World Telecommunication Development Conference 2025 (WTDC-25) Summary Issues Matrix

December 2025, Final Version

This chart summarizes and systematizes the changes to Internet-related WTDC-22 resolutions (including new resolutions) in an attempt to identify issues, areas of concern, organizations impacted, etc., on a best-efforts basis. Suggestions to improve this work are welcome[1]. The resolutions below have been approved by WTDC25, and the text is based on the Provisional Final report.

Key to the matrix tables

Revisions to ITU-D Resolutions for WTDC-25
New WTDC-25 Resolutions

1 Suggestions and comments are welcome and should be sent to peirano@isoc.org.

(index)

Regional proposal acronyms used by ITU[2]:

AFCP- African Common Proposals (ATU)

IAP - Inter-American Proposal (CITEL)

ACP - Asia-Pacific Common Proposal (APT)

ARB - Arab States Common Proposal (LAS)

ECP - European Common Proposal (CEPT)

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

WTDC-25 key Proposals on Internet issues

- Internet related public policy issues
- Digital Inclusion
- Cybersecurity, Confidence and Security
- WSIS+15, SDGs
- Working Methods
- Capacity Building
- Emerging technologies (e.g., IoT):
- Index

Type Acronyms

ADD	-	New Resolution
MOD	-	Revised Resolution
NOC	-	No Change to Resolution
NA	-	Not Adopted
SUP	-	Suppressed

2 The regional organizations responsible for the proposals are designated in parentheses, namely the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunication and Information represented by the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC)

Revisions to ITU-D Resolutions at WTDC-25

(top)(index)

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Internet related public policy issues (top)(index)				
MOD	22	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks and identification of origin in providing international telecommunication services	**WTDC25** considering a) Reaffirms sovereign right "to structure, manage and utilize numbering, naming, addressing and identification (NNAI) resources under their jurisdiction in accordance with the relevant ITU-T Recommendations" *Invites Member States & Sector Members:* Adds 2 " to support the work of ITU-T Study Group 2 in enabling Member States to benefit by sharing national telecommunication service restrictions to ensure conformance with national regulatory and legal frameworks."	Source: ECP/19A18/1 WTDC25 clarifies that this is in accordance with ITU-T Recommendations. Minimal impact on the Internet. If followed, sharing service restrictions could provide more transparency.

MOD	63	~~Internet Protocol address allocation and~~ Promoting, facilitating and accelerating the transition to and deployment of Internet Protocol version 6 in ~~the~~ developing countries[3]	**WTDC25**
			
			Preamble
			• updates and streamlines text, aligning with WTSA-24 Resolution 64 and focusing on promoting, facilitating and accelerating the transition to and deployment of Internet Protocol version 6
			• replaces the results of the ITU CWG on the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 with the activities of the ITU CWG-Internet.
			• removes text on historical imbalances in IPv4 allocation (focuses on deployment of IPv6)
			• recognizes that regional Internet registries (RIRs) are key players in the functioning of Internet networks;
			• recognizes that IPv6 deployment is an important issue for Member States including
			  ○ as "an important enabler of digital transformation;"
			  ○ "through the provision of technical assistance from qualified experts", as well as specifying "the process of requesting such assistance;"
				Source: ACP/25A4/1, ARB/27A14/1, ECP/19A24/1, RCC/26A18/1
				
				The modifications align with changes made to WTSA Resolution 64 at WTSA24. It de-emphasizes ITU-D studies on IPv4 address allocation and focuses the work on deployment of IPv6 in a more collaborative way, including capacity building and information sharing. Organizations interested in the Internet should continue following this work.

3 Change marks in title indicate the changes made to the title at WTDC25.

			○ that governments play a critical role including through the formulation of appropriate policies, regulations and national strategies; ○ "that some countries have IPv4-to-IPv6 transition plans in place"; ○ "that delays in the transition to IPv6 may exacerbate the digital divide between developed and developing countries;" • takes into account "the collaboration efforts between the Telecommunication Development Bureau and RIRs that aim to promote and accelerate IPv6 deployment," Operational Clauses • emphasizes collaboration with relevant international and regional organizations, including RIRs and TSB Director for, e.g., ○ use of IPv6 deployment statistics as appropriate means to measure progress, identify challenges and guide targeted interventions ○ maintaining and updating the ITU website on global activities related to IPv6, • replaces invitation of Member States to examine and monitor the RIR's processes with an invitation to Member States to disseminate their practices, experience, knowledge and expertise to facilitate the deployment of IPv6; • *invites Member States and Sector Members* "to make use of the ITU website and other resources on global IPv6" and "to consider how public procurement frameworks and market mechanisms can promote IPv6 deployment" • encourages investment in IPv6-enabled infrastructure and in making services available over IPv6 • encourages support of local capacity building and development programs, including partnering with ITU Academy training centres	
MOD	78	Capacity building for countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector numbering resources	WTDC25 Preamble • noting f: "the existing limits on available budgetary resources," Operational • requests the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau ○ adds developing national legal and regulatory guidelines to the work done with regions, subregions and countries. • requests the BDT Director in cooperation with TSB Director ○ ensure that ITU-T's national numbering plans webpage contains links to national numbering plans	Source: AFCP/18A24R1/1, ECP/19A28/1 This revision will continue work in ITU-D on misuse of numbering resources, including the use of advanced technologies, and could affect entities utilizing ITU-T numbering resources in Internet applications and services (e.g., IP telephony).

			o new 4 " to support research and pilot projects by Member States using advanced technologies to secure and manage numbering resources more effectively;" o new 5 " to proactively promote and encourage Member State engagement with service providers, telecommunication operators and other private stakeholders in both consultation and implementation"	

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Digital Inclusion (top)(index)				
MOD	9	Participation of Countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management	**WTDC25** Preamble • expresses benefits of flexible regulatory policies and allocating spectrum for experimental purposes. • considers that, "in some cases, multilateral agreements among countries are required in frequency planning and coordination " and that support of the BR and ITU regional offices is useful to reach such agreements (new *considering* y, z). Operative • resolves to instruct the Director to assist Member States to utilise spectrum management tools, and provide capacity building programs. (*resolves to instruct the Director* 5, 6) • *instructs the Director* to "to establish a mechanism for evaluating Member States' spectrum management capacity needs" • *invites Member States* to o explore flexible regulatory environments and allocation of spectrum for experimental purposes o "update the information available in national frequency allocation tables and make the website for this resolution and the ITU ICT-Eye data portal complementary;" o "undertake voluntary self-assessments related to spectrum management skills..." Annex • 4. Calls to customize the SMS4DC software to address specific needs of Administrations and make it more affordable. • 5. adds examples of guidelines on awarding and charging for spectrum. • 8. Adds transition to digital terrestrial radio broadcasting	Source: ACP/25A18/1, AFCP/18A4/1, AZE/28A1/1 Note ARB/27A20/1 proposed No change While these changes don't directly affect the Internet, spectrum management is an important component for Internet access. The Radio Regulations Navigation Tool (https://www.itu.int/hub/publication/r-reg-rrx-2025/), the RR5 Table of Frequency Allocations software (https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REG-RR5), Spectrum Management Training Programme (https://academy.itu.int/itu-d/projects-activities/curriculum-development/smtp) and Spectrum Management System for Developing Countries (SMS4DC) (https://www.itu.int/pub/D-STG-SPEC)

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments

			• 9. Adds additional measures for utilization of the digital dividend
			  ○ "I Development of use cases adapted to regional conditions"
			  ○ "II Methodological assistance (from ITU) in the development of national roadmaps."
			  ○ "III Support in the establishment of public-private partnership (PPP) mechanisms (including universal service obligations)."
			• Adds New 10 "Assistance in frequency planning for interregional agreements on the use of frequency assignments for application of new generation radio technologies"
			  ○ In cases where planning is needed between countries in different regions (according to Radio Regulations) or served by different ITU regional offices, "it is necessary to establish and develop mechanisms for cooperation between different ITU regional offices in order to bring countries together and conduct frequency planning and coordination work, provide the necessary methodological support, in consultation with the BR, and, if necessary, involve independent experts."
			• 10. Emerging technologies examples: adds "IMT-2030 and beyond", "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)/Drones" and "machine learning for spectrum management".
			• 11. Innovative ways of spectrum licensing… adds "frequency surrender and frequency leasing/sharing methods"	

MOD	11	Telecommunication/ information and communication technology services in rural, isolated, unserved and ~~poorly served~~underserved areas[3]	**WTDC25** **Throughout** • replace "poorly served" with "underserved and unserved" and adds territorial waters for consideration as unserved or underserved areas. **Preamble** • Adds reference to WTDC Resolutions 37 and 71, Plenipotentiary Resolution 209, the Global Digital Compact (UNGA Resolution A/RES/79/1 Annex I) noting that not all countries have endorsed it, the ITU-D Smart Seas Project, annual reports of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development • includes submarine cables, high-altitude platform stations, terrestrial and satellite systems, software-defined networking and open-source systems and their potential combination as solutions for bridging the digital divide.	Source: ACP/25A14/1, AFCP/18A8/1, IAP/20A4/1, RCC/26A7/1 The changes to this proposal can support Internet development in rural, isolated, unserved and underserved areas, including territorial waters. Smart Seas Project: https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/digital-impact-unlocked/smart-seas-project-for-caribbean-small-scale-fishers/

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			• recognizes (c) "that Member States have implemented financing mechanisms for the benefit of rural and underserved areas," and (d) "sustainable business models are key to long-term service continuity, and that local community involvement could be beneficial;" • endorses "a technology-neutral and interoperable approach…" Operational Clauses • adds submarine cables as example of technology that can be used. • *resolves* "to invite the ITU-D study groups to consider studies on micro, small and medium telecommunication operators" • new *instructs the Director* o to assist Member States to "identify and develop policies, mechanisms and regulatory initiatives to reduce the digital divide" including frameworks and strategies, using universal funds effectively. o "to continue to promote the exchange of experiences and capacity building on financing mechanisms," e.g., Universal Service Fund, including "blended finance and social impact investments, among other things;" o to encourage the active participation of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises o "to explore appropriate partnerships with the relevant international and regional organizations" • new *Invites Member States* o "to consider sharing best practices on the use of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies for powering telecommunication/ICT infrastructure in off-grid areas;" and "to raise awareness of different licensing and deployment models" o to share successful models including PPP models and ICT applications in field of health, education, trade, etc. *invites Member States and Sector Members* • "to consider reviewing and, where appropriate, revising the scope of universal service frameworks and universal service funds to include territorial waters as unserved or underserved areas…" Report experiences back to relevant ITU-D Study Groups. • invest and research new technologies " to address the access and usage gaps in communities with limited access"	

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
MOD	16	Special actions and measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition	WTDC25 Preamble • adds references: UNGA Resolution 79/194, 78/160, 79/1, Plenipotentiary Resolutions 25, 131, 139, 214, 218, WTDC Resolution 37, the Lagatoi Declaration, 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, the African Union Agenda 2063 , African Union Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030) • recognizes the unique vulnerabilities and challenges faced by LLDCs and SIDS, particularly those in Pacific and that the striking imbalance in telecommunication/ICT development between these countries and other countries, "can exclude women and girls and create accessibility divides for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs;" • includes new and emerging technologies, including AI-based technologies and space-based connectivity solutions, in spite of which "many developing countries face unique challenges, requiring further capacity building in order to effectively access and benefit from those solutions" • recognizes "that network operators, including telecommunication/ICT complementary access networks and solutions, can play a role" in bridging the digital divide. Operational Clauses • *instructs BDT Director* o new 1: continue efforts to address the needs of LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and countries in transition including through the P2C Digital Coalition o 6 (old 5) to pay special attention "the role that telecommunication/ICT complementary access networks and solutions can play in connecting the unconnected," o new 7 to foster the exchange of information and advisory services on the rollout of new technologies, including space-based technologies as well as policy and regulatory considerations o new 9 "to improve the human resources of ITU regional offices for executing initiatives" • adds *requests the Secretary General* 4 " to encourage coordination and minimize duplication among financial institutions and international organizations" • adds *calls upon other Member States and Sector Members* 2 "to recognize the unique challenges faced by landlocked and doubly landlocked countries regarding the need to support coordination in developing terrestrial infrastructure for international connectivity. "	Source: ACP/25A19/1, IAP/20A15/1 Lagatoi Declaration https://www.ict.gov.pg/Press%20Statement/Pacific%20ICT%20Ministerial%20Declaration.%20Monday%2028%20August%202023.%20APEC%20Haus.pdf The 2050 Strategy: https://forumsec.org/2050 African Union Agenda 2063: https://au.int/en/agenda2063 Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030): https://au.int/en/documents/20200518/digital-transformation-strategy-africa-2020-2030 Note this supports development of community networks (see below) This change supports development of community networks. This change addresses, in part ECP/19A19/1 on Resolution 23 (e.g., removal of Invites Member States 7), addressing landlocked countries that have to transit a landlocked country to reach

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				submarine cable landing stations. Also related to Resolution 77 (WTDC25) *instructs the Director* 2).
NOC	20	Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ information and communication technology facilities, services and related applications	WTDC25 No Proposals	
MOD	23	Internet access and availability for developing countries and charging principles for international Internet connection	WTDC25 Throughout: "chairman", etc. is changed to "chair", etc. Preamble • new *noting n)* "that the variation in international connectivity approaches can affect the affordability and quality of service, especially in developing countries" • Takes into account work being done in SG3 to study the competitiveness of the market for international connectivity Operational Clauses • *invites Member States* (5) to foster the establishment of IXPs • Deletes *invites Member States* (7) "to promote agreements..." • new *urges regulators* (2) and new *instructs the BDT Director* (2) to support continued work in the study groups in cooperation with ITU-T SG 3 on charging principles for international Internet connectivity.	Source: AFCP/18A9/1, ECP/19A19/1, ARB/27A7/1 Organizations interested in international Internet connectivity should continue to monitor and consider participating in this work in ITU-D study groups (and ITU-T SG3). Invites Member States (7) was inserted at WTDC17 to assist landlocked developing countries with international internet connectivity, e.g., access to submarine fiber. See also Resolution 16 new *calls upon other Member States and Sector Members* 2, and Resolution 77 *instructs the Director* 2.
MOD	37	Bridging the digital divide	WTDC25 Though it looks like most of the resolution has changed, many of the changes are editorial or re-wording for streamlining the text. It also removes specific reference to Covid-19 throughout Preamble • Adds reference to UN, "Achieving universal and meaningful digital connectivity – Setting a baseline and targets for 2030"	Source: ACP/25A21/1, - AFCP/18A21/1, ECP/19A21/1, IAP/20A3/1, RCC/26A11/1

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			• Adds references to UNGA Resolution 78/132, 79/1, Resolution ITU-R 69-2, WTSA Resolutions 44, 101, Plenipotentiary Resolution 214, WTDC Resolution 91, the 2025 Broadband Advocacy targets • Introduces several new concepts to this resolution o coverage gap: areas that lack access to telecommunications/ICT networks o the "usage gap" (people who do not use the Internet despite living in an area with service). o meaningful connectivity: "a level of connectivity that allows users to have a safe, satisfying, enriching and productive online experience at an affordable cost." (from UN report above) o demand-side barriers, including ▪ device and service affordability, ▪ lack of digital literacy and skills, ▪ lack of relevant content (including content in local languages) and applications, and ▪ safety and security concerns • introduces Artificial Intelligence, terrestrial, stratospheric and space-based technologies as potential solutions to help bridge the digital divide. • includes need to take into account natural and human-induced disasters (including pandemics) and the need for network resilience • Similar to Resolution 30, acknowledges "that Member States have implemented innovative financing mechanisms to reduce the digital divide..." • emphasizes the importance of affordability, capacity building, extending connectivity and geographic coverage to unserved and underserved populations. • new *considering further* f) that environmental sustainability should be considered in efforts to bridge the digital divide. • takes particular regard of "women and girls, youth, vulnerable groups, Indigenous Peoples, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons with special needs, and people that live in remote and underserved areas" Operational Clauses • adds programs, partnerships, collaboration, user awareness campaigns (e.g., for transparency in pricing and other relevant contract conditions),	https://www.itu.int/itu-d/meetings/statistics/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2022/04/UniversalMeaningfulDigitalConnectivityTargets2030_BackgroundPaper.pdf https://www.broadbandcommission.org/advocacy-targets/ Note the asymmetry of these definitions, one is framed in terms of telecom/ICT and the other is in terms specifically of the Internet. The changes in res. 37 reflect reorientation of ITU-D toward universal and meaningful connectivity (e.g., see changes to SG1). Note that while AI is referenced in the Preamble, it is not included in any operational clause

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			digital literacy curricula, capacity building and other mechanisms to address the "usage gap", including demand side barriers (listed above). • Continue addressing the supply side, e.g., geographic coverage, availability. • adds measuring universal and meaningful connectivity as targets for development of indicators and considers network performance in the context of meaningful connectivity • supports complementary access networks and solutions as an option in reducing costs and promoting investment in infrastructure • promotes study of new and emerging technologies and services, including "innovative terrestrial and space-based telecommunications/ICTs" • provide targeted support to bridge the digital divide in countries affected by natural disasters and human-induced hazards, • leverage ITU regional offices in matchmaking between Member States and regional telecommunications organizations • "promote the exchange of national experiences and capacity building on financing mechanisms, including the study of universal service funds, for the deployment of telecommunication networks in unserved or underserved areas, including through schemes such as blended finance and social impact investments, among others, " • consider the environmental impact in work on digital divide.	"usage gap" and "demand-side barriers" are new concepts at WTDC (though not in UN/ITU). Organizations should watch carefully how these concepts are carried through the work in the upcoming study period. This change supports continued work on community networks.
MOD	46	Assistance to ~~i~~Indigenous ~~p~~Peoples and communities through information and communication technologies[3]	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • *recognizes* (a) "the unique cultural, social and linguistic identities of Indigenous Peoples," and (e) "that digital public goods and digital public infrastructure can be key drivers of inclusive digital transformation and innovation" • *recognizes further* (f) "that Indigenous Peoples and indigenous communities generally live in remote and rural areas, which also require priority attention" and that (e) "some groups might require specific attention within the context of intersectionality;" • Modifies and streamlines text on training and capacity building, including ○ supporting training programmes for "Indigenous Peoples and indigenous communities focusing on telecommunication/ICT skills	Source: AFCP/18A15/1, ECP/19A5/1, IAP/20A2/1 These changes could support enhanced access to the Internet for Indigenous Peoples. Digital Public Goods: https://www.digitalpublicgoods.net/digital-public-goods Note WTSA24 Resolution 103 on (lower case) digital public infrastructure.

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			that are relevant to their cultural practices and technological innovations" o supporting the necessary capacity building and digital skills to ensure better oversight of their telecommunication/ICT infrastructure and the development of networks operated by Indigenous Peoples;. • recognizes that ITU-D is working toward digital inclusion, that telecom/ICTs can be used to promote digital inclusion by addressing challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples and that it is necessary to address obstacles that hinder participation of Indigenous Peoples in the development of relevant telecommunication/ICT projects. Operational Clauses • resolves to ensure that BDT programmes pay specific attention to the needs of Indigenous Peoples, to serve the groups among them that require priority attention and to promote and support research on telecommunication/ICT solutions that facilitate access to their use for Indigenous Peoples; • Modifies text to support and strengthen capacity building and training including o "to develop digital literacy programmes and create awareness among Indigenous Peoples and communities on the availability and use of telecommunication/ICT services and applications." o "for Indigenous Peoples on open standards and interoperable telecommmunications/ICTs to promote access to, and delivery of, telecommunication/ICT services," o "to share best practices, knowledge and experiences related to telecommunication/ICT development for Indigenous Peoples" and to foster "collaboration, policy development, and capacity-building initiatives to ensure long-term impact" o "to support the integration of Indigenous knowledge into ICT curricula and training materials..."	
MOD	58	Telecommunication/ information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs	WTDC25 Preamble • expects that the prevalence of disabilities will rise because of the aging population; • takes into account " the potential of accessible technology to empower young persons with disabilities with essential tools for learning, communication and independent living..."	Source: ACP/25A16/1, AFCP/18A17/1, ECP/19A7/1, IAP/20A17/1, RCC/26A16/1, ARM/BLR/UZB/KGZ/36A2/1 Studies on this topic are planned for Q5/1. In general, the modifications to this resolution are intended to streamline the text and update

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			• recognizes the work on the subject conducted by ITU-T (in particular Study Group 21) and ITU-D study Questions. • Adds many References o the Global Digital Compact (UNGA Resolution 79/1, Annex I, § 13 (b)): https://docs.un.org/en/a/res/79/1, https://www.un.org/digital-emerging-technologies/global-digital-compact o United Nations flagship report "Disability and Development Report, 2024": https://social.desa.un.org/publications/un-flagship-report-on-disability-and-development-2024 o UNGA Resolution 79/149: https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/79/149 o UNGA Resolution 77/189: https://docs.un.org/en/a/res/77/189 o the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy: https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/ o the UN Secretary-General's annual reports monitoring implementing the strategy: https://www.un.org/disabilitystrategy/sgreport o the UN Rights Council Resolution 55/8 (2024): https://docs.un.org/en/A/hrc/RES/55/8 o ITU-D report "Aging in a digital world – from vulnerable to valuable, 2021" https://www.itu.int/pub/D-PHCB-DIG_AGE-2021 o "Towards building inclusive digital communities, 2023" - https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Digital-Inclusion/Pages/ICT-digital-accessibility/toolkits/towards-building-inclusive-digital-communities/2023/default.aspx o the WHO and ITU's "Implementation toolkit for accessible telehealth services": https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Digital-Inclusion/Documents/2025/itu-who-toolkit/ITU-WHO-Implementation-toolkit-for-accessible-telehealth-services.pdf o Plenipotentiary Resolution 214 (Bucharest, 2022) (AI) o RA Resolution ITU-R 67-2 (Rev. Dubai 2023) Operational Clauses • *instructs the BDT Director* (5) to monitor and evaluate the impact of ITU-D accessibility initiatives, identify challenges and opportunities according to relevant key performance indicators, • removes invitation to Member States to ratify the UNCPRD. • Modifications promote o equal access for all users; o accessible telecommunication/ICT products and services	it based on work in the previous study period including in the ITU and UN, aligning it with similar resolutions in other sectors and eliminating repetition. Most countries have signed and/or ratified the UNCRPD

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			○ integrating "accessibility features such as text-to-speech, gesture recognition, contrast enhancement, captioning and tactile interfaces, ensuring inclusive and user-friendly experiences for individuals with disabilities," into digital devices (e.g., smartphones, tablets, computers) by their manufacturers, including by promoting collaboration to develop inclusive frameworks and policies ○ "the use of emerging telecommunications/ICTs, including AI, to improve access of telecommunication/ICT services to persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs;" ○ enabling active participation by persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs pursuant in policy-making processes including via consultation to the rationale of "nothing about us without us" and in educational institutions ○ accessibility of telecommunication/ICTs, for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs , including via tailored solutions and raising industry awareness, via collaboration with relevant stakeholders and providing assistance to countries	
MOD	77	Broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunication/information and communication services and broadband connectivity	WTDC25 Preamble • updates and streamlines in accordance with activities and updates in other sectors and Plenipotentiary. • adds references to RA Resolutions ITU-R 65-1, ITU-R 69-2, Plenipotentiary Resolutions 218, 219, final report of WTDC22, reports of the ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development: (https://broadbandcommission.org/publication/state-of-broadband-2023/), Supplements to ITU-T Recommendation D.50 • includes submarine cables and high-altitude platform stations (HAPS) (defined in No. 1.66A of the Radio Regulations) as terrestrial solutions and low Earth orbit (LEO), medium Earth orbit (MEO) and geostationary Earth orbit (GEO) as examples of satellite communications Operational Clauses • replaces text instructing the BDT Director to assist all Member States in establishing national and regional IXPs to help connect landlocked developing countries with new text to establish regional IXPs in countries having submarine landing points to help connect landlocked	Source: ACP/25A8/1, RCC/26A20/1, ISR/29 A2/1 This revision was also influenced by proposals AZE/28A2/1, AFCP/18A7R1/1 and RCC/26A24/1 on space-based systems. State of Broadband 2023 includes as key considerations: "Defining (and re-defining) measurable goals for 'universal meaningful connectivity'" and "Closing the Usage Gap by addressing key barriers to people adopting and using the Internet where coverage is available." This revision specifies the establishment of IXPs specifically in countries with submarine landing points. Note that operators in landlocked countries will still need to purchase connectivity to the IXP in the country with the

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			countries, as well as to provide advice and assistance in the establishment of IXPs for the latter; • invites Member States to o build on developments in ITU in the area of technology and flexible regulation of broadband access o to consider and implement, as appropriate, relevant recommendations of the Broadband Commission… o to share strategies for and experience of network evolution, application cases, efficient deployment and operation, implementation and good practices in seminars and workshop events, in particular in developing countries, • promotes space-based systems via o Members, Associates and Academia sharing experiences and best practices and contributing to work of ITU-D study groups o collaboration between BDT, BR, TSB Directors and regional offices to assist developing countries to update their national/regional policy and regulatory frameworks, including by conducting workshops and forums o instructing the ITU-D study groups in collaboration with relevant study groups of other sectors "to develop guidelines, based on national experiences and best practices, on policy and regulatory frameworks to facilitate the use of emerging space-based telecommunication/ICT networks that work together with terrestrial networks, taking into account the international regulatory framework defined by the Radio Regulations, relevant ITU resolutions and recommendations and Member States' rights set out in the ITU Constitution,"	landing station
MOD	82	Preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an inclusive information society	WTDC25 Preamble • Adds references: WTSA Resolution 48 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024), WTDC Resolution 30 (Rev. Baku, 2025), the annual Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Universal Acceptance Readiness Report (https://www.icann.org/ua-evaluations-en), the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, • removes "duty to guarantee equitable distribution of resources" from multistakeholder cooperation in emphasizing c).	Source: ACP/25A9/1, ECP/19A29/1, IAP/20A10/1 RCC proposed NOC. The main revisions involve inclusion and raising visibility of Universal Acceptance (now capitalized) and EAI as an application of IDN.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments

			• emphasizes
			  ○ collaboration and coordination between ITU and the technical community (Including, but not limited to, ICANN, the regional Internet registries (RIRs), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), on the basis of reciprocity) consistent with WTSA and Plenipotentiary resolutions.
			  ○ the role of "industry, relevant technical and international organizations, and the top-level domain (TLD) operators" as well as the work of "relevant national, regional and international organizations" to increase deployment of IDNs.
			  ○ the importance of Universal Acceptance and IDN deployment, including e-mail address internationalization (EAI) to achieving a digitally inclusive and multilingual Internet but challenges remain.
			Operational Clauses
			• Adds Universal Acceptance as a goal and as a principle (like "equitable access")
			• *instructs the BDT Director*
			  ○ to collaborate with the TSB Director and TSB to promote use of IDNs and raise awareness of the challenges facing UA among ITU Members,
			  ○ to engage stakeholders "to support and promote multilingualism on the Internet and share progress within the ITU-D membership"
			  ○ "to promote greater cooperation between regional and international organizations, stakeholders and governments in the development and implementation of policies and initiatives to support Universal Acceptance and multilingualism;"
			• replaces "mainstream languages" with "underrepresented languages"
			• includes EAI as an example of application of IDNs
			• promotes sharing best practices for IDNs and raising user awareness of both IDNs and EAI
			• replaces "multilingualism in the digital ecosystem of the Internet and associated services, including the rural digital divide" with "Universal Acceptance"
				The resolution recognizes the significant progress made on preserving and promoting multilingualism and the successes (and further need) for cooperation between various stakeholders on the UA issues and for awareness-raising.
				
				The technical community (including ICANN, IETF, and Internet Society) is now directly recognized in the resolution in the context of full multistakeholder cooperation.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Cybersecurity, Confidence and Security (top)(index)				
MOD	45	Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam and facilitating the creation of computer incident response teams	**WTDC25** **Preamble**, changes include • editorial changes and streamlining • Adds reference to Plenipotentiary Resolution 214, UNGA Resolution 75/176 (includes child protection), WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Global Digital Compact (noting that some Member States have not endorsed it)removes reference to PP Resolution 140 (WSIS) • includes new challenges and emerging threats, including quantum technologies, as well as opportunities for cybersecurity and countering spam as emerging technologies evolve. • supports an iterative, risk-based approach to cybersecurity • consideration of cybersecurity incidents linked to the misuse of telecommunications/ICTs for malicious purposes. • the need for more skills development and capacity building both for professionals to encourage more people to pursue a career in cybersecurity and for users so they can protect themselves. • importance of cyber-resilience in addition to cybersecurity. • the manipulation of caller information as presented to a user is an important issue for voice spam and may require international cooperation. • the importance of cybersecurity aspects of protection of data and personally identifiable information (PII) **Operational Clauses**, changes include • Training and capacity building o promotes initiatives, including educational and training programs and a repository of best practices, encouraging more people, particularly women and girls, to enter the cybersecurity profession o promotes initiatives, including educational and training programmes, skills development and capacity building, to raise awareness for users, particularly among women, children, persons with disabilities, persons with specific needs and persons with age-related disabilities, of cybersecurity risks and steps they can take to protect themselves. o invites Members "to utilize the ITU Academy for capacity building and training ,	Source: ACP/25A22/1, ARB/27A12/1, AFCP/18A2/1, ECP/19A12/1, IAP/20A18/1, RCC/26A4/1 Cybersecurity and cyberresilience are issues for study in ITU-D Question 3/2 including new and emerging telecommunications/ICT technologies and services such as AI. Note that aspects of voice spam (e.g., calling line identification) could be addressed under Resolution 22. Many provisions of Resolution 45 are related to training and Internet-related organizations can consider partnering with ITU-D to assist in its capacity building activities.

			○ promotes partnerships with relevant stakeholders and organizations for capacity building and providing technical training sessions and workshop activities for regulators and telecommunication operators ○ invites national and international finance organizations to pay more attention to giving substantial financial support, including through favourable credit arrangements, to national cybersecurity hard-skills programmes and training for those developing countries that lack appropriate cybersecurity hard-skills, prioritizing youth, women and persons with disabilities; ." • contribute and collaborate, including via discussions, information sharing, capacity building, studies, surveying and analyzing practices to address challenges and leverage opportunities (including innovative solutions) of new and emerging technologies, including AI, related to cybersecurity and countering spam • continue to integrate cybersecurity considerations into all ITU-D digital development initiatives and projects • addresses the need to "prepare for national migration to post-quantum cryptography in telecommunication/ICT networks" • includes the cybersecurity aspects of protection of data and PII. • help disseminate technical ITU-T recommendations and relevant information resources developed by other organizations that can help developing countries identify and implement measures that can prevent, detect and mitigate voice spam arising from cybersecurity vulnerabilities and encourage international cooperation among all stakeholders; • encourages active participation of women in ITU-D cybersecurity-related activities and leadership roles, including support of the Network of Women. • invites Members to continue to partner with ITU-D in its efforts including Cyber for Good Project. • invites Members to contribute to ITU-D work on cybersecurity and countering spam, especially to engage in the improvement of the GCI process and to utilize the GCI pillars to develop national cybersecurity capacities. • promotes the development of tools and materials to enhance the cybersecurity and cyber resilience posture of small and medium enterprises;	ITU-D Network of Women: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Digital-Inclusion/Women-and-Girls/NoW/Pages/default.aspx Cyber for Good: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Cyber4Good/Cyber4Good.aspx GCI: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/global-cybersecurity-index.aspx

MOD	64	Protecting ~~and~~, supporting and empowering users/consumers of telecommunication/ information and communication technology services[3]	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • adds reference to the Regional Workshop on Increasing Consumer Awareness, 18-20 June 2024 (https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regional-Presence/Americas/Pages/EVENTS/2024/cons-awa-2024.aspx) • Removes reference to Covid-19 consistent with all other WTDC25 resolutions. • promotes user empowerment by enabling users "to represent and pursue their own interests within the market", including by operators and other stakeholders providing information on new and emerging telecommunication/ICT technologies and services. • supports an economic analysis of consumer choice in the telecommunication/ICT market for effective consumer protection • takes into account "that vulnerable groups in the digital environment are at increased risk of fraudulent activities, including telephone and Internet fraud, and therefore special measures are required to protect them and improve their digital skills," **Operational Clauses** • Emphasizes empowering consumers/users with targeted training and capacity building programs to improve digital skills and awareness of their rights, o to exercise choice within a competitive market to freely choose the services best suited to their needs o to participate in the decision making process o to encourage innovation within the telecommunication/ICT sector • Continues work on consumer protection including o development of contracts with features for persons with disabilities, o supporting "the establishment of efficient, inclusive and transparent consumer redress mechanisms, using various platforms; " o encouraging "telecommunication/ICT operators and service providers to pursue tailored approaches that support consumer protection, " o supporting "capacity building on the use of emerging analytical frameworks, considering the consumer decision-making process, to support informed and conscientious choices" o promoting "collaboration with the relevant stakeholders to strengthen consumer protection frameworks through the exchange of best practices, experiences and innovation solutions at national, regional and global levels;"	Source: ARM/BLR/UZB/KGZ/36A1/1, ACP/25A5/1, AFCP/18A19/1, ECP/19A8/1, IAP/20A16/1 Studies on this topic are planned for new Q5/1.

			○ developing guidelines and best practices to address emerging user/consumer-protection issues related to new and emerging telecommunication/ICT services and technologies, and protection of personal identifiable information, • *invites Member States and Sector Members…* to explore public-private partnerships for innovative solutions that will support users/consumers of telecommunications/ICTs.	
MOD	67	~~The r~~Role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection[3]	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • adds new reference to UNGA Resolution 75/176, and the Correspondence Group on child online protection established under Study Group 17 of the ITU-T(CG-COP); • takes into account (h) "the need to safeguard a child's privacy, including their personal data, when they are online, and the need to understand children's experiences, ensuring that the rights of the child and their interests are fully respected throughout this process"; • promotes safe use of online services and applications by children includes exposure to online risks by ○ capacity building including digital skills development, especially for children and their caregivers, ○ development of national policies encouraging safe use of online services and applications by children, and possible limitations ○ adoption of restrictions for use of mobile devices in school ○ development of age assurance systems informed by a risk-based approach ○ adoption of a complementary online help service to a child helpline number **Operational Clauses** • supports and encourages capacity building, e.g., via regional initiatives and partnerships with international organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders for ○ children, their families, caregivers and educators promoting digital skills, critical thinking and safety online ○ Member States through awareness raising, technical support, etc. to participate in the CWG-COP, develop national policies and guidelines, etc.	Source: ACP/25A7/1, AFCP/18A22/1, ECP/19A25/1, IAP/20A6/1, ISR/29A1/1 ITU's work on Child Online Protection: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/COP/COP.aspx The preamble takes note of the development of the age assurance systems. While this clause doesn't create additional work for the ITU-D, these developments should be closely monitored within the ITU by relevant organizations as the ITU's work on age assurance could potentially impact the Internet. The resolution includes the new language on 'online services and applications' both in preamble and in operational clauses. This could potentially expand ITU's remit in child online protection and should be closely monitored.

			• promotes measures to assist and encourage Member States to
			  o develop public policies, capacity-development programs, frameworks, best practices to protect children online
			  o promote the use of data and evidence to guide the design and evaluation of national child online protection strategies, including support for the development of indicators and surveys;
			  o to collect and share information about restricting use of mobile devices by children in school as well as information regarding the possible limitations, and safe use, of online services and applications by children.
			• encourages "the active participation of youth and child rights organizations in the development of policies and programmes related to online safety," and consideration of "views and inputs from children and young people, in accordance with national legislation, when developing child online protection strategies,"
			• promotes a safer environment online for children via
			  o guidelines and strategies that promote the safe use of telecommunication/ICT services and technologies in schools, prioritizing their application for learning;
			  o youth-led initiatives
			  o the use of digital support services and contact mechanisms dedicated to child online protection and reporting of online abuse;
			  o the design and development of services with child online protection measures ;
			  o sharing of best practices and research findings with ITU and other stakeholders to facilitate coordinated, evidence-based action on child online protection;
			  o taking measures to ensure the protection of data, including personally identifiable information	

(back to top)(index)

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
WSIS+15, SDGs (top)(index)				
MOD	30	Role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • Adds references to the Global Digital Compact (GDC), : ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2025/18, Resolution ITU-R 61-23, UNGIS matrix on WSIS, SDGs and GDC, ITU Secretary-General's "WSIS+20 Report: Building a digital future for all", the outcomes of the WSIS+20 High-Level Event 2025, the joint preparatory process for the World Summit 20-year review. **Operational Clauses** • update the roadmaps for WSIS Action Lines C2, C4, C5 and C6 and provide input to the roadmaps for Action Lines C1, C3, C7, C8, C9 and C11. • monitor ICT trends to anticipate future challenges and ensure alignment with WSIS action lines, • strengthening the monitoring and measurement of WSIS indicators • encourages support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including contribution to WSIS Forum, WSIS Stocktaking and WSIS Prizes, and use their outcomes in the work of the study groups.	Source: ARB/27A8/1, ATU/18A5/1, ECP/19A20/1 The WSIS+20 High Level Meeting will be held in New York on 16-17 December, 2025 (https://publicadministration.desa.un.org/wsis20/GA%20High-Level-Meeting) which could affect the activities under this resolution. The modifications to this resolution do not presuppose the outcomes of the WSIS+20 review (which will happen at the High Level Meeting in December 2025) and are aimed at updating and streamlining it. UNGIS matrix (https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/stocktaking/fr/Home/WSISGDC) Essentially, the changes encourage continued support of and participation in WSIS activities. The outcomes of the High Level Meeting will likely drive any changes to ITU-D's activities related to WSIS.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Working Methods (top)(index)				
MOD	1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector	**WTDC25** The below is a summary of all the changes made to Resolution 1. Section 2 • Modifies text related to references contained in ITU-D documents.	Source: ARB/27A1/1, AFCP/18A2/1, ECP/19A12/1, IAP/20A18/1, RCC/26A4/1 The changes made should not affect the Internet.

			Section 3 • Work plan o Requires study groups to maintain a work plan for at least the current study period (3.1.2) o Clarifies that work plans should be connected to relevant PP resolutions and decisions (3.8.1) o Encourages study group chairs to notify other sectors of their work plan at the beginning of study period 3.8.2) • Organization of groups o Clarifies that study groups should set up rapporteur (and other) groups and appoint rapporteurs and vice-rapporteurs at the first meeting after WTDC (3.1.3). o Clarifies procedure for setting up an intersector coordination groups (ICG) and intersector rapporteur groups (IRG), allowing TDAG to set up additional or revised procedures for their operation (3.1.8, 3.1.10). o Requires consultation with BDT Director for invitations to meet outside Geneva. (3.5.2) • Revises text concerning active participation of study group chairs/vice-chairs, (co-)rapporteurs/vice-rapporteurs and other leadership o sets up attendance requirements and reminders to nominating member of their commitment for support. o emphasizes that they shall follow TDAG guidelines o nominating members shall commit in writing to support their nominee. • reports o adds thematic reports as an interim deliverable reflecting a specific topic of interest " o clarifies that an output report can be a compilation of interim deliverables and clarifies process for reports on areas or topics that are continued into next study period o increased the total number of pages of a Question output to 70 pages as long as any individual report is no longer than 50 pages. Section 4 • Secretariat documents shall be published no later than 30 calendar days before a study group or TDAG meeting • Clarifies process and content for compiling lessons learned and best practices to publish on the website for each ITU-D study Question. • Administrative changes, e.g., linking contributions to reports, process for contributions to multiple Questions.	The increase in total number of pages is mostly due to the merging of Questions at WTDC25.

			Section 9 • Allows for workshops, seminars or other events with invited speakers to be held during or around study group meetings. Section 11 • Updates and clarifies appointment of TDAG bureau (chairs/vice-chairs), requirements for their active participation and impartiality, creation of working groups (and their chairs/vice-chairs), well as appointment of representatives to Inter-Sector Coordination Groups. • TDAG meeting reports shall be made available no later than three weeks after the closing of the meeting.	
MOD	24	Authorization for the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group to act between world telecommunication development conferences	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • Adds references to WTDC Resolutions 1, 40 and 59; Plenipotentiary Resolution 154. • encourages improving coordination and collaboration within ITU-D (via JCAs, JRGs, liaisons), with other sectors and the General Secretariat, and with other policy and regulatory organizations outside of ITU, and other relevant entities." • Adds importance of key performance indicators (KPIs). **Operational Clauses** • In *resolves* 1, adds to the matters assigned to TDAG o new ix: calls for TDAG to coordinate with ITU-R and ITU-T o new xi) review progress in implementation of the ITU-D work programme and the activities of the ITU-D Study Groups in general, including the attendance status of chair and vice-chairs, o new xiii) review annually the use of all the ITU official languages on an equal footing in ITU-D publications and websites • *resolves* (new 3): TDAG to examine the "implementation of WTDC resolutions, actions and achievement of the goals as reflected in the annual ITU D operational plan and in the WTDC Action Plan" using KPIs that TDAG develops and recommend solutions to the BDT Director	Sources: IAP/20A9/1, RCC/26A9/1 The changes to Resolution 24 should not affect the Internet. Intends to consolidate (by reference) TDAG's mandate, procedures and guidance into this resolution Encourages coordination and collaboration inside and outside ITU Supports mods to the Operational Clauses. Intends to improve efficiency of ITU-D by a system where • TDAG sets up KPIs for measuring the performance of ITU-D including BDT

			• new *instructs the BDT Director* o to consider the guidance of TDAG and provide a report to each TDAG meeting on progress toward implementation of WTDC resolutions and actions, the ITU-D operational plan and WTDC Action Plan using the KPIs developed by TDAG. o to publish draft reports no later than 30 calendar days before the start of a TDAG meeting…	(implementing WTDC Resolutions, ITU-D Operational Plan and ITU-D Action Plan), • TDAG provides guidance to BDT • BDT reports back to TDAG on performance of ITU-D based on the KPIs.

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Capacity Building (top)(index)				
MOD	40	Group on capacity-building initiatives	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • numerous editorial changes • Change "centres of excellence" to "ITU Academy Training Centers (ATCs)" • Adds *considering* h) *"h)* that capacity-building programmes must be inclusive and forward-looking, addressing the rapid evolution of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and the Internet of Things, and that such programmes should give special attention to the needs of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, recognizing that empowering these groups with relevant digital skills is essential to promoting equitable access, fostering innovation, and ensuring meaningful participation in the digital economy and society," **Operational Clauses** • numerous editorial changes to tighten up the charter of the GCBI. • The main proposal is "to undertake an in-depth assessment of the Group on capacity-building initiatives (GCBI) after the current cycle is finished and report the results to the Telecommunication Advisory Group (TDAG)" • deletes "evaluate the progress of related BDT activities, and make proposals to eliminate any overlap in activities and harmonize ongoing initiatives, etc.;" from the goals of the GCBI (resolves to instruct the Director 2 ii). • adds *resolves to instruct the Director* 5: "5 develop special unified digital literacy curricula through ATCs on emerging technologies, including AI	Sources: ECP/19A22/1, EGY/34A2/1, ARB/27A10/1, Adds an instruction to the Director to develop curricula (through ATCs) on emerging technologies including AI and blockchain for women, youth and persons with disabilities.

			and blockchain, for women, youth, and persons with disabilities."	

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
Emerging Technologies (IoT, etc.) (top)(index)				
MOD	43	Assistance in implementing International Mobile Telecommunications and future networks	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • Deletes reference to WRC Resolution 238 and adds WRC Resolutions 220, 223, 224, 241, 242 and 243, **Operational Clauses** • updates references to RA (23), WRC (23) and WTSA (24). • calls to raise awareness and share best practices and experiences and contribute such materials to ITU concerning: o successful transition from legacy mobile networks to advanced IMT systems, including how to mitigate potential service disruptions o utilizing "advanced IMT systems, among other technologies, for enabling digital transformation and enhancing digital economy, including the transformation to the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0), across various industries including critical infrastructures"	Source: ARB/27A11/1. RCC/26A12/1 proposed to SUP this resolution While these changes don't directly affect the Internet, they support continued work on IMT Systems that plays an important role on Internet access.
MOD	85	Facilitating the Internet of Things and smart sustainable cities and communities, including villages, for global development[3]	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • Updates references (correct dates and titles) • supports an SSC&C approach to villages and the smart village initiative • Adds that IoT and SSC&C can be key enablers for digital transformation and that public-private partnerships "may support the efficient implementation of IoT and SSC&C" **Operational Clauses** • promotes the expansion of SSC&C initiatives to encompass smart villages. • *instructs the study groups* (new 4) "to continue providing technical assistance, and capacity-building, such as guidance, toolkits, knowledge exchange, best practices, etc., within available resources, for the development and implementation of smart village and smart community initiatives"	Source: ACP/25A11/1, AFCP/18A12/1 ITU-D Smart Village: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/ICT-Applications/Pages/smart-village.aspx . Provisions related to smart villages come from the proposal for a new resolution in AFCP/18A12/1.

			• *invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia* (new 3) "to deliver capacity-building courses and training programmes on IoT and SSC&C for developing countries" • *Encourages Member States* (new 3) " to consider SSC&C planning as appropriate to local contexts using emerging technologies" and (4) "to consider smart villages and smart community initiatives as part of national digital transformation strategies.."	
NOC	87	Connecting every school to the Internet and every young person to information and communication technology services	no proposals	
NOC	88	The ITU Partner2Connect Digital Coalition	no proposals	
MOD	89	Digital transformation for sustainable development	**WTDC25** **Preamble** • Adds reference to the Global Digital Compact (Annex I to UNGA Resolution 79/1) • includes universal and meaningful connectivity, affordable access and digital skills as important components of digital transformation. • recognizes risks and challenges that digital transformation can pose, in addition to its potential for positive change. • takes into account the necessity of methods and criteria to assess the impacts of digital transformation **Operational Clauses** • *resolves to instruct the BDT Director* to assist Member States "to develop strategies to leverage telecommunication/ICT networks for implementation of specific use cases related to digital transformation." • adds "methods" to the studies and projects for the BDT Director to undertake related to digital transformation.	Sources: ACP/25A12/1, AFCP/18A25/1, ECP/19A30/1

MOD	90	Fostering telecommunication/~~ICT~~information and communication technology-centric entrepreneurship and digital innovation ecosystems for sustainable digital development	**WTDC25**
			Preamble
			• Adds references: WTDC Resolution 37 (Rev. Baku, 2025), UNGA Resolution 78/160, the Global Digital Compact (Annex I to UNGA Resolution 79/1), ITU-D's Innovation and Entrepreneurship Alliance for Digital Development (IEADD) (https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/innovation-alliance/), the ITU Global Innovation Forum (https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Innovation/Pages/Global-Innovation-Forum.aspx)
			• recognizes "that digital divides impose an obstacle to telecommunication/ICT entrepreneurship and digital innovation worldwide;"
			Operational Clauses
			• adds strategic foresight
			• *resolves to instruct the Director*
			  ○ promotes innovation as a means to bridge digital divides
			  ○ to continue work to support regulatory authorities and other stakeholders in supporting innovation and competition.
			  ○ "to leverage the regional offices to support local innovators and entrepreneurs,"
			• *invites Member States and Sector Members*
			  ○ to establish methodologies and regulations that foster innovation.
			  ○ to engage research and academic institutions and industry in strategic foresight activities.
				Sources: ACP/25A26/1, AFCP/18A26/1, ECP/19A31/1, ISR/29A3/1
				
				Information on "strategic foresight" at the ITU can be found here: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Innovation/Pages/Strategic%20Foresight/Strategic-Foresight.aspx

New WTDC-25 Resolutions

(back to top) (index)

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD	COM3 /1	Strengthening the role of ITU regional offices in accelerating digital transformation and leveraging partnership	WTDC25 Preamble • References: WTDC Resolutions 17 , 21, 90, Plenipotentiary Resolutions 25, 123, 198, 205 • Also notes the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Alliance for Digital Development (IEADD), including the network of ITU acceleration centres, the Digital Transformation Lab and the Digital Innovation Board; Operational Clauses • The main goals of this resolution are o "to establish a Regional Initiative Accelerator framework within the regional offices...;" o "to develop partnership ecosystems framework with relevant stakeholders to enhance and scale service delivery, accelerate digital development and ensure universal and meaningful connectivity"; o "to leverage the capabilities of the Digital Transformation Lab to support the regional offices..." o "to report annually to the TDAG " • The resolution also calls on the membership to support these centers, e.g.,. via contributions of knowledge and finances and calls on the BDT Director to leverage these centers to carry out its mission.	Source: AFCP/18A11/1 The ITU-D's Regional Initiative Accelerator: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Innovation/Pages/RIA/Regional-Initiative-Accelerator.aspx Network of ITU Acceleration Centres: https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/innovation-alliance/network-of-itu-acceleration-centres/ Digital Transformation Lab: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Innovation/Pages/Digital-Transformation-Lab.aspx
ADD	COM3 /2	Provision of assistance and support to the Sudan to reconstruct damaged telecommunication/information and communication technology infrastructure and bridge the digital divide	WTDC25 This new resolution proposes assistance and support to the Sudan by: • contributing to the development of the Sudan's telecommunications/ICT sector including in the form of technical and other assistance especially in the field of cybersecurity • setting up training operations outside Sudanese territory if necessary • mobilize extrabudgetary resources to assist the Sudan and consider ITU budgetary resources at next plenipotentiary • considering the Sudan as a priority country under any future global development initiatives, projects, or programmes launched by BDT • increasing investment in the telecommunication/ICT sector	Source: ARB/27A23/1, AFCP/18A27/1

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
ADD	COM3/3	Supporting digital transformation in Pacific island countries pursuant to the Lagatoi Declaration	WTDC25 Preamble • References the Lagatoi Declaration on Digital Transformation in the Pacific, the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, Plenipotentiary Resolution 25, WTDC Resolution 16 • Notes the special situation of the Pacific Island Countries (PIC) in terms of geography and vulnerability to disaster, geographic isolation, economic and social challenges Operational Clauses • *resolves to instruct the Director* to provide development, support to PICs, noting their priorities , to provide administrative and operational support for identifying needs of PICs and to report annually to TDAG and Council • *requests the Secretary General* to mobilize financial support and engage other UN agencies for support of the needs and priorities in telecommunications/ICTs identified by PICs, • calls upon governments of PICs to foster cooperation in identifying and implementing solutions tailored to the Pacific's unique geographic and economic challenges, to collaborate to align regional ICT priorities and actively engage in the Review of the ITU's Regional Presence • calls upon other Member States and Sector Members "to acknowledge the visionary efforts of PICs in identifying their needs and priorities in telecommunications/ICTs through the implementation of the Lagatoi Declaration;"	Source: ACP/25A28/1 The complete Lagatoi Declaration can be found here: https://www.ict.gov.pg/Press%20Statement/Pacific%20ICT%20Ministerial%20Declaration.%20Monday%2028%20August%202023.%20APEC%20Haus.pdf The 2050 Strategy can be found here: https://forumsec.org/2050

ADD	91	Artificial intelligence technologies in telecommunication development	WTDC25
			Preamble
			• References: Plenipotentiary Resolution 205, 214, WTSA Resolution 101, the AI for Good platform, the UN's Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence
			Operational Clauses
			• Sets the scope of ITU-D's work on AI
			  ○ "should remain aligned with the mandate set forth in Resolution 214 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022), focusing on strengthening the telecommunication/ICT ecosystem to support AI technologies and the use of AI to enhance the efficiency of telecommunications/ICTs, "
			  ○ shall "develop activities that support Member States in building foundational telecommunication/ICT infrastructure as enablers for AI adoption; "
				Source: EGY/34A1/1, EGY/KWT/MOZ/UGA/SDN/AFS/TZA/TUN/ZWE/43/1
				Even though the scope of the resolution is limited to the ITU-D's mandate ('telecommunications development'), this proposal could affect the Internet.
				
				ITU is already engaged in AI readiness including in the proposed ITU-D Questions (e.g., A/1, B/1, B/2, D/2)
				
				AI Readiness Framework https://aiforgood.itu.int/ai-readiness/

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments

			• *instructs the BDT Director*
			  ○ to utilize the expertise of the BDT in policy guidance, infrastructure development and capacity building to help Member States assess their readiness.
			  ○ help Member States to identify strategic goals, facilitate enhanced AI adoption and enable the development of their national AI-related telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, focusing on telecommunications/ICT.
			• promotes
			  ○ coordination of "work across the different Sectors within ITU with a view to achieving a "One ITU" integrated approach"
			  ○ "the use of AI as an enabler of entrepreneurship and the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the telecommunication/ICT sector;"
			  ○ sharing best practices, providing expertise, capacity-building and innovation initiatives, including relating to opportunities and challenges of adopting AI tools and applications in telecommunications/ICTs and information sharing about ITU-D's work on AI
				Note that ITU Academy already includes AI in its catalog.

NA	AFCP-4	Digital Transformation for Smart Villages and Communities	ATU - AFCP/18A12/1 Though not approved as a standalone resolution, elements of this proposal were included in Resolution 85.	Smart Villages Initiative https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/ICT-Applications/Pages/smart-village.aspx
NA	AFCP-1	Promoting the development and implementation of metaverse	ATU - AFCP/18A6/1 Instead of adopting a separate resolution on Metaverse, there was an agreement to include Metaverse in the study group questions Work on Metaverse is included in study group Questions 4/1 and 5/2.	The arguments for inclusion of Metaverse in the ITU-D's work were based on the adoption of the WTSA-24 Resolution 105 'Promoting and strengthening metaverse standardization". Given the potential overlap, Internet organizations should monitor this activity closely together with the work of the ITU-T Study Groups 17, 20, and 21.
NA	RCC-1	Promoting metaverse development and implementation	RCC - RCC/26A23/1 Instead of adopting a separate resolution on Metaverse, there was an agreement to include Metaverse in the study group questions	The arguments for inclusion of Metaverse in the ITU-D's work were based on the adoption of the WTSA-24 Resolution 105 'Promoting and strengthening metaverse standardization".

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
			Work on Metaverse is included in study group Questions 4/1 and 5/2.	Given the potential overlap, Internet organizations should monitor this activity closely together with the work of the ITU-T Study Groups 17, 20, and 21.
NA	AFCP-2	Assisting Developing Countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in establishing harmonized frameworks for policy and market regulation for the adoption of space-based technologies	ATU - AFCP/18A7R1/1 Though not approved, some of the concepts influenced revisions of other resolutions (e.g., Resolution 77)	
NA	RCC-2	Development and deployment of low-Earth orbit communication systems	RCC - RCC/26A24/1 Though not approved, some of the concepts influenced revisions of other resolutions (e.g., Resolution 77)	
NA	AZE-1	Encouraging mobile-satellite convergence for connecting the unconnected locations and enhancing people's daily lifestyle	Azerbaijan - AZE/28A2/1 Though not approved, some of the concepts influenced revisions of other resolutions (e.g., Resolution 77)	
NA	ARB-1	Recognition of Public Telecommunications Networks and Services as Essential Humanitarian Services to Be Protected and Facilitated during Wars, Conflicts and Disasters	LAS - ARB/27A22/1	

Type	RES	Title	Contribution Origin Number & Key Points	Comments
NA	BLR/UZB/KGZ-1	Development of international Internet traffic routes for landlocked states by laying optical fibre cable lines in neutral zones along borders	Belarus, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic - BLR/UZB/KGZ/37/1	

Note on ITU resolutions: 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 generally end in -ing (e.g., recognizing, noting) and provide background and context for the resolution. They are also not numbered, but use letters to order the sub-clauses. The operative clauses generally begin with a verb (e.g., 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 (e.g., study groups) and can also be interpreted as agreement on the text in the clause.

Index

(back to top)

Num	Title	Outcome
1	Rules of procedure of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector	MOD
9	Participation of Countries, particularly developing countries, in spectrum management	MOD
11	Telecommunication/ information and communication technology services in rural, isolated, unserved and ~~poorly served~~underserved areas	MOD
16	Special actions and measures for the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition	MOD
20	Non-discriminatory access to modern telecommunication/ information and communication technology facilities, services and related applications	NC
22	Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks and identification of origin in providing international telecommunication services	MOD
23	Internet access and availability for developing countries1 and charging principles for international Internet connection	MOD
24	Authorization for the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group to act between world telecommunication development conferences	MOD
30	Role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	MOD
37	Bridging the digital divide	MOD
40	Group on capacity-building initiatives	MOD
43	Assistance in implementing International Mobile Telecommunications and future networks	MOD
45	Mechanisms for enhancing cooperation on cybersecurity, including countering and combating spam	MOD
46	Assistance to ~~i~~Indigenous ~~p~~Peoples and communities through information and communication technologies	MOD
58	Telecommunication/information and communication technology accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs	MOD
63	IP address allocation and facilitating the transition to IPv6 deployment in the developing countries	MOD
64	Protecting ~~and~~, supporting and empowering users/consumers of telecommunication/ information and communication technology services	MOD
67	~~The r~~Role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in child online protection	MOD
77	Broadband technology and applications for greater growth and development of telecommunication/information and communication services and broadband connectivity	MOD
78	Capacity building for countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector numbering resources	MOD
82	Preserving and promoting multilingualism on the Internet for an inclusive information society	MOD
85	Facilitating the Internet of Things and smart sustainable cities and communities, including villages, for global development	NC
87	Connecting every school to the Internet and every young person to information and communication technology services	NC
88	The ITU Partner2Connect Digital Coalition	MOD
89	Digital transformation for sustainable development	MOD
90	Fostering telecommunication/~~ICT~~information and communication technology-centric entrepreneurship and digital innovation ecosystems for sustainable digital development	MOD
91	Artificial intelligence technologies in telecommunication development	ADD
COM3/1	Strengthening the role of ITU regional offices in accelerating digital transformation and leveraging partnership	ADD
COM3/2	Provision of assistance and support to the Sudan to reconstruct damaged telecommunication/information and communication technology infrastructure and bridge the digital divide	ADD
COM3/3	Supporting digital transformation in Pacific island countries pursuant to the Lagatoi Declaration	ADD