ITU World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly 2024 (WTSA-24) – Issues Matrix [v1.1]

13 October 2024

This chart summarizes the proposed changes to Internet-related resolutions (including new resolutions) to identify issues, areas of concern, organizations impacted, and so forth on a best-efforts basis. Note the proposals cited are not yet agreed but have been put forward for discussion to WTSA-24 for the most part by ITU Regional Telecommunication Groups. The matrix is based on the proposals available on the WTSA-24 website.

Key to the matrix tables

Proposed Revisions for WTSA-24
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Regional Proposals are designated by the acronym used by ITU[1]:

AFCP — African Common Proposals (ATU)

IAP — Inter-American Proposal (CITEL)

ACP — Asia-Pacific Common Proposal (APT)

ARB — Arab States Common Proposal (AST)

ECP — European Common Proposal (CEPT)

RCC — Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC)

WTSA-24 key Resolutions on Internet issues

- Internet related public policy issues
- Key Resolutions dealing with Cybersecurity
- WSIS+10 and SDGs
- Access and infrastructure
- Emerging technologies
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- New Resolutions
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[1] The regional organizations responsible for the proposals are designated in parentheses.

Type Acronyms

ADD	—	New Resolution
MOD	—	Revised Resolution
NOC	—	Proposes that no change be made to Resolution
SUP	—	Supersede/Suppress

Proposed Revisions for WTSA-24

(top)(index)

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
Internet related public policy issues: Key resolutions dealing with Internet development, governance, etc. and IP-based networks (top)(index)				
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	**APT/37A4/1** From Abstract: The proposed modification recognizes the need for relevant study groups to ensure transparency and interoperability of telecommunications related OTT platforms utilizing NNAI resources, keeping in view the need for flexibility and adaptability by the regulators in managing NNAI, for voice services using Over-the-Top (OTT) platforms. Summary • Adds recognition of the need for transparency and interoperability across telecommunication applications (e.g., voice) Over the Top (OTT) and the need for regulators to be flexible and adaptable.. • Adds references to M2M and the Internet of Things and their need for NNAI resources. • Adds reference to provisioning of IMSI for wearable, portable, M2M/IOT and effect of technological advances "e.g., ESIM". • Adds "take appropriate actions" to sharing experiences in *invites Member States*.	This proposal doesn't instruct ITU-T to take any new action but does support work (e.g., Study Group 2) on NNAI for OTT, M2M/IOT, etc. The proposal also supports countries taking action related to this resolution but doesn't specify any particular action. VoIP providers, especially those that use E.164 numbers, should monitor this activity and consider engaging with SG2.
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	**ARB/36A2/1** From Abstract: The objective of this proposal is to align the *resolves to instruct* part of WTSA Resolution 20 by grouping tasks given to Study Group 2 separated from tasks given to TSB Director Summary • No substantive change. Similar to **ATU/35A5/1**, restructures the *resolves to instructs* to separate instructions to SG2 from those to the TSB Director.	This is the same proposal as **ATU/35A5/1.** There are no substantive changes.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	ATU/35A5/1 From Abstract: The correction made to Resolution 20 is to align roles assigned to the Director of TSB together and tasks given to Study Group 2 to be grouped as well. Summary • Mainly restructures the document, specifically *resolves to instruct* without major substantive changes.	This proposal should have no substantive effect on the Internet.
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	ECP/38A14/1 From Abstract: The modifications propose changes in order to align with ITU-T Study Group 2 responsibilities for the assignment of International NNAI resources. Changes are reflected throughout the document and the role of national numbering plan administrations is strengthened. Summary • Emphasizes Study Group 2's lead role in numbering. • Removes ENUM from *resolves* 6.	Minor update. This proposal should have no substantive effect on the Internet. Even though ENUM is removed from resolves 6, ITU-T will continue working on ENUM based on contributions and previous agreements.
MOD	20	Procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources	RCC/40A20/1 From Reasons: Given that various identifiers (numbering, naming, addressing and identification resources) that are regulated and allocated for the provision of telecommunication services have come to be used increasingly widely for the global identification of users and different services, not limited to the telecommunication domain, it would be constructive for ITU-T Study Group 2 and Study Group 17, taking into account, among other things, the wide range of existing or new regulatory mechanisms, to develop methods and recommendations for the use of such identifiers for the provision of services, potentially including services that lie outside the domain of telecommunication. Provisions to this effect should be added to Resolution 20. Summary • In preamble (recognizes and considering), international telecommunication numbering resources are becoming global identifiers of users and are being used for services other than telecommunications. • *Instructs* SG2 and SG17 to study measures for the efficient and secure use of international NNAI resources as identifiers for services other than telecommunications. • In the TSB Director consultation on assigning, modifying or withdrawing NNAI resources adds Numbering Coordination Team as an option for review.	This proposal does not propose new work related to the Internet, nor should it directly affect Internet operation, depending on how "international NNAI resources" are defined. The scope of this work in SG2 is usually limited to ITU-assigned resources (e.g., E.164, E.212, etc.) Note that SG2 is already studying the use of E.164 in M2M/IoT. Any organization planning to use ITU-defined telecommunication numbering resources (e.g., E.164 telephone numbers, E.212 numbers) as identifiers other than telecommunications should monitor this work and potentially engage. NNAI encompasses a wide range of resources, so any work that goes beyond ITU-assigned telecommunications numbering

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				resources should be monitored. Also, the scope of this work (non-telecom) is open-ended. For decades, telephone numbers (E.164) have been used as identifiers in many non-telecommunications systems (e.g., account identifiers, usernames).
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	APT/37A6/1 From Proposal: There is a need to recognize the various advantages that alternative calling procedures may provide though they may degrade the quality of user experience at times and impose strategic and operational challenges. Measures should be taken to address practices that compromise user privacy and the security of the telecommunication network or the country. This commitment emphasizes the importance of safeguarding the integrity, reliability and security of telecommunication infrastructure while ensuring a positive experience for users. Summary • Minor changes to the preamble. • Recognizes advantages that alternative calling procedures might have over traditional procedures, such as "lower costs, enhanced call quality, or new features". • Also recognizes that using alternative calling can cause problems, such as degrading quality of service (QoS) and using different procedures in different procedures (especially for travellers and international businesses).	Minor update. This proposal should have no substantive effect on the Internet.
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	ARB/36A3/1 From Abstract: The changes proposed below are in line with the discussions in the relevant study group, taking into account certain fraudulent activities related to alternative calling procedures, and aiming to prevent duplication of effort. Summary • Removes "and permitted by others" In *recognizing a).* • Adds *considering d)* "that the alternative calling procedures have been used to conduct a fraud; and unsolicited activities such as selling controlled substances". • Removes Attachment and replaces it with a reference to the procedures defined by SG2 (*resolves 3*).	This proposal shouldn't affect core Internet operations, but the discussion on this proposal should be monitored closely by VoIP providers and application developers since it calls for work on standards for user interfaces. It removes recognition that alternative calling procedures are permitted in some countries and focuses on the negative aspects.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Adds new *resolves 6*: "to instruct ITU T Study Groups 2, 3 and 11, each within its mandate, to develop appropriate Recommendations and guidelines regarding the minimum requirements for the user interface used when originating/receiving calls using alternative calling procedures in telephone software programs, including the evaluation of the display measures of marks, logos, font size of the information shown in those interfaces, in order to differentiate the alternative calling procedures from traditional calls".	Resolve 6 should be of particular concern since it gets into standards development of the user interface of (telephone) software programs. The intention seems to be to develop a method for the user to distinguish between alternative calling procedures and traditional calling procedures.
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	ECP/38A13/1 Summary • Modifies *resolves* to clarify that "alternative calling procedures" are relative to "commonly agreed calling procedure[s]" and are defined by SG2.	Previously, it was assumed that this resolution was relative to legacy PSTN calling procedures. This could stimulate work to identify "commonly agreed calling procedures" against which "alternative calling procedures" can be compared. VoIP providers should monitor this work.
NOC	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	IAP/39A17/1	No Change
MOD	29	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks	RCC/40A21/1 From Abstract: ...we propose making changes to the preambular part (*recalling* and *recognizing* sections), expanding the *resolves* section to include the concept of calling party number, distinguishing telephone networks from other networks (e.g. OTT networks using voice rather than telephone services) and identifying the objective of addressing the issue of unauthorized access to telephone network traffic through use of new, possible alternative calling procedures. Summary • Adds reference to ITU T Recommendation E.157 and WTSA Resolution 65. • Adds new *recognizing g* "that possible alternative calling procedures may impair connectivity and undermine confidence and security in the provision and use of services on international telecommunication networks". • In *resolves, by* • Adding delivery of Calling Party Number (CPN) to CLI and OI in scope of work.	This proposal should not affect Internet routing and operations. However, the change from "telephone applications" to "voice applications" expands the scope of work to any application on the Internet that includes voice communications and uses E.164 telephone numbers. Any provider offering VoIP service and especially interconnects with the PSTN should watch this work carefully.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Changing OTT "telephone applications" to OTT "voice applications". • Adding "unauthorized access to public switched telephone networks" in 4.	
MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	APT/37A8/1 From Proposal: APT Member Administrations propose to modify WTSA Resolution 44 in order to support the activities of promoting the active participation of next generations on ITU-T standardization work to contribute in bridging the standardization gap, encouraging the collaboration between ITU-T with other SDOs and regional telecommunication organizations to develop strategies, best practices, and guidelines to promote the application of ITU-T Recommendations, and other related SDOs' standards, and enhancing the actions to be performed by TSB with BDT cooperation on compiling and maintaining the ITU-T Recommendation database with other related standards, especially on thematic areas and emerging technologies. Summary • Encourages participation of the next generations in standards development. (*resolves* 2 iv*).* • Invites TSB Director "to work closely with relevant standard development organizations (SDOs) and regional telecommunication organizations to develop strategies, best practices, and guidelines to promote the application of ITU-T Recommendations, and other related SDOs' standards to address the challenges and priorities on the standardization work in developing countries". • Invites TSB Director to report to TSAG on the progress of this program. • In Program 2: Assisting developing countries with applying standards, modifies the ITU-T Recommendation database to include other related standards.	This proposal should not directly affect Internet routing and operations. The proposal expands the work beyond ITU-T to include assisting developing countries in applying the work of other standards organizations. This could include the IETF, ISO, 3GPP, etc. Previously, this activity focused on ITU-T. This could enhance capacity building in developing countries and should be monitored accordingly. Also note that this proposal is connected to proposal APT/37A39 for a new resolution on next generation standards development.

MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	ATU/35A7/1
			From Abstract:
			"ATU proposes to modify WTSA Resolution 44 to request the TSB to provide more technical and expertise support to regions with developing countries to implement standards at the regional level"
			Summary
			• instructs the TSB Director to
			  • Create a mentorship program for participants from developing countries.
			  • Split BSG training courses into beginners, intermediary and advanced levels.
			  • Enhance technical and expert support provided to developing countries for harmonizing ITU-T Recommendations implementation.
			• Invites the TSB Director to increase the provision of fellowships, promote open access to ITU standards for developing countries, and provide technical assistance to enhance standards expertise and promote standards utilization.
				These changes should have minimal substantive effect on the operation of the Internet. It could enhance capacity building in developing countries.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	RCC/40A25/1 From Reasons: An important tool in the implementation of activities to bridge the standardization gap is greater involvement of developing countries in the standardization process. This objective could be achieved by drawing greater attention to the promotion of standardization at the regional level, drawing on the capabilities of regional telecommunication organizations. Summary: • In *recognizing d* adds "and their regional groups". • In *resolves 4,* adds regional telecommunications organizations for coordination and collaboration with regional groups.	This proposal does not suggest any new technical work for ITU-T and shouldn't directly affect the Internet. However, as stated in the Reasons section, the intent is to promote standardization at the regional level. This proposal should be read in conjunction with RCC/40A29/1 on Resolution 54 and RC/40A30/1 on Resolution 1 which would allow all regional groups to develop Recommendations (currently restricted to SG3) under TAP. See the comments under RCC/40A30/1.
MOD	44	Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries	GHA/47A1/1 From Abstract: Ghana proposes to modify WTSA Resolution 44. The additional information on mapping each Member State to a region is to provide clarity to ITU membership on Bridging the Standardization gap activities, the creation of regional groups, and nominations of chairs and vice chairs of groups and working parties under the Telecommunications Standardization Sector. Summary: • Adds a reference to Resolution 74. • *Instructs the TSB Director, in collaboration…* to establish a mentorship program and BSG training program for beginners, intermediate, and advanced levels. • *Invites the BDT Director* to increase the provision of fellowships, promote open access to ITU standards, and provide technical assistance to enhance standardization expertise. • *Instructs TSB Director in collaboration with BDT Director* "to enhance technical and expert support provided to developing countries for the harmonized implementation of ITU-T Recommendations". • Adds Annex 2 containing the lists of countries and their associated regions.	This proposal doesn't directly affect Internet operations. It is consistent with ATU/35A7/1. The main difference is that it lists countries and their associated regions.
SUP	47	Country code top-level domain names	APT/37A9/1 Summary • Proposes to suppress this resolution.	This proposal should have no practical effect on ITU-T's work since little has been done on this resolution in the last couple of study periods. It was last updated in 2012.
NOC	47	Country code top-level domain names	IAP/39A10/1	No change

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
NOC	47	Country code top-level domain names	RCC/40A4/1	No change
MOD	48	Internationalized Domain Names	ECP/38A3/1 From Abstract: "This proposal recognizes initiatives to increase the availability of internationalized domain names and instructs the Director TSB to cooperate with relevant organisations to promote internationalized domain names." Summary • Emphasizes Action Line 8 of the Geneva Plan of Action, including working with UNESCO. • Emphasizes cooperation with the BDT Director and relevant regional and international organizations (e.g., Coalition for Digital Africa) to promote internationalized domain names, universal acceptance, and Universal Acceptance Day.	This proposal applies to the Internet and encourages initiatives that increase internationalized domain name (IDN) availability. No standardization work is proposed related to IDNs in the ITU-T. Action Line 8 is "Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content". Continues CEPT's emphasis on cooperation.
MOD	48	Internationalized Domain Names	IAP/39A12/1 Summary Preamble • Adds reference to WTDC Resolution 82 • *Recognizes* and *considers* that while considerable progress has been made in the technical development and availability of IDNs, Universal Acceptance remains a challenge. Operational Clauses • Adds several items to *instructs the TSB Director* to raise awareness to Member States, support the ITU-D, and collaborate with organizations like UNESCO and ICANN and share best practices and global developments with Member States and Sector Members.	This proposal focuses on supporting increased awareness and rollout of IDNs on the Internet, mainly with enhanced activities by the TSB Director.
NOC	48	Internationalized Domain Names	RCC/40A5/1	No Change.
MOD	49	ENUM		No Proposals were submitted on this resolution.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments

MOD	60	Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/ numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks	APT/37A14/1
			From Intro:
			Resolution 60 instructs Study Group 2 to continue studying and developing guidelines of emerging and traditional numbering, naming, addressing and identification (NNAI) resources in relation to the development of telecommunications/information and communication technologies (ICTs). Also, it instructs relevant study groups to support ensuring that the NNAI systems meet the requirements of emerging technologies and investigating the impacts of ICTs to NNAI system.
			Considering the upcoming of IMT-2030, as well as the transition from traditional networks to Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the transition to NGN and FN, new service requirements, scenarios and efficiency considerations are coming forth.
			Apart from the previous responsibilities, Study Group 2 should more focus on the emerging of the NNAI system to meet the new requirements of telecommunications/ICTs in development. Also, other relevant study groups are encouraged to investigate the new requirements of the NNAI system.
			Summary
			• Adds reference to IMT (-Advanced, -2020, -2030).
			• Adds to the work of SG2 to improve the "efficiency of the utilization of the international telecommunication NNAI resource".
			• Instructs all study groups to investigate the requirements of NNAI and synchronize them with SG2.
			• Invites Member States
			  • To bring attention to study groups open source, cloud technologies, vulnerabilities, existing implementation solutions of relevance to their mandate.
			  • To exchange experiences and best practices in support of the evolution of NNAI and its convergence with IP-based systems.
				Given that this resolution involves studying future technologies, including IP-based networks, it should be monitored closely.
				
				The "efficiency of the utilization of the international telecommunication NNAI resource" is ambiguous, and clarification would be helpful, e.g., If applied to E.164 resources used for M2M communication.
				
				The proposal also supports ongoing general studies in SG2 and studies related to IMT (-Advanced, -2020, -2030), which should continue to be monitored as relates to the Internet.

MOD	60	Responding to the challenges of the evolution of the identification/ numbering system and its convergence with IP-based systems/networks	ECP/38A15/1 From Abstract: The proposed modification updates the text to reflect the current role of ITU-T SG2 and aligns appropriate terminology. Summary • Removes all mention of NGN. • Reinforces SG2's lead role in NNAI studies and the role of other study groups as assisting SG2 (instead of original work).	ITU-T has been phasing out its work on NGN favoring Future Networks and IMT. Most work on NGN is related to fixed network versions of ETSI/3GPP/IMT signaling. This proposal does not propose any new work related to the Internet.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	61	Countering and Combatting Misappropriation and Misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources	APT/37A15/1 From Intro: There is a need to recognise that fraudulent misappropriation and misuse of national telephone numbers and country codes also significantly undermine the credibility of service providers and regulators. Such illicit activities introduce a host of issues, ranging from consumer trust erosion to potential threats to public safety, necessitating a concerted effort by stakeholders to uphold the reliability and security of communication networks. There is a need for Member States to resolve to make concerted efforts to address these issues. Summary • Invites Member States to periodically review and update domestic laws / regulations, in response to emerging threats and technological advancements. • Resolves further… "that member states and national regulator should… monitor the usage of numbering resources and conduct regular audits to identify any potential issues related to number misappropriation and misuse and accordingly implement systems;"	This proposal doesn't include any new work for ITU-T. It supports current activities in ITU-T and strengthens the call for activities within countries to take more decisive action related to the misuse of numbering resources.
MOD	61	Countering and Combatting Misappropriation and Misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources	ARB/36A11/1 From Abstract: The proposed modification to WTSA Resolution 60 updates the text to reflect the current role of ITU-T SG2 and aligns appropriate terminology. Summary • References discussions in SG2 relative to "wrong calls toward the emergency numbers due to misappropriation of devices". • Removes the attachment describing guidelines and instead refers to work in SG2.	This should have no direct impact on Internet operations. VoIP providers that use E.164 numbers should monitor this activity, especially in SG2.

MOD	61	Countering and Combatting Misappropriation and Misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources	ATU/35A11/1
			From Abstract:
			This contribution proposes a modification to item number 3 of "resolves further" section. In addition, it is also proposing additional activities that should be carried out by Member States, National Regulators, and ITU-T SG2 under the "resolves further" section.
			Summary
			• Strengthens calls for action by Member States.
			  • Calls for Member States to investigate activities related to misuse and misappropriation, not just "take note of".
			  • Encourages Member States to conduct "public sensitization" on this topic and develop a "public reporting medium".
			• Requests SG2 "to continue sensitization on the need and modalities to report the misuse and misappropriation of ITU-T E.164 numbering resources".
				This should have no direct impact on Internet operations. VoIP providers should monitor this activity.
				
				This proposal supports current work in SG2 on the misuse of E.164 numbers and could generate some new activity related to "sensitization on the need and modalities".
				
				The proposal strengthens the call for countries to take more decisive internal action related to the misuse of numbering resources.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	61	Countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering, naming addressing and identification resources	ECP/38A16/1 From Abstract: The proposed modification updates the title and text to align with well-established terminology use throughout ITU-T SG2 Summary • In the Operative clauses, replaces "number" with "NNAI". It expands the scope of Res. 61 to include naming, addressing, and identification resources in addition to E.164 numbers.	Discussion on this proposal should be monitored since it expands its scope from just numbering to numbering, naming, addressing, and identification. While this expands this resolution's terminology to align with SG2 and to encompass ITU-T allocated resources other than E.164 (e.g., E.212 and Q.708), the operative clauses (outside of resolves 1) don't explicitly limit the scope of work to ITU-T allocated NNAI. This might be assumed from the title and preamble (which only references numbering resources), but clarification might be helpful to scope this work to ITU-T NNAI resources.
MOD	64	Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6	APT/37A16/1 From Intro: Stakeholders in the Internet community emphasize the need for ongoing discussions on IPv6 deployment and information dissemination. This issue holds significance as the challenges persist in the IPv4 to IPv6 transition, particularly in developing countries with limited technical expertise. Member States play a crucial role in promoting IPv6 deployment, given the urgency prompted by the swift exhaustion of IPv4 addresses. IPv6 deployment is vital for supporting Internet of Things (IoT) solutions and IP based telecommunication/ICT networks, which require numerous IP addresses. Moreover, emerging communication infrastructures like IMT-Advanced and IMT-2020 networks necessitate IPv6 support for enhanced communication capabilities. Summary Preamble • Adds reference to the limitations of IPv4 Addresses • Removes reference to IP-based telecommunication networks • Adds emphasis on capacity building • Adds reference to IMT (-Advanced, -2020, -2030) Operative Clauses • Invites Member States • To develop guidelines, roadmaps, and migration plans, as well as share best practices.	This proposal doesn't include any new work for ITU-T. It encourages work within Member States to support deployment of IPv6. The proposal reflects the continued need to support IPv6 deployment.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• To encourage incentivizing the establishment of IPv6 test bed facilities/ laboratories. • To encourage stakeholder consultations to promote the transition from IPv4 to IPv6.	
MOD	64	Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6	ARB/36A12/1 From Abstract: … the amendments advocate for: • Early Integration of Security: Security considerations must be seamlessly woven into the transition planning process from the very beginning. This proactive approach ensures a solid foundation for a secure transition. • Proactive Risk Assessment: A comprehensive evaluation of IPv6-specific risks is crucial. This involves identifying potential vulnerabilities and thoroughly assessing their severity to effectively mitigate them. • Robust Security Measures: Implementing robust security mechanisms is essential to addressing the identified risks. These mechanisms should be tailored to the specific vulnerabilities of IPv6, ensuring a comprehensive and effective security posture. Summary This proposal is very similar to ATU/35A12/1. Noteworthy differences are that it • Notes (*noting* f) that "that the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) are key players in bringing their members, for working closely together to establish coherent policies and promote best practices for the Internet". • Doesn't "instruct ITU-T to establish a centralized repository" as does ATU/35A12/1. • Has different wording of new *further instructs* 2, but with essentially the same meaning "to collaborate on standardization efforts to develop ITU-T standards promoting dual-stack Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)…".	Similar concerns as ATU/35A12/1 about potentially affecting Internet operations. In addition, this proposal notes the critical role RIRs play in the Internet system and encourages collaboration.
MOD	64	Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6	ATU/35A12/1 From Abstract: The creation of a centralized repository by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for Member States to share their national experiences in transitioning to and deploying IPv6 is imperative. IPv6 adoption is critical to address the looming exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and ensure the continued growth and functionality of the internet. However, the transition to IPv6 presents unique challenges and complexities for each Member State. Preamble • Adds reference to ITU-T Recommendation X.1037 (IPv6 technical security guidelines) and its Supplement 23. • Acknowledges the cost of deploying IPv6 and the depletion of IPv4 can create a barrier to new services and players.	Internet organizations should follow this discussion carefully since it could initiate activity in ITU-T, specifically the centralized repository, the additional studies in SG17, and encourage Member States to engage in RIR activities. Similar to the APT proposal above, the proposal reflects the continued need for support for IPv6 deployment and ITU-T's role. This proposal could also stimulate more work in SG17 on IPv6 security.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Acknowledges the security aspects of IPv6 deployment. Operative Clauses • Instructs the ITU-T to establish "a centralized repository of experiences and information from different Member States Member States on their national initiatives to transition and deploy IPv6" including security aspects. • Instructs SG17 "to conduct additional studies to support the diversity of network environments with the aim of stimulating more secure and rapid adoption of the IPv6 protocol, in particular to assist developing countries in their deployment projects". • Adds "monitoring and tracking" to the website providing information about global activities related to IPv6. • Instructs TSB Director "to encourage standardisation efforts within ITU-T and coordinate these efforts with other standardisation organisations and industry stakeholders…". • Invites Member States and Sector Members to build "detailed action plans adapted for the deployment of the IPv6 protocol, highlighting the economic and technological advantages of this transition, and to make them widely accessible to citizens, making it possible to protect operators and suppliers from the disadvantages of the IPv4 address exhaustion, especially in developing countries". • Invites Member States to encourage CPE marketing that supports both IPv4 and IPv6. • Invites Member States to "outline measure to mitigate challenges including fraudulent transfer request, ASN and route hijacking during IPv6 deployment." • Invites Member States "to engage more fully in the RIR registers' activities in order to contribute to ensuring the rational and efficient management of Internet resources in their respective regions, including IP addresses, especially those dedicated and allocated to developing countries".	The invitation to Member States to get involved in ASN and route hijacking and engage more fully in "RIR registers'" (sic) activities is potentially affecting Internet operations. While this doesn't initiate work in the ITU-T, it invites activities within countries and should be monitored.
MOD	64	~~Internet Protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of Internet Protocol version 6~~ Promoting deployment of Internet Protocol version 6	ECP/38A4/1 From Reasons: "The ITU can strengthen its support for the deployment of IPv6 through the use of its website, by supporting Member States and other relevant organisations to share information and best practice and by raising awareness of the role that public procurement frameworks can play." Summary Preamble • Refocuses resolution from "transition to IPv6" to "deployment of IPv6". • Acknowledges "that public procurement frameworks and market mechanisms can encourage the deployment of IPv6" and "that the deployment of IPv6 is an important enabler of digital transformation and of digital innovation".	Refocuses the resolution toward deployment of IPv6 protocol. Focuses the work in ITU-T toward sharing of experiences and best practices.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			Operative Clauses • Refocuses resolution from "transition to IPv6" to "deployment of IPv6". • *Instructs the TSB Director* "to provide opportunities for ITU Member States, sector members and relevant regional and international organisations to discuss the deployment of IPv6 and share information and best practice". • *Instructs the TSB Director* and *invites Member States and Sector Members*, promotes best practices "on the use of government procurement programmes to promote the deployment of IPv6". • *Invites Member States and Sector Members* to make use of ITU website.	
NOC	64	Internet protocol address allocation and facilitating the transition to and deployment of IPv6	IAP/39A11/1	No Change
MOD	69	(Rev. Hammamet, 2016) Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources and telecommunications / information and communication technologies	ATU/35A14/1 From Abstract: ATU proposes to Modify Resolution 69 to address discriminatory access and use of new/emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence. Summary Preamble • Adds reference to WTSA Resolution 44 and the standardization gap. Operative Clauses • Resolves to invite Member States "to refrain from taking unilateral and/or discriminatory actions that could impede member states especially developing countries in having equitable access and enjoyment to new/emerging technologies;" • Also invites ITU-T members "to submit contributions that address potential risk of discrimination to the ITU-T in standardization of new/emerging telecommunication/information and technologies."	Note that this resolution hasn't been updated since 2016. While this proposal doesn't directly resolve or instruct ITU-T to take any action, it invites contributions from Members. This should be watched carefully and will probably generate significant discussion between Member States, e.g., for clarification of "equitable access". It also isn't clear what the instructs to the TSB Director and SG would mean in this context.
NOC	69	Non-discriminatory access and use of Internet resources and telecommunications /information and communication technologies	CAN/USA/49/1 From Reasons: WTSA Resolution 69 has been stable since 2016, suggesting that the existing text successfully serves its intended purpose. Given the limited time and immense workload at WTSA 24, and in the interest of streamlining, any proposed changes to WTSA Resolution 69 would be better directed at ITU Plenipotentiary Resolution 64 on the same topic.	No change.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
Key Resolutions dealing with Cybersecurity (top)(index)				
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	**APT/37A10/1** From Intro: Security should be considered throughout the entire lifecycle of a system/network/application, otherwise it will result in the system/network/application full of security vulnerabilities requiring a lot of patchwork. Considering that security standardization activities contribute to prevention of damage resulted from malicious cyber activities, the security work should be continued. In addition, study groups in ITU-T, especially SG17, should address emerging security technologies which were identified, such as AI security, metaverse security, zero trust security, software supply chain security, etc. Summary Preamble • Adds reference to UNGA Resolution 68/167, "on the right to privacy in the digital age," ITU-T Recommendation X.509 on public key certificate frameworks, Recommendation X.1060 on cyber defence centers, WTSA Resolution 44. • Adds the Fast IDentity Online (FIDO) alliance to organizations working on cybersecurity. • Replaces reference to Strategic Goal 3 on sustainability of the ITU strategic plan with Strategic Goal 1 on universal connectivity. • Adds references to trust and protection of data, big data, personally identifiable information (PII), open network infrastructure. • Adds reference to spam, malware, data poisoning, spoofing, and ransomware to the list of attacks. Operative clauses • Emphasizes that study groups should consider security issues in their work but clarifies that they should alert SG17(6) of areas that may require new Recommendations. • Includes trust, data protection, PII and applications in ITU-T's work on cybersecurity, specifically PII work in SG17. • Continue SG17's work on security architectures and standards frameworks. • Instructs the TSB Director to consider holding workshops concurrently with regional group meetings.	Discussions on Resolution 50 should be closely monitored as they could affect the Internet. Resolution 50 has traditionally been the most debated resolution at WTSA since it touches on many sensitive and critical areas (e.g., national security and sovereignty) and is a vital topic globally. Discussion on this resolution usually goes to the last day. These changes don't propose any new, specific protocol work related to the Internet in SG17, but they do support ongoing work. SG17 already includes work on PII, trust, and data protection. The proposal reinforces SG17 as the home for developing Recommendations on cybersecurity in ITU-T.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	ARB/36A7/1 From Abstract: The Arab States propose amendments to WTSA Resolution 50 to align it with updates made in Resolution 130 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, while also considering advancements in quantum technologies. These modifications aim to establish a forward-looking, security-driven framework, including quantum-resilient measures. Additionally, a series of editorial refinements is suggested to improve the clarity and precision of the resolution. Summary • Adds reference to ITU Council (2023) Decision 630. • Promotes cybersecurity awareness and best practices regarding emerging technologies (e.g., metaverse) (resolves 5). • Emphasizes the effect of emerging technologies on safety and security, e.g., AI, quantum, connected vehicles, metaverse. • Adds trust and "safeguarding personally identifiable information (PII)) to work under this resolution (resolves 7). • Emphasizes "personal and organizational security measures" (resolves 5). • New *resolves* 14: "that Study Group 17 and other relevant ITU-T study groups need to ensure that standards to be followed by solution providers include components on following best cybersecurity practices throughout the solution development cycle". • New *resolves* 16: "to develop and implement robust and interoperable identity verification mechanisms to prevent impersonation and unauthorized access". • *Instructs SG17* to create a Quantum Readiness Toolkit to provide resources to help transition the infrastructure "to a quantum-resilient state". • *Instructs SG17* to assess the impact of new and emerging technologies and recommend strategies for security adoption and *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia, as appropriate* to adopt and support those measures.	See comments on APT/37A10/1. As with most WTSAs, discussions on Resolution 50 should be monitored closely. The inclusion of "trust" should be considered about C-50 from the USA, which proposes the SGs "establish a coordination mechanism to deliberate on the topic of 'trust' (including trusted information) and 'trustworthiness.'" Proposes ongoing studies in SG17 on "new and emerging technologies" so new resolutions aren't needed for work on new technologies. It specifically calls out metaverse, AI, and quantum technologies. This includes the study of the effect of these technologies on cybersecurity (as a threat), the use of these technologies to improve cybersecurity, and how to secure the new technologies. The widespread outages and disruptions over the last 4 years have stimulated new text on "solution providers" and the solution development cycle (including presumably the supply chain). The new resolves 16 on identity verification will support the current identity work in SG17. Note the FG-DFS and ITU-D Digital Identity for Development initiative. Also the new resolution on identity APT/37A40/1.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	ATU/35A8/1 From Abstract: ATU proposes to modify WTSA Resolution 50 to address the need to facilitate the sharing of information related to cyber threat intelligence on emerging threats, vulnerabilities, and malicious activities, enabling Member States to proactively mitigate risks and strengthen cyber defenses. Summary Preamble • References the increased Internet use by children and youth and the importance of protecting them. Operative clauses • Adds promotion of "cyber-threat intelligence" to resolves (8). • Adds "security online for underage individuals" to the work of SG17.	These changes will support ongoing work on child online protection in SG17. The changes don't propose significant changes to SG17's work related to the Internet, though the work on "cyber-threat intelligence" should be monitored.
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	ECP/38A5/1 From Abstract: CEPT proposes modifications to this Resolution to encourage joint work and to avoid duplication with other SDOs, to reduce the chance of the Resolution becoming outdated during the forthcoming study cycle, to further cement SG17's role as the lead ITU-T study group for security issues, and to work more with regional telecommunications organisations, among other changes. It also proposes a change to clarify that security should be considered throughout the entire lifecycle of a system/network/application. Summary Preamble • Removed text on the inherent security of the legacy PSTN and insecurity of the Internet. • Removed references to Recommendations X.1205, X.805, and X.1500. • Adds support for "principle-based and risk-based approaches" and security as a continuous and iterative process. • Removes reference for ongoing work on security reference architecture. Operative clauses • Emphasizes SG17's role as lead study group for security, including developing recommendations, leading joint activities. • Emphasizes capacity building and collaboration with ITU-D. • Resolves to develop an action plan for joint work with other standards development organizations. • Resolves to develop a common approach toward the gap analysis exercise. • Removes instruction to the TSB Directory to maintain an inventory of national, regional, and international initiatives and activities.	It doesn't propose any specific new protocol work related to cybersecurity for ITU-T, though the standard approach to gap analysis could affect how SG17 approaches the work. It reinforces: - Cooperation with ITU-D and other organizations, including capacity building. - The lead role of SG17 in cybersecurity.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Instructs the TSB Director to continue contributing to the ITU's ongoing mapping and signposting work and supporting efforts to engage other standards-setting bodies in this process. • Instructs the TSB Director to coordinate SG17's work with the ITU-D study groups and the relevant program activities. • Instructs the TSB Director to work with the Regional Telecommunications Organisations to deliver knowledge, tools, and expertise to wider audiences more effectively. • Removes invites 5 to continue contributing to Study Group 17 work on cyber risk-management approaches.	

MOD	50	Cybersecurity	IAP/39A15/1
			From Abstract:
			CITEL proposes modifications to WTSA Resolution 50 to ensure its compatibility with modifications introduced in PP-22 Resolution 130 and WTDC-22 Resolution 45. This effort to align and harmonize the resolutions aims to enhance the advancement of a security-centric approach, where security is seamlessly integrated into products right from their inception and persistently upheld throughout their existence. Furthermore, a set of editorial refinements is suggested to enhance overall clarity.
			Summary
			• This proposal mainly focuses on aligning with Plenipotentiary Resolution 130 and WTDC Resolution 45.
			Preamble
			• Adds references to UNGA Resolutions 64/211, 77/211, 68/167, and 76/19.
			• Adds reference to ITU-T Recommendation X.509.
			• Replaces ITU Strategic Goal 3 with Goal 1.
			• Includes recognition of the "rise of new AI-driven applications and technologies".
			Operative clauses
			• *Instructs SG17*
			  • Clarifies (in 5) that the general/common set of security capabilities are defined "throughout every stage of the development cycle" and "can be integrated at all phases of product's lifecycle".
			  • To "continue considering human-induced risks in cybersecurity".
			• *Instructs TSB Director* to continue to maintain the Security Compendium and "to continue to support initiatives to encourage active participation of women in ITU-T cybersecurity related activities and leadership roles, including the Network of Women (NoW) in ITU-T".
			• *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia* "to continue to engage in initiatives to encourage active participation of women in ITU-T cybersecurity related activities and leadership roles, including NoW in ITU-T."
				This proposal recognizes the need for cybersecurity efforts to consider the entire product development and life cycle and encourages women's active participation in ITU-T cybersecurity-related activities.
				
				It doesn't propose any specific new technical work directly related to the Internet.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	50	Cybersecurity	RCC/C40A13/1 From Reasons: The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is one of the basic tools for measuring the commitment of countries around the world to systematically improving national cybersecurity systems; it serves to raise global awareness of the role and importance of the various dimensions of the issue. In the interests of international and domestic cybersecurity, Member States need to seize every opportunity to raise their own cybersecurity levels, which will benefit all States by facilitating sustainable development and increase citizens' confidence in their own safety. Summary • *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia, as appropriate* "to take steps towards harmonized and balanced development of national cybersecurity systems along all the pillars assessed by the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI)".	This proposal does not propose any new work for ITU-T but invites ITU-T Members to act along the five pillars of the GCI: • Legal • Technical • Organizational • Capacity Development • Cooperation
MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	APT/37A11/1 From Intro: Spam has become a widespread problem causing potential loss of revenue to Internet service providers, telecommunication operators, mobile telecommunication operators and business users. Spam are unsolicited messages (such as emails, text messages, or Internet postings), usually of commercial nature, sent to a large number of recipients or posted in a large number of places. Spam is not an issue to be addressed by developed countries alone but also by developing countries. Spam is one of the most persistent cyber threats. Standardization efforts to combat spam by technical means must continue in ITU-T. The aim of this modification to WTSA Resolution 52 is to clarify the role of TSB Director and members to implement Resolution 52. Summary • Adds text and multimedia messaging and social media. • Adds reference to ITU-D Study Group 2 Question 3: Securing information and communication networks. • Adds work on new technologies such as (generative) AI in countering spam. • Adds development of Supplements to work of SG17. • Instructs the TSB Director to work with Member States to implement anti-spam initiatives and to initiate a study on coordination mechanisms in *data sharing* and countering spam. • Instructs the TSB Director to promote collaboration with international partners such as Internet Society and UCENet.	Note that this resolution hasn't been revised since 2016. Work on Resolution 52 could affect the Internet and should be monitored. Multimedia messaging (RCS) and social networking are already part of the work under Q4/17 in the current study period. Interested parties should participate in SG17. While the Q4/17 terms of reference already mention AI, the new proposed QD/17 (old Q4) adds specific text on using generative AI to generate spam and counter it. The inclusion of the term "sanctions" could generate debate at WTSA.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments

			• Invites Member States, sector members, etc. "to continue promoting awareness of combating spam and implementing sanctions mechanism against spam in countries" and to raise awareness
			• Invites Member States "
			  • to participate at national, regional and international cooperation on standards, policy, regulatory and operational matters in countering and combating spam in telecommunications/ICTs
			  • to collaborate with international counterparts for international enforcement actions and to share experiences.	

MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	ARB/36A8/1 From Abstract: The Arab States propose amendments to WTSA Resolution 52 on countering spam, emphasizing the need for a coordinated global effort to mitigate the growing impact of spam on communication networks. The modifications aim to enhance international collaboration, strengthen regulatory frameworks, and promote the adoption of advanced technologies. Summary Preamble • References the GSMA's "Spam Reporting Service". • Also references ITU Council 2023 Decision 630. • Emphasizes the cross-border nature of the Internet and the need for international cooperation. • Also includes multiple different types of spam including OTT messaging spam, instant messaging spam, social media spam, Web search engine spam voice spam, international-origin SMS spam and the use of AI in spam. Operative clauses • Instructs the SGs to update definitions and clarify terminology given the different forms of spam above. • Instructs the TSB Director to contribute to the informational resource described by ITU Council 2023 Decision 630 and assess the viability of "creating a platform that reflects real-time spam statistics…" • *Further invites Member States* "to advocate the development and implementation of robust regulatory frameworks at both national and international levels to address spamming activities."	The discussion on Resolution 52 should be closely monitored. ITU Council 2023 Decision 630 instructs the Secretary General to develop the information resource referenced here (instructs TSB Director 2), not ITU Council. Clarification of "real-time spam statistics" would be helpful. SG17 is already working on email, mobile/RCS messaging, and voice spam, as well as AI-related spam. This proposal expands the work to include OTT messaging, social media, and Web search engine spam, first defining them. This greatly expands the scope of SG17's work.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments

MOD	52	Countering and combating spam	ECP/38A6/1
			From Abstract:
			CEPT proposes modifications WTSA Resolution 52 to highlight the role that non-government stakeholders play in addressing spam, to encourage ITU-T to work more with ITU-D and other key actors to provide more support to developing countries, to recognize other SDOs working in this area, and to further cement SG17's role as the lead ITU-T study group for spam issues.
			Summary
			Preamble
			• Adds reference to the role of all stakeholders (new *considering e*) including GASA and M3AAWG in combating spam.
			• Adds reference to social engineering.
			• Adds consideration of a risk-based approach.
			Operative clauses
			• Changes *resolves to instruct the relevant study groups* to *resolves to instruct SG17* and merges with *further instructs SG17* and adds
			  • Report to TSAG on work to support ITU-D.
			  • Collaboration with "development partners (e.g., the World Bank), in order to deliver workshops aimed at awareness raising, sharing good practices, policy dialogue, and providing technical training".
			  • "to consider risk-based approaches in relevant Recommendations aimed at countering spam, incorporating a combination of technological, process, and people-based approaches".
			• In *instructs TSB Director*
			  • Support SG17.
			  • Continue to recognize the role played by other organizations, such as IETF, and coordinate with them.
			• In *further invites Member States* removes "relevant", so that it now says to collaborate with all stakeholders.
				This proposal could affect Internet organizations in that it supports more collaboration and coordination with other organizations when combating spam.
				
				The proposal also clarifies that SG17 has the lead role in ITU-T on spam.

MOD	58	Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries	APT/37A13/1 From Abstract: As cyber threats and attacks on global telecommunication/ICT infrastructures are constantly growing and evolving, it is necessary to have an appropriate level of cybersecurity emergency response in all countries, and the role of Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) has become more critical than ever. This document proposes to suggest some amendment in WTSA Resolution 58 Summary Preamble • Adds references to Plenipotentiary Resolution 130, ITU-T Recommendation X.1060, WTSA Resolution 50.	Discussions on Resolution 58 should be monitored. This proposal expands scope of work under this resolution from the creation to the operations of CIRTs. The proposal adds a new instructs SG17 section mainly focusing on cyber defense centers (CDC). Although this proposal adds CDCs to the resolution — SG17 has already

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments

			• References "digital transformation"
			• Replaces and expands on the recognition of attacks and threats including attacks on critical telecom/ICT infrastructure.
			• References synonyms for CIRT: CERT, CSIRT, CIRC, CDC.
			Operative Clauses
			• Adds promotion of best practices and operating framework of CIRTs (in line with ITU toolkit) in existing CIRTs.
			• Clarifies that CIRTs are national.
			• Adds new *instructs SG17*
			  • Develop Recommendations and Supplements, promote studies on the operating framework and to continue to define a set of Cyber Defense Center (CDC) capabilities.
			  • Support TSB Director initiatives on bridging the standardization gap for CDC.
			  • To promote joint coordination activities on CDC among study groups, focus groups and other SDOs.
				published CDC-related Recommendations (Rec. X.1060) and is working on others (Q3/17).
				
				The proposal also includes studies on existing CIRTs in addition to the creation of CIRTs.

MOD	58	Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries	ATU/35A10/1 From Abstract: "This contribution proposes to update WTSA Resolution 58 in order to ask Member States to support CIRTs in enhancing information sharing and collaboration for cybersecurity incident response particularly in developing countries globally. Member States to develop and implement programmes on awareness campaigns on the importance of CIRTs." Summary Preamble • Adds references to ITU-T Recommendation X.1060. Operative Clauses • Adds support for information sharing and collaboration for cybersecurity incident response. • Emphasizes engagement of ITU regional offices. • Instructs TSB Director to develop programs for awareness campaigns • *Invites Member States* to encourage collaboration networks and participation in organizations like FIRST.	Although the proposal doesn't initiate any specific new technical work related to CIRTs in SG17, it does expand the resolutions scope from the creation of CIRTs to the activities of existing CIRTs (information sharing). This proposal focuses on information sharing and collaboration regarding CIRTs and incident response. This proposal could help with deploying CIRTs in developing countries.
MOD	58	Encouraging the creation and development of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries	ECP/38A7/1 From Abstract: CEPT proposes modifications to this Resolution to highlight the importance of not only supporting the creation of CIRTs, but also of providing tools that can enable national CIRTs to develop their capacity. It also proposes modifications to clarify the role of SG17 in these efforts and to encourage further member state, sector member, academia, and associate involvement in SG17's work.	All discussions on Resolution 58 should be monitored. Similar to other proposals, this proposal adds activities related to existing CIRTs to the scope of the Resolution (in addition to establishing CIRTs). Emphasizes that work on CIRTs should

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			Summary • Recognizes that CIRTs might need to develop new or different capabilities and the importance of coordination within and between regions. • Clarifies in resolves to support creation and development of CIRTs as requested and appropriate. • Emphasizes SG17's role in ITU-T's work related to CIRTs including new *instructs SG17* 1) to continue developing Recommendations and tools that national CIRTs worldwide can use to develop their capacity; 2) to proactively explore partnerships with other standard organisations to develop these tools; 3) to collaborate with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and with relevant organizations, including other relevant standards organizations (e.g., the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)), development partners (e.g., the World Bank) and associations (e.g., the global Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST)) to provide technical assistance through workshops aimed at awareness raising, sharing good practices, and providing technical training, based on needs, • Removes instruction to TSB Director to identify best practices.	be done in SG17, including developing recommendations and tools. However, it focuses on capacity building and partnerships, and collaboration and cooperation with ITU-D and other organizations.
WSIS+10 and SDGs (top)(index)				
MOD	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	**ARB/36A17/1** From Abstract: …ITU-T should prioritize areas aligned with its mandate, particularly WSIS Action Lines C2, C5, and C6, by creating technical deliverables that address global ICT challenges. It also advocates for ongoing monitoring of ICT trends and emerging technologies to inform relevant standardization efforts. Additionally, it instructs the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group to encourage study groups to develop recommendations on internet management and continue work related to the specified WSIS Action Lines. Summary Preamble • Adds references to Plenipotentiary Resolutions 206 and 214, and removed reference to Council Resolution 1344 (now included in 1336). Operative clauses • Adds *resolves* (4, 5) that ITU-T should focus more on subjects related to its mandate, WSIS Action Lines C2, C5 and C6 by developing technical deliverables and monitor and analyze trends to anticipate challenges and ensure its efforts are relevant to WSIS objectives.	This proposal directly concerns Internet operations and should be watched closely. It instructs TSAG to encourage study groups to develop recommendations on Internet management. Note that there are no direct "instructs" for study groups to develop such recommendations. Through reference to *considering i*, management of the Internet includes "technical and public policy issues." Note that ITU is also the facilitator for Action Line C4. It isn't clear if this means that ITU's mandate is Action Lines C2,

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments

			• Adds new section *instructs the TSAG*
			  • 1) while taking into account considering i above, to encourage study groups to further develop Recommendations on the management of the Internet.
			  • 2) to instruct ITU-T study groups to continue developing Recommendations on matters related to the WSIS Actions lines C2, C5 and C6,
				C5, and C6, which will probably not be accepted. Also, using the term "instruct ITU-T study groups" will probably raise some concern about ITU-T and TSAG operation.
				
				Otherwise, there has generally been broad support for WSIS at WTSA's past, so there may be support for adding text encouraging the study groups to focus on WSIS Action Lines.

MOD	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	ATU/35A18/1
			From Abstract:
			ATU proposes to modify WTSA Resolution 75 to align with Council Resolution 1332, based on UNGA Resolution A/78/L.49. It focuses on leveraging safe and secure AI systems for sustainable development and refers to UNGA Resolution 70/125, which encompasses the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. It also anticipates the General Assembly's overall review in 2025 of the progress made since the Summit.
			Summary
			Preamble
			• Adds multiple new references to
			  • UNGA Resolution A/78/L.49, Plenipotentiary Resolutions 70, 175, 214, 140 (multiple times), and 102.
			  • The Geneva Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.
			  • The United Nations Summit of the Future, to be held on 22-23 September 2024.
			  • The output of ITU-T Study Groups, especially SG15.
			  • The coordination of sessions and discussions of the WSIS Forum 2023 and 2024.
			  • The outcome of the WSIS+20 Forum High-Level Event 2024.
			  • The AI4Good Global Summit.
			• Notes that the WSIS Forum 2025 is branded as a "WSIS+20 High-Level Event 2025" in Geneva.
			Operative clauses
			• Resolves to invite members and other stakeholders to contribute views on the work of the ITU in the WSIS+20 review through the CWG WSIS&SDG and instructs the SecGen to take this into account in ITU's contribution to the UNGA Overall Review in 2025.
				This proposal strongly supports the continuation of the "WSIS Process" and the evolution of the WSIS.
				
				It also strongly supports ITU-T's role in the preparation process for the UNGA WSIS+20 review and encourages ITU-T Members to participate and contribute.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• *ilvites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia* "to actively contribute to the WSIS+20 High-Level Event 2025".	
MOD	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	RCC/40A19/1 From Abstract: The ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Bucharest, 2022) updated Resolution 140, on ITU's role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as in their follow-up and review processes. These amendments need to be appropriately reflected in WTSA Resolution 75, on ITU T's contribution in implementing WSIS outcomes, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, certain sections of Resolution 75 are now out of date. Preamble • Deletes *considering a-e,* moves g-i to new *recognizing*. • Adds new recalling section with references to Plenipotentiary Resolution 140, all relevant resolutions of all ITU sectors and bodies and WTPF 2021 opinions. • Adds reference to telecommunications/ICT for disaster. • Adds reference to UNGA Resolution 70/125. • Deletes old *recognizing,, taking into account, noting and noting further.* Operative clauses • Clarifies that the actions in *resolves* apply to the implementation "all relevant action lines and other WSIS outcomes and achieving the SDGs" and ITU-T's contribution should be on the basis of Plenipotentiary Resolution 140. • *Instructs the TSB Director* to "regularly update ITU roadmaps within its mandate to implement WSIS outcomes." • Adds reference to ITU Council Resolution 1334 in ensuring that concrete objectives and deadlines for activities in connection with WSIS outcomes are developed.	The revision proposed here shouldn't change Resolution 140's effect on the Internet. It mainly cleans up references and clarifies the scope of the resolves, aligning with Plenipotentiary Resolution 140 and ITU Council Resolution 1334 (on WSIS). Note that the WSIS activities under this Resolution (and Plenipotentiary Resolution 140) over the next year will lead up to the UN General Assembly WSIS+20 review in September 2025. For info on related ITU activities, see the ITU Secretary General's latest update on the WSIS+20 roadmap. At each major review of WSIS, there is usually a resurgence of the debate over Internet governance and management of Internet resources, so it is highly recommended to follow the WSIS-related work.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
Working Methods (top)(index)				
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	**APT/37A1/1** From Abstract: This document contains the proposal for modifications to WTSA Resolution 1, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and transparency of ITU-T study group and TSAG operations. The proposed amendments focus on incorporating rules for virtual meetings, clarifying the appointment process of rapporteurs, ensuring transparency in the management team, and enhancing consensus building ability in the standardization process within study groups. Additionally, it suggests the inclusion of provisions regarding the appointment of TSAG working party chairs and rapporteurs. These revisions aim to adapt the resolution to the evolving telecommunication landscape and promote efficient standardization processes. Summary • In 1bis.5.2 on Deletion of Recommendations add reference to Recommendation A.8. In Section 2.1.1(b), adds reference to Rec. A.8. • Adds Section 2.2bis on calling Virtual Meetings and specifies that they will follow the provisions of Plenipotentiary Resolution 167 and WTSA Resolution 32. • Adds Sector Members to Section 2.2.3 on cancellation of meetings and 2.3.1 on registration for meetings. • In 2.4.2, adds requirement for the study group report to include "progress on the responsible actions in related WTSA Resolutions". • In 3.3, adds rapporteurs to the Study Group management team established by the chair. • In 3.4 on selection of working party chairs, adds text advocating to increase participation of women, gender equality, and diversity. • In 3.9, removes text stating that editors shall be impartial. • Adds new 3.10 that the "study group management team should ensure that all decisions are conducted in a transparent manner". • Adds new 4.3ter on the formation of TSAG management team similar to 3.3 for SGs. • Adds new 4.3quater on the assignment of TSAG working party chairs similar to 3.4. • In 7.1.1 on proposed new or revised Questions, adds Sector Members. • In 7.1.5bis, removed editors from the list of roles for members to commit support. • Adds reference to WTSA Resolution 40 concerning Resolutions that follow TAP.	In general, these changes improve consistency in working methods and shouldn't affect the Internet. The change to 3.9 removes the requirement for editors to be impartial, which is a substantive change.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	ATU/35A1/1 Summary • Adds Section 3.10 on Attendance of Working Party Chairs, Rapporteurs, Associate Rapporteurs and Editors. Chairs and vice-chairs of working parties, and rapporteurs who fail to attend two consecutive study group (or working party) meetings where they have a role to play (or to participate remotely when applicable), without notifying the Study Group management team, shall be removed from their position.	No impact on the Internet.
NOC	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	ECP/38A26 CEPT proposes no change to Resolution 1 since TSAG has been updating working methods via updates to the A-series Recommendations.	No Change
NOC	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	IAP/39A9/1	No Change
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	RCC/40A30/1 From Abstract: The purpose of this revision is to update the text of WTSA Resolution 1 in line with the outcomes of discussions on procedural issues held at meetings of ITU T study groups and the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) and to ensure the necessary alignment with changes made to the procedural resolutions of the other Sectors. We also consider it necessary to draw attention to and avoid unbalanced and/or politically motivated decisions in the work of ITU T. ... we propose to include a reference to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the preambular part and requirements taken from Article 3 of the Declaration (UNGA Resolution 217 A (III)) in the operative part of the resolution. ... It is also proposed to update § 9.2.1.1 in order to support the development of the regional groups of ITU-T study groups and accordingly revise Resolution 54 (see Addendum 29 to Document 40). Preamble • Adds references to ITU Plenipotentiary Resolutions 77 and 167. • Adds reference to the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Operative clauses Section 1 • Provides for deletion of Questions at WTSA due to lack of contributions.	This contribution proposes substantial changes; highlights are covered here. A thorough reading is recommended for those interested in ITU-T working methods and procedures. Of particular note is the proposed change to section 9.2.1.1, which would allow regional groups of all study groups to develop regional Recommendations under TAP. This should be read in conjunction with the proposed changes to Resolution 54 in RCC/40A29/1, RCC/40A11/1 on Recommendation A.1 and Resolution 44 in RCC/40A25/1 where this is presented as a way to benefit developing countries and to strengthen regional standardization. In the Abstract of RCC/40A29, a pilot project is suggested for SG11 and the SG11 Regional Group for Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Appointment of chairs and vice-chairs are pursuant to Plenipotentiary Resolution 208. Section 1bis • Adds reference to Recommendation A.8 for deletion of Recommendations. Section 2 • Proposes a number of clarifications on the operation of study groups, including performing an executive role in carrying out its studies, maintaining a plan of work, appointing chairs and vice-chairs (see 3), coordination between study groups and between sectors, participation in meetings. • Specifies that participants in meetings from Sector Members, Associates and Academia must register by name. Section 3 • Substantially rewrites this section on selection of chairs and vice-chairs of working parties and focus groups. • Emphasizes the principle of "equitable geographical distribution among regional telecommunication organizations" and non-discrimination based on " race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status" and that no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty. • Establishes term limits for working party chairs and vice-chairs. • Limits a Rapporteur to only one Question. Clarifies that rapporteur and vice-rapporteur positions can be held by Member States, ITU T Sector Members, Associates or Academia and their roles are set out in Recommendation A.1. Section 4 • Specifies that TSAG "shall adopt its own working procedures compatible with those adopted by WTSA". Section 6 • Clarifies that proposals from outside organizations posted as temporary documents shall be formatted as per Recommendation A.2 and treated as per Recommendation A.1. Section 7 • Clarifies how Sector Members submit proposals for new or revised Questions. • Duplicates section 7.1.8 into 7.2.5. • Clarifies that a study group can start work on a new or revised Question before it is approved, and that Questions approved between WTSAs have the same status as Questions approved at WTSA. Section 9	Transcaucasia. This discussion should be followed closely to balance the needs of regions with maintaining globally compatible standards.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Changes the text on regional groups (9.2.1.1) of all study groups to allow them to apply the Traditional Approval Process (TAP) to questions "which are such that they may be treated on a regional basis, including the establishment of regional tariffs." Currently only regional groups of SG3 can do so. Under this procedure, the Recommendations would only apply to Member States in the region and only Member States in the region would participate in TAP. • Removes the guideline of a period of two years after approval before amending or revising a Recommendation.	
Access and Infrastructure (top)(index)				

MOD	92	Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications	**APT/37A31/1**
			From Abstract:
			…Based on the consideration of the standardization progress of IMT-2020 and IMT-2030 related subjects, Resolution 92 is proposed to be revised to enhance the standardization work on non-radio aspects of IMT-2020 and IMT-2030 related subjects. The main modifications include describing the standardization progress of IMT-2020 and IMT-2030 related subjects; promoting the standardization work on topics for IMT-2020 and IMT-2030; strengthening the role of ITU-T SG17 on security aspects of IMT-2020 and IMT-2030; promoting the standardization strategy, network evolution, implementation and best practice of IMT systems in Member States; and other editorial changes.
			Summary
			Preamble
			• Adds references to
			  • ITU-R M.2516-0 and ITU-R M.2160-0.
			  • ITU-T SG17 IMT-2020 security standardization roadmap.
			  • WTDC Resolution 45, Plenipotentiary Resolutions 130, 135, 71.
			• Includes a list of usage scenarios and applications to consider, e.g., immersive communication, hyper reliable and low-latency communication, massive communication, ubiquitous connectivity, artificial intelligence (AI) and communication, and integrated sensing and communication.
			• Adds consideration of work of:
			  • SG13 work on IMT-2020 and beyond, Focus Group on Autonomous Networks, fixed/mobile/satellite convergence, QoS, big data, AI and energy efficiency
			  • SG11's Focus Group on Testbeds Federations for IMT-2020 and beyond (FG-TBFxG).
			  • SG16 work on Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X).
			  • SG17 work on Intelligent Transport Systems and IMT-2020 security standardization roadmap.
				For all proposals: This resolution supports and generates a wide range of work across ITU-T Study Groups. While stimulated by mobile wireless evolution, it can also affect network services offered over other access technologies (e.g., wireline, cable). Much of this work should also be monitored for its effect on the Internet.
				
				More info on IMT-2030 can be found here
				
				The change to "resolves to instruct TSAG" strengthens the requirement on TSAG and reduces discretion and flexibility.
				
				This proposal introduces some themes that should be common in the next study period, including:
				IMT-2030, intelligent manufacturing, energy efficiency, e-waste management, open radio access network, fixed/mobile/satellite convergence, QoS mechanisms, digital twin network and autonomous network, future vehicular multimedia system, assisted driving and autonomous

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• SG20. Operative Clauses • Changes "resolves to invite" TSAG to "resolves to instruct" TSAG. • Adds IMT-2030 throughout. • Adds achieving SDG 8, 9, and 11 as reasons for standardization in this area • Adds standardization work on intelligent manufacturing, improving energy efficiency and reducing network complexity for IMT-2020 and IMT-2030. • Instructs SG2 to continue work on NNAI and operation, management and maintenance of IMT (-2020, -2030). • Instructs SG5 to "continue promoting the studies on standardization activities related to IMT environmental requirements, including energy efficiency, minimizing energy consumption, efficient deployment and operation, and e-waste management for sustainability". • Instructs SG13 adds open radio access network, fixed/mobile/satellite convergence, QoS mechanisms, digital twin network and autonomous network. • Adds new instructs Study Group C (merged SG9/SG16). "to continue promoting the studies on standardization activities related to future vehicular multimedia system, assisted driving and autonomous driving, including use cases, application requirements, network requirements, functions, QoS, and interfaces for IMT systems (including IMT-2020 and IMT-2030)". • Adds to instructs SG17 the trust framework for IMT-2020/2030 and to maintain the security standardization roadmap. • Adds new instructs SG20 to continue its work related to IMT-2020/2030. • Instructs the TSB Director to promote "promoting the participation of developing countries in standardization activities". • Adds to invites Member States, Sector Members and Academia "efficient deployment and operation, implementation and best practice" of IMT systems.	driving, trust framework As the definition of IMT-2030 evolves, the work under this resolution could expand.
MOD	92	Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications	ATU/35A25/1 From Abstract: The key objectives of the proposed amendments to Resolution 92 are as follows: • To ensure that relevant ITU-T study groups will focus, during the upcoming study periods, on promoting studies related to the non-radio aspects of IMT-2030; • To ensure the coordination of the standardization work on IMT-2030 among relevant ITU-T study groups as well as with ITU-R, ITU-D, other SDOs and relevant stakeholders;	The comments at the for APT apply here as well. Note that FG-NET2030 is referenced in the preamble. Its output included several use cases, requirements, etc., that concern the Internet. While this proposal doesn't include any specific new areas (other than AI), the general instruction to SG13 to develop requirements and capabilities opens the way for a wide range of activities.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• To encourage ITU membership to actively participate in the ITU-T standardization work on the non-radio aspects of IMT-2030;To address the standardization requirements of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies through ITU-T Study Group 20 with an initial focus on IoT applications in Smart Sustainable Cities and Communities (SSC&C) which are use cases of IMT-2020 and beyond Summary Preamble • Adds IMT-2030 studies or beyond IMT-2020 throughout. • Adds reference to ITU-R M.2160-0 and the work of ITU-R on IMT-2030. • Adds reference to the FG-NET2030 including its "use cases, requirements, network services, network technology, architecture and infrastructure". • Adds reference to work of SG20. • Adds reference to enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB) and Massive machine type communications (mMTC). Operative Clauses • Adds IMT-2030 throughout. • Instructs SG2 to promote "studies on standardization activities related to IMT network management". • Instructs SG13 "to promote the studies on IMT-2030 network aspects including studies on the requirements and capabilities for the non-radio part of networks based on the service scenarios of IMT-2030 and the application of artificial intelligence technology including machine learning aspects for IMT-2030". • Adds new instructs SG20 to continue its work related IoT and SSC&C.	Interested parties should monitor this work closely and consider participating.
MOD	93	Interconnection of 4G, IMT-2020 networks and beyond	APT/37A32/1 From Abstract: This document contains the proposal for modification of WTSA Resolution 93 on Interconnection of 4G, IMT 2020 Networks and Beyond to addresses the evolving landscape of telecommunication networks, emphasizing the shift from circuit-switched to packet-switched networks, specifically focusing on 4G, IMT-2020 networks and beyond to address the interconnection of 4G and 5G networks on an international level. It recognizes the shift towards IP-based networks and identifies the need for standards regarding network architectures, roaming, numbering, charging, security, and interoperability testing. Summary • Adds references to Video over LTE (ViLTE), Voice over New Radio (VoNR) and Video over New Radio (VoNR).	This work has mainly focused on voice services, translating the ETSI/3GPP standards for use on (and interconnection with) fixed-line networks (SG11). VoNR is also known as Voice over 5G utilizing 5G Standalone mode. No changes have been proposed to the Operational clauses.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	93	Interconnection of 4G, IMT-2020 networks and beyond	ARB/36A23/1 From Abstract: There are multiple options to charge VoLTE roaming traffic, which have an economic effect on operators and lowering the adoption of VoLTE technology across networks. The amendment proposed to WTSA Resolution 93 is a step towards finding an agreement on charging options which can be adopted globally. Summary • Changes "video" to "multimedia" throughout. • In *recognizing d* and *resolves 1*, adds "quality of service" to list of issues related to interconnection of IP-based networks. • Adds reference to WTSA Resolution 88 (mobile roaming). • Adds *further instructs SG3:* to develop ITU-T Recommendations which economically evaluate and propose the charging options to be used for VoLTE interconnection, in line with their study of International mobile roaming (IMR) rates on resolution 88 (Rev.Hammamet, 2016).	These changes should not affect Internet operations; however, they will concern VoLTE/ViLTE operators. ETSI/3GPP is already studying charging options, and ITU-T SG11 has published Recommendation Q.3640 on the interconnection of VoLTE, which considers charging. Currently, VoLTE is not explicitly included in SG3's report to WTSA24 for its work plan.
MOD	93	Interconnection of 4G, IMT-2020 networks and beyond	ATU/35A26/1 From Abstract: This proposed modification to WTSA Resolution 93 comes in response to the invitation to Member States to share experiences on issues related to interconnecting VoLTE-based networks, to help find an agreed upon option as an international basis. Summary • Adds invitation to Member States and Sector Members to share experiences regarding Voice over LTE (VoLTE) network interconnection.	No new work is proposed here, so the resolution continues supporting ongoing ITU-T work. Sharing best practices and experiences could help the deployment of VoLTE, especially for developing countries.
MOD	93	Interoperability of new generation IMT family networks (IMT-Advanced ~~4G~~, IMT-2020 and beyond)	RCC/40A27/1 From Reasons: This document contains a proposal from RCC to amend Resolution 93, on the interconnection of various generations of IMT family networks, taking into account the changing landscape of telecommunication networks. Particular attention is paid to the transition from circuit switching to packet switching, with a focus on IMT-Advanced, IMT-2020 and later networks, with a view to resolving issues of interconnection between networks of different generations at the international level. This document recognizes the transfer to IP-oriented networks and emphasizes the need for standards relating to network architecture, roaming, numbering, tariffs, security and compatibility testing. Summary • Adds references to ITU-R Resolutions 57-2, 56-3 and ITU-R Recommendations M.2083, M.2012-6, M.2150-2.	While work related to this Resolution has mostly been related to voice interconnect, movement to IMT-2030 will likely consider other services and should be monitored in the Study Groups along with work related to Resolution 92. Adding VoNR and replacing "IMT-2020 and beyond" with "IMT-2020 and IMT-2030" is consistent with Study Group 11's report to WTSA24 and its plans for the next study period. IMT-2030 is also included in the report plans for SG5, 13, and 17.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Adds reference to the Focus Group on Testbeds Federations for IMT-2020 and beyond (FG-TBFxG). • Replaces "4G" with "IMT-Advanced" throughout. • Adds "VoNR" to "VoLTE" in work of ITU-T. • Replaces "IMT-2020 networks and beyond" with "IMT-2020 and IMT-2030 networks" throughout the operative clauses. • In *instructs SG2,* includes "administrative controls that may be associated with international telecommunication resources (including names, numbering, addressing and routing)" to SG2's work on ENUM architecture for the interoperability of IMT-Advanced, IMT-2020 and IMT-2030 networks.	Also, see proposals on Resolution 92. In addition, this proposal should be considered along with RCC proposals on Resolution 29 (RCC/40A21).
MOD	95	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to service quality, quality of experience and performance	APT/37A34/1 Summary • Adds Quality of Experience (QOE) and performance throughout resolution, including title. • Adds a clause to the reference of Plenipotentiary Resolution 131 (*recalling e*) "to take appropriate steps towards ensuring that ITU data and material be properly attributed when used". • Adds reference to the commitment of SG12 and QSDG to improving service quality. • Adds "policy-making and measuring performance, QoS and QoE," to the workshops and training programs to be organized under *resolves ITU-T* 4. • *Instructs TSB Director* "to develop initiatives to gauge the level of awareness on the importance of QoE & QoS measurement among Member states and ways to continuously improve the sharing of best practices & policy on the subject matter". • *instructs study groups* "to provide a section on QoS parameters and benchmarks" when developing Recommendations. • Also *instructs study groups* to work on regulatory frameworks. • *Invites membership* "to implement national quality of service measurement framework for QoS and QoE measurement".	The changes here could affect Internet access operators and should be monitored. This contribution proposes a possible new regime for developing Recommendations where each Recommendation would define QoS parameters and benchmarks which a Member State could use to implement a national QoS measurement framework. It also includes text encouraging the development of national quality of service measurement frameworks for QoS and QoE measurements.
NOC	95	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to service quality	ATU/35A27/1	No Change

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
NOC	95	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector initiatives to raise awareness on best practices and policies related to service quality	IAP/39A5/1	No Change.
Emerging Technologies (top)(index)				
MOD	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	APT/37A36/1 From Intro: ...it is needed to study the existing and emerging technologies for combating mobile telecommunication device theft, and strengthen cooperation and sharing of expertise, resources and best practices. Summary • Adds recognition that theft of mobile devices could also include theft of user data. • Invites Member States and sector members to share resources and best practices and to take deterrent actions in this area.	This proposal should not directly affect Internet operations
MOD	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	ARB/36A25/1 From Abstract: The amendments proposed to WTSA Resolution 97 encourage the cooperation between ITU and manufacturers of mobile devices in regard of device theft. Summary • Instructs the TSB Director... 4) to facilitate the cooperation with manufacturers of mobile devices to develop, promote, and clearly document procedures within the devices themselves that enable users to protect their information, such as the ability to remotely wipe data or perform other security measures that safeguard sensitive information in the event of device theft or loss. • Invites Member States and Sector Members to share best practices and use cases.	This proposal shouldn't affect Internet operations. Mobile device manufacturers will be affected and should engage in this discussion.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	97	Combating mobile telecommunication device theft	ATU/35A29/1 From Abstract: "This proposal to WTSA Resolution 97 seeks to enhance the resolution's effectiveness by adding a crucial line inviting Member States to establish harmonized frameworks at national, regional, and international levels. This addition aims to prevent stolen mobile devices from connecting to public networks across different jurisdictions. By encouraging harmonization, the contribution aims to address the challenges of cross-border device theft, ensuring that stolen devices remain inaccessible on any public network, regardless of their location." Summary • *Invites Member States and sector members* "to establish harmonized national, regional, and international framework(s) based on solutions established in *instructs* above to prevent stolen devices from connecting to public networks."	This proposal doesn't directly create any new work in ITU-T that would affect the Internet. Mobile operators and device manufacturers should monitor and potentially engage in the discussion concerning the international framework mentioned in this proposal. These international frameworks would need a home, which is not specified here.
MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and smart sustainable cities and communities for global development	APT/37A37/1 Summary • Changes Smart Cities and Communities (SC&C) to Smart, *Sustainable* Cities and Communities (SSC&C) throughout. Preamble • Removes reference to ITU-T Recommendation Y.4702. • Adds reference to ITU-T Recommendation Y.4600. • Adds reference to Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15. • Adds multiple references to multiple new sectors, e.g., smart manufacturing and mining, healthcare, education, environmental protection, banking, citizen-centric e-governance services, smart hospitals, smart energy management, smart water management, smart education, smart agriculture and aquaculture, smart electric vehicles, smart energy storage, etc. • Adds reference to data integrity, privacy and security, and robust data governance • Removes references to UNECE and UN Habitat. • Adds a reference to the Focus Group on the metaverse (FG-MV). Operative Clauses • *Instructs SG2* to develop Recommendations on digital twin and metaverse for SSC&C. • *Instructs SG2* "to develop ITU-T Recommendations aimed at using IoT for development of smart village with focus on holistic rural development". • *Instructs TSB Director* "to devise strategies for aiding countries in strengthening cybersecurity concerning IoT and SSC&C, in collaboration with other SDOs". • Encourages and promotes participation of the private sector in standardization activities.	SC&C will probably change to SSC&C based on proposals in the conference. This discussion should be monitored since it proposes work in broad new areas such as the metaverse and digital twin, and new market sectors. Reinforces work on aiding countries with cybersecurity related to IoT. It probably will be done with ITU-D.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• *Invites Sector Members* to "promote transformation from research achievements to standard outcomes through a variety of joint researches such as proof of concept (POC), pilot project and test beds validation."	
MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of Things and smart sustainable cities and communities for global development	ARB/36A26/1 From Abstract: This contribution proposes to modify WTSA Resolution 98 to integrate the Internet of Things (IoT) and digital twins in smart sustainable cities and communities (SSC&C), to assist developing countries in implementing SSC&C standards, and to reflect a comprehensive approach to leveraging emerging technologies for sustainable development and global cooperation Summary Preamble • Adds digital twins throughout. Adds "sustainable" to "smart cities and communities" throughout. Acronym is now SSC&C. • Deletes reference to WTSA Resolution 71. • Adds references to Plenipotentiary Resolution 123, ITU-T Recommendations Y.4600 and Y.4900. • Adds reference to UN Environment Program, the Global Initiative on Virtual Worlds, Digital Transformation Dialogues (DTD). • Adds education and manufacturing to areas of interest. • Adds AI and metaverse to digital technologies of interest • Adds privacy as a key component of a IoT ecosystem. • Also adds as considerations "a secure regulatory and legal environment based on the protection of privacy and data security," open source and interoperability • Adds recognition of effective energy management, digital health, digital twins and metaverse as areas of work for SG20. • *Recognizes* the significant challenges developing countries face. Operative clauses • Includes digital twins throughout. • Adds UN entities as other stakeholders with which SG20 is to collaborate. • *Instructs SG20* to develop guidelines to assist developing countries to implement its deliverables, to promote open source and to utilize the concepts and frameworks of CitiVerse (Note: probably refers to the ITU's Citiverse Initiative). • *Instructs the TSB Director* to support the work of the Global Initiative on Virtual Worlds and continue organizing the Digital Transformation Dialogues (DTD). • *Instructs the TSB Director in collaboration…* "to put in a place a capacity building and skills development program aiming to form KPIs auditors…". • *Invites the ITU-T membership* "to participate in U4SSC initiative and Global Initiative on Virtual Worlds – Discovering the CitiVerse".	This proposal continues to support the work of SG20 and expands it to include digital twins (already a topic of study in SG20). It also adds more support for helping developing countries implement SSC&C. The proposal specifically supports the Global Initiative on Virtual Worlds and the continued organization of Digital Transformation Dialogues (DTD).

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
MOD	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of Things, digital twin and smart sustainable cities and communities for global development	**ATU/35A30/1** From Abstract: ATU proposes to modify WTSA Resolution 98 to address the need for Member States to develop guidelines and other mechanisms within their national legal frameworks to enhance the deployment of IoT services and make smart sustainable cities inclusive for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs. Summary Preamble • Changes SC&C to SSC&C throughout (added "Sustainable") • Adds reference WSIS Action Line 5, Plenipotentiary Resolution 123, ITU-T Recommendations Y.4600 and Y.4900 • Adds reference to "digital twins" throughout. • Adds *considering* "q) that the development of an IoT ecosystem relies on a regulatory framework to ensure protection of privacy and data security on its base." • Adds reference to standardization on security, privacy, trust, energy management, digital health, digital twins and identification issues in SG20 Operative Clauses • Adds digital twins and "other emerging digital technologies" to the work on SSC&C throughout. • Adds collaboration with "UN entities" • Adds new *resolves to instruct SG20 and 17* "to develop robust ITU-T Recommendations on security, privacy, trust, and identification standards to address specific requirement for IoT and SC&C taking into consideration existing recommendations, increasing emerging security threats and loss of credit or trust." • *Instructs the TSB Director* 6) to encourage the development of eco-friendly, memory safe and efficient IoT solutions that promote environmental sustainability in urban and rural communities. 7) to support capacity-building programs and initiatives to enhance literacy and skills among diverse communities towards ensuring equitable participation and benefits from IoT and SC&C. • *Invites Sector membership* "2 to consider developing frameworks, guidelines and other mechanisms to enhance the deployment, accessibility, and usability of IoT and SC&C, thereby making cities inclusive for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs;".	All parties involved in IoT should monitor or engage in this discussion due to its inclusion of digital twins, security, privacy and trust, and data governance and regulatory frameworks. The most significant addition to the resolution is the addition of "digital twins" to the title and throughout the resolution, co-equal with SSC&C and IoT. This is consistent with the proposed title change and mandate from SG20 for the next study period submitted to Resolution 2. In addition, SG20 has been working on Recommendations related to digital twins during the last study period. The proposal also instructs SG17 and SG20 to work on "security, privacy, trust, and identification" standards. Note that proposals on Resolution 50 reinforce SG17's lead role in security. Continued work will be needed to coordinate this activity with other SDOs. Supports work on data governance and legal and regulatory frameworks "to ensure data security and privacy protection and build trust in use of IoT services".

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			"3 To encourage member states to incorporate robust and dynamic data governance frameworks that adapts to IoT and SC&C requirements into their legal and regulatory frameworks to provide for enhancement of data management procedures so as to ensure data security and privacy protection and build trust in use of IoT services;".	
NOC	98	Enhancing the standardization of Internet of things and smart cities and communities for global development	IAP/39A8/1	No Change
MOD	98	Improving the standardization of the Internet of Things and smart sustainable cities and communities for global development	RCC/40A28/1 From Abstract: Taking into account the results achieved by ITU-T during the 2022–2024 study period and bearing in mind new services and technologies in the area of standardization, it is proposed to amend and further improve Resolution 98. It is also proposed to reflect advances within the ITU-T Focus Group on Metaverse, which has developed a concept of the citiverse with the aim of studying this concept further and developing appropriate ITU-T Recommendations applicable to smart sustainable cities. … Preamble • Adds reference to ITU-T Recommendation Y.4600. • Adds reference to ITU-T FG-AI4A, FG-MV, including CitiVerse. • Adds reference to multiple social sectors, including health care, education, environmental protection, banking, people-centric electronic public services, smart hospitals, smart energy supply, smart education, smart agriculture and aquaculture, smart manufacturing. • Includes a requirement for Citiverse, smart hospitals, smart transport systems, smart energy supply, smart water management, smart education, smart agriculture and aquaculture, smart manufacturing. Operative clauses • *Resolves to instruct SG20* to continue to work within its mandate to study both technology standardization and CitiVerse application management issues in collaboration with the relevant ITU-T study groups as appropriate.	This proposal raises many of the same concerns as the new proposals on multiverse (see below) regarding expanding the scope of work. It should be monitored. The proposal tasks SG20 with working on Citiverse. Note that SG20, in its report to WTSA (C-21), includes "metaverse for SSC&C (CitiVerse)" in its work plan for the next study period. The specific work will depend on contributions to the study groups and how they define Citiverse.

WTSA-24 A-series Recommendations

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Type	Rec.	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
NOC	A.1	Working methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	ECP/38A12/1	No Change Similar reasoning as IAP/39A4/1.
NOC	A.1	Working methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	IAP/39A4/1	No Change Work on revising A.1 is going well in TSAG.
MOD	A.1	Working methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	RCC/40A11/1 From Reasons: In the process of revising Recommendation ITU-T A.1, on working methods for study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector, a number of provisions were found to be open to interpretation, resulting in a lack of clarity in discussions and decision-making. Taking into account that the study period in question has been short, and also the relatively difficult discussions in the face of opposition, the revision of Recommendation ITU-T A.1 has not been completed. Consideration of this ITU-T Recommendation at the Assembly may attract more participants from ITU-T Member States and also serve as an important additional input for WTSA Resolution 1, which defines approaches to work for ITU-T as a whole. Section 1 • Clarifies what the collective letter contains (1.3.2) • Clarifies when a chair can decide that there shall be no discussion on a Question (when only one proposal has been received). (1.4.2) • Clarifies procedure for addition of a new work item (requires support of 2 members) (1.4.7, Annex A) • Adds reference to new Appendix II on conduct of meetings (1.4.8) • Clarifies conduct of correspondence activities (1.6) • Adds requirements on reports to include a concise summary of contributions and a summary/list of changes accepted/not accepted. (1.7.1)	Note: RCC's proposals to WTSA-22 and TSAG (RG-WM) did not gain consensus, so RCC is submitting them to WTSA-24 to get more support from other Member States. Similar to Resolution 1, those interested in the working methods in ITU-T should review these changes carefully. Also, see the comments on RCC/40A30/1 (Resolution 1) concerning Regional Groups. The changes to Section 4 here are related to those changes. Also, note that the changes to Section 3 here are related to proposal RCC/40A12/1 on Recommendation A.25.

Type	Rec.	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			Section 2 • Clarifies how the rapporteur should treat contributions (2.3.3.12). Section 3 • Adds text on proper nouns, protected designations and Marks in contributions (3.1.6, new 3. 1.9). Note footnote 4 (See Comments). • Clarifies a set of TDs that must be submitted by the contribution deadline. (3.3.3) Section 4 • Adds WTSA Resolution 1 to section 4.5 on Regional Groups in brackets (See Comments). New Appendix II — Guidance on the conducting of meetings when discussing contributions for persons presiding • Contains detailed guidelines on how chairs, rapporteurs, etc. should conduct the discussion of contributions during a meeting.	

New WTSA-24 Resolutions

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Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
ADD	NEW	Enhancing the standardization activities on sustainable digital transformation	TSAG/25/1 Summary • Instructs TSAG to continue its Rapporteur Group on Sustainable Digital Transformation (RG-DT) and "to take all necessary steps to promote and enhance standardization activities that support and facilitate digital transformation". • Instructs Study Groups "to develop ITU-T Recommendations, guidelines and best practices that will help membership in particular developing countries take advantage of new and emerging telecommunication/ICTs in order to support digital transformation". • Instructs Study Groups to coordinate and collaborate with groups within ITU and recognized SDOs and "institutions with primary responsibility for standards development and capacity building in the area of digital transformation".	Multiple proposals on sustainable digital transformation exists. This discussion should be monitored due to the potential wide-ranging work it could initiate. At the last TSAG meeting, it was agreed that this proposal should be sent to WTSA-24. No specific work item is proposed, but this resolution supports ongoing standards work in the Study Groups related to digital transformation. Note that ITU-D is also working on digital transformation. See the following proposals.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
ADD	NEW	Enhancing the standardization activities on Sustainable Digital Transformation	APT/37A44/1 From Abstract: The draft Resolution proposes a proactive, inclusive strategy to develop ITU-T Recommendations on sustainable digital transformation. The ITU-T seeks to bridge the digital divide and propel sustainable development via digital technology by uniting resources, crafting specific guidelines, and encouraging global cooperation. It highlights the need for collaboration across stakeholders, from governments to academia, to realize these objectives. Summary • References Plenipotentiary Resolution 71 (ITU strategic plan) which established Sustainable Digital Transformation as a strategic goal of ITU. • Also references WTSA Resolution 44, WTDC Resolutions 89, and 2. • References coordination of work with ITU-D SG2. • *Resolves* to consolidate all "guidelines, Recommendations, technical reports, best practices and use cases developed by ITU-T which could facilitate global sustainable digital transformation, through the use of ITU web-based tools" and to promote the development of guidelines to assist with implementing Recommendations. • *Instructs Study Groups* to "to develop and promote guidelines, models, and Recommendations" related to Sustainable Digital Transformation. • *Resolves* and *instructs Study Groups* to coordinate and collaborate with groups within ITU and with recognized SDOs and "institutions with primary responsibility for standards development and capacity building in the area of digital transformation." • *Instructs TSB Director* to work with BDT Director on capacity building related to Sustainable Digital Transformation. • *Invites Sector Members, Member States, Associates and Academia* to contribute to the studies, actively participate in standardization activities and to facilitate interoperability of sustainable digital transformation.	Sustainable Digital Transformation will likely generate a lot of activity and should be monitored. There is some overlap between this work, the Bridging the Standardization Gap program, and the proposals below on Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI).
ADD	NEW	Enhancing the standardization activities on Sustainable Digital Transformation	ARB/36A29/1 This proposal is similar to TSAG/25/1. The below focuses on significant differences. Preamble • Replaces "ITU-T Recommendations" with "technical standards" or "international standards" in many places. • Adds the "principles of global connectivity, openness, affordability, reliability, interoperability and security" to *considering* c. • Adds reference to the WSIS Outcomes.	The main change from the TSAG proposal that could interest Internet organizations is replacing "recognized" with "other." The term "other" is potentially more inclusive than "recognized".

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments

			Operative clauses
			• *Instructs ITU study groups* adds "*each within its mandate*"
			  • Develop "technical standards, guidelines and best practices" instead of ITU-T Recommendations.
			  • Replaces "recognized standards development organizations" with "other standards development organizations".	

ADD	New	Enhancing the standardisation activities on Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) to support digital transformation	ARB/36A28/1 This proposal is similar to ATU/35A33/1. The below focuses on significant differences. Summary: • Adds reference to the WTDC Kigali Declaration. • *Recognizes* that SG20 has been involved in DPI. • Doesn't include 2 and 3 from *instructs the SGs.* • *invites Member States, Sector Members, and Academia* "to provide long term capacity building programs on areas related to DPI aiming at enhancing digital skills for all;".	See ATU/35A33/1 below.
ADD	New	Enhancing the standardisation activities on Digital Public Infrastructure to support digital transformation in developing countries	ATU/35A33/1 From Abstract: This draft resolution is responding to the ITU's Strategic Plan for 2024-2027, which establishes Sustainable Digital Transformation as a strategic goal of the Union in facilitating progress towards the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) action lines and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Summary • References GovStack in ITU-D. • *Resolves to instruct the TSB Director* to conduct studies on technical requirements, compile a repository of technical standards and use cases, organize workshops and report to TSAG and WTSA and cooperate with other UN and other international and regional multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental organizations. • *Instructs study groups* to "to develop technical standards and guidelines that will help developing countries to establish their digital public infrastructure" and "to coordinate and collaborate with other relevant SDOs and institutions". • *Invites Member States, Sector Members, and Academia* "to contribute and participate including sharing lessons", "to encourage the use of innovative digital tools and open standards" and "to implement policy measures for digital connectivity and enhancing digital skills".	An ITU reference to Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) can be found here. This proposal covers many of the same areas as Sustainable Digital Transformation and Bridging the Standardization Gap, as well as the capacity building and development aspects of WSIS. DPI is a wide-ranging endeavor that covers many technologies and overlaps with many organizations' work, including the Internet; therefore, this discussion should be closely monitored. Scoping this work correctly will be important. There is no specific technical area called out in this proposal. It encompasses a general call to action.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
ADD	NEW	Promoting Standardization Work on Digital Public Infrastructure	IND/48/1 From Intro: DPI includes components for digital identity, payments, and data exchanges and provides foundational digital platforms that can be leveraged for services and transactions across the public and private sectors, with the potential to facilitate inclusive and resilient digital economies. The interoperability, trust and equity are key for building resilient and equitable digital public infrastructure. Thus, the development of technical specifications and standards for the various components of the DPI including digital identity, digital payments, data exchanges, etc., is essential to ensure interoperability, transparency and trusted data sharing and for the development of an open and interoperable digital public infrastructure. Summary • References the High-Impact Initiative (HII): Digital Public Infrastructure, G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, G20 Framework for Systems of Digital Public Infrastructure and G20 Digital Economy Ministers' Meeting (DEMM) Outcome Document. • Also, it references ITU Resolution 71 and ITU Council Resolution 1353. • Calls on ITU-T to develop ITU-T Recommendations, technical reports, best practices, guidelines, and terminologies on the various components of the DPI, including digital identity, digital payments, data exchanges, etc., to ensure interoperability, transparency, and trusted data sharing and help countries in adopting and implementing the DPI. • Also calls to foster cooperation and collaboration within the Union and with other relevant stakeholders to share knowledge and best practices. • *Instructs the TSB Director* "to create, …, a repository to bridge the knowledge gap required for the design, construction, deployment, and governance of DPIs" and to organize workshops.	This proposal raises the same concerns and covers the same areas as ATU/35A33/1. It covers many topics that could overlap with work in Internet organizations (e.g., IETF, W3C) and should be monitored closely. The proposal defines DPIs as "a set of shared digital systems that should be secure and interoperable, and can be built on open standards and specifications to deliver and provide equitable access to public and/or private services at societal scale and are governed by applicable legal frameworks and enabling rules to drive development, inclusion, innovation, trust, and competition and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms." The DPI proposals and the sustainable digital transformation proposals overlap greatly, so it is highly likely that they will be discussed together. There is also a strong connection between the DPI and Citiverse.
ADD	NEW	Definition of new and emerging technologies	TSAG Summary: There was originally a proposal for a new resolution; however, that was folded into the update to Resolution 22 submitted to WTSA-24 by TSAG (TSAG/25/4).	Those interested in paths for emerging technologies into ITU-T should monitor the discussion on Resolution 22 and in TSAG RG-IEM.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
ADD	NEW	Enhancing the engagement of next generation experts in ITU-T standardization activities	APT/37A39/1 From Intro: ...existing ITU-T programmes, such as the bridging the standardization gap and newcomer sessions, should continue to be developed and extensively promoted to benefit the next generation of experts who are not familiar with ITU-T standardization. Furthermore, ITU-T should promote its role in standardization among next generation experts, and that it is necessary to expand ITU-T's youth engagement activities beyond their current scope. Summary • This new resolution encourages the engagement of a next generation of experts in its work, including by promoting knowledge of standardization among academia (e.g., through webinars and online courses) and by establishing incentives such as awards. • *Instructs the TSB Director...* to organize sessions or tracks at ITU-T events and provide opportunities for "next generation" to engage.	This proposed new resolution should have minimal direct impact on the Internet.
ADD	NEW	Promoting implementation of and migration to Post-Quantum Cryptography	APT/37A42/1 From Intro: ...there is impending requirement for ITU-T SGs to actively take up standardization work for promoting implementation of and migration to post-quantum cryptography in telecommunication/ICT networks. In addition, ITU-T SG17 agreed on "use of post quantum cryptography" as an emerging topic for the next study period (2025-2028) in its WTSA-24 preparation process. Summary • *considering h)* – "ITU role focuses on the implementation of PQC and its migration to build security and confidence in the use of Telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, not standardizing PQC algorithms or protocols;" • *resolves* "to develop new Recommendations to promote the need to build trusted infrastructure based on PQC and action plans for migration to PQC to be used in telecommunication/ICT infrastructure once the necessary algorithms, protocols, and standards have been developed by the organisations most suited to do that work;" • *instructs SG17 and other relevant study groups* "to evaluate existing, evolving and new Recommendations with respect to implementation of and migrating to PQC;".	This proposal could potentially affect the Internet and should be monitored. This proposal does not initiate any work on crypto algorithms. It focuses on migrating to PQC. SG17 has added PQC to its work plan for the next study period in its report to WTSA-24. This work should help migrate ITU-T protocols and frameworks to PQC and should be monitored for compatibility with Internet protocols. All standards groups that work with or utilize encryption will migrate to PQC.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
ADD	NEW	Promoting standardization work for digital identities and credentials	APT/37A40/1 From Intro: A digital identity is typically defined as a one-to-one relationship between an individual and their digital presence. ... ITU-T has a role to play in developing technical standards in the areas of digital identity and verifiable credentials, which are key enabling technologies to provide innovation of ICT services and applications. Summary Preamble • *considering a)* the importance of digital identities as tools for identifying an individual, which are used to access online services, make purchases, and interact with other individuals and systems on digital platforms; • *considering b)* the importance of verifiable credentials, such as digital documents, as tools for confirming an individual's claimed identity; • *considering i)* "decentralized identity is a digital identity management system where individuals have complete control over their identity data and it allows users to manage and share their identity data without relying on a central authority or third-party service;" Operative Clauses • *resolves* to continue develop the necessary Recommendations, Supplements, Technical Reports and best practices on digital identities and verifiable credentials including decentralized identities and should work with ITU-D Q3/2. • Specifically *instructs SG17 and other study groups* "to develop new Recommendations, best practices and other ITU-T publications with respect to digital identities and verifiable credentials" as needed, to promote joint coordination with other standards organizations (and with each other), to support the TSB Director to maintain the Identity management Standards Roadmap and report to TSAG. • *Instructs TSAG* "to drive a concerted effort across relevant study groups to accelerate standardization work". • *instructs TSB Director* "to create, with the assistance of other relevant organizations, an inventory of national, regional and international initiatives and activities..." and to cooperate with BDT Director. • *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia* "to provide information on national, regional and international initiatives and activities" and "to submit contributions developing Recommendations and best practices for digital identities."	This activity should be monitored for active participation since it overlaps with work in multiple Internet-related standards groups. SG17 is already working on these topics, e.g., TR.divs, so even if this resolution is not approved, the work will continue in SG17. This resolution would reinforce and could expand the work in SG17 and other study groups. In the context of SG17, decentralized identity is usually tied to distributed ledger technology (DLT).

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ADD	New	Promoting and strengthening standardization activities for metaverse	APT/37A41/1 From Intro: ITU-T's global leadership role in metaverse standardization work achieved through successful FG MV activities needs to be continued and further strengthened in the future. Also, it needs to further promote the collaboration on metaverse related activities among UN organizations and relevant SDOs. Summary Preamble • References the work in multiple groups including ITU-T Focus Group on metaverse (FG-MV), • Notes that "that metaverse itself is not recognized by a new technology but rather a combination of various technologies, and it can be implemented by converging various elemental technologies and standards from many relevant standards development organizations (SDOs);" • *Bearing in mind* "that ITU Forum on metaverse, UN Virtual Worlds Day, and UN Think-a-thon event need to be continued as promotion tools for strengthening metaverse activities of ITU-T," Operative clauses • Promotes ITU-T standards work on metaverse, cooperating and coordinating with other SDOs and "relevant entities". • Resolves to establish a JCA-MV which would maintain a standardization roadmap. • *Instructs TSB Director* to carry out a range of activities including working with ITU-R and ITU-D, supporting other UN activities, conduct the ITU Forum on metaverse, to encourage ITU Members to share best practices and report to WTSA. • *Instructs study groups* to promote standardization work based on output of FG-MV and coordinate activities on metaverse among themselves and with ITU-R and ITU-D. • *Invites Member States, Sector Members, Academia and Associates* to contribute to this work and encourage non-ITU members to participate in the work of ITU-T.	Multiple proposals for a resolution on the metaverse are being discussed at WTSA-24, so a resolution will likely be approved. This work should be closely monitored. The FG-MV deliverables can be found here. A definition of "metaverse" is in the FG-MV glossary. "An integrative ecosystem of virtual worlds offering immersive experiences to users, that modify pre-existing and create new value from economic, environmental, social and cultural perspectives. NOTE – A metaverse can be virtual, augmented, representative of, or associated with the physical world." This proposal on metaverse moves ITU even further from its original mandate of telecommunications toward a computing and Information Systems mandate. Considering the wide range of technologies, information systems, and potentially social norms that this activity could cover, it should be closely monitored, including active engagement.
ADD	New	Promoting and strengthening standardization activities for metaverse and virtual worlds	ARB/36A30/1 From Abstract: AST proposes new WTSA resolution promoting global standardization for the metaverse and virtual worlds highlighting their transformative potential across industries and society, and calling for international collaboration to address challenges like interoperability and ethical concerns.	This proposal is substantially similar to APT/37A41/1 with similar concerns. In addition, inclusion of the term "virtual worlds" could be significant. This proposal also clarifies that SG16 and SG20 would likely be the lead groups. Note

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			Summary This proposal is very similar to APT/37A41/1. The following focuses on the main differences. This proposal adds "virtual worlds" to the title and throughout. Preamble • Adds references to Article 1 of the ITU Constitution, UNGA Resolutions 70/1 and 70/125, ITU Plenipotentiary Resolutions 139 and 140. • References the ongoing work in SG16 and SG20. • References the UN Global Initiative on Virtual Worlds. • The preamble also includes text for agreement to continue or initiate work, which is normally placed in operative clauses, e.g., *recognizing f, g, h*. Operative Clauses • Clarifies that the work in ITU-T will be related to "enabling technologies, systems, applications, services, protocols, security features, accessibility and sustainability for metaverse and virtual worlds". • Unlike APT/37A41/1, it doesn't take into account ongoing work (*resolves 2)*, doesn't establish a JCA-MV, doesn't include specific text inviting SMEs (but doesn't preclude it). • This proposal specifies SG16 and SG20 in particular for work on metaverse and virtual worlds.	that SG9 and SG16 are likely to merge at WTSA-24.
ADD	New	Metaverse	ATU/35A37/1 From Abstract: This Contribution contains a proposed new resolution to establish a comprehensive technical/governance framework for the Metaverse that ensures its responsible development, prioritizes user rights and security, and fosters international collaboration to prevent fragmentation and maximize benefits for all developed or developing nations. Summary Preamble • References the work in multiple groups including the IETF, IRTF, ITU-T Focus Group on metaverse (FG-MV), the UN "Think-a-thon" and other industry fora and SDOs. • References Articles 33 & 43 of the ITU Constitution, Articles 36 & 40 and clause 191C of the Convention and the ITRs. Operative clauses • The operative clauses are very similar to those proposed by APT. • Promotes ITU-T standards work on metaverse, cooperating and coordinating with other SDOs, industry fora and relevant organizations and organizing workshops. • Resolves to establish a JCA-MV which would maintain a standardization roadmap.	This proposal is very similar to APT/37A41/1, adding data privacy to the work. Similar to the APT proposal, this work goes far beyond data carriage and involves the standardization of applications and services that run over the Internet.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• Resolves "to take necessary steps to achieve a comprehensive understanding of threats and foster cooperation between governments and industry to develop a safe and secure metaverse environment that focuses on the well-being of users;" and to ensure data privacy • Invites Member States, Sector Members, Academia and Associates to contribute to this work and exchange use cases and best practices.	
ADD	New	To support and strengthen the development of standards for metaverse applications, systems and services	ECP/C38A21/1 From Reasons: "The concept of the metaverse is one of the most significant ICT developments in the last 2-3 years. The metaverse is a platform which combines one or more technologies to develop new and exciting applications and, already, there many new ground breaking commercial applications have been developed, in particular by combining AI, virtual reality and digital twins. The ITU-T Focus Group on metaverse (FG-MV) completed its work in June 2024 and the June-July 2024 TSAG meeting approved 52 deliverables which it has passed to Study Groups to consider and take forward as appropriate. Europe endorses the work of the Focus Group and looks forward to participating in future metaverse-related work in the next ITU-T Study Period and beyond. However, in order for the full benefits of the metaverse to be realised, individual metaverse applications, systems and services need to inter-operate and, also, ITU and other SDOs need to collaborate to share best practice, identify gaps and avoid overlaps. This ECP seeks to provide guidance on the best approach for ITU-T and, in particular, for ITU-T Study Group 16 to lead that work building on the output of the FG-MV." Summary Preamble • Focuses on the output of the FG-MV and that Study Groups have already started work on metaverse. • Also acknowledges importance of "human rights such as privacy, inclusion, accessibility and protection". Operative Clauses • Bases ITU-T's work on the output of the FG-MV. • promotes and strengthens "ITU-T's standardization work related to the architecture, infrastructure and enabling technologies of telecommunications which underpin the metaverse;" • *resolves* "to work with industry and other standards development organizations" and "to promote the potential of metaverse".	As with the other proposals on the metaverse, this advocates for continued standards activities in ITU-T related to the metaverse based on the output of the FG-MV and in collaboration with other organizations. It establishes SG16 as the lead study group for standards gap analysis and establishing a Roadmap. Other study groups are supposed to follow the roadmap. This work could affect the Internet and should be monitored. It also could involve standards work on applications that run over the Internet.

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			• establishes SG16 as the lead study group to perform a standards gap analysis, develop a roadmap for development of ITU-T standards and "develop Recommendations, Technical Papers and Guidelines on metaverse infrastructure, systems, services and applications" while collaborating and cooperating with other organizations. • *Instructs the study groups* to develop standards based on the output of the FG-MV and the Roadmap developed by SG16. • *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia* to contribute to this effort and to collaborate • *instructs the TSB Director* to collaborate with RB Director and BDT Director to take into account needs of developing countries, support the work of the study groups and reflect the work in TSB initiatives around Bridging the Standards Gap.	
ADD	New	ITU standardization initiatives to foster metaverse enabling technologies	IAP/39A19/1 From Abstract: CITEL proposes a draft new Resolution to WTSA-24 on "ITU standardization initiatives to foster metaverse enabling technologies" with the aims to promote a coordinated and effective approach to the standardization of metaverse enabling technologies to promote their development. CITEL believes that it is essential to create an appropriate environment for standardization, as well as to prioritize the effective design of policies, so that they address the various aspects of the metaverse, mitigate its risks without slowing down the opportunities offered by its development, and allow to enhance the impact it can have, promoting the bridging of the digital divide, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as concerns related to interoperability, accessibility and inclusion, the dynamics of market competition, security, trust, privacy and data protection, among others. Summary Preamble • *Recognizes the work* of the FG-MV and that the metaverse is a collection of technologies including standards "from many relevant standards development organizations (SDOs)" Operative Clauses • *Resolves that the ITU-T* "carry out standardization work to ensure that the various technical components of metaverse can effectively integrate and interoperate, including architectures, requirements, protocols, systems, and services;" and establish a JCA-MV reporting to TSAG	This proposal focuses on the metaverse as a collection of technologies and focuses the work in ITU-T on the underlying supporting technologies. It also shares the creation of a JCA-MV with the other proposals on metaverse.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• *instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau* "to identify opportunities, as appropriate, for coordination and cooperation within ITU and other relevant organizations", to organize workshops to collect requirements and to report to WTSA. • *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates, and Academia* to participate in these activities and share experiences.	
ADD	New	Work in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector on Metaverse Standardization	RCC/40A10/1 From Proposal Reasons: The development of fundamental technologies underpinning metaverses and their domains of application continues to make active progress and spread rapidly around the world. Considering the successful work done within ITU by FG-MV, it is proposed to consolidate the leading role of ITU T in metaverse standardization and adopt a new WTSA resolution that will extend and strengthen the study of metaverse-related issues in the next ITU T study period (2025-2028). Summary • References the FG-MV as achieving the most significant results among metaverse-related standardization events. • References the first UN Virtual Worlds Day. • Promotes rapid standardization work on Metaverse in ITU-T study groups based on the outcomes of the FG-MV. • Promotes collaboration and cooperation between study groups, with ITU-R and ITU-D, other standards organizations, consortia, etc. • Creates a JCA-MV and tasks it to develop a standardization roadmap for metaverse-related work. • Sets the scope of work to include technologies, systems, applications and services. • *instructs TSB Director* to continue to organize ITU Metaverse Forum, UN Virtual Worlds Day, UN Think-a-thon events. • Encourages development of best practices.	This proposal raises many of the same concerns as noted for APT/37A41/1 in terms of the scope of work, expansion of the ITU mandate, and overlap with work in other organizations. This proposal strongly supports collaboration and cooperation with other organizations.
ADD	New	Promoting and Strengthening Standardization Activities for Vehicular Communications	APT/37A45/1 From Abstract: This document contains the proposal for addition of a new ITU-T Resolution APT-VC "Promoting and strengthening the standardization activities for vehicular communications", which is necessary to strengthen standardization activities and collaboration among all stakeholders to address the mobility challenges of the future	Since this area overlaps activities across multiple standards (and other) organizations, monitoring this activity is recommended. ITU-T is already very active in vehicular communications and intelligent transportation systems as evidenced by all the referenced work in the preamble.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			Summary Preamble • Includes recognition that a lot of work is being done on vehicular communications by many organizations across multiple industries. • Notes ongoing work by multiple study groups and focus groups (FG-VM, FG-AI4AD) as well as the Collaboration on ITS Communication Standards (CITS). Operative Clauses • *Resolves* to support the CITS, "to collaborate with other standards development organizations (SDOs), UNECE and other stakeholders" and "to organize, evaluate, and assess application scenarios and case studies". • *Instructs the TSB Director* to provide necessary assistance on this work and leverage the partnership with UNECE and support meetings of CITS. • *Instructs TSB Director in cooperation with BDT Director* to support Member States, especially developing countries, in implementing applications and deployments of vehicular communications and organizing workshops, fora, seminars, etc. • *Instructs study groups* to foster standardization in their areas of expertise (SG2, SG12, SG17, SG20 and SGC (9/16). • *Instructs Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia* to participate in ITU-T activities, exchange use cases and best practices, organize workshops, fora, etc.	The "resolves" in this proposal focus on collaboration and coordination with other organizations. The instructs study groups section supports the study groups' ongoing work (also included in the Study Group reports to WTSA-24).
ADD	New	OTTs	ARB/36A31/1 From Abstract: The objective of this proposed new WTSA resolution is to give certain tasks to relevant study groups in addition to the Director of TSB aiming to find out a multi-dimensional approach to engage all stakeholders especially from the industry in order to find out solutions to the outstanding issues relevant to over-the-top services. Summary: Note this proposal is substantially similar to ATU/35A35/1. Major differences are noted as follows: • Includes references to WTSA Resolutions 44 and 68 and removes Resolution 88. • Moves *resolves* items to *instructs the TSB Director*. This reduces the scope of the items included, including the item on collaboration. • Adds SG11 (signalling) and the Standardization Committee on Vocabulary (SCV) to *instructs*. • *Instructs SGs* does not include an instructs to collaborate, instead includes the item to study collaboration. • *Instructs SGs* replaces "guidelines" with "frameworks"	This proposal could affect the Internet, and discussion should be monitored and potentially engaged. Similar to ATU/35A35/1, this proposal is focused on activities affecting services that run over the Internet in addition to Internet interconnection and traffic exchange. In addition to the concerns in ATU/35A35/1: • The move from collaborating to studying collaboration weakens the call for collaboration with non-ITU-T organizations and stakeholders. • Adding SG11 to *instructs* promotes activities on signaling and architectures. • Calling for frameworks instead of guidelines strengthens the call for more

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• *Instructs the TSB Director* to "oversee the development of global standards for OTT"	work (frameworks tend to lead to more work). • The instruction to the TSB Director to oversee global standards for OTT (instead of monitor) is problematic from a policy and practical perspective.
ADD	New	Enhance Global Collaboration to advance Over-The-Top {services), OTTs	ATU/35A35/1 From Abstract: "This Contribution contains a draft new resolution that aims to facilitate global collaboration and consensus-building among government/regulators, licensees/operators, consumers, and researchers/standards organizations to drive the advancement of Over-The-Top services (OTTs). By balancing the diverse interests of all stakeholders, this resolution seeks to find a mutually beneficial solution that promotes innovation, growth, and consumer satisfaction in the OTT ecosystem." Summary Preamble • Includes references to Plenipotentiary Resolution 206 and WTSA Resolution 88 • Acknowledges the benefits of OTT services to users and contribution to adoption of ICTs • Also highlights the need for consumer protection and data privacy concerns as well as need to promote a secured digital ecosystem. • Includes the impact OTTs have on the mobile roaming market and on local infrastructure. • *Recognizes* "the right of each State to regulate its telecommunication/ICT industry" Operative Clauses • *Resolves* to continue capacity building programs and to encourage collaboration between traditional telecom providers and OTT service providers. • Also *resolves* and *instructs SG 2, 3, 12 and 17* to develop Recommendations, technical standards, technical reports and protocols and continue studies "on operational, policy, economic, competition, and innovation aspects of OTT services." • Includes studies on issues such as data privacy and security guidelines, QOS, consumer protection, access to emergency services, and develop a definition and taxonomy of OTTs. • *Instructs the TSB Director* to support the work of study groups, monitor developments in the OTT sector and in standards development, to organize workshops and report to TSAG.	This proposal is focused on activities affecting services that run over the Internet, in addition to Internet interconnection and traffic exchange, so should be watched carefully, including engagement. OTT services are currently being studied in SG3 (QF/3), SG17 (Q7/17), SG2 (QA,B,C/2) and SG12 (QC,K/12). See the reports for those study groups for the work proposed for the next study period. There are multiple aspects proposed to study: • International Interconnection between Telecom services and OTT services (e.g., Voice). • Cost of local infrastructure to support OTT traffic (especially from out of country). • Consumer protection and data privacy, where the local users are exposed to threats hosted outside the country.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• *Invites Sector Members and Member States* to participate and contribute to this work, share experiences, adopt policies to promote competition among OTT service providers, to bridge the gaps between OTT providers and telecom operators, and "to support initiatives that ensure inclusivity, transparency and non-discriminatory practices in the provision of OTT services"	
ADD	New	Enhancing Global Connectivity through Non Geo Stationary Orbit Satellite Networks: A Unified Approach to Interoperability, Performance, Security, and Inclusivity	ATU/35A34/1 From Abstract: "This contribution contains a draft new resolution on non-geo stationary orbit satellites services. Developing countries experience access gaps resulting in an underserved and unserved proportion of their populace. There is growing and high reliance on satellite related services to bridge these gaps and ensure connectivity for all in such countries, especially for areas where conventional terrestrial networks cannot be deployed to. This reliance on satellite services has brought about fully operational commercial public networks in developing countries." Summary Preamble • Many references including WTSA Resolutions 18, 50, Plenipotentiary Resolutions 139, 186, 191, 218 (Space2030), UNGA Resolutions 78/52, 78/72, 76/3 • Includes multiple issues: • "The imperative for NGSO LEO satellite services to integrate seamlessly with terrestrial networks…" • "Environmental impact of de-orbiting and decommissioned satellites" • Support of a wide range of services "from broadband internet access to emergency communications", • "interoperability of end user equipment to different NGSO LEO satellite networks" • "the need for policies that encourage innovation while ensuring fair competition" • The cross-border nature of satellite traffic • Policy, regulatory and economic challenges • The need for interoperability between satellite vendors • environmental and orbital challenges affecting latency in satellite services • "The importance of establishing better power management mechanisms" • "ensuring that NGSO LEO satellite services are accessible to all, including people with disabilities" • The involvement of all ITU sectors and other UN agencies (UNOOSA)	This proposal could affect the Internet and should be monitored with potential engagement. The satellite industry has multiple areas of concern (especially satellite providers offering Internet services). There are many similarities here with the concerns over OTT services. This resolution also supports currently proposed activities in the study groups (see Study Group reports), including: • SG11 (QA/11, QC/11, QF/11) • SG13 (QE/13) In addition, it proposes new work in SG17 related to the security of satellite services. The work in SG11 and SG13 on Fixed/Mobile/Satellite convergence (FMSC) within the framework of IMT-2030 (QE/13) will perhaps be of most interest to the Internet.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments

			Operative Clauses
			• *Resolves* to "prioritize the development of international standards and policies that address the technical, operational, and regulatory challenges associated with NGSO LEO satellite network" and "to advocate for the inclusion of accessibility aspects."
			• Supports capacity building initiatives.
			• Instructs multiple Study Groups (3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17) to conduct studies under their respective mandates related to NGSO satellite networks, including:
			  • SG11: "To update and develop ITU-T Recommendations on signaling architecture and requirements for Satellite terrestrial networks"
			  • SG13: "data transmission within satellite services bearing in mind data transmission challenges such as data sovereignty" and "specific emerging satellite services."
			  • SG15: Free Space Optics
			• *Instructs* and *invites the TSB Director* to coordinate the work of Study Groups and collaborate with BDT Director and RB Director.
			• *Invites Member States and Sector Members* to engage in the above activities, to develop and promote guidelines for protecting children online, "pursue agendas that subsidize satellite services for uptake of satellite networks" and collaborate with the TSB Director.	

ADD	New	Strategic planning in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	ARB/36A32/1 From Abstract: This draft new resolution aims to advance efforts toward of a fit-for-purpose ITU T in a more integrated and holistic manner. Strategic planning represents a cross-cutting process which may also consider: ITU-T study groups strategic planning and restructuring, industry engagement, CxO meetings, etc. Strategic planning is a key process in the results-based management (RBM) approach. Therefore, this draft new resolution is also trying to mainstream RBM not just at the operational planning level, but also at strategic level. Summary This proposal is essentially the same as ATU/35A36/1 with no differences in the operative clauses.	This proposal should not directly affect Internet operations or management.
ADD	New	Strategic planning in ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	ATU/35A36/1 From Abstract: The draft new resolution is to introduce strategic planning in the ITU-T sector, including for study groups. Summary • This proposal focuses on activities of the TSB Director and TSAG.	This proposal should not directly affect Internet operations or management.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• It attempts to align ITU-T practices with the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) best practices (JIU/REP/2012/12, JIU/REP/2017/6, JIU/REP/2020/5) regarding strategic planning, results based management and enterprise risk management. • It calls for "reinvigorated CxO meetings" • *Instructs TSAG* "to adopt and strengthen an evidence-based decision making in all ITU-T governance and management matters"	
ADD	New	Provision of handset-derived caller location information for emergency communications	ECP/38A9/1 From Abstract: The adoption of technical solutions for the establishment and transmission of handset-derived location information for emergency communications is having a significant positive impact on public safety in countries where such solutions have already been implemented. This resolution calls on ITU-T to raise awareness of the availability of such technical solutions, to develop operational recommendations for their deployment and to encourage their adoption across all ITU Member States. Summary • References standards developed on this topic - ETSI TS 103 625 V1.3.1 (2023-03), 3GPP TS 32.271 version 16.0.0 Release 16, HTML5 Living Standard • *Instructs SG2* to study requirements, consider a gap analysis and develop operational requirements for deployment. • *Instructs SG2* "in collaboration with ITU-D, to promote the concept and benefits of handset-derived caller location information for improving public safety" • *instructs the TSB Director* "to promote collaboration with ITU-D and ITU-R sectors and to take appropriate action to facilitate the foregoing work…" • *instructs the TSB Director* to "cooperate, collaborate and raise awareness with other entities within the United Nations…" on this topic • *invites Member States, Sector Members and Associates* "to actively engage within the relevant ITU-T Study Group(s) to develop operational recommendations for the deployment of technical solutions…"	Proposes work in ITU-T SG2 on the deployment of currently defined mechanisms, not a new protocol. Mobile handset manufacturers should monitor this discussion. For background, see EENA Recommendation on emergency caller location information criteria for mobile-originated emergency communication Since IETF RFCs are referenced above and in the referenced ETSI standard, perhaps they should be mentioned here.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
ADD	New	Standardization activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector to ensure artificial intelligence safety and trustworthiness in telecommunications/ ICTs	**APT/37A43/1** From Intro: Artificial intelligence (AI) safety and trustworthiness in telecommunications/ICTs refers to the measures and practices required to ensure that AI systems used in telecommunications/ICTs operate reliably, transparently, and in accordance with standards. This involves ensuring the robustness and reliability of AI systems, safeguarding user data, mitigating biases, and maintaining user trust by providing clear, accountable, and user-centric AI solutions. Summary Preamble • References Plenipotentiary Resolution 71, 214, UNGA Resolutions A/RES/78/265, A/RES/78/311, SDG9 • Emphasizes the "urgent need for global consensus on international cooperation on global standards to ensure AI safety and trustworthiness in telecommunications/ICTs and targeted support to bridge digital divides, particularly in developing countries," Operative Clauses • *Instructs the SGs* to develop Recommendations on "terms/definitions, guidelines, best practices, assessment procedures, and tools on AI safety and trustworthiness in telecommunications/ICTs" and promote studies on "on AI risk assessment, strategies against adversarial attacks, and measures on bias mitigation, taking into account the linguistic/cultural diversity" • Also *instructs the SGs* to "to take AI safety and trustworthiness into consideration when developing Recommendations" • *Instructs the TSB Director* to support this work, provide technical guidance to developing countries, foster partnerships and cooperation • *Invites Membership* to contribute to this work and share experiences	The group of proposals on AI encompasses a wide range of activities across study groups, overlapping work in other organizations (e.g., ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42), and should be monitored carefully. This proposal is intended to complement Plenipotentiary Resolution 214, focusing on "AI safety and trustworthiness" in telecom/ICTs. Note that UNGA A/RES/78/265 (10) calls explicitly upon specialized agencies to assess and enhance their response in this area. The instructions to the Study Groups cover a wide range of activities for the study groups.
ADD	New	Development of an ICT ecosystem to support artificial intelligence technologies	**RCC/40A9/1** From Abstract: In view of the high level of interest and the steps being taken at the level of the United Nations General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, including via Resolution 214 (Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on artificial intelligence technologies and telecommunications/ICTs, and given that AI is assuming a critical role across various fields, including energy, transport, health care, education, employment, urban management and agriculture, and benefits both developing and developed countries, RCC considers it necessary to guide work on AI within ITUT, in terms of both specific existing aspects and future developments, via a dedicated resolution. We believe that	The previous general comments on proposals on ITU-T work in AI apply here as well. This proposal doesn't directly propose any new work for ITU-T study groups, but supports the current activities and mandates as specified in Resolution 2. It also supports an expansive role of ITU-T in AI as introduced in the preambular clauses. The proposal calls for the development and

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			the development and standardization of AI will support a wide range of use cases involving various stakeholders and can be a key enabler for traditional and emerging technologies. Summary • References UNGA Resolution A/78/L.49 and ITU Plenipotentiary Resolutions 140, 200, 214 (on AI) • References the outcomes of the "Focus Group on AI" under ITU-T SG20 (probably means FG-AI4A) and the principles and frameworks of the ITU AI for Good Global Summit. • *Invites ITU Council* to form a new Council Working Group on AI. • *Instructs the TSB Director, in collaboration…* to support the work of the sectors on AI, to facilitate partnerships with international organizations and global partnerships developing AI policies, standards and frameworks, support capacity building, organizing forums, seminars and workshops on the use of AI and encourage Member States to create an enabling framework for AI; • *Invites Member States* to contribute to the development of guidelines and best practices, encouraging participation by all stakeholders, collaborate and to share knowledge, experiences and best practices • Also *invites Member States* to Encourage consultations with relevant stakeholders on the implementation of AI policies, strategies, action plans, capacity-building activities and knowledge sharing • *Invites ITU Membership* to identify best practices, collaborating and sharing expertise, take active part in research on the use of AI and encourage stakeholders and businesses across industries to share information and best practices and participate in ITU's AI-related activities.	sharing of best practices on AI (led by member states). The proposed resolution invites the Council to create a Council Working Group on AI. There was also a proposal to ITU Council 2024 to create a CWG-AI. After consultation, text on AI was added to the terms of reference of the CWG-WSIS in Council Resolution 1332 (2024) (TIES account required) instead.
ADD	New	Standardization activities of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector on AI technologies in support of telecommunications/ ICTs	AUS/CAN/USA/51/1 From Abstract: This multi-country contribution proposes a new WTSA Resolution regarding the standardization activities of the ITU-T on AI technologies in support of telecommunications/ICT. Summary • *Instructs Study Groups* "to work on applying AI to telecommunications/ICTs when developing ITU-T Recommendations including those related to telecommunications operation, management, and security for AI-enabled networks and protocols, and multimedia services and applications " • *instructs the TSB Director* to facility information sharing and awareness among ITU-T members and support collaboration and cooperation in international standardization with relevant stakeholders	This proposal focuses on telecommunication operations, management, and security, so it is not as open-ended as some of the other proposals. See previous comments on AI resolutions.

Type	Resolution	Title	Contribution Origin Number and Key Points	Comments
			• *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia* to promote development of ITU-T Recommendations, share experiences and contribute to international multistakeholder standardization efforts	
ADD	New	Use of telecommunications/ information and communication technologies for emergency and disaster risk management and preparedness, for early warning, risk reduction, mitigation and relief	ARB/36A33/1 From Abstract: The contribution proposes a new WTSA resolution on use of telecommunications/information and communication technologies for emergency and disaster risk management and preparedness, for early warning, risk reduction, mitigation and relief. Summary • *Considering further a* refers to "the proliferation of AI and its inherent associated risks, including AI native approaches…" • Focuses on the use of "telecommunications/ICT and new and emerging technologies including AI, to address emergency and disaster risk management and preparedness, for early warning, risk reduction, mitigation and relief" with a call for developing standards (especially SG2, 5, 13, 17, 20), liaising with other standards organizations, and aligning global standards. • It also calls to "to develop standards to enhance robustness, resilience, confidence, and trustworthiness in the use of ICTs"	This proposal doesn't advance any specific work on Internet protocol or operations; however, the general area of study could encompass work related to the Internet or the use of the Internet. Therefore, it should be monitored. The ITU-T has been involved in work on emergency communications and disaster relief for many years, including a Focus Group on disaster relief systems, network resilience and recovery, which concluded in 2014. SG2 is the lead study group on telecommunications for disaster relief/early warning, network resilience and recovery. The main new work item here is AI, which is mentioned 8 times. The proposals seem to propose studies of the use of AI for helping in a disaster, but also to consider AI as a potential risk in or for a disaster.

Note on ITU resolutions[2]: ITU resolutions generally follow the form of UN resolutions. They consist of a heading, preamble clauses, and operative clauses. See https://research.un.org/en/docs/resolutions. The preamble clauses start with a verb in the present participle (for example, *recognizing*, *noting*), provide background and context for the resolution, and set the stage for the actions in the operative clauses. They are not numbered, and letters are used to order the sub-clauses. The operative clauses indicate what the conference decides to do. They generally begin with a verb (for example, *resolves*, *instructs*, *invites*), use numbered sub-clauses, and provide actions to be taken. Although the preamble clauses don't contain actions to be taken, they can be referenced as justification in arguments to initiate work or take action in other meetings (for example, study groups) and can also be interpreted as agreement on the text in the clause.

[2] Drafting Resolutions

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