some gaps which will be addressed once full documentations is formally posted by the various Regional Groups.

RESOLUTION	ATU	APT	ARAB	CEPT	CITEL	RCC	COORDINATION ISSUES
Resolution 20 – Procedures for Allocation and Management of International addressing and identification (NNAI)	The proposal seeks to invite Members to share best practice as well as challenges when it comes to the Procedures for Allocation and Management of International addressing and identification (NNAI)	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal places emphasis on the endorsement of an all inclusive approach when it comes to the allocation of NNAI. It also endorses expanding the scope covered to also involve international organisations. There is also emphasis on the involvement of all SG not just SG 2	Proposal seeks to bring clarity into the wording of the current text when preparing the numbering aspects for their future telecoms/ICT based on the issues that are being presented on and discussed in ITU-T SG 2.	The proposal resolves that instead of making references to International NNAI resources the first resolves is minimized for the Director to look at international "telecommunications" NNAI resources to consult on. SG 2 is also minimized – the issue of providing information and guidance to the Director in cases of complaints about misuse of international telecoms NNAI is removed. Follow up on misuse of international NNAIs with administrations involved is also deleted from the scope of the resolution as well as informing the Council on the developments. It is	***NO PROPOSAL***	***Arab and Africa Group essential were highly in favour of involvement from other relevant study groups as well .Africa Group might also venture to coordinate with the RRC as well even though no proposals have been put forth as this group is not averse to internet issues being deliberated on at ITU level***

					also proposed that the SG2 mandate now also exclude making suggestion on how a solution can be found to counter misuses , the SG is mandated to merely continue studying the misuses and no more		
Resolution 29 – Alternative calling procedures on international telecoms networks	This proposal seeks to modify this Resolution so as to take cognizance of regulatory mandate, whilst also looking at ways and means to mitigate and minimize fraud, and ensure equal competition to OTTs and issues related to the application of tax regimes.	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal seeks to expand the scope of the proposal so as to encompass new and existing services and applications such as OTT. The amendments made in Resolves 5 of this proposals clearly articulates this.	The proposal seeks to clarify the responsibility of national regulatory authorities in the regulation of the provision of alternative calling procedures and the role of SG 2 in studying the definition of calling procedures	This contribution provides modifications to the text of Resolution 29, in keeping with the mandate of ITU-T with respect to alternative calling procedures, and the spirit of Resolution 21 (Rev. Dubai, 2018). Editorial modifications are intended to clarify the role of the ITU-T in matters with implications related to individual Member State regulatory frameworks and personal data protection. The modifications also remove reference	NO PROPOSAL	***ATU's proposal is more specific and gives concise instructions in terms of what the ITU-T should interrogate thus as much as on the surface the CEPT proposal may not seem contradictory it does give the impression that there is no clarity in terms of the role and responsibilities of the regulators which are contrary to ATU's position.*** ***A lot of modifications that had been proposed by ATU in WTSA 16 were successfully adopted in that Conference. In terms of coordination ATU should keep this in mind***

					to fraud, as it is a legal matter to be addressed nationally.		
Resolution 40 on Regulatory aspects of the work of ITU-T	ATU proposes to modify Resolution 40, to highlight the importance and the need to address issues on user protection, and to study policy and regulatory aspects of hot topics such as OTT and emerging technologies.	NO PROPOSAL	This proposal is geared at seeking ways to address challenges that regulators and policy makers encounter as these technologies begin to penetrate all spheres of ICT	The proposal seeks to update the list of work items to be taken into consideration by study groups when determining whether a Question or Recommendation has policy or regulatory implications. This work will in particular determine the process to be used for the adoption of ITU-T Recommendations	The proposal in the resolves part of the Resolution the topics are modified to consider use of numbering , naming, addressing and identification rather than "use of the limited numbering and addressing resources as previously proposed. TSAG consultation of Member States is also removed as well as the requirement for TSAG to study and identify areas related to QoS/QoE	NO PROPOSAL	ATU to coordinate with Arab Group to consolidate the text since both groups essentially target to address the same challenges.
Resolution 43 – Regional Preparation for WTSA	**MOD Res 43** to recognize the role of the 6 regional organizations and ensure more involvement in in regional prep. meetings so as to ensure inclusion	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	This proposal includes issues such as a reference to relevant Resolutions of Plenipotentiary Conferences and instructions to the Director of TSB for close coordination with relevant	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal is that in terms of regional meetings coordination would be done with regional organisations with the assistance of	There is a general similarity of views among the proponent of proposals for all 3 regions thus coordination could focus on consolidating the text so that all proposed solutions are reflected in a proper manner

	of all Members States and Sector members -To hold informal meeting of Chairs and Vice Chairs of Regional Prep. meetings at least 6 Months instead of 1 Year ahead of WTSA.			regional organizations and regional offices in the organization of RPMs to WTSA.		regional offices when necessary	
Resolution 50-Cybersecurity	Thi proposal-relates to sharing of information and best practices on critical and network security including how to mitigate current and new threats on cybersecurity related initiatives globally. further emphasis is made on the importance of member states cooperating with the sg's GCA in promoting capacity building as well as the involvement of cybersecurity entities in the deployment of regional centres	This proposal seeks to strengthen the roles of ITU-T SG 17 in Security whilst also looking at issues of coordination. SG 17 is instructed to promote studies on cybersecurity including security for new services and emerging applications. Further to that it is proposed that a JOINT Coordination Activity for security be established in order to coordinate the	This proposal focuses on the need for study groups to keep pace with new and emerging technologies. The overall theme is that of ensuring that developing countries access the knowledge required to advance in this fourth industrial revolution. Network infrastructure is deemed as critical thus there is an emphasis on the need for forward and action oriented solutions when it comes to	The proposal seeks to bring this resolution in line with Res 130. It also promotes the coordination and cooperation with ITU-D to draw on expertise from outside the Union. Further to that the proposal draws attention to technology neutrality and the promotion of a holistic, risk-based approach to cybersecurity	This proposal seeks to modify WTSA Resolution 50. The proposed modified text includes a new considering clause and changes to the *resolves* regarding the need to harmonize regulatory strategies and approaches regarding security in ICT in order to raise global awareness and facilitate coordination.	This proposal introduces additional concepts such as critical information infrastructure including energy, transport, health, urban and rural spatial planning, disaster management amongst others. The main emphasis though is on personal data and critical infrastructure which are proposed to be some of the key components of the	***ATU in the advancement of its proposal should try to coordinate with the Arab Group, RCC and APT who have made proposals that are in line with the principles endorsed in the Digital Transformation Strategy of the AU.*** ***I n its engagement with the APT the African Group needs to set parametres for engagement since it is evident that the APT's main goal involves the issue of the IP .*** ***The CEPT proposal is problematic as it clearly seeks to counter the issue of DoA even though it was already removed in the last WTSA***

	to train, educate and raise awareness on all cybersecurity related issues	standardisation activities of security among all relevant study groups an focus groups in ITU and other SDO's. The study Group is also instructed to assist the Director to maintain the " ICT Security Standards Roadmap" which should include work items to progress standardization work related to security. SG 17 is also instructed to design common security architectures with security functional components which could be considered as a basis of security architecture design for various systems/ networks/applic	combating and mitigating threats at all levels			cybersecurity system	

		ations/data in order to improve the quality of recommendations on security					
Resolution 52 Countering and combating Spam	The proposal is to modify Resolution 52, noting that spam is a global problem, with different characteristics in different regions, which affects many stakeholders, ITU-T should provide appropriate technical training sessions and workshop activities in different regions related to spam policy, regulatory and economic issues and their impact for the benefit of telecommunication regulators and operators particularly for developing countries.	This proposal seeks to enhance the relevant standardization work based on the consideration of the rapid development of emerging ICT technologies,. The main modifications include expanding the scope of spam brought by new technology development, adding new topic contents about Digital Ledger Technologies (DLT) and Personally Identifiable Information (PII), and other editorial changes	The modifications made in this proposal seek to address the current challenges that are being experienced in this modern era of technologies thus the SG are instructed to be quite cognisant of developments that have been utilised to "fuel spam". The creation of a repository of legal frameworks on spam countering is also mooted.	Proposal looks at the role of stakeholders in combating spam, awareness raising and skills. The proposal advocates a risk-based approach and also considers combating the impact of spam as an element of a national cybersecurity strategy.	NO PROPOSAL	The main thrust of the proposals is that of SG2 involvement in the work that is currently being carried out by SG 17	***In terms of coordination Africa, APT, ARAB, RCC GROUPS seem to have a lot of convergence points that should pave the way for fruitful coordination. CEPT though to a large extent also addresses some of the challenges need to clarify some issues related to the emphasis on risk based approach. The merging of clauses that seem to remove the mandate of SG 17 to work on recommendations and other issues related to spam amongst others***
Resolution 54 – Creation of and	This proposals seeks to support	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal supports the	The proposal seeks to bring further	This proposal mainly allocates	The proposal is that co-hosting	***ATU should collaborate with RRC, Arab on this proposal***

assistance to regional groups	and facilitate the creation of sub Regional groups based on unique characteristics and needs of each particular regional group		creation of these subregional groups as well as the driving goal of ensuring that in each region the diverse and unique challenges that prevail are met on a case by case basis	clarity, fairness in terms of the establishment of and participation in , and oversight of regional groups of study groups. The title of the Resolution is modified to "Regional Groups of study groups"	duties and functions that are currently performed by Member States to TSAG.	within regional group meetings should occur with ITU Thematic Workshops. Further to that the SGs & TSAG are instructed to identify issues of most interest to the Member States from developing countries for the development of regional standards within ITU-T Regional Groups are encouraged to consider Alternative Approval Procedures to Recommendations developed in order to speed up and improve regional effectiveness	***since the two proposals put forth complement each other in terms of the objectives which is that of making regional groups as effective and relevant as possible so that the affected Member States derive as much benefit as possible.***
Resolution 60 – Challenges of the evolution of NNAI and its convergence	The proposal seeks to support the creation of a repository that outlines country	The proposal seeks to revise, to enhance the standardization work on	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal seeks to bring clarity to the wording used in particular for the reference pertaining	The proposal seeks to modify WTSA Resolution 60, in keeping with the mandate of	NO PROPOSAL	

with Emergency Network Services	experiences and challenges with regard to the implementation of this Resolution and invite Members to share their experiences and challenges as well.	identification/numbering for emerging networks. The main modifications include: addressing identification/numbering related subjects for next-generation networks evolution (NGNe) and networks beyond IMT-2020; studying the role of new technologies in identification/numbering system;		to the NNAI resources and updates the related technological background	ITU-T with respect to numbering, naming, addressing and identification systems, and the spirit of Resolution 102 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference and WTSA Resolutions 20, 40, 49 and 93.		
Resolution 61 – Countering and combating misappropriation and Misuse of International telecommunication numbering resources (INRs)	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal clarifies the wording of the current Resolution by looking at the role of Member States in disputes regarding misuse and misappropriation of international geographic telecommunication numbering resources, and bringing some	This proposal addresses countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international NNAI resources. CITEL's proposed modifications to Resolution 61 are focused on limiting the scope to misappropriation		***To two regions has put forth a proposal for modification . In terms of the last WTSA this Resolution generated a lot of contentious debate and ATU had quite a lot of modifications and key proposals but the decision was a no change. ATU should coordinate with all the other regions to maintain a stance of no change. If that does not prevail all the modifications put forward by ATU in 2016 should be***

				clarification to aspects related to numbering misappropriation.	and misuse by removing references to "fraud."		***reintroduced if the debate goes on regardless***
Resolution 64 Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating IPv6	No proposal	The proposal is To ensure that while connectivity services offer IPv6, OTT and applications also need to be IPv6 ready to drive the adoption higher To emphasize that IPv6 is critical for Internet connectivity and services where it should be fully adopted by new technologies such as IoT, IMT-2020 & Smart City IPv6 transition is proposed to be accelerated so as to move towards an IPv6 – only field To illustrate the need of having local IPv6 Root Server in each country	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal seeks to bring the text in line with Res.18 of PP-18 and Res63 of WTDC – 17. The proposal also notes the exhaustion of IPv 4 addresses and supports continued collaboration by ITU – T with ITU-D and other stakeholders	There is a proposed change in title so that it rather refers to deployment rather than issues of transition and IPV4. Mention of IPv4 is removed completely from the text of the resolution be it migration or allocation	NO PROPOSAL	

Resolution 65 – CPND, CI and OI information	This proposal seeks to modify this Resolution to support the creation by ITU of a country experiences repository with regard to the implementation of the Res.65 and invite Members to share their experiences as well the same.	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal clarifies the role for Member States regarding national numbering resources availability to reflect the evolving use of NNAI	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	Coordination should be geared at sharing best practices and if parametres are set from the outset should be fine.
Resolution 67 – languages of the Union	ATU proposes to modify Resolution 67, to promote the use of the ITU official languages on equal footing Modifications to this Resolution are made to align with the Decision of the ITU Council 2019 e ITU-T sector, in particular, Study Groups.	the main imperative in this proposal is request TSB to cooperate with regional/nationa l SDOs to refine the terminologies and their translation into the individual official languages,	NO PROPOSAL	The resolution is amended via the inclusion of references contained in Council Res. 1386 and also there is some deletions of items deemed to be duplicative of items in Res 154 of PP-18 and Council Resolutions 1372 and 1386	The proposal is that the work done and any collaboration should be through the Coordination Committee for Terminology and that this body should be the main conduit of the work done	The proposal is that the work on vocabulary be ensured by ITU CCT as well as the Rapporteurs for Vocabulary of Study Group in close collaboration with ITU General secretariat , There is also an Annex that proposes that the work is to be provided through ITU CCT liaison as well	All the regional groups veer towards a more efficient and cost effective way of using languages with slight variances. Africa should take the lead in coordinating this issue since the modifications made need to be steered carefully so as to ensure that the right structures are engaged in the advancement of languages.
Resolution 72 – Measurement and assessment concerns	Modifications in this proposal lay emphasis on	The proposal is to revise Resolution 72	The proposal is advocating the adoption of	The proposal is to streamline the Resolution on	The proposal places emphasis on cooperation of	The proposal advocates SG5 collaboration	***The diverse proposals seem to complement each other and can be merged in a concise***

related to human exposure to EMF	studying the EMF aspects of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, 5G, the internet of things	to consider study of EMF exposure aspects for the new emerging wireless technologies to enhance adoption of ITU recommendations related to the human exposure to EMF by Member States and encourage enhanced coordination among ITU Sectors as well as other standardisation bodies who are in this field of work	guidelines from organisations recognized by WHO on RF Energy exposure. In addition cooperation and coordination by recognized institutions is encourages with the goal of generating protocols for assessing the exposure of RF Energy.	measurement and assessment concerns related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields by shortening the preamble part and updating the resolves part.	ITU-D and ITU-R Study Groups in dealing with the issue of EMF. Further to that other organisations such as ISO, IETF are added as organisations to collaborate with beside WHO as was previously highlighted in the current resolution.	with other stakeholders such as ICT experts, the research community in addition to WHO in the measurement and assessment.	***manner so as to include all the all the modifications.***
Resolution 73 – ICT , environment and climate change	ATU proposes to modify Resolution 73, to shorten the "preamble" part of WTSA Resolution 73 and broaden its scope to cover also circular economy aspects.	In this proposal modifications have been proposed to make minor edits to WTSA Resolution 73 in order to introduce the role of low cost sustainable ICT solutions in protection of environment, role of ICT in monitoring and	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal is to broaden the scope of the Resolution in order to cover " circular economy aspects" arguing that the concept is part of the scope of ITU-T SG 5	The proposal introduces the concept of the circular economy	The proposal advocates the continuity of the ITU-T work programme on climate change and circular economy as well as the maintenance of the Global Portal on ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy which	***There do not seem to be major discrepancies between the various proposals thus overall coordination between regions can be easily facilitated***

		protecting natural ecosystems etc. and to align the title of the resolution with the name of Study Group 5 of ITU-T and include circular economy in its title.				are all deemed high priority	
Resolution 75 – SDG's	The Resolution is modified to suppress text that is considered redundant in the main and also broaden the scope to cover the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal seeks to reinforce the attainment of Action Lines as endorsed by WSIS BY placing particular emphasis on C2, C5, ,C6 which are central in the work of the Union and the sector	Proposes to streamline text and also add references to the Council Working Group on Child Online Protection	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	***Coordination between the 3 proponents of the proposals Africa, Arab and Europe should result in a stramlined new proposal without any major difficulty***
Resolution 76 – Studies related to Conformance	The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 76 aim to: i) resume the implementation of the ITU Mark after it was postponed by the ITU Council 2012 as the	The modifications place emphasis on The importance of interoperability as well as the holding of interoperability testing events at the	The thrust of the proposal is the introduction of a Joint Mark on behalf of ITU for testing laboratories who have the competency to test according to ITU- T Recommendatio	NO PROPOSAL	This proposal seeks to remove the role of the user in Conformance testing and allocates it to national accreditation and certification bodies. Further to that the clause seeking to	The proposal is that ITU-T Study Group 11 coordinates the Sector's activities related to the ITU C&I programme across all study groups.	Coordination at the level of ATU, APT . and ARAB is vital. The coordination must also take cognizance of the fact that on the APT side China and India are the key countries to liase with.

	action Plan Pillar 1 (conformity assessment) has reached a more mature stage of development; ii) facilitate the adoption ITU-IEC mark; iii) reflect the call for combating counterfeit devices; and iv) reflect the need of the optimal use of IoT technologies.	developmental stage in coordination with ITU Further to that the modifications also propose that measures be taken to enhance the interoperability of equipment from different vendors conforming to ITU-T Recommendations	ns. A programme aimed at assisting developing countries in establishing test centres as well as capacity building is also highlighted.		facilitate the development and implementation of an ITU-T C&I test laboratory recognition procedure is also deleted.	ITU shall implement its own recognition procedure and certification schemes, which aim to raise consumer awareness of ITU-T Recommendations.	
Resolution 84 – Protection of users of Telecoms/ICTs	**MOD Res. 84** to incorporate the concerns on Privacy and Trust which are inadequately addressed. These include the rising concerns of the treatment of personal data of online users of ICTs; lack of awareness amongst users on how data should be treated to safeguard their privacy, and the inadequacy of measures to	In this proposal Member States of the region propose that the TSB Director and the Director of the BDT on the development of a consumer kit on protecting users/ consumers of telecoms/ICT services from security aspects. Further the Director is instructed to conduct a survey on	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	In this proposal the issues relating to limits or the impact of certain computer laws aimed at curbing fraudulent and deceitful business conducts is removed. Issues that relate to access and affordability have also been deleted. In terms of the proposal in the operative part of the resolution the proposal seeks to emphasise cross sector	NO PROPOSAL	***This proposal will generate a lot of debate since there are totally divergent views from the various regions. ATU Members will have to use a strategy of collaborative agreement with Asia so as to ensure that its points of views are taken on board. A pre-agreement on which issue to support each other on from the two regions will have to be agreed upon beforehand***

	mitigate the risks. The proposals will include the steps that Members States, D/TSB and other partners should take to mitigate and address violations of privacy.	initiatives taken by Member States in protecting users . This would be for purposes of reference especially for developing countries.			collaboration between study groups especially on protection of telecoms/ICT service users /consumers as appropriate.		
Resolution 91 -Enhancing Access to Information on Numbering Plans published by the ITU-TSB	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	The proposal seeks to clarify the situation of some national administrations in providing electronic access and to specify the scope of any SG to study the matter of access to an electronic repository of information on national numbering plans published by the TSB and encourage the use of such repository by the TSB as well as administrations	NO PROPOSAL	NO PROPOSAL	***Implications still under review***
Resolution 96 - Combating counterfeit goods	The proposal aligns this Resolution with PP-18 & TSAG Resolutions on Streamlining Resolution,	The proposal seeks to enhance study of solutions to combat counterfeiting devices through the use of	NO PROPOSAL	Proposal is to delete text deemed duplicate and to streamline the Resolution so as to be on par with Res 189 (Rev Dubai 2018)	The proposal emphasises the fact that whatever measures are taken must be within ITU Scope. In instructs SG11 the clause that	NO PROPOSAL	***Strategic negotiations required from ATU on this. Bargaining chip approach required. The debate will centre around DLT***

		online platforms and emerging technologies such as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) so as to share information on a global scale and make more inroads in combating counterfeit for ICT devices			seeks to identify a list of products used for testing Conformance with ITU-T Recommendations is deleted.		
Resolution 98 – Enhancing the Standardisation of Iot & Smart Cities	The proposed amendments to WTSA Resolution 98 reflect the following: i) the need to support Member States from developing countries in organizing forums on IoT and SC&C; ii) to report on progress made in capacity development; and iii) the need to cooperate with U4SSC through its implementation programme.	In the main this proposal instructs the Director of TSB in collaboration with the Directors of the other two sectors To promote the adoption of IoT across vertical industries and the development of smart cities and communities in order to maximise the benefits in advancing socio-economic development	The thrust of the proposal is that of seeking the continued support for the (U4SSC) as well as the acceleration of the UN-ITU KPIs for Smart Sustainable Cities. Also the promotion , deployment and implementation of the latter worldwide is deemed vital thus the directive embedded in this proposal	NO PROPOSAL	In this proposal SG20 is instructed to interact with SG 2, SG 12 & SG 17 to develop standards related to identification, quality of service and security respectively, in IoT services. Further to that the Director is instructed to foster joint work among the diverse sectors on IoT issues in the context of SGs	NO PROPOSAL	***There are no divergent views on this matter thus Africa could benefit a lot in assuming a leading role on the coordination front particularly in light of the fact that most countries in the continent are looking at the development f clear cut implementation programmes***
