



**ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**

**Comisión Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones
Inter-American Telecommunication Commission**

**XXVI MEETING OF PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE I: TELECOMMUNICATIONS/
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGIES
May 26 to 29, 2015
Cusco, Peru**

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FINAL REPORT

(Item on the Agenda: 6)

(Document submitted by the Drafting Group)

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FINAL REPORT

XXVI MEETING OF THE PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE I: TELECOMMUNICATIONS/INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (PCC.I)

The XXVI Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies was held in Cusco, Peru, May 26 to 29, 2015.

I. AGENDA¹

1. Approval of the agenda and calendar of activities.
2. Establishment of the Drafting Group for the Final Report.
3. Work Plan for PCC.I.
4. Working Group reports and meetings:
 - 4.1 Working Group on Policy and Regulation (WGPR)**
 - 4.1.1 Rapporteurship on protecting the rights of telecommunication service users
 - 4.1.2 Rapporteurship on Internet: ecosystem and international connectivity
 - 4.1.3 Rapporteurship on roaming
 - 4.1.4 Rapporteurship on fraud control, regulatory non-compliance practices in telecommunications and regional measures against the theft of mobile terminal devices
 - 4.1.5 Rapporteurship on economic aspects of telecommunications/ICTs services
 - 4.1.6 Rapporteurship on telecommunication service quality
 - 4.2 Working Group on Development (WGD)**
 - 4.2.1 Rapporteurship on disaster prevention, response and mitigation
 - 4.2.2 Rapporteurship on Broadband for universal access and social inclusion
 - 4.3.3 Rapporteurship on follow-up of regional initiatives
 - 4.3 Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTS)**
 - 4.3.1 Rapporteurship on Standards, conformity and interoperability
 - 4.3.2 Rapporteurship on Infrastructure, connectivity and service deployment
 - 4.3.3 Rapporteurship on Cybersecurity, vulnerability assessment and critical infrastructure
 - 4.3.4 Rapporteurship on Telecommunication numbering, portability and addressing
 - 4.3.5 Rapporteurship on Technological innovation and trends
 - 4.4 Working Group for the Preparation and Follow-up of the WTSA, WCIT and WTDC (WGCONF)**
5. Agenda, site and date of the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I.
6. Approval of the Final Report.
7. Other business.

¹ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3439/15

II. AUTHORITIES OF THE MEETING

Chair of PCC.I:

Mr. Gonzalo Ruiz Díaz (Peru)

ViceChairs:

Mr. Elmer Palma (El Salvador)

Ms. Teresita Palacios (Paraguay)

Executive Secretary:

Mr. Clovis Baptista (OAS)

Drafting Group:

Chair:

Mr. Claudio Palomares (Peru)

Delegados:

Ms. Monserrat Rodríguez (Mexico)

Mr. Gregory Ratta (United States of America)

III. RESOLUTIONS

PCC.I/RES. 235 (XXVI-15)²

STUDY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF INTERNATIONAL ROAMING

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

CONSIDERING:

- a) That, during the XXIV meeting of PCC.I held in Lima (Peru)³, the terms of reference of the different Working Groups and Rapporteurships were approved;
- b) That, in this context, and in the specific case of the Rapporteurship on Roaming, the approved Terms of Reference established, among others, the following objectives: (a) undertake actions to facilitate greater access to roaming services for a broader sector of the population, and (d) identify market changes that have taken place in the various Administrations, regions and the world and that have contributed to reducing the rates of roaming for the benefit of consumers;
- c) That, during the XXV meeting of PCC.I held in Asunción (Paraguay)⁴, the Work Plan of the different Rapporteurships was approved, establishing -in the case of the Rapporteurship on Roaming- the specific objective of carrying out studies and/or making publications on the characteristics and conditions for the provision of international roaming;
- d) That, within the framework of the Rapporteurship on Roaming, a Diagnostic Study on International Roaming Services was carried out⁵;
- e) That it is necessary to count on studies with specific information and data that allow validating the conditions in which international roaming services are provided,

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That Member States need to have information documents, studies and publications related to the provision of international roaming services, in order to be able to assess their conditions and characteristics;
- b) That this type of documents will give us information on the behavior of international roaming services, serving as input to propose recommendations that are of interest to the Member States;

² CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3451/15 rev.1

³ Held from April 29 to May 02, 2014.

⁴ Held from August 5 to 8, 2014.

⁵ Publication approved by resolution PCC.I/RES. 216 (XXIII -13).

c) The importance that Member States count on detailed information about the performance of international roaming services in certain countries, to contribute to decision-making based on comparative legislation;

d) The significance of identifying the most relevant aspects that influence the international roaming market, as well as the changes the market itself has undergone, in order to focus on timely measures for the benefit of consumers,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Administration of Peru to prepare a “Study on the characteristics and conditions for the provision of international roaming - Case Study: Peru”, to be presented during the XXVIII Meeting of PCC.I.
2. To approve the table of contents of the study to be carried out included in the Annex.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 235 (XXVI-15)

**TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE STUDY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS
FOR THE PROVISION OF INTERNATIONAL ROAMING**

CASE STUDY: PERU

1. Background information.
2. Functions of OSIPTEL.
3. Provision of public mobile services.
4. Provision of international roaming services.
 - a. Legal framework on international roaming.
 - b. Information for users.
 - c. Commercial service offering.
 - d. Access to and use of the service.
 - e. Service revenue and costs.
5. Provision of international roaming services in border areas.
 - a. Legal framework on international roaming in border areas.
 - b. Bilateral agreements with neighboring countries.
 - c. Cross-border migration.
 - d. Commercial offering for border areas.
 - d. Access to and use of the service.
 - f. Service revenue and costs.
6. Evaluation and recommendations.
7. Conclusions.

TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK “POLICIES FOR PROMOTING THE DEPLOYMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE”

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology (PCC.I),

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the work of the Rapporteurship on Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) aims to study and evaluate the design of policies to boost levels of competitiveness for the formulation of recommendations on best regulatory practices;
- b) That measures designed to promote higher levels of competitiveness in the telecommunication market include those for promoting infrastructure deployment and, to that end, eliminating existing barriers;
- c) That in order to be able evaluate best practices developed in the region intended to facilitate the deployment and construction of telecommunication infrastructure, the support of the Member States is needed to obtain information on measures adopted to that end, including matters related to simulation of infrastructure and environmental management in its construction and deployment, among other things, and to share experiences on problems associated with the deployment of infrastructure needed for telecommunication service provision,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That some Member States have recently issued specific regulations on deploying the infrastructure needed to provide telecommunication services: (i) Chile, by Law No. 20.599, the “Towers Law,” published in the Diario Oficial on June 11, 2012, regulates different aspects of telecommunication infrastructure installation; Brazil, by Law No. 13.116, of April 20, 2015, established general rules for telecommunication infrastructure deployment and sharing; and (iii) Peru, by Law No. 30228 and the regulations thereto, adopted by Supreme Decree No. 003-0215-MIC, updated the system for strengthening the expansion of telecommunication infrastructure;
- b) That it is necessary for Member States be able to share information on policies to promote the deployment and construction of telecommunication infrastructure, studies or consultancies, cases of practical application; and regulatory measures being adopted by Member States to eliminate barriers to the development of this activity;
- c) That sharing such information will enable Member States to gain knowledge of actions taken by their peers to promote the deployment and construction of telecommunication infrastructure, studies or consultancies undertaken, and results obtained, in order to begin actions to enable recommendations on best practices in this area to be issued,

⁶ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3452/15 rev.1

BEARING IN MIND:

- a) That it would be beneficial for Member States to have centralized information on all measures that different entities or organizations have been working on and adopting in connection with measures to promote the deployment and construction of telecommunication infrastructure;
- b) That one of the objectives of the Rapporteurship on Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/ICT is for Member States to have the tools they need to take action and improve competition in the provision of public telecommunication services;
- c) That this compilation of experiences and documents is an initial step toward assessing best practices and, where appropriate, recommending appropriate action,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the creation of a Technical Notebook on “Policies for Promoting the Deployment and Construction of Telecommunication Infrastructure” to provide updated and detailed information on the experiences, measures, studies, statistics, and legislation and regulations issued that OAS/CITEL Member States have developed in this regard.
2. To designate the Administration of Peru as the Coordinator for this Technical Notebook, represented by Mr. Juan Paúl Elías Rojas Jaén, professional of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of that Member State, who will be tasked with the compilation of the information contributed by Members States and Associate Members, and with its update on an ongoing basis.
3. To approve the Contents of the Technical Notebook contained in the Annex.
4. To request that the Secretariat of CITEL invite the Member States and Associate Members of PCC.I to submit contributions.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 236 (XXVI-15)

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK

“POLICIES FOR PROMOTING THE DEPLOYMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE”

1. Information on policies and regulatory measures (laws and legal provisions in general) on the promotion of the deployment and construction of telecommunication infrastructure
2. Information on studies and consultancies undertaken in this area by government agencies or entities of the Member States.
3. Information on studies and consultancies undertaken this area by international and/or multilateral bodies.
4. Information on cases of practical application in each Member State describing:

- a. Problems identified;
 - d. Actions taken or to be taken to solve the problems identified.
5. Lessons learned.

PCC.I/RES. 237 (XXVI-15)⁷

TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK ON “COLLECTING CASES OF ANTI-COMPETITIVE PRACTICES AND UNFAIR COMPETITION IN TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES”

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the work of the Rapporteurship on Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) Services aims to study economic aspects of telecommunication services such as tariff issues and promoting competition intensity in order to make recommendations on best regulatory practices;
- b) That promoting competition intensity includes investigating practices that are allegedly contrary to fair, free competition in telecommunications markets;
- c) That punishing such practices discourages them in the market and promotes an environment of free, fair competition;
- d) That joint efforts among Member States are needed to collect experience in investigating cases where the rules of free, fair competition have been violated, in order to share views on how to deal with certain practices and adjust the penalties imposed on offending companies, so as to help Member States resolve such cases for telecommunication services,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That the Terms of Reference for the Rapporteurship on Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs Services envision, among other things, designing a mechanism to facilitate the sharing of jurisprudence developed in cases of unfair competition and non-competitive practices in the provision of telecommunication services;
- b) That Member States need information to assess the anti-competitive and unfair practices of their peers, and access to criteria used by other authorities to similar cases, in order to facilitate their resolution and gain greater understanding of potentially anti-competitive or unfair practices used by companies providing telecommunication services,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

⁷ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3456/15

- a) That Member States would benefit from having centralized information on how different institutions or organizations have dealt with anti-competitive and unfair competition practices in the telecommunication markets;
- b) That one of the goals of the Rapporteurship on the Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs Services is for Member States to share jurisprudence on free competition and unfair competition;
- c) That disseminating information on anti-competitive and unfair competition practices in the telecommunications industry is one part of the Work Plan of the Rapporteurship on the Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs Services,

RESOLVES:

- 1. To approve the creation of a Technical Notebook on “Collecting Cases of Anti-competitive and Unfair Competition Practices in Telecommunication Services,” in order to provide updated, detailed information on the experience, criteria and conclusions developed by OAS/CITEL Member States in that regard.
- 2. To appoint the Peruvian Administration as the Coordinator for this Technical Notebook, represented by Mr. Sergio Cifuentes Castaneda, as the Rapporteur of the Rapporteurship on the Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs Services, whose task will be to collect information from Member States and Associate Members, and to keep it updated.
- 3. To approve the Contents of the Technical Notebook, as shown in Annex.
- 4. To request that the Secretariat of CITEL distribute this resolution among the Administrations, in order to begin the information collection process.
- 5. To request that the CITEL Member States include information in that Notebook.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 237 (XXVI-15)

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK

“COLLECTION OF CASES OF ANTI-COMPETITIVE AND UNFAIR COMPETITION PRACTICES IN TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES”

- 1. Peru's contribution: Competition and Regulation – 20 Years of Jurisprudence
- 2. Jurisprudence on abuse of dominant position
 - 2.1. Unwarranted refusal to negotiate
 - 2.2. Discrimination
 - 2.3. Tied sales
 - 2.4. Exclusivity agreements
 - 2.5. Predatory pricing
 - 2.6. Other behaviors

3. Jurisprudence on vertical and horizontal collusion practices

4. Jurisprudence on unfair competition

4.1. Acts of deception

4.2. Denigration

4.3. Acts of comparison

4.4. Acts of violating regulations

4.5. Acts of sabotage

PCC.I/RES. 238 (XXVI-15)⁸

**TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK "APPLICATIONS AND CONTENT
FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY"**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications / Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

RECOGNIZING:

a) That the work of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for Universal Access and Social Inclusion is aimed at studying the aspects related to the universalization of broadband services in order to promote suitable policies and regulatory frameworks to achieve its availability for the entire population and thus bridge the digital divide;

b) That there is currently a Digital Divide between the Member States and in the Region as a whole, which excludes from the benefits of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs), populations living in remote or difficult-to-access areas, and people in general due to differences in income, culture, education, gender, age or even disability;

c) That, in order to develop not only Broadband for public telecommunication services but also the tools, content, and applications related to the public services the population needs for its development and well-being, it is necessary to share information about the applications and content that have been implemented for such purposes in the areas of education, health care, access to information, e-commerce, e-Government, and citizen's security, among others, together with their indicators and results;

d) The relevance of providing the aforementioned information to the Member States, so they can identify and leverage the best practices in the region, as well as promote initiatives or improvements in the use and management of ICTs for the development of their countries,

CONSIDERING:

a) That, as provided among other activities in the Terms of Reference of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for Universal Access and Social Inclusion, to develop proposals for capacity building in the population related to the use of ICTs and the development of content and applications that meet local

⁸ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3493/15 rev.2

needs, including those related to e-Government , tele-health, tele-education, e-commerce, among others, in light of social, economic, and demographic conditions, taking into account best practices in the implementation of specific projects;

b) That it is necessary for Member States to be able to share information on projects linked to this topic developed in the different countries of the Region, for the benefit of population groups that live in rural or remote areas or that are vulnerable;

c) That sharing this information will allow Member States to know about the experience of their peers with respect to the leverage of ICTs, applications and content in the areas of education, health care, and e-commerce, among others, for the benefit of populations living in rural or remote areas and vulnerable groups;

d) That Resolution 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, “Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies,” resolves “to promote gender equality in telecommunications/ICTs by recommending measures on policies and programs that improve the socio-economic conditions of women, particularly in developing countries” establishing the commitment of the ITU with gender equality,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

a) That it is advantageous for Member States to count on centralized information with respect to the measures that are being used and adopted by different entities or organizations regarding the use of applications and content by people to access social services through ICTs;

b) That one of the objectives of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for Universal Access and Social Inclusion is to promote access to ICTs in public institutions such as schools and health care centers, among others;

c) That part of this Rapporteurship's Work Plan is to prepare proposals for the development of content and applications that meet local needs in the areas of e-Government, tele-health, tele-education, and e-commerce, among others, in light of social, economic, and demographic conditions, in accordance with the needs of women and disabled individuals;

d) That the exchange of experiences and the compilation of studies and reports on the results of Social Inclusion initiatives are a first step to evaluate best practices and, if necessary, recommend applicable actions,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the creation of a Technical Notebook on "Applications and content for social inclusion and equity", in order to provide updated information on the topic as well as the results achieved by the Member States of CITEL.

2. To designate the Administration of Colombia as the Coordinator of this Technical Notebook, who will be in charge of: collecting the contributions presented by the Member States and Associate Members; organizing seminars, workshops and other activities; and updating the technical notebook.

3. To approve the Table of Contents of the Technical Notebook, included in the Annex.

4. To request the Secretariat of CITEL to distribute this Resolution to the Administrations, in order to start the data collection process.
5. To urge Member States and Associate Members to contribute to the content of the Technical Notebook, in order to share information, and prepare future documents on the topic.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 238 (XXVI-15)

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK

"APPLICATIONS AND CONTENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY"

- A. Reports and/or studies on social inclusion issues from a perspective of digital inclusion and equity of ICT contents, applications and solutions.
- B. Applications and contents of OAS/CITEL Member States that exemplify cases of successful social inclusion.
- C. Local needs still unresolved with existing solutions.
 - a. Needs assessment
- D. Strategic issues for the creation of contents and applications for social inclusion, incorporating an equity perspective.
 - a. Proposals for new applications and digital contents to be developed according to the needs or issues to be addressed (by policy or following assessment)
- E. Infrastructure for developing applications and contents for social inclusion.
- F. Results or statistics on contents and applications for social inclusion developed annually.
- G. Ownership strategies developed by the Government for the use and leveraging of the applications and digital contents developed.

PCC.I/RES. 239 (XXVI-15)⁹

TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK: "SUSTAINABILITY OF UNIVERSAL ACCESS PROJECTS"

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technologies (PCC.I),

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the work of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for social inclusion and universal access is focused on studying aspects related to universalization of broadband with the aim of promoting policies

⁹ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3508/15

and a regulatory framework appropriate to ensure the availability of broadband to the population as a whole in order to reduce the digital divide;

b) That aspects to be studied include the economic and social sustainability of universal access projects in order to optimize the use of the scarce resources of economies in the region;

c) That Member State efforts must be joined so as to obtain comparative information on the legal and regulatory frameworks governing the provision and allocation of subsidies for the formulation and sustainability of universal access projects for public telecommunication services;

d) That to that end, it is necessary to share information and experiences on the sustainability and impact of universal access projects in the region's countries to enable the Member States to evaluate the implementation of possible solutions in their countries;

e) That it is in the interest of the Member States to determine the impact that rapid technological change has had on the financial and economic balance of universal access projects in the region so that solutions to ensure their economic sustainability can be proposed,

CONSIDERING:

a) That the terms of reference of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for social inclusion and universal access include, among other activities, the study of aspects promoting the economic and social sustainability of universal access projects;

b) That the Member States need to be able to share information on policies, legislation and regulations, and methodologies for calculating resource allocations for universal access projects in order to resolve aspects that might complicate the implementation of these activities;

c) That by sharing that information, the Member States will be able to gain knowledge of experiences of their peers of allocating resources to finance the execution and sustainability of universal access projects, with a view to formulating policies to address problems of profitability that may impact companies that provide telecommunication services to underserved, remote, and low-income populations,

BEARING IN MIND:

a) That one of the objectives of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for social inclusion and universal access is to enable the Member States to have the tools needed to carry out actions aimed at improving the sustainability of projects for universal access to broadband services;

b) That to that end it is advisable for the Member States to have systematized information on national policies, legal provisions, and model projects in execution in the different public entities or organizations of the region's countries for undertakings to promote universal access by the population to public telecommunication services;

c) That it is part of the Work Plan of the above-mentioned Rapporteurship to monitor policies adopted by the Member States for optimizing resource allocations for the universalization of broadband services;

d) That sharing experiences and compiling information on studies, consultancies, and reports in this area, including recommendations and lessons learned in the region constitute a first step in evaluating best

practices and, where applicable, identifying policies and actions applicable to the different Member States,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the creation of a Technical Notebook on “Sustainability of Universal Access Projects” to provide updated and detailed information on the policies, projects, legislation and regulations, studies, and other measures of interest issued, as well as the results achieved by the Member States of OAS/CITEL.
2. To designate as Coordinator of said Technical Notebook the Administration of Peru, represented by Mr. Carlos Sánchez Tarnawiecki, Rapporteur of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for social inclusion and universal access, who will see to the compilation of any contributions submitted by the Member States and Associate Members, the organization of seminars, workshops, etc., and the ongoing update of the Technical Notebook.
3. To approve the contents of the Technical Notebook attached hereto in the Annex.
4. To request the Secretariat of CITEL to distribute this Resolution to the Administrations in order to begin the information compilation process.
5. To urge the Member States and Associate Members to contribute to the contents of the Technical Notebook with the aim of sharing information and preparing document in this area going forward.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 239 (XXVI-15)

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK

“SUSTAINABILITY OF UNIVERSAL ACCESS PROJECTS”

1. Methodologies for prioritizing and defining geographic intervention areas, the regulatory environment, and project scope.
2. Methodologies for estimating demand and calculating the maximum subsidy for universal access projects.
3. Strategies for ensuring economic and social profitability and reducing risks in projects for broadband development for universal access.
4. Methodologies for approving broadband for universal access projects and their social viability in the framework of the public investment systems of the Member States.
5. Monitoring and supervising universal access projects throughout their life cycle with regard to trends in demand, traffic, and profitability.
6. Compiling studies on the sustainability of universal access projects or consultancies carried out in this area by Member States and international and/or multilateral entities.

7. Successful initiatives or best practices of self-sustainability of universal access projects.
8. Case studies of practical application on specific topics of interest to Member States, such as:
 - a. Baselines and impact of universal access projects;
 - b. Compromise between affordability and subsidy efficiency;
 - c. Continuity of universal access projects following the subsidy period;
 - d. Economic and financial balance of universal access projects to prevent adverse impact on rural operators;
 - e. Contract modifications and project adjustments resulting from the impact of unforeseen technological changes, such as fixed-mobile substitution;
 - f. Problems of project sustainability identified;
 - g. Actions taken to resolve problems identified.
9. Lessons learned in the area of universal access project sustainability.

PCC.I/RES. 240 (XXVI-15)¹⁰

**ACTION PLAN TO ACHIEVE YOUTH EMPOWERMENT THROUGH
TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ICT**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology (PCC.I),

CONSIDERING:

- a) Resolution 198 (Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), "Empowerment of youth through telecommunication/information, and communication technology", in which considerations are made about the effects that the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) can have on young people. Additionally, it identifies resolutions of the General Assembly of the UN, the Plenipotentiary Conference and the World Conference on Telecommunications Development of ITU as well as the World Summit on the Information Society. They recognize the importance of the youth empowerment and development, and the ICT role as tools through which young people can exponentially contribute and make an influence over their own economic, cultural and social development, and in the role of the Academy as a facilitator of young people towards the knowledge of science, technology and innovation in telecommunications and ICT;
- b) The Declaration of the World Youth Summit where young people need enhanced tools to share information and knowledge in order to continue promoting their autonomy to social, political and economic level;
- c) Resolution 76 (Dubai, 2014) of the World Conference on Telecommunications Development on promoting information and communication technologies among young women and men for social and economic empowerment;

¹⁰ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3563/15 rev.3

d) Resolution 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, " Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies", which performs actions in order to promote innovation in learning telecommunications/ICT towards equality between men and women, and encourage the empowerment of women and girls;

e) Resolution 201 (Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, "Creating an enabling environment for the deployment and use of information and communication technology applications" encourages the introduction of cyber applications in favor of sustainable development in various fields, and to study measures to increase cooperation and coordination with other Member States, international organizations, and others to intensify their involvement and activities related to ICT applications;

f) The Action Plan of Guatemala, of the Fourth Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of Science and Technology of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI / REMCYT-IV / doc.5 / 15 Rev. 1) recognizes the four pillars of the Action Plan of Panama 2012-2016: 1) Innovation; 2) Education and Training of Human Resources; 3) National Quality Infrastructure; and 4) technological development needed to give continuity to the implementation of policies and programs of social inclusion that allow the excluded sectors of our societies join the benefits of science, technology, engineering and innovation. The sectors mentioned above include the youth and women;

g) The National Network for Research and Education (NNRE) established as nonprofit in most countries in the Americas are represented by CANARIE in Canada, Internet2 in the United States and 2 regional groups: one for Latin American "Latinamerican Consortium of Advanced Networks" (CLARA), and one for the Caribbean "Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network" (CKLN). The mentioned institutions interconnect most institutions of secondary and higher education, and research by deployment of telecommunications infrastructure to form a continental academic broadband network,

RECOGNIZING:

a) That the COM/CITEL has given to PCC.I a mandate to promote and encourage the development and universalization of information and communications technology (ICT) and the new telecommunications/ICT services derived, as tools to promote economic, social and cultural development;

b) That the role of Member States in the development of national strategies and share best practices for using ICT as a tool for educational, economic and social development of young people are needed;

c) That it is required to have coordination and participation of institutions of government, academy, Associate Members and other international organizations;

d) That it is of urgency to explore further how the young people of developing countries use the ICT and its impact on their development;

e) That the ITU model used for estimating the digital native population in the world is of utmost importance as well as its reply at regional and national level;

f) That young people should be encouraged to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the ICTs in order to promote their development and, in turn, their contribution to local, national, regional and international economic development;

- g) That young people have the right to a full integration to the social, public, digital and economic environments,

BEARING IN MIND:

- a) The Young Political Leaders initiative;
- b) Child Protection Online initiative;
- c) The Girls Day in ICT;
- d) The Young Innovators Program;
- e) The Global Youth Summit,

RESOLVES:

1. To develop a regional Action Plan which helps the implementation of the commitments set out in Resolution 198 (Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, "Empowering youth through telecommunication/information communication technologies";
2. To have as a goal developing lines of action and mechanisms with a view to empowering the young people through the use and development of telecommunications/ICT in order to contribute to its development and, in turn, to contribute to the economic development, social and regional policy;
3. That the lines of action and mechanisms for promoting the use, ownership and ICT development should be established according to the national context of each Member State, in line with its national policy and taking into account the characteristics and circumstances of each country in the Americas Region and the heterogeneity of youth;
4. To achieve the general objective, it should be determined lines of action and goals, which may include, among others:
 - Capacity building and acquisition of knowledge (all young people should have skills to fully utilize telecommunications and ICT);
 - Closer regional cooperation;
 - Development of national strategies;
 - Creating programs that include young women and men in decision-making processes;
5. To achieve the general objective, there are a few proposed strategies:
 - Academic essays;
 - Regional Innovative Young Contest;
 - Regional celebration and youth in ICT;
 - Generation of statistics;
 - Training and applied research;
 - Program for youth delegates, with a gender perspective;
 - Conduct a Regional Youth Summit every two years to allow youth participation in official national delegations in major regional events;
 - Development of national strategies to integrate the young people in decision-making processes of the sector;
 - Share progress, best practices and strategies;
 - Development of cyber applications for various sectors;

6. To determine the level of progress and implementation of the Action Plan, it should follow through national reports, which would allow the achievement evaluation and target measurement, and contribute to the generation of statistics.
7. Regarding funding, the implementation of this proposal should involve various existing funding agencies in order to make the project self-financing.
8. To work in coordination with the Inter-American Institute of Children and Adolescents, as well as with Member States, Associate Members, Academia and other international organizations with experience in youth empowerment.
9. To designate as coordinators of the work the Administrations of Mexico and Costa Rica.

PCC.I/RES. 241 (XXVI-15) ¹¹

**TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK ON “BROADBAND FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION
AND THE ROLE OF NATIONAL BACKBONE NETWORKS”**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the purpose of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for Universal Access and Social Inclusion is to study aspects associated with the universal access of broadband services to promote adequate policies and a regulatory framework to achieve its availability to the whole population and thus to reduce the digital divide;
- b) That a digital divide currently exists within the Member States and throughout the Region that leads to the exclusion of the benefits of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) of populations in remote areas or those of difficult access, as well as of individuals in general due to economic, cultural or educational differences and to gender, age or different types of disability;
- c) That barriers can be identified that impede broadband services from being extended to the whole population;
- d) That aspects to be studied include those concerning coverage, lack of development of National or Regional Backbone Networks, affordability, availability, service quality and non-discrimination in an effort to reduce the digital divide in Member States and the region with respect to the most developed countries;
- e) That it is necessary for Member States to join forces in order to have comparable information on Broadband Plans, specifically for universal access, advances in the development of National or Regional Backbone Networks and the legal and regulatory framework with respect to the expansion of broadband services to remote and rural areas and those of difficult access and/or to vulnerable populations currently excluded from the service or that access with poor quality service;

¹¹ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3599/15 rev.1

f) That this requires sharing information on the development of Broadband Projects for Social Inclusion, measurement indicators and their results, disaggregated by sex when possible, and coverage of National Backbone Networks, among others, to enable Member States to identify and take advantage of best practices in the region, as well as to promote initiatives or improvements in the development of projects in their countries;

g) That it is in the interest of Member States to learn about the impact that Broadband Plans have had on social inclusion and equality, including gender equality, in an effort to propose solutions for new undertakings,

CONSIDERING:

a) That the Terms of Reference of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for Universal Access and Social Inclusion call for the study of aspects that promote social inclusion through the development of National Broadband Plans;

b) That Member States need to be able to share information on policies, initiatives, legal and regulatory frameworks corresponding to the development of broadband projects for social inclusion, emphasizing in the plans and programs the guarantee of universal access to public telecommunication and ICT services to populations residing in rural or remote areas and to vulnerable groups;

c) That sharing this information will allow Member States to gain knowledge of the experience of their counterparts with respect to the best policies for addressing the problem of exclusion of dispersed, remote or unserved individuals living in poverty or with disabilities;

d) That PCC.I has already prepared Technical Notebook CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3199p21/14 (from the XXIV meeting of PCC.I) about “Policies for the development of broadband in the region of the Americas”, which monitored the Broadband Plans of the countries in the Region until 2013,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

a) That it would be beneficial for Member States to have centralized information on all measures being developed and adopted in the different entities and organizations with respect to the expansion of Broadband Coverage for Social Inclusion and the development of National Backbone Networks specifically;

b) That one of the objectives of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for Universal Access and Social Inclusion is to enable Member States to have access to the necessary tools to implement activities for the purpose of reducing the digital divide both within Member States and the region as a whole;

c) That monitoring the policies adopted by Member States to achieve universal access to broadband services and ICTs is part of the Work Plan of the aforementioned Rapporteurship;

d) That the exchange of experiences, compilation of studies, consultancies and reports on the results of social inclusion initiatives are the first steps to assess best practices and recommend corresponding actions as needed,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the creation of a Technical Notebook on “Broadband for social inclusion and the role

of national backbone networks” to provide updated, detailed information concerning the policies, projects, norms, studies and other measures of interest developed, as well as the results achieved by OAS/CITEL Member States.

2. To appoint the Administration of Peru as the Coordinator of this Notebook, represented by Mr. Carlos Sanchez Tarnawiecki, Rapporteur of the Rapporteurship on Broadband for Universal Access and Social Inclusion, who will collect the contributions submitted by Member States and Associate Members, organize seminars, workshops or other events and regularly update the Technical Notebook.

3. To approve the Table of Contents of the Technical Notebook included in Annex.

4. To request that the Secretariat of CITEL distribute this Resolution to the Administrations in order to begin the data collection process.

5. To encourage Member States and Associate Members to provide content for the Technical Notebook in an effort to share information and to draft future reports on this topic.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 241 (XXVI-15)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK

“BROADBAND FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND THE ROLE OF NATIONAL BACKBONE NETWORKS”

1. Studies on barriers that impede the inclusion of unserved populations or individuals who are excluded or discriminated against for geographic, economic, social or cultural reasons.

2. Methodologies and development of indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of broadband service coverage for social inclusion and the dissemination of results.

3. Projects to develop National or Regional Backbone Networks to achieve the inclusion of underserved populations or those without service.

4. Projects to develop broadband for social inclusion in countries of the region: target population, project objectives, financing model, alternative technologies or technological strategies, targets, investment returns, achieved or expected results and monitoring indicators.

5. Studies on the social and economic impact of broadband services and ICTs on the development of populations in rural and remote areas and of vulnerable groups (children, women, disabled individuals and ethnic minorities, among others).

**REGIONAL MEASURES TO COMBAT IMPORTATION,
MARKETING AND USE OF UNAUTHORIZED RECEIVER DEVICES
FOR SATELLITE TELEVISION SIGNALS**

The XXVI Regular Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

CONSIDERING:

- a) That PCC.I mandates include promoting debate and developing recommendations on new technologies in order to understand how the countries in the region are creating future regulatory frameworks to foster infrastructure, innovation and gather new services in an environment of legal security, fair competition and evolving technological conditions;
- b) That an effective, serious regulatory system for strict compliance in connection with communication service licensing is a key element for the sector's development and basic input for the design and implementation of public development policies in their four essential dimensions: economic, social, cultural, and environmental, and for the effectiveness of all rights involved, for all inhabitants of our countries;
- c) That at the XXV Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee II: Radiocommunications (PCC.II) adopted Recommendation PCC.II/REC. 45 (XXV-15), "Provisions to Prevent the Illegal Use of Receiver Devices for Subscription Satellite Television," in which Member States are recommended to consider the adoption of "provisions to prevent importation, marketing and use of satellite receiver devices with decryption capabilities to illegally access signals from subscription satellite television systems without due authorization or which could be modified for that purpose;"
- d) That the aforementioned Resolution of PCC.II requests Member States to "report to the XXVII Meeting of the PCC.II measures adopted on this issue;"
- e) That satellite receiver devices with decryption capabilities, or which can be modified for that purpose, with capability to illegally access signals transmitted for their subscription satellite TV marketing, are also a form of fraud and a regulatory non-compliance practice in the supply of telecommunication services, with additional negative effects to the illegal access of subscription satellite TV signals, which are part of the scope of the topics under study of PCC.I;
- f) That the mandates of the Working Group on Policy and Regulation of PCC.I include:
 - i. To study matters relating to prevention, detection, policies, and action as regards fraud and regulatory non-compliance practices in the provision of telecommunications/ICT services, by recommending best practices that would make it possible to minimize impacts for Member States, users, and operators;
 - ii. To study issues related to protecting the rights of telecommunication service users, as well as the quality of telecommunication services;

¹² CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3624/15 rev.4

g) That the mandates of the Rapporteurship on Fraud Control, Regulatory Non-Compliance Practices in Telecommunications and Regional Measures against the Theft of Mobile Terminal Devices of the Working Group on Policy and Regulation include:

- i. To study and recommend strategies and best practices to detect and reduce fraud in the telecommunications/ICT area and to identify the main regulatory non-compliance behaviors which currently affect the normal development of the telecommunications/ICT activity;
- ii. To recommend to Member States actions against fraud to telecommunications/ICT in order to reduce their impact on governments, industry and users;
- iii. To encourage user protection systems that improves the situation of users encountering fraudulent actions;

RECOGNIZING:

a) That according to the considering clauses of Recommendation PCC.II/REC. 45 (XXV-15):

- i. The subscription satellite television service has had steady growth since its inception in the Americas;
- ii. The estimate number of current subscribers of the service to date¹³ surpasses 50 million households in the Americas, accounting for some 40% of the paid television market share;
- iii. In some countries the population at large has benefited from more competition in the paid television market, with more content options and lower-priced offerings;
- iv. Over the last few years satellite receiver devices with decryption capabilities have been marketed in the Region for the purpose of illegally accessing broadcast signals for subsequent marketing in the subscription satellite TV arena;
- v. The subscription satellite television has been negatively affected, to the extent of putting its future development at risk, since the illegal use cited above represents a significant share of total piracy existing in Latin America;

b) That importation, marketing and use of unauthorized receiver devices for subscription satellite television services, or which can be modified for such purpose, has additional negative effects to the illegal access of the subscription satellite television signal outlined in Recommendation PCC.II/REC. 45 (XXV-15), such as:

- i. Unjust and unfair situation in the satellite television service market in the Region since legally established subscription satellite television operators are subject to a set of regulatory measures, which are not met by the marketers of these unauthorized devices, or which can be modified for such purpose;
- ii. Detrimental effect on the environment since there is no entity responsible for the appropriate management once the unauthorized devices, or which can be modified for such purpose, ends its useful life, moreover considering that usually these devices are produced with lower-quality materials, which contain hazardous substance levels frequently restricted in other types of devices;
- iii. Lack of motivation by the creators of audiovisual contents, who do not earn royalties for copyright and intellectual property rights of their creations as they are distributed through unauthorized devices, or which can be modified for such purpose;

¹³ Data estimates of the Telecommunications Management Group based on the Business Bureau, Market Estimates – December 2014 – Paid TV Market in LATAM, and Leichtman Research Group, Research Notes, 4Q 2014.

- iv. Unprotected users against the low quality of service, as required by regulatory authorities, and without right to user service and technical support services, among others, due to the use of unauthorized devices, or which can be modified for such purpose;
 - v. Reducing public revenue for taxes and regulatory rates that were stopped being earned by governments;
- c) That, within the mandates of PCC.I, the Working Group on Policy and Regulation, and the Rapporteurship on Fraud Control, Regulatory Non-Compliance Practices in Telecommunications and Regional Measures against the Theft of Mobile Terminal Devices, there are faculties so that this Committee may issue the respective Resolution in order to combat the marketing of unauthorized receiver devices for satellite television signal, or which may be modified for such purpose,

ALSO RECOGNIZING:

- a) That some Member States have already taken actions to discourage the use of unauthorized receiver devices for subscription satellite television services, or which can be modified for such purpose, including the prohibition of the importation, sale, lease, and putting into operation of such devices;
- b) That the adoption of regional harmonization measures on this problem would avoid the cross-border commerce of this type of devices and, consequently, significantly discourage the marketing of unauthorized receiver devices for subscription satellite television services, or which can be modified for such purpose, with the varied nature benefits that it brings along,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Rapporteurship on Fraud Control, Regulatory Non-Compliance Practices in Telecommunications and Regional Measures against the Theft of Mobile Terminal Devices of the Working Group on Policy and Regulation to include within the Fraud and Regulatory Practice Classification Table appearing as an Annex to Decision PCC.II/DEC. 204 (XXV-14) the type "35. Unauthorized Satellite Television Receiver Devices."
2. To request the Rapporteur on Fraud Control, Non-Compliance Practices in Telecommunications and Regional Measures against the Theft of Mobile Terminal Devices of the Working Group on Policy and Regulation include in the Fraud and Regulatory Practice Classification Table, appearing as Annex 2 to Decision PCC.II/DEC. 204 (XXV-14), the following definition of the type "35. Unauthorized Satellite Television Signal Receiver Devices": "Satellite receiver devices with decryption capabilities to illegally access signals from subscription satellite television systems without due authorization or which could be modified for that purpose."
3. To establish a Drafting Group coordinated by the Administration of Uruguay and integrated by the Administrations of Argentina, Colombia and other Member States that might be interested in participating for the preparation of a Manual of Recommendations on Best Regulatory Practices to combat importation, marketing and/or use of unauthorized satellite television receiver devices, or which may be modified for such purpose.
4. That said Manual may contain the currently adopted measures, recommendations and best practices from contributions made by Member States and PCC.I Associate Members.

5. To instruct that the Executive Secretary distribute the questionnaire annexed to this Resolution among the Member States, in order to obtain information on relevant measures currently taken or planned for adoption in the future by each Member State.
6. To request that the Member States send in questionnaire responses to the Secretariat of CITEL no later than two months prior to the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I.
7. That the questionnaire responses and the Manual of Recommendations of Regulatory Best Practices be presented by the Administration of Uruguay at the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I.
8. That, subject to ratification by the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I, a half-day seminar be organized on "Recommendations of Regulatory Best Practices to Combat Importation, Marketing and Use of Unauthorized Receiver Devices for Satellite Television Signals" at the XXVIII Meeting of PCC.I, in order to raise awareness on this issue and report on the Manual of Best Practice Recommendations noted above, including the experiences and best practices developed in the region and worldwide.
9. To instruct that the Executive Secretary invite the Member States and Associate Members to contribute to the work done on unauthorized receiver devices for satellite television subscription.
10. To request that Associate Members periodically submit to the Secretariat of CITEL the list of receivers that are authorized and approved by them for the reception of such signals, so as to facilitate the task of regulators and/or cognizant authorities in granting the related authorizations, according to the regulations in force in the respective Member States. This information will be made available through the CITEL Collaborative Space.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 242 (XXVI-15)

REGIONAL MEASURES TO COMBAT IMPORTATION, MARKETING AND USE OF UNAUTHORIZED RECEIVER DEVICES FOR SATELLITE TELEVISION SIGNALS

Questionnaire regarding regulations to combat importation, marketing and/or use of unauthorized receiver devices for satellite television signals, or that can be modified for that purpose.

General information:

1. Member State:
2. Entity answering the questionnaire:
3. Respondent contact information:
 - a. Name:
 - b. Position:
 - c. Email:
 - d. Phone: +(country code) (city code) (local phone)
 - e. Fax: +(country code) (city code) (local phone)

Specific information:

4. Has your country implemented regulatory measures to combat the importation, marketing and/or use of unauthorized receiver devices for satellite television signals, or that can be modified for this purpose?

Answer: Yes _____ No _____

4.1. If so, list the measures implemented below:

Measure (Law, decree, resolution, etc. and article, paragraph, etc., year of entry into effect)	Description of the measure and the cognizant authority responsible for implementation
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	
...	...

If possible, please attach a copy of the measures (PDF, Word or similar), or state the Internet page where the measure is found.

- 4.2. If so, state that specific outcomes obtained in the past two years through the implemented measures (listed in the above table).

Answer:

- 4.3. If not, is your country studying the possibility of establishing specific measures during the next year to combat the importation, marketing and/or use of unauthorized devices for receiving satellite television the signals, or that can be modified for this purpose?

Answer: Yes _____ No _____

- 4.3.1. If so, specifically what kinds of measures are being studied? Has there been any type of barriers to implementing these measures?

Answer:

5. If regulatory measures have been implemented to combat the importation, marketing and/or use of authorized devices for receiving satellite television signals, or that can be modified for this purpose, have you experienced any legal or procedural difficulties or drawbacks to implement these measures? Please explain.

Answer:

COLLABORATION REQUEST BETWEEN CITEL AND THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN TO ADDRESS ISSUES RELATED TO THE BENEFIT OF THE USE OF ICT'S AS TOOLS FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN, PARTICULARLY TO PREVENT AND ERRADICATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology (PCC.I),

CONSIDERING:

- a) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by United Nations (UN), specifically the following: i) Promote gender equality and women empowerment and, ii) Encourage a global partnership for development; goals that manage to reflect in the international system as a world in equal terms and more opportunities for everyone;
- b) The provisions of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (convention of Belem do Para), particularly the rights of women to a life free of violence;
- c) The Inter-American Program on the Promotion of Human Rights of Women and Gender Equity and Equality (PIA), which calls on States to promote gender equity and equality and human rights by strengthening and fostering the rights of all women to a life free of any form of violence, and to eliminate cultural patterns or stereotypes that denigrate the image of women, including materials disseminated through the media;
- d) That the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) was the first intergovernmental organization of the Organization of American States (OAS), created to ensure the recognition of human rights of women, and one of its main functions is to advice the OAS in every issue related to women's rights and gender equality;
- e) Resolution 55 (Rev. Dubai, 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) points out the inclusion of a gender policy in the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and combines efforts to eradicate the inequalities in the access to telecommunications/ICTs and their use for the benefit of an information society free of discrimination and inequalities;
- f) Resolution 70 (Rev. Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), "Mainstreaming a gender perspective in ITU and promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women through information and communication technologies", that states the encouragement of gender equality in Telecommunications/ICTs, recommended the adoption of policies and programs aimed at enhancing social and economic conditions for women;
- g) Resolution 201 (Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU related to "Creating an enabling environment for the deployment and use of information and communication technology applications", in which it is recognized that the use of telecommunications/ICT can enhance

¹⁴ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3564/15 rev.3

competitiveness and productivity, increase the efficiency and benefits of every aspect in everyday life, as well as inquiries with relevant organizations within the sector and other actors, in order to explore new ways of cooperation to boost the expansion and use of cyber applications,

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That violence against girls and women is an offense against human dignity and a violation of human rights, which undermines the development of countries, creates instability in societies, and impedes progress toward justice and peace;
- b) That women worldwide, are victims of different types of violence, notwithstanding their social and economic situation;
- c) That ICTs are tools of great value to inform and allow women (children, teenagers and adults) to know their rights and be able to realize if they suffer any type of violence;
- d) That technologies play a double role, on one hand mobile phones or Internet (social networks) can contribute to the protection of women, offering communication links, assisting and informing to other women, providing ways of documenting violent actions, which are being subject of, and on the other hand, technologies have also enabled new forms of violence against women, such as cyber violence and cyber harassment;
- e) That ICT are instruments that can contribute to foster gender equality and women empowerment, as well as tools to eradicate violence against women, allowing them to enjoy the rights and principles relating to security, equality, freedom, integrity and dignity provided in Human Rights;
- f) That is of vital importance to make actions and solid commitments in order to protect the rights of women and children to a dignified life and free of violence and discrimination; as well as search for conducive mechanisms for protection and access to justice;
- g) The urge to generate regional gender indicators that reveal the tendencies of the sector and impact on the use of telecommunications/ICT as tools to encourage gender equality and contribute to the eradication of violence against women and to build evidence of the forms and incidence of harassment and violence against women and girls perpetrated through ICTs,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Executive Secretary of CITEI to strengthen the current collaboration with the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) and establish active coordination with it to address solutions to themes related to the visibilization, prevention and eradication of violence against women in an effective manner through the positive use of the information and communication technologies (ICTs).
2. To strengthen CITEI's "Program for Inclusion of Women and Girls in ICT" by updating a roadmap for the development of projects, the necessary human and financial resources, and the commitment of the Administrations and other regional and international institutions to empower women through ICTs.
3. To request that the Executive Secretariat of the CIM, especially through the work of the Monitoring Mechanism of the Convention of Belém do Pará and its Committee of Experts, identify concrete ways to visibilize the forms and incidence of harassment and violence against women and girls perpetrated through ICTs.

4. To establish an Ad hoc Group presided by the Mexican Administration, with a vice-chair from the Administration of the Dominican Republic, and made up of the Member States of CITEI that want to be part of it, with the main objective of looking for the implementation of ICTs as tools for the empowerment of women, particularly the prevention and eradication of violence against women; specifically through applied investigation, shared experiences, identification of best practices, conduction of seminars and workshops, development of policies, online courses, and generation of gender indicators.

5. To conduct annually an award ceremony, within the framework of PCC.I, that acknowledges the best contributions and leadership examples of the use of technologies to contribute to the prevention and eradication of violence against women. The terms will be proposed by the Ad hoc Group.

ANNEX TO THE RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 243 (XXVI-15)

Description of the Ad Hoc Group

1. Objective

Identify, find, and promote the application of ICTs as tools for the empowerment of women, particularly in the prevention and eradication of violence against women; specifically, through applied research, sharing experiences, identification of best practices, organization of seminars and workshops, development of work programs, development of policies, online courses, and development of content and applications (apps); and generation of gender indicators.

2. Terms of Reference

- a. To establish coordination mechanisms between CITEI and CIM.
- b. To identify concrete ways of identifying and giving visibility to the manifestations and incidence of harassment and violence against women perpetrated through ICTs;
- c. To update a roadmap for the development of projects, human and financial resources, and the commitment of the Administrations and other regional and international institutions with the empowerment of women through ICTs, contributing to the strengthening of CITEI's "Program for the Inclusion of Women and Girls in ICTs".
- d. To draw up the terms to award the best initiative on the topic of using ICTs to contribute to the prevention and eradication of violence against women.
- e. To organize the awards ceremony within the framework of PCC.I, recognizing the best contributions and examples of leadership with respect to the use of technologies to contribute to the prevention and eradication of violence against women.

3. Duration: 2 years

**STANDARDS COORDINATION DOCUMENT (SCD) FOR ITU-T RECOMMENDATION
G.9701: “FAST ACCESS TO SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS (FAST) – PHYSICAL LAYER
SPECIFICATION”**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

CONSIDERING:

- a) That there is a consensus that new forms of communication are fundamentally transforming the way in which people, communities, businesses and governments interact with each other;
- b) That PCC.I identifies broadband access as a priority issue for examination;
- c) That PCC.I emphasizes the advantages of a prompt evolution towards a national broadband infrastructure in an environment of convergence; and
- d) That the Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTTS) maintains a Technical Notebook on Broadband Access Technologies,

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the region's economy can be strengthened and its communities transformed by fostering the development of broadband internet access throughout the Americas;
- b) That today, the most advanced forms of communication require high bandwidth interconnection;
- c) That ITU.T Recommendation G.9701, “Fast Access to Subscriber Terminals – Physical Layer Specification” defines an access technology that exploits the existing infrastructure of copper wires that were originally deployed for plain old telephone service (POTS) services;
- d) That the ITU-T Study Group 15 approved Recommendation G.9701 in December 2014 under the "Alternative Approval Process" (AAP) and it is now in force,

RESOLVES:

To endorse ITU.T Recommendation G.9701, “Fast Access to Subscriber Terminals – Physical Layer Specification” with no deletions, additions or modifications; and

INSTRUCTS:

- 1. That the Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services continues to monitor the broadband access work of ITU-T Study Group 15 and determines its applicability for the Americas as this work evolves; and

¹⁵ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3627/15

2. That the Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services continues addressing the broadband access needs of the Americas and provides additional recommendations for endorsing standards that meet customer demands for ever higher bit rate data services, high-speed internet access and other innovative services.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 244 (XXVI-15)

STANDARDS COORDINATION DOCUMENT FOR ITU-T RECOMMENDATION G.9701, “FAST ACCESS TO SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS (FAST) – PHYSICAL LAYER SPECIFICATION”

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTs) has addressed broadband access technologies as part of its studies of standards for Next Generation Networks (NGN), Services, Signaling, and Operations as they relate to the service access needs of the Americas. Part of this activity has included monitoring the work of the ITU-T. ITU-T Study Group 15 (Networks, Technologies and Infrastructures for Transport, Access and Home) has been designated as the Lead ITU-T Study Group for Access Network Transport and Optical Technology. In this capacity, Study Group 15 (SG 15) approved, in 2014, Recommendations in the G.9700 series, specifying a gigabit broadband access technology that exploits the existing infrastructure of wire-pairs that were originally deployed for Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS). Equipment implementing this Recommendation can be deployed from fiber distribution points (FTTdp) located very near the customer premises, or within buildings (FTTB). This Recommendation supports asymmetric and symmetric transmission at an aggregate net data rate up to 1 Gbit/s on copper telephone lines and specifies all necessary functionality to support far-end crosstalk (FEXT) cancellation between multiple wire-pairs.

At the XXV Meeting of PCC.I (Asuncion; August 2014), it was reported that SG 15 had approved G.9700, “Fast Access to Subscriber Terminals – Power spectral density specification” in April 2014. The WGDTs discussed this technology and the implications of this broadband technology – allowing higher bandwidth communications using existing copper infrastructure.

At the XXVI Meeting of PCC.I (Cusco; May 2015), the WGDTs discussed the latest formal specifications for G.FAST - Recommendation G.9701, “Fast Access to Subscriber Terminals – Physical Layer Specification”, approved by Study Group 15 in December 2014. The technology is now ready for implementation and the WGDTs now presents this Standards Coordinated Document (SCD) in order to endorse ITU-T Recommendation G.9701 for implementation in the Region of the Americas.

2. BACKGROUND

Introduction

User demand for broadband Internet access, personal communication, cloud services, video conferencing and other bandwidth-intensive services are constantly driving bandwidth requirements. In addition, governments see universal broadband as a priority for socio-economic development and as critical infrastructure for services such as telemedicine, remote care for the elderly, online learning, and building

security. To meet customer demand, competitive pressures and government targets, service providers need to deploy access technologies that can meet the demand for bandwidth.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) technology has been used to provide high-speed networking over ordinary phone lines since the 80's. Traditional copper networks, with their limited access rates designed to primarily carry voice services, provided data services using dial-up modems and integrated services digital network (ISDNs). With the rapidly growing demand for bandwidth driven by data services these networks struggled to keep up this demand. The first technology to bring people into the broadband access era, with downstream access rates of up to 8 Mbit/s, was ADSL and later on, ADSL2+ with a maximum downstream rate of 24 Mbit/s.

Very high speed digital subscriber line (VDSL) technology came next, improving on both upstream and downstream rates and making symmetric access possible. VDSL evolved to VDSL2 providing access rates of up to 100 Mbit/s transitioned copper access technology into the "Fast Broadband" era.

Although VDSL2 can ideally provide speeds up to 100 Mbit/s, it is challenging for VDSL2 to reach 100 Mbit/s access speeds due to crosstalk between lines. To address this issue, vectoring technology was developed. Vectoring provides self-crosstalk cancellation for increased net data rates on wire-pairs that experience far-end crosstalk from transceivers in the same vectored group operating on other wire-pairs in the same cable or operating on other wire-pairs originating from the same network equipment. VDSL2 technology, however, is a bottleneck to increasing transmission rates because vectoring technology is both a crosstalk cancellation technology and a VDSL2 technology. The maximum rate vectoring technology can reach is the maximum rate that a noiseless, single copper pair applying VDSL2 can reach.

To help enable copper access to reach 1 Gbit/s rates, G.FAST technology emerged and will transition copper access into the gigabit era. The name G.FAST is an acronym for *fast access to subscriber terminals* and the letter *G* stands for the ITU-T G series of recommendations. G.FAST, the latest specification set for copper-based broadband access delivery, is a digital subscriber line (DSL) standard developed by ITU and coordinated with the Broadband Forum. G.FAST is defined to support gigabit rates over short copper lines (< 100 meter) and has been developed to provide higher speeds by using frequencies up to 106MHz in the initial stage and 212 MHz in the future in combination with vectoring in a Fiber to the Distribution Point (FTTdp) scenario.

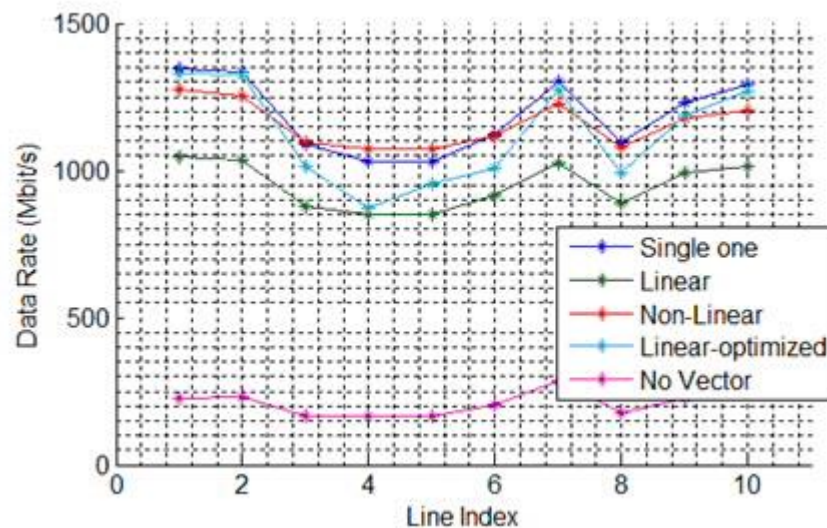
G.FAST Specification

G.FAST is built upon VDSL2 and is the next step between FTTN (Fiber To The Node) and fiber FTTH (Fiber To The Home) internet services. G.FAST requires fiber to be pulled closer to consumers but avoids the cost of doing fiber runs to each individual home (i.e. ADSL) or services that are served from a DSLAM that is located about a mile from customers (i.e. VDSL). Instead, G.FAST serves customers from an FTTdp that is a maximum of 300 meters away from customers.

Unlike VDSL2 which currently works on the 17 MHz or 30 MHz frequency bands, G.FAST will work on the 106 and 212 MHz frequency bands providing a significant increase in bandwidth. This spectrum overlaps with some FM broadcast services and other radio services, therefore spectrum resources in the fixed communication sector should be appropriately planned to prevent conflicts with frequency bands already in use or planned to be used in the future. The ITU-T G.9700 recommendation (G.FAST-psd) specifies the technical requirements for 106 MHz and 212 MHz profiles in order to limit interference caused by G.FAST to these radio services.

Similar to VDSL2, G.FAST performance is affected by crosstalk interference. To neutralize this, both use a vectoring technology. It works by continuously analyzing the noise conditions on copper lines, and then

creates a new, anti-noise signal to cancel it out. Without the use of vectoring, speeds offered by G.FAST would drop from over 1Gbps to 200Mbps as is illustrated in the following figure [1]:



G.FAST simulation results over 100-meter lines

The impact of crosstalk on G.FAST is much more severe than on VDSL2 therefore G.FAST must use a more advanced vectoring technology to cancel crosstalk between lines. Recommendation ITU-T G.9701 specifies all necessary functionality to support far-end crosstalk cancellation between multiple pairs of copper wires.

Benefits

- G.FAST technology uses TDD (time division duplex) so different timeslots are used for upstream and downstream transmission facilitating hardware implementation and flexible downstream/upstream ratio definition;
- G.FAST is designed to be a customer installed technology therefore customers will be able to plug in their modems to the standard phone jack to receive service bringing as consequence significant cost savings to customers;
- G.FAST technology is capable of gigabit access speeds over existing copper lines; and
- It may be economical enough that operators may be willing to upgrade their existing networks while moving to eventually implement Fiber to the Home connections.

Applications

- Next-generation IPTV service at well over 100 Mb/s;
- Access to small and medium business sites at well over 100 Mb/s;
- Backhaul for very small wireless cell sites, including HetNet;
- Backhaul for WiFi hot spots.

Co-existence with ADSL2 and the various VDSL2 profiles requires:

- Interoperability with VDSL2;
- Coexistence with xDSL:
 - Start frequency: 2.2, 8.5, 17.664, and 30 MHz;
- Service rate performance targets:

- 500-1000 Mb/s for FTTB deployments @<100m, straight loops
- 500 Mb/s at 100m
- 200 Mb/s at 200m
- 150 Mb/s at 250m;
- Mandatory support for vectoring: Far-end crosstalk (FEXT) cancellation;
- Control of downstream/upstream asymmetry ratio:
 - Mandatory: 90/10 to 50/50
 - Optional: from 50/50 to 10/90;
- Duplexing method: TDD (time division duplex);
- Forward Error Correction (FEC): Trellis code + Reed Solomon of VDSL2 (G.993.2) with the retransmission block (DTU) interleaving defined in G.998.4.

Looking ahead

G.FAST is a natural evolution of VDSL2 and can rely on VDSL2 vectoring to serve their customers in a cost-effective way. The ITU G.FAST standard approval milestone has been achieved and it is expected that vendors will begin work on standards-based commercial products.

References

1. Recommendation ITU-T G.9700 (2014), Fast access to subscriber terminals (FAST) – Power spectral density specification.
2. Recommendation ITU-T G.994.1 (2012), Handshake procedures for digital subscriber line transceivers.
3. G.FAST: Moving Copper Access into the Gigabit Era; Huawei, 2014-02-13
4. G.FAST Delivers Gigabit Broadband Speeds To Customers Over Copper (FTTdp); PC Perspective, 2014-02-13
5. G.FAST for FTTdp; Joint ITU/IEEE Workshop on Ethernet - Emerging Applications and Technologies; Geneva, Switzerland, 22 September 2012

PCC.I/RES. 245 (XXVI-15) ¹⁶

TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK: “IPV6 TRANSITION STRATEGY GUIDELINES AND BEST PRACTICES”

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

CONSIDERING:

- a) The exhaustion of IPv4 addresses capacity;
- b) The additional demands for address space from businesses, governments and organizations and the rapidly evolving RFID technologies;
- c) The need for co-existence of IPv4 and IPv6 for some time into the future and the need for dual stacks in all kinds of equipment to facilitate interworking;

¹⁶ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3616/15 rev.1

- d) That it may be somewhat late for some Member States to put into place a transition strategy to IPv6 and that there are more developed economies that have studied this issue and have developed transition strategies which in most cases they may be willing to share;
- e) That IPv6 discussions have been ongoing within the Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTs);
- f) That the ongoing mandate of the Rapporteurship on Telecommunications Numbering, Portability and Addressing includes:
 - i) To identify and evaluate technical issues related to Numbering Plans for the evolution of networks and new services,
 - ii) To identify recommendations of the ITU and other bodies and forums, as appropriate,
 - iii) To establish liaisons with other standard bodies and industry forums, as necessary, to advance the work,
 - iv) To carry out studies on the impact of new services on converging networks,
 - v) To study issues related to services, numbering systems and addressing,
 - vi) To draw up best practices guidelines of Numbering Plans,
 - vii) To study and assess technical issues related to portability.

RESOLVES:

1. To create a Technical Notebook on “IPv6 Transition Strategy Guidelines and Best Practices” in accordance with the work item discussed in the previous PCC.I meeting held in Asuncion, Paraguay, August 5 to 8, 2014, as a repository of relevant and current IPv6 strategies, guidelines and best practices reference material for PCC.I information sharing and as source material for future external communications (e.g., liaisons, IAPs),
2. To urge the Member States and Associate Members to contribute to its contents and utilize this Notebook for the purposes of sharing information, raising awareness, and drafting future documents on this topic.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 245 (XXVI-15)

RECOMMENDED CONTENTS OF THE TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK: “IPv6 TRANSITION STRATEGY GUIDELINES AND BEST PRACTICE”

Contents of the Technical Notebook should provide information on national experience with the implementation of IPv6, especially regarding best practices, guidelines, initiatives, projects and public policies that helped in speeding up the transition to IPv6, covering the following topics:

- a) Transition techniques from IPv4 to IPv6, for example, CG-NAT44.
- b) Challenges in the transition to IPv6.
- c) Consumer Premises Equipment compatibility with IPv6.
- d) Certification of IPv6 end user equipment.
- e) Operator network’s readiness with IPv6 and transition timeline.
- f) Content provider’s readiness to IPv6.
- g) Legacy network equipment compatibility (NAT64).

- h) Economic impacts of the implementation of IPv6.

The Technical Notebook should include relevant reference material from:

- a) PCC.I (documents, presentations, IAPs).
- b) Regional Standards Development Organizations (especially from within the Americas Region).
- c) ITU Recommendations, Resolutions, and other related documents.
- d) Relevant material from other Internet non-governmental organizations experts.

PCC.I/RES. 246 (XXVI-15) ¹⁷

REGIONAL STANDARDIZATION FORUM (RSF) FOR THE AMERICAS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That the Dubai Declaration of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) stated that greater participation among developing countries in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) activities to bridge the standardization gap is required to ensure that they reap the economic benefits associated with technological development, and that the needs and interests of developing countries in this regard should receive greater attention;
- b) That at PCC.I there is a Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTS) that is working on topics of telecommunications standardization/information and communications technology,

WHEREAS:

- a) ITU Plenipotentiary Conference Resolutions 25 and 123 (Rev. Busan, 2014) refer to strengthening the regional presence and bridging the standardization gap between developed and developing countries;
- b) The PCC.I meetings XXIV and XXV discussed the proposal for a Regional Standardization Forum and the possibility of implementing the Forum, and received favorable positions from the CITEL members;
- c) The overall goal of the ITU Bridge the Standardization Gap (BSG) Program is to facilitate increased involvement in standardization among developing countries, to ensure that developing countries reap the economic benefits of the associated technological developments, and that the needs and interests of developing countries in the standardization process be taken more into account;
- d) That the WGDTS deals with issues such as: Standards, Conformity and Interoperability; Telecommunications Numbering, Portability and Addressing; and Technological Innovation and Trends,

¹⁷ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3615/15 rev.1

where valuable contributions on the topics of Internet of Things (IoT) and Machine to Machine communications (M2M) are made,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the ITU Regional Standardization Forum (RSF) for the Americas, to take place on Monday during the week of the XXVII Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology, depending on budget availability for this purpose.
2. To designate Mr. Wayne Zeuch, from the Administration of United States of America, and Mr. Sergio Trabuchi, from the Administration of Argentina, as CITEL's points of contact to coordinate with the ITU for organizing the Forum;
3. To approve the Draft Agenda included in the Annex, as a starting point for discussions on the topics to be addressed during the Forum;
4. To request that the CITEL Secretariat support the efforts of the Working Group named to organize the Forum;
5. To request the active involvement of all CITEL Member States during the Forum, particularly in its discussions that could add new experiences to the issue of standardization.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 246 (XXVI-15)

DRAFT AGENDA

ITU RSF Preliminary Schedule	
08:30–09:00	Registration
09:00–09:45	Opening Session
09:45–10:05	Coffee Break
10:05–11:15	SESSION 1: Bridging the Standardization Gap: Establishing a National Secretariat for Standardization This session will introduce the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) Guidelines on the Establishment of a National Standardization Secretariat, followed by an interactive discussion on how the countries of the Americas Region might establish a national standardization secretariat. Speakers <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ITU Guidelines on the Establishment of a National Standardization Secretariat, Mr. Vijay Mauree, Program Coordinator, TSB, ITU- Two presentations by countries of the region to provide examples of how

	<p>standardization Secretariats work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panel discussion
11:15–12:45	<p>SESSION 2: Digital Financial Services</p> <p>Recently, the ITU formed a Thematic Group on Digital Financial Services to act as a multi-sector platform for discussing policy/regulatory issues and innovations in digital finance and financial inclusion that might benefit from standardization. The central purpose for this session will be to outline the challenges faced by digital financial service providers in the developing world when offering such services, and to discuss how the Thematic Group on Digital Financial Services can help address some of these challenges.</p> <p>Speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITU Thematic Group on Digital Financial Services, Mr. Vijay Mauree, Program Coordinator, TSB, ITU – 15 min. - Presentation by a mobile money operator in the region on challenges being faced– 20 min. - Presentation by a central bank or financial service organization of the region on issues of interoperability – 20 min. - Presentation by an ICT regulator of the region – 20 min. - Panel Discussion – 15 min.
12:45–14:00	Lunch
14:00–15:30	<p>SESSION 3: Prospects for Standardizing the Internet of Things</p> <p>This session will provide an overview of current directions taken in standardizing the Internet of Things and related international issues. It will explore the status of various IoT standardization initiatives in the ITU and other standards developing organizations (SDOs). This session aims to facilitate global IoT expansion by better understanding of its trends, including a wide range of standardization work.</p> <p>Speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Internet of Things: Description and Challenges – 20 min. - ITU-T standardization and collaboration with international initiatives – 30 min. - Strategies for adopting the IoT, infrastructure requirements, capacity building and sharing best practices (implementing Resolution 197 (Busan, 2014) Plenipotentiary Conference 2014) – 20 min. - Panel Discussion – 20 min.
15:30 –15:45	Coffee Break
15:45–17:20	<p>SESSION 4: Conformance and Interoperability</p> <p>This session will center on implementation of Conformance and Interoperability (C&I) systems in the countries of OAS/CITEL. It will introduce the status of the ITU C&I Programme, including the main ITU-T activities and projects on C&I, events on testing, the Product Conformity Database, the Reference Table of ITU-T Recommendations on C&I tests, capacity building events, and guidelines regarding C&I. Finally, there will be a panel discussion among the attendants to identify the next steps for implementing the C&I system in the Americas region, capacity building and strategies to establish common C&I schemes, which benefit from the achievements of the ITU C&I Programme.</p>

	Speakers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU C&I Programme: Pillars, Ms. Vijay Mauree, TSB, ITU– 15 min. • Developing ITU-T Standards with Test Specifications – 15 min. • Establishing common C&I schemes on a regional or subregional basis: National Laboratories, Regional Testing Centers and/or Mutual Recognition Agreements – 15 min. • PCC.I – Standardization and Conformance & Interoperability Activities in CITEI – 15 min. • Panel Discussion – 30 min.
17:20 – 17:40	Closing Session

PCC.I/RES. 247 (XXVI-15)¹⁸

AGENDA, SITE AND DATE OF THE XXVII MEETING OF PCC.I

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

RESOLVES:

1. To hold the XXVII Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies in Washington, DC, United States of America from September 29 to October 2, 2015.
2. To adopt the Draft Agenda for the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I, annexed to this Resolution.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION PCC.I/RES. 247 (XXVI-15)

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Approval of the agenda and calendar of activities.
2. Establishment of the Drafting Group for the Final Report.
3. Work Plan for PCC.I.
4. Working Group reports and meetings:
 - 3.1 Working Group on Policy and Regulation (WGPR)

¹⁸ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3630/15

- 3.2 Working Group on Development (WGD)
 - 3.3 Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTS)
 - 3.4 Working Group for the Preparation and Follow up of the WTSA, WCIT and WTDC (WG ITU)
- 5. Agenda, site and date of the XXVIII Meeting of PCC.I.
 - 6. Approval of the Final Report.
 - 7. Other business.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

PCC.I/REC. 23 (XXVI-15) ¹⁹

CREATION OF NATIONAL COMPUTER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology (PCC.I),

CONSIDERING:

- a) The work being undertaken by the Administrations of CITEL related to the creation of national incident response teams, facing the threat that now a days jeopardize the effective use of the information and communication technologies (ICT's), attending, thereby, the recommendations made by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU);
- b) That the Americas' Region has the second higher level of broadband penetration as well as populations with high growth in the use of Internet, represents a great number of challenges in cyber security, therefore, it is necessity to implement mechanisms that can be reflected in the detriment of the threats in this matter;
- c) That the cyber incidents identified are increasing such as *phishing*, identity theft for financial fraud, the leak of governmental information, defamation and cyber-bulling; issues that can be prevented;
- d) That among the benefits of having a national computer incident response team are to respond in a rapid manner, and in a given case restore the damage caused, provide information regarding the possible vulnerabilities of cyber security, advice in the protection of computer areas, among others,

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That Member States of CITEL that lack computer incident response teams take the best practices of those Administrations that do have this figure in order to achieve a complete implementation of Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) in the Americas Region recognizing the important role that Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) plays in this area;
- b) That Resolution 58 (Dubai, 2012) "Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries" of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly of the International Telecommunications Union, resolves to support the creation of national CIRTs in ITU Member States where CIRTs are needed and are currently absent;
- c) That Resolution 69 (Dubai, 2014) "Facilitating creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries¹, and cooperation between them" of the World Telecommunication Development Conference of the International Telecommunications Union, invites the Member States to create national CIRTs;

¹⁹ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3629/15 rev.2

d) That the line of action C5 of one of the mandates of the High Level Event of the World Summit on the Information Society + 10 (WSIS+10) relating to the implementation of the outcome of WSIS, invites the Administrations that have CIRTs to offer support for the establishment of national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) in those countries of the region that do not have them, so as to answer to incidents that impact their information infrastructure,

REMEMBERING:

Resolution AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04) “Adoption of a comprehensive inter-american strategy to combat threats to cybersecurity: a multidimensional and multidisciplinary approach to creating a culture of cybersecurity”,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

a) That each day, the dependency of the human being over the information and communication technologies increases, and with that, the vulnerabilities of security and protection of those who make use of them;

b) That cybersecurity represents the central element for the creation of confidence on the use of information and communication technologies, thus, security mechanisms need to be necessarily intensified;

c) That it is necessary a cooperation between Member States, in the sense of fully cover the Americas Region regarding computer incident response teams, attending Resolutions and Recommendations of the ITU,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Rapporteurship on Cybersecurity, Vulnerability Assessment and Critical Infrastructure makes a list of ongoing regional activities related to cybersecurity cooperation and capacity building that CITEL members may take advantage of;

2. To those Administrations without CIRTs, to revise the Recommendation PCC.I/REC. 12 (XIX-11) on the guidelines for the creation of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT) to take it as a basis for the development of future projects regarding the implementation of these teams;

3. That Administrations take into account the list of documents produced by CICTE on Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection that is included in the Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTs)’s Report CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3633/15 rev.2,

INSTRUCTS THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF CITEL:

1. To require the Rapporteurship on Cyber security, vulnerability assessment and critical infrastructure, make a report on the progress obtained relating the Technical Notebook 4 “Cyber Security”, since its redaction to date.

2. To prepare in collaboration with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), a list of organizations, committees and initiatives related with the subject of cybersecurity, with the purpose of serving as reference for those Administrations that have projects of establishment of teams of intervention.

V. DECISIONS

PCC.I/DEC. 218 (XXVI-15)²⁰

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK ON "RIGHTS OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE USERS"

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To approve the new structure for the contents of the Technical Notebook on "Rights of Telecommunication Service Users."
2. To invite Member States and Associate Members of PCC.I to submit their inputs for this Technical Notebook.
3. To derogate Decision PCC.I/DEC. 131 (XIX-11) "Table of contents of the Technical Notebook rights of users of telecommunication services" adopted at the XIX Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee (PCC.I): Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies.

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 218 (XXVI-15)

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE TECHNICAL NOTEBOOK ON "RIGHTS OF USERS OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES"

- (i) Information on legislation, policies and regulation on protecting the rights of telecommunication service users.
- (ii) Information on procedures for resolving disputes between telecommunication service users and companies.
- (iii) Information on the functions of national and international bodies and institutions related to protecting telecommunication service users.
- (iv) Information on procurement mechanisms for telecommunication services.
- (v) Information on conditions for terminal equipment marketing and use.
- (vi) Information on policies for approaching telecommunication service users.

²⁰ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3510/15 rev.1

PCC.I/DEC. 219 (XXVI-15)²¹

**PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL VISITS
ON TOPICS RELATED TO PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF USERS**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To approve the Program on Technical Visits in Topics related to Protecting the Rights of Users.
2. To invite Member States and Associate Members of PCC.I to participate in the Program.

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 219 (XXVI-15)

**PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL VISITS
ON TOPICS RELATED TO PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF USERS**

I. OBJECTIVE

The Program on Technical Visits of the Rapporteurship on “Protecting the Rights of Telecommunication Service Users” is aimed at establishing a space for learning and exchange of knowledge between Member States on topics related to protecting the rights of users and other topics of mutual interest.

II. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the Program include:

- To provide collaborators of Member States with information on treatment for the protection of rights of telecommunication service users in the different countries.
- To enrich, through the knowledge and experience of visitors, the work related to the protection of users of the Member State that hosts them.
- To provide information on other regulatory topics regarding telecommunications matters which may be of interest.

III. CONDITIONS

- 3.1 Member States may offer or request to conduct technical visits.
- 3.2 During technical visits, visitors may learn about the working system of the agency they visit and/or participate in a structured training plan according to the selected topic or

²¹ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3511/15 rev.1

- topics and/or visit other entities associated with the sector, in accordance with the availability and confirmation of the receiving agency or entity.
- 3.3 Visitors do not receive any remuneration from the agency they are visiting throughout the Program.
 - 3.4 Per diem and transportation expenses will be borne by the Member State that introduces the visitor.
 - 3.5 The duration period of technical visits will be agreed between the offering Member State and the visiting Member State.

IV. PARTICIPATION

- 4.1 Member States may request the participation of their professionals to the agency offering the Program.
- 4.2 The topics to be discussed during the technical visit will be related to protecting the rights of users and other topics of interest.
- 4.3 Member States wishing to offer technical visits will set the requirements and procedures in order to participate in the Program.

PCC.I/DEC. 220 (XXVI-15) ²²

SURVEY ON REGULATION AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE CALCULATION OF CALL TERMINATION CHARGES IN FIXED AND MOBILE NETWORKS

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To request Member States to fill out the questionnaire attached to the Annex hereto, up to the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I, for the purpose of collecting information on regulation and methodologies for the calculation of call termination charges in fixed and mobile networks.
2. To designate the Rapporteurship on Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs Services to collect the information with the results of the survey.
3. To entrust the Rapporteurship on Economic Aspects of Telecommunications/ICTs Services to submit the survey results during the XXVIII Meeting of PCC.I.

²² CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3515/15 rev.1

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 220 (XXVI-15)

**SURVEY ON REGULATION AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE CALCULATION OF CALL
TERMINATION CHARGES IN FIXED AND MOBILE NETWORKS**

I. CALL TERMINATION IN FIXED NETWORKS

1. Does your entity have faculties to regulate (establish) call termination interconnection charges over fixed telephone networks?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
2. When was the last time you regulated (established) call termination interconnection charges over fixed telephone networks?
 - a. Never been regulated (established).
 - b. Between 2014 and 2015.
 - c. Between 2010 and 2013.
 - d. Between 2005 and 2009.
 - e. Before 2005.
3. At that time, were call termination interconnection charges over fixed telephone networks regulated (established) to:
 - a. Every fixed telephone operator.
 - b. Some fixed telephone operators.
 - c. Only one fixed telephone operator.
4. With regard to the costs of call termination interconnection charges over fixed telephone networks:
 - a. The same cost was established for every operator.
 - b. Different costs were established for each operator or for a group of operators.
5. If different interconnection charges were established for each operator or for a group of operators, what variable influenced the decision for such difference? (you may select more than one option):
 - a. Coverage.
 - b. Technology.
 - c. Market share.
 - d. Traffic levels.
 - e. Other (specify):_____
6. If appropriate, the call origination charge over a fixed telephone network:
 - a. Has the same cost as the fixed telephone call termination charge.
 - b. Has a different cost to the fixed telephone call termination charge.
 - c. A call origination charge over the fixed telephone network has not been established.
7. With regard to the costs of charges approved for call termination over fixed telephone networks:

- a. A gradual adjustment of their respective charges toward the new approved charges (*glide path*) was established to every operator.
 - b. A gradual adjustment of their respective charges toward the new approved charges (*glide path*) was established to some operators. Likewise, an adjustment of their respective charges toward the new approved charges was established, a single time, to another group of operators.
 - c. An adjustment of their respective charges toward the new approved charges was established, a single time, to every operator.
8. What call termination charge modalities over fixed telephone networks were regulated? (you may select more than one option):
 - a. For time (payment per minute).
 - b. For capacity (fixed periodic payment).
 - c. Other (specify): _____
9. According to your country's regulations, how often are call termination charges over fixed telephone networks regulated?
 - a. No definite term.
 - b. Under three years.
 - c. Between four and six years.
 - d. More than six years.
10. Call termination charges over fixed telephone networks are applicable to:
 - a. All types of calls terminating over a fixed network.
 - b. Only local calls terminating over a fixed network.
 - c. Only national calls terminating over a fixed network.
 - d. Only international calls terminating over a fixed network.
 - e. Other types of call (specify): _____
11. For local calls, do you apply the *Sender Keeps All* or *Bill and Keep*?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
12. Is there the obligation for call termination charges over fixed telephone networks to be established as cost-based?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
13. What calculation methodology did you use to determine call termination charges over fixed telephone networks?
 - a. Cost model based on information from operating companies (with historical costs).
 - b. Cost model based on information from operating companies (with adjusted costs).
 - c. Cost model based on an efficient company.

- d. *Price cap*.
 - e. Ramsey prices.
 - f. Efficient component price rule (ECPR).
 - g. Return rate.
 - h. *Retail minus*.
 - i. International comparison (*benchmarking*).
 - j. Referential competition (*yardstick competition*).
 - k. Other (specify): _____
14. In case a cost model is used to determine call termination charges over fixed telephone networks, select as appropriate:

Type of Cost Model	LRIC +	Pure LRIC	Other (specify): _____
Cost Estimate Method	<i>top-down</i> model	<i>bottom-up</i> model	Other (specify): _____
Network Design	<i>scorched earth</i>	<i>scorched node</i>	Other (specify): _____

15. With regard to the calculation methodology of call termination charges over fixed telephone networks, taking into consideration cost models:
- a. The model considers subadditivity of costs (cost reduction for call termination) for the provision of several services through the same network.
 - b. The model considers a one-time provision of call termination over fixed telephone networks.
16. What is (what are) the call termination charge(s) over fixed telephone networks in force in your country?

II. CALL TERMINATION OVER MOBILE NETWORKS

1. Does your entity have faculties to regulate (establish) call termination interconnection charges over mobile networks?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
2. When was the last time you regulated (established) call termination interconnection charges over mobile networks?
 - a. Never been regulated (established).
 - b. Between 2014 and 2015.

- c. Between 2010 and 2013.
 - d. Between 2005 and 2009.
 - e. Before 2005.
- 3. At that time, were call termination interconnection charges over mobile networks regulated (established) to:
 - a. All mobile service operators.
 - b. Some mobile service operators.
 - c. Only to the mobile service operator with the largest market share.
- 4. With regard to costs of call termination interconnection charges over mobile networks:
 - a. The same cost was established for all operators.
 - b. Different costs were established for each operator or for a group of operators.
- 5. If different interconnection charges were established for each operator or for a group of operators, what variable influenced the decision for such difference? (you may select more than one option):
 - a. Coverage.
 - b. Technology.
 - c. Market share.
 - d. Traffic levels.
 - e. Other (specify):_____
- 6. If appropriate, call origination charges over mobile networks:
 - a. Have the same cost as call termination charges over mobile networks.
 - b. Has a different cost to call termination charges over mobile networks.
 - c. Call origination charges over mobile networks have not been established.
- 7. Do you have mobile virtual network operators (MVNO) in your country?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
- 8. With regard to call termination interconnection charges over mobile networks applicable to mobile virtual network operators (MVNO):
 - a. MVNO have the same call termination charges as mobile network operators acting as hosts.
 - b. MVNO have different call termination charges to those of mobile network operators acting as hosts.
 - c. Call termination charges have not been established for MVNO.
- 9. With regard to costs of approved charges for call termination over mobile networks:
 - a. A gradual adjustment of their respective charges toward the new approved charges (*glide path*) was established to all operators.
 - b. A gradual adjustment of their respective charges toward the new approved charges (*glide path*) was established to some operators. Likewise, an adjustment of their respective charges

- toward the new approved charges was established, a single time, to another group of operators.
- c. An adjustment of their respective charges toward the new approved charges was established, a single time, to all operators.
10. What call termination charge modalities over mobile networks were regulated? (you may select more than one option):
- For time (payment per minute).
 - For capacity (fixed periodic payment).
 - Other (specify): _____
11. According to your country's regulations, how often are call termination charges over mobile networks regulated?
- No definite term.
 - Under three years.
 - Between four and six years.
 - More than six years.
12. Call termination charges over mobile networks are applicable to:
- All types of calls terminating over a mobile network.
 - Only local calls terminating over a mobile network.
 - Only national calls terminating over a mobile network.
 - Only international calls terminating over a mobile network.
 - Other types of call (specify): _____
13. For local calls do you apply the *Sender Keeps All* or *Bill and Keep*?
- Yes.
 - No.
14. Is there the obligation for call termination charges over mobile networks to be established as cost-based?
- Yes.
 - No.
15. What calculation methodology did you use to determine call termination charges over mobile networks?
- Cost model based on information from operating companies (with historical costs).
 - Cost model based on information from operating companies (with adjusted costs).
 - Cost model based on an efficient company.
 - Price cap*.
 - Ramsey prices.
 - Efficient component price rule (ECPR).
 - Return rate.

- h. *Retail minus.*
- i. International comparison (*benchmarking*).
- j. Referential competition (*yardstick competition*).
- k. Other (specify): _____

16. In case a cost model is used to determine call termination charges over mobile networks, select as appropriate:

Type of Cost Model	LRIC +	Pure LRIC	Other (specify): _____
Cost Estimate Method	<i>top-down model</i>	<i>bottom-up model</i>	Other (specify): _____
Network Design	<i>scorched earth</i>	<i>scorched node</i>	Other (specify): _____
Spectrum Costs	<i>Included</i>	<i>Not included</i>	Included only in some cases (specify): _____

17. With regard to the calculation methodology of call termination charges over mobile networks, taking into consideration cost models:

- a. The model considers subadditivity of costs (cost reduction for call termination) for the provision of several services through the same network.
- b. The model considers a one-time provision of call termination over mobile networks.

18. What is (what are) the call termination charge(s) over mobile networks in force in your country?

EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS FOR TECHNICAL QUALITY CONTROL

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To request Member States to fill out the questionnaire attached to the Annex hereto based on PCC.I/RES. 225 (XXIV-14) “Structure and terms of reference of working groups and rapporteurships of PCC.I”, for the purpose of collecting information on equipment and tools for technical quality control and to send their responses to Ms. Diana Morales of the Administration of Colombia (diana.morales@crcom.gov.co), no later than one (1) month prior to the XXVII meeting of the PCC.I.
2. To designate the Rapporteurship on Telecommunication Service Quality to collect the information with the results of the survey.
3. To entrust the Rapporteurship on Telecommunication Service Quality to submit the questionnaire results to the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I.

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 221 (XXVI-15)

EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS FOR TECHNICAL QUALITY CONTROL

Country/Administration: _____

Name of the person filling out the questionnaire: _____

Entity/Institution: _____

Contact data:

Telephone Number: _____ E-mail: _____

Objective: According to the Working Group on Policy and Regulation (WGPR) mandate and in order to study the conditions that have been adopted in relation to quality indicator measurement processes and to propose technical recommendations in terms of service quality which may consider, among others, the user’s expectation, this questionnaire intends to identify the different equipment used to make field measurements from the user’s experience.

1. Are field measurements conducted in your country to monitor the conditions and voice service quality levels provided through fixed networks?

YES _____ NO _____

If yes:

2. Identify the telecommunication services in which field measurements are made.

²³ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3474/15 rev.1

Fixed Voice _____
 Mobile Voice _____
 Fixed Internet _____
 Mobile Internet _____
 Television _____
 Broadcasting _____
 Other _____

Which one? _____

3. For each one of the services identified in item two (2) of the questionnaire, list the indicators which are measured and the measurement periodicity. Add the number of necessary rows to include every indicator with its measurement periodicity (Annually, biannually, quarterly, and monthly).

Service	Indicator	Measurement Periodicity

4. If field measurements for fixed voice service are made in your country, fill out this item; otherwise, continue with item five (5).

4.1. Measurements are made by:

Operators _____

Government _____ What Government Entity? _____

Another entity. Which one? _____

4.2. List the equipment used to make field measurements (e.g. probes, user equipment, other elements)

4.3. Describe the methodology used for the definition of sites where the field measurement of the fixed voice service is made.

4.4. The information collected during field measurements is received, processed and analyzed by:

The Government _____ What Government Entity? _____

Another entity. Which one? _____

4.5 Does the equipment used for field measurements of the fixed voice service have any homologation or technical verification process before any Entity of the Country?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

4.6. Have goals to be met been defined for every quality indicator listed in item three (3) of the questionnaire?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, fill out the following table:

Indicator	Compliance Value

4.7. Is there any sanctioning process for non-compliance with quality goals obtained through field measurements?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

5. If field measurements for mobile voice service are made in your country, fill out this item; otherwise, continue with item six (6).

5.1. Measurements are made by:

Operators _____

Government _____ What Government Entity? _____

Another entity. Which one? _____

5.2. List the equipment used to make field measurements (e.g. probes, user equipment, other elements)

5.3. Describe the methodology used for the definition of the sites or routes where field measurement of the mobile voice service is made.

5.4. The information collected during field measurements is received, processed and analyzed by:

The Government _____ What Government Entity? _____

Another entity. Which one? _____

5.5 Does the equipment used for field measurements of the mobile voice service have any homologation or technical verification process before any Entity of the Country?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

5.6. Have goals to be met been defined for every quality indicator listed in item three (3) of the questionnaire?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, fill out the following table:

Indicator	Compliance Value

5.7. Is there any sanctioning process for non-compliance with quality goals obtained through field measurements?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

6. If field measurements for fixed Internet service are made in your country, fill out this item; otherwise, continue with item seven (7).

6.1. Measurements are made by:

Operators _____

Government _____ What Government Entity? _____

Another entity. Which one? _____

6.2. List the equipment used to make field measurements (e.g. probes, user equipment, other elements)

6.3. Describe the methodology used for the definition of sites where field measurement of the fixed Internet service is made.

6.4. The information collected during field measurements is received, processed and analyzed by:

The Government _____ What Government Entity? _____
Another entity. Which one? _____

6.5 Does the equipment used for field measurements of the fixed Internet service have any homologation or technical verification process before any Entity of the Country?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

6.6. Have goals to be met been defined for every quality indicator listed in item three (3) of the questionnaire?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, fill out the following table:

Indicator	Compliance Value

6.7. Is there any sanctioning process for non-compliance with quality goals obtained through field measurements?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

7. If field measurements for mobile Internet service are made in your country, fill out this item; otherwise, continue with item eight (8).

7.1. Measurements are made by:

Operators _____
Government _____ What Government Entity? _____
Another entity. Which one? _____

7.2. List the equipment used to make field measurements (e.g. probes, user equipment, other elements)

7.3. Describe the methodology used for the definition of sites or routes and number of samples where field measurement of the mobile Internet service is made.

7.4. The information collected during field measurements is received, processed and analyzed by:

The Government _____ What Government Entity? _____
Another entity. Which one? _____

7.5 Does the equipment used for field measurements of the mobile Internet service have any homologation or technical verification process before any Entity of the Country?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

7.6. Have goals to be met been defined for every quality indicator listed in item three (3) of the questionnaire?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, fill out the following table:

Indicator	Compliance Value

7.7. Is there any sanctioning process for non-compliance with quality goals obtained through field measurements?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

8. If field measurements for television service are made in your country, fill out this item; otherwise, continue with item nine (9).

8.1. Measurements are made by:

Operators _____

Government _____ What Government Entity? _____

Another entity. Which one? _____

8.2. List the equipment used to make field measurements (e.g. probes, user equipment, other elements)

8.3. Describe the methodology used for the definition of sites where field measurement of the television service is made.

8.4. The information collected during field measurements is received, processed and analyzed by:

The Government _____ What Government Entity? _____

Another entity. Which one? _____

8.5 Does the equipment used for field measurements of the television service have any homologation or technical verification process before any Entity of the Country?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

8.6. Have goals to be met been defined for every quality indicator listed in item three (3) of the questionnaire?

Yes _____ No _____

If the answer is yes, fill out the following table:

Indicator	Compliance Value

8.7. Is there any sanctioning process for non-compliance with quality goals obtained through field measurements?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe the process:

PCC.I/DEC. 222 (XXVI-15)²⁴

**TO STUDY AND ASSESS A NEW PREVENTATIVE MONITORING MODEL TO VERIFY
LAND MOBILE SERVICE QUALITY FOR ADOPTION BY OAS/CITEL MEMBER STATES**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To invite Member States and Associate Members to answer the technical and regulatory questions on the following questionnaire in order to validate the status of mobile Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) surveillance measures, and particularly to gauge the feasibility of implementing the new measures in each country. This questionnaire complements the information that was requested through the quality questionnaire approved in the XXIV Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies, through Decision PCC.I/DEC. 190 (XXIV-14).

- a) What strategy does your Administration use to promote monitoring of quality indicators for land mobile services?
- b) Is there any mechanism that enables your Administration directly to validate the quality indicator data and massive failures reported to your Administration by network and service providers?
- c) Has your Administration implemented any of the five (5) preventative monitoring measures described herein? Please state which have been implemented.
- d) In the event that one (1) or more of the preventative monitoring measures have not been implemented, what are the main challenges to implementing them in your country?
- e) If none of the preventative monitoring measures has been implemented, does your Administration foresee implementing preventative monitoring measures of the kind described herein?

2. To request that the Member States and Associate Members send their answers to the questionnaire to Ms. Mayerly Diaz Rojas of the Colombian Administration (mdiazr@mintic.gov.co), no later than one (1) month prior to the XXVII Meeting of the PCC.I.

3. To request that the Administration of Colombia present a report to the XXVII Meeting of PCC.I with the outcomes of the study and a review of the documentation provided by the different Administrations.

²⁴ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3503/15 rev.1

PCC.I/DEC. 223 (XXVI-154) ²⁵

**MECHANISM TO NOTIFY MEMBER STATES ABOUT NEWS OF CONNECTION TO THE
GSMA INTERNATIONAL MOBILE EQUIPMENT IDENTITY DATABASE**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To instruct the CITEI Secretariat to send quarterly notifications to Member States, in coordination with the Rapporteurship on Fraud Control, Regulatory Non-compliance Practices in Telecommunications and regional measures against the theft of mobile terminal devices, to report the status of international connection, exchange and blocking of mobile terminal devices reported stolen and/or lost through GSMA's IMEI Database. This notification must highlight any news about connected operators exchanging and/or blocking the IMEI numbers of other countries.
2. To request GSMA Latin America to send to the Rapporteurship on Fraud Control, Regulatory Non-compliance Practices in Telecommunications and Regional Measures against the theft of mobile terminal devices a monthly report on the status of countries and mobile operators with respect to their connection to GSMA's IMEI DB.
3. To derogate Decision PCC.I/DEC.211 (XXV-14).

PCC.I/DEC. 224 (XXVI-15) ²⁶

**SURVEY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF REGULATIONS RELATED TO IP
INTERCONNECTION**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To request the Member States to complete the survey attached in the Annex to this Decision, until the XXVII Meeting of the PCC.I, in order to gather information about the implementation and level of progress of regulations related to IP interconnection in the Member States.
2. To designate the Rapporteurship on Internet: ecosystem and international connectivity, as the responsible for the compilation of the information from the survey results.
3. To instruct the Rapporteurship on Internet: ecosystem and international connectivity, to present the survey results during the XXVIII meeting of PCC.I.

²⁵ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3609/15

²⁶ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3458/15 rev.1

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 224 (XXVI-15)

**SURVEY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF REGULATIONS RELATED TO IP
INTERCONNECTION**

Country/Administration:

Name of who completes the survey:

Entity/Institution:

Contact data:

Telephone:

E-mail:

Please answer the following questions:

1. How many IXPs does your country have?

2. What is the nature of the entity that manages the IXPs in your country?

- ☐ Private
- ☐ State-owned
- ☐ Private and State-owned

3. If this is the case, please indicate the number of Private IXPs and State-owned IXPs,

- Number of Private IXPs: _____
- Number of State-owned IXPs: _____
- Number of Private and State-owned IXPs: _____

4. Are IXPs regulated in your country?

- ☐ Yes. Regulatory reference: _____
- ☐ No. (Go to Question 8)

5. Indicate if they can interconnect with IXPs **directly**:

- ☐ Companies that provide fixed telephony and/or mobile and/or carrier services.
- ☐ Companies offering Value Added Services that are Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
- ☐ Other. Please specify _____

6. Which of the following aspects are **regulated** with respect to the interconnection that takes place in your country's IXPs?

- ☐ Guarantee of neutral, equal and non-discriminatory access,
- ☐ Membership or entry rates or payments to the IXP,
- ☐ Operating rates or payments,
- ☐ Quality of service,
- ☐ Other, _____

7. Which of the following aspects are **supervised** with respect to the interconnection that takes place in your country's IXPs?

- ☐ Guarantee of neutral, equal and non-discriminatory access,
- ☐ Membership or entry rates or payments to the IXP,
- ☐ Operating rates or payments,

- ☐ Quality of service,
- ☐ Other, _____

8. How much traffic went through IXPs during 2014 (January to December)?

- Amount in TB (terabytes): _____
- Compared to total national Internet traffic, how much of this traffic (percentage-wise) is exchanged in your country's IXPs? _____
- Compared to total Internet traffic (national and international), how much of this traffic (percentage-wise) is exchanged in your country's IXPs? _____

Questions about the market and the status of operator networks

9. Is there a dominant player in the following markets? Please indicate the dominant operator and its market quota as a percentage

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Fixed voice services: _____ | Market quota (percentage): _____ |
| • Mobile voice services: _____ | Market quota (percentage): _____ |
| • Internet access: _____ | Market quota (percentage): _____ |
| • Pay TV: _____ | Market quota (percentage): _____ |

10. What is the percentage of operators (compared to the total market) who offer their services through NGN networks?

11. What are the main services that companies possessing NGN networks sell in your markets?

II – IP INTERCONNECTION for voice services

12. Does your country regulate the interconnection of (traditional) voice services?

- ☐ Yes. Please refer to regulation: _____
- ☐ No. Please indicate if it is being planned: _____
- _____

13. Is IP interconnection allowed?

- ☐ Yes. Please refer to regulation: _____
- ☐ No. Please refer to regulation: (for example, it is only allowed via SS7) _____

14. Does your country have regulations governing IP interconnection for voice services?

- ☐ Yes. Please refer to regulation: _____
(Please answer questions 15 to 25)
- ☐ No. (Please answer questions 26 to 28)

Specific questions if the country has regulations on IP interconnection for voice services

15. Which aspects that make reference to IP interconnection for voice services are taken into account in the regulations?

- ☐ Quality of Service

- ☐ Transition and interoperability scenarios
- ☐ Signaling
- ☐ Rates
- ☐ Location of interconnection points
- ☐ Emergency communications
- ☐ Reciprocity of conditions regarding interconnection between networks
- ☐ Other, _____

16. How many companies to date are interconnected at IP level for voice services under these regulations?

17. If this is the case, which were the criteria to determine the number and location of IP Interconnection Points for voice services?

18. If this is the case, which are the main considerations in your country with respect to IP interconnection signaling for voice services?

19. Specify all signaling protocols established in your country regulations with respect to IP interconnection for voice services.

20. If this is the case, which are the main quality parameters in your country regulations with respect to IP interconnection for voice services?

21. If this is the case, what is the minimum capacity (please specify it in Mbps or Gbps) required for the IP interconnection link between two companies operating in your country?

22. Please indicate if the IP interconnection link is allowed:

- ☐ Through physical media only (for example, using fiber optics) or radio frequencies.
- ☐ Through VPN (Virtual Private Network) links only.
- ☐ Physical or virtual media.

23. In case both operators fail to reach an IP interconnection agreement, is there any procedure to resolve such cases? _____.

If this is the case, please give details, indicating the entity resolves the matter and issues the final decision to enable IP interconnection. _____

24. If this is the case, what are "*essential facilities*" regarding IP interconnection for voice services?

25. Please give detailed wholesale prices and rates, if applicable, between the operators that are party to IP interconnection for voice services.

Specific questions if the country does not have regulations on IP interconnection for voice services

26. With respect to the importance of IP interconnection for voice services, what is the Agenda your country has planned in this regard? Has a date been scheduled to work on the matter and establish regulatory specifications or modifications?

27. Considering that your country does not have specific regulations governing IP interconnection for voice services: What would be the procedure be if two companies are applying for IP interconnection?

28. Does your organization deem it appropriate to reformulate or adopt new cost and rate models that are applicable to IP interconnection for voice services? Please detail the concept and methodology of the model.

Questions about the IP interconnection market in general

29. How many operators are interconnected at the IP level for voice (VoIP) services in your country? What is the signaling protocol that is implemented?

30. What other technologies and/or specific services should be taken into account for the specifications of a scenario regarding IP interconnection for voice services?

31. Has your country carried out a study/report on the subject of IP interconnection for voice services?

- ☐ Yes. Please refer to: _____
- ☐ No

32. What you think are the main issues that must be addressed by regulations with respect to IP interconnection for voice services?

- ☐ Quality of Service
- ☐ Transition and interoperability scenarios
- ☐ Signaling
- ☐ Rates
- ☐ Location of interconnection points
- ☐ Emergency communications
- ☐ Reciprocity of conditions regarding interconnection between networks
- ☐ Other, _____

**DRAFT REPORT OF THE GLOBAL STANDARDS COLLABORATION (GSC) TASK FORCE
ON EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

To instruct the CITEL Secretariat:

- a) To send to Member States the Technical Report (TR) (CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3476/15) that has been produced by the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC) Task Force on Emergency Communications of ETSI to discover and document a coordinated approach on how to provide emergency communications before, during and after a significant disaster;
- b) To invite Member States to complete the template presented in the Annex to this Decision so as to be able to complete the study.

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 225 (XXVI-15)

**TEMPLATE FOR YOUR INPUT REGARDING YOUR COUNTRY TO THE
GSC-EM TASK FORCE REPORT**

Note: if in a section there is no regulation or no standards in your country please indicate it clearly in the relevant section.

1 Regulatory aspects

Is there any regulation in your country (or in your region that applies to your country) with regards to emergency communications and public safety aspects?

2 Current standards on alerting the individuals

2.1 Generic standards

Are there any generic standards that are implemented in your country?

Note: Generic standards mean they are not on a dedicated technology (e.g. Public Warning System) but cover more than that.

2.2 Specific standards

Are there any specific standards, like Public Warning System, that are implemented in your country? With a national adaptation or not? Do you use any other national standards?

2.2.1 Public Warning System

2.2.2 Common Alert protocol (CAP)

²⁷ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3625/15

3 Current standards on alerting the authorities

3.1 Generic Standards

Are there any generic standards that are implemented in your country?

3.2 Specific Standards

Are there any specific standards, like eCall, ITS Cooperation, GMDSS, GSM-R, Total Conversion, that are implemented in your country? With a national adaptation or not? Do you use any other national standards?

3.2.1 Road Safety

3.2.2 Maritime Communication

3.2.3 Railway emergency communication

3.2.4 Enhanced caller location information

3.2.5 Non-voice emergency communication

3.2.6 Network resilience and recovery

4 Current standards on communication between and among the authorities.

4.1 Generic standards

Are there any generic standards, like ITU recommendations, that are implemented in your country?

4.2 Specific standards

Are there any specific standards, like DRM, MESA, P25, TETRA, that are implemented in your country? With a national adaptation or not? Do you use any other national standards?

5 Current standards on communication between individuals

5.1 Generic standards

5.2 Specific standards

Are there any specific standards that are implemented in your country? With a national adaptation or not? Do you use any other national standards?

6 Currently ongoing standardization and regulation

In this section please indicate all the standardization or regulation that is ongoing in your country, but not achieved yet.

7 Future standards

In this section please indicate all studies or reports including research projects, that are ongoing or completed, and may lead to future standardization.

**DISSEMINATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE WORKSHOP ON EMERGENCY
COMMUNICATIONS: FROM PREPARATIONS TO REGIONAL ACTION**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications / Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To instruct the Secretariat of CITEL:
 - a) To send to the Administrations of the CITEL Member States and the Associate Members of PCC.I the report about the workshop on "Emergency communications - From preparations to regional action" (PCC.I-ICT/doc. 3607/15 rev.1), asking them to take into account the recommendations and action proposals in this report;
 - b) To submit, to the XXVII meeting of PCC.I, a report on the costs and feasibility of establishing an "online" Observatory on Emergency Communications with access through the CITEL webpage.
2. To invite the Administrators of the CITEL Member States to send suggestions to the next PCC.I meeting regarding its priorities and proposals on action within the Rapporteurship .on disaster prevention, response and mitigation.

**REQUEST TO THE ITU REGIONAL OFFICE ON THE OUTCOMES OF INITIATIVES IN
OTHER REGIONS**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications / Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

To instruct the Executive Secretary of CITEL to request the ITU Regional Office to provide details on the implementation and outcomes of the actions that are detailed below:

AFRICA REGION

IR AFR 1: Strengthening of human and institutional training
Measures for 2015

- Results-based strategic planning and project identification: development of a national action framework; identification of pilot projects and mobilization of resources for two least developed countries (LDCs).

²⁸ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3626/15 rev.1

²⁹ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3618/15

IR AFR 3: Development and adoption of broadband access

Measures for 2015

- Connectivity to the telemedicine service in Zimbabwe: verification of telemedicine infrastructure and facilities in the main Center and in certain hospitals that will be connected; providing assistance to the Ministry in the preparation of regulations and procedures, as well as a policy for the health sector.

ARAB REGION

IR ARB 1: Development and adoption of broadband access

Outcomes since WTDC-14

- Project for Internet network connection in Arab countries: in collaboration with ISOC and AFRINIC, assistance was provided to Arab countries regarding the installation and management of Internet exchange points (IXP).
- Capacity building on new trends in the creation and funding of broadband networks: two annual forums were organized: one, on economic and financial aspects, and the other, on technical aspects and the adoption of next generation networks (NGN).

Measures for 2015

- Regional forum on the economic and financial aspects of telecommunications.
- Assistance provided to the Group of Arab States in charge of Internet exchange points (IXP) regarding the development of guidelines on the establishment of IXPs.
- Development of guidelines on the establishment of cloud computing platforms.

ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

IR ASP 2 Emergency telecommunications

Outcomes since WTDC-14

- The project on Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Units (MDRU) was launched in 2014 after the ravages caused by Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines in 2013. This project was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan, the Information and Communications Technology Office (DOST-ICTO) of the Philippines, and the ITU. The project has already been launched; the responsibility for its implementation was entrusted to the DOST-ICTO of the Philippines in February 2015.

Measures for 2015

IR ASP 4 Development and adoption of broadband access

Measures for 2015

- Conduct a study on national broadband policies for the Smartly Digital Asia-Pacific-2020 project.
- Affordable Internet access, Maldives.

IR ASP 5 Policies and regulations

Measures for 2015

- Development of cost models for ICT services in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- Training on technical spectrum monitoring, China.

PCC.I/DEC. 228 (XXVI-15)³⁰

REGIONAL INITIATIVE: CAPACITY BUILDING

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Telecommunication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To instruct the Rapporteurship on Monitoring of Regional Initiatives to:
 - a) Take into account document CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3536/15, presented by the Internet Society in the Rapporteurship on Internet, as well as the provision to collaborate on capacity building as expressed by representatives of the technical community such as LACNIC;
 - b) Coordinate with the ITU Regional Office for the Americas to procure the necessary means, in view of Objective 4 of WTDC-14, to implement the Regional Initiative on Capacity Building for participation in global ICT policies, giving special priority to improving cybersecurity and the involvement of developing countries in the current Internet governance institutions.
2. To instruct the Secretariat of CITEL to forward this decision to the ITU Regional Office for the Americas.

PCC.I/DEC. 229 (XXVI-15)³¹

**REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE ITU ON THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND
RESEARCH ON THE BEHAVIOR OF CONSUMERS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
SERVICES IN LATIN AMERICA**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To instruct the Secretariat of CITEL to distribute to the Member States the report “Regulatory Framework and Research on Behavior of Consumers of Telecommunications Services in Latin America,” prepared by the ITU Americas Regional Office in collaboration with CITEL.
2. To request that the Rapporteurship on protecting the rights of telecommunication service users include the above-mentioned report in the Technical Notebook “Rights of Users of Telecommunication Services,” under the responsibility of that Rapporteurship, so as to assist in disseminating the Report.

³⁰ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3619/15

³¹ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3623/15 rev.1

PCC.I/DEC. 230 (XXVI-15)³²

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS ON PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To request the Member States to complete the survey in the Annex to this Decision for purposes of compiling information on the implementation and level of development of legislation and regulations in the Member States on personal data protection.
2. To task the Rapporteurship on Cybersecurity, Vulnerability Assessment and Critical Infrastructure with compiling the information with the survey results.
3. To task the Rapporteurship on Cybersecurity, Vulnerability Assessment and Critical Infrastructure with presenting the results of the survey to PCC.I at its XXVII Meeting.

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 230 (XXVI-15)

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS ON PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

Country/Administration:
Person completing survey:
Entity/institution:
Contact information:
Telephone:
Email:

Please reply to the following questions:

- Does your country have legislation in place on the protection of personal data?
 - Date law was enacted:
- Does that law have any regulations for its application?
 - Date of enactment of those regulations:
- Does your country have a national protection and/or supervisory authority?
 - Name of entity:
 - URL:
 - Telephone numbers:
 - Contact person:
 - Email:
- Does your country have a registry of personal information databases?
 - Number of databases registered:

³² CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3460/15 rev.1cor.1.

- Number of companies registered:

PCC.I/DEC. 231 (XXVI-15) ³³

**CURRENT STATUS OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR PRECISION
AGRICULTURE**

The XXVI Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To request OAS/CITEL Member States to complete the survey on the “Current Status of the Regulatory Framework for Precision Agriculture” provided in Annex of this Decision by August 30, 2015, at the latest.
2. To instruct the Rapporteurs on Technological Innovations and Trends to compile the responses to the survey submitted by the Member States and present a report on the survey’s results to the next meeting of PCC.I.
3. To instruct the Secretariat of CITEL to inform the Member States about the survey and the deadline for its completion.

³³ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3621/15 rev.1.

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 231 (XXVI-15)

CURRENT STATUS OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE

1. Does your Administration have specific legislation on the use of ICTs for precision agriculture? Precision agriculture refers to the use of ICTs to collect real-time data on weather, soil and air quality, crop maturity, and other factors so that predictive analytics can be used for planning and better informed decision-making.
2. If your Administration has specific legislation on the use of ICTs for precision agriculture, would you please describe such legislation?
3. Do you have any suggestions as to how Administrations could jointly work together to create beneficial policies aiming for the dissemination, standardization and disclosure of practices related to the use of ICTs for precision agriculture?
4. In order to increase the critical mass of information on this topic, which other players could be involved in deepening the understanding of the issue related to the use of ICTs for precision agriculture (e.g., other government agencies, the private sector, expert technical organizations, etc...)?
5. Regarding the use of drone vehicles (i.e., unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)), does your Administration have, or is it considering the adoption of, any policy or legislation on this topic?

PCC.I/DEC. 232 (XXVI-15)³⁴

CURRENT STATUS OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ON MACHINE-TO-MACHINE COMMUNICATIONS

The XXVI Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To recirculate the questionnaire entitled, “Current Status of the Regulation on M2M Communications” that was previously adopted in Annex 1 of Resolution PCC.I/RES. 216 (XXV-14), for Member States’ consideration and response with the aim of assessing the status of any regulations governing Machine-to-Machine communications (M2M).
2. To request the Member States that have not yet responded to the survey on the “Current Status of the Regulation on M2M Communications” to complete the survey provided in the Annex to this Decision, by August 30, 2015, at the latest.

³⁴ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3622/15 rev.1.

3. To request the Member States that have not yet responded to Question 11 of the survey to please respond to such question by August 30, 2015, at the latest, as such Question was omitted from the Spanish version of the survey previously circulated.

4. To instruct the Rapporteurs on Technological Innovation and Trends to update the “Summary of Responses to the Survey on the Current Status of the Regulation on M2M Communications” contained in document CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3546/15 rev.2 to take into account the new responses presented by Member States, and to submit an updated report on the survey’s results to the next meeting of PCC.I.

5. To instruct the CITEL Secretariat to inform the Member States about the survey and the deadline for its completion.

ANNEX TO DECISION PCC.I/DEC. 232 (XXVI-15)

CURRENT STATUS OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ON MACHINE-TO-MACHINE COMMUNICATIONS

1. In your country, is there any regulatory framework or specific regulations for machine-to-machine (M2M) communications?

YES_____ NO_____

If Yes, please provide the number and name of the norm (i.e., law, regulation or policy), as well as the Internet link where it can be consulted:

If Yes, does it differ from the regulatory framework for other mobile communications?

YES_____ NO_____

2. Do your country’s laws or regulations define the meaning of machine-to-machine (M2M) communications or the scope of M2M communications?

YES_____ NO_____

If Yes, please provide the number and name of the norm (i.e., law, regulation or policy), as well as the Internet link where it can be consulted:

If Yes,

- a) Does it distinguish between intra-premises communication and mobile communications?

YES_____ NO_____

- b) Does it distinguish between M2M applications that operate in different mobility environments (e.g. fixed, nomadic or mobile)?

YES_____ NO_____

- c) Does it distinguish between M2M applications that have different data rate and latency requirements?

YES_____ NO_____

3. Has your government taken any initiatives to encourage investment, deployment, and/or research and development of M2M communications and services in the country (for example, by providing special taxing framework for M2M communications, removing barriers to deployment, etc.)?

YES_____ NO_____

If Yes, please provide the number and name of the norm (i.e., law, regulation or policy), as well as the Internet link where it can be consulted:

4. Do your regulations for M2M communications limit how M2M services can be provided (e.g., over cellular network or over Wi-Fi technology)? Are there any other technical restrictions placed on M2M communications?

YES_____ NO_____

If YES, please explain.

5. Do any of the parties involved in the provision of M2M services, such as Mobile Network Operators, M2M platform providers, M2M MVNOs or device manufacturers require licenses in your country?

YES_____ NO_____

If YES, please explain what types of license(s) providers must obtain.

6. Specifically related to M2M communications, are there any restrictions on cross-border data transfer of information from a machine located in your country to another machine located cross-border (e.g., an automotive communication generated from an automobile can flow freely to/from a central control center located outside the country)?

YES_____ NO_____

If YES, please explain.

7. Specifically related to M2M communications, is there any restriction on the use of data information generated from M2M services (e.g., an automotive M2M system can track where a vehicle is; can such information be shared outside the system)?

YES_____ NO_____

If YES, please explain.

8. Does your country collect information on the number of active M2M connections?

YES_____ NO_____

If YES, please provide indicators for the last three years in the chart below.

M2M Active Access	2014	2013	2012
Wi-Fi Technology			
3G or 4G Technology			
Other Technology			
Total			

9. Are there any conditions placed on the use of M2M devices containing SIM cards/IMSI from other countries? Are such devices subject to roaming requirements or regulations any different from other types of mobile devices?

YES_____ NO_____

If YES, please explain.

10. Can M2M services be offered by mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs)? Are the regulations governing MVNO-enabled M2M services different from those governing mobile network operator (MNO)-enabled M2M services?

YES_____ NO_____

If YES, please explain.

11. In the case there are no specific regulations regarding M2M services in your country, please explain the status of the implementation of M2M services by the providing parties, such as:

- 11.1 Type of services offered;
- 11.2 The numbering system used;
- 11.3 The number of active M2M connections;
- 11.4 The technologies used (see question 8);
- 11.5 Any other relevant information.

PCC.I/DEC. 233 (XXVI-15)³⁵

**CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILY OF ENG. MARIO PACHAJOA BURBANO, FIRST
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF CITEL**

The XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunications/Information and Communication Technologies (PCC.I),

DECIDES:

1. To send a letter of condolence and heartfelt sympathy on behalf of this Permanent Consultative Committee and of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) to the family of Eng. Mario Pachajoa Burbano who passed away on May 28, 2015). In 1967, Eng. Mario Pachajoa Burbano moved to Washington, D.C. to serve first as a telecommunication advisor and then as Executive Secretary

³⁵ CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3635/15.

of CITELE. He retired from the OAS in 1993, having prepared telecommunication feasibility plans and studies in different countries of the Americas and participated in the preparations for, holding of, and follow-up to over 200 telecommunication meetings in the different OAS member states. Eng. Pachajoa laid the foundations and was the architect of the CITELE we know today.

2. To offer the sympathy and sincere support of the delegates attending this XXVI Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee I to the family of Eng. Pachajoa at this painful time.

V. LIST OF BASIC DOCUMENTS

Summary Minutes of the Inaugural Session and the First Plenary Session:	CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3617/15 rev.1
Summary Minutes of the Second Plenary Session:	CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3634/15 rev.1
Summary Minutes of the Third Plenary Session:	CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3636/15
 List of Documents:	 CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3437/15 rev.2
List of Participants:	CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3438/15 rev.1
 Final Report for the Meeting:	 CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3638/15
 Report of the Working Group on Policy and Regulation (WGPR)	 CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3631/15
Report of the Working Group on Development (WGD)	CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3632/15
Report of the Working Group on Deployment of Technologies and Services (WGDTs)	CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3633/15 rev.2
Report of the Working Group for the Preparation and Follow-up of the WTSA, WCIT and WTDC (WGCONF)	CCP.I-TIC/doc. 3637/15