Navigating Human Rights in the Digital Environment:

The World Telecommunication Standardisation Assembly (WTSA)

2024

Acknowledgments

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Contents

About the tool

This guide aims to support civil society engagement at the World Telecommunications Standardisation Assembly (WTSA), a critical conference for the development of technical standards which takes place every four years. Its upcoming 2024 meeting (WTSA-24), scheduled to take place in October, has the potential to shape discussions across a range of key Internet Governance (IG) forums and processes. Its outcomes could therefore have wide-ranging impacts on the interoperability and openness of the Internet, as well as human rights.

In this tool, we set out:

- What the WTSA is;
- How it relates to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
- Why it is significant and what the stakes are for the open and interoperable Internet;
- Pathways to engage as civil society;
- Recommendations for advocacy efforts to support the protection and strengthening of an open and interoperable Internet.

We also provide a timeline and links to useful resources.

What is the WTSA, and how does it relate to the ITU-T?

The ITU-T, established more than 150 years ago, is one of three Sectors of the ITU, which is a multilateral and specialised agency of the UN whose role is to set and regulate standards related to telecommunications. Each Sector has a distinct mandate, ways of operating and types of outcomes.

- **Radiocommunication (ITU-R)** deals with global radio spectrum and satellite orbits;
- **Standardisation (ITU-T)** develops the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies connect seamlessly;
- **Development (ITU-D)** works to improve access to digital technologies in underserved communities worldwide.

The ITU–T has produced over 4,000 Recommendations in its history which, while not legally binding, have strong normative influence and are used by the ITU's Member States when setting out national legislation, policies and regulation. Moreover, ITU–T standards, and standards developed by multilateral standards organisations, are afforded trade protections under the World Trade Organization's (WTO's) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), which facilitates their adoption and use. The specific standards set out in these Recommendations and how they relate to certain forms of technology and communications can also pose risks to human rights.[1]

Each Sector of the ITU has its own conference, in addition to the overall ITU conference, the Plenipotentiary Conference (Plenipot), which takes place every four years. In this tool, we are focusing on the ITU–T's conference, the WTSA.
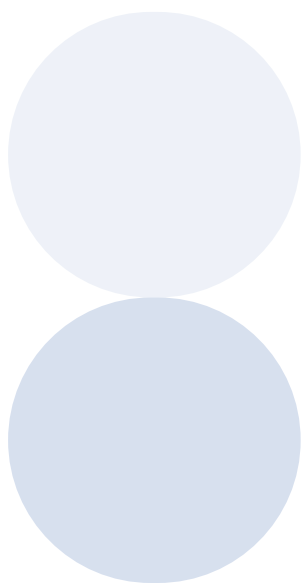
The WTSA determines the strategy, policies and work programme of the ITU–T. This matters for civil society because standards produced by the ITU–T help define the global infrastructure of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and can have wide-ranging impacts on the ICT regulatory ecosystem beyond the ITU.

What does the WTSA do?

Most importantly, the WTSA establishes the scope and priorities of the standardisation work to be conducted by the ITU.

The WTSA is structured around the review of WTSA Resolutions, which outline the scope and priorities of the work of the ITU–T and define the work in which it will be engaging on a given topic. Resolutions relating to the ITU's mandate and work programme from the most recent WTSA are considered, as well as new draft Resolutions put forward by Member States.

The WTSA also determines the number, working methods and structure of ITU–T Study Groups (SGs) for the next study period of four years. There are currently eleven SGs within the ITU–T, focusing on a broad range of issues, including the Internet of Things, future networks, operational aspects, and security. Finally, the WTSA defines the senior leadership team and the broader ITU–T work program. During the WTSA, reports by SGs, the Telecommunications Standardization Bureau (TBS), and the Telecommunications Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) are also considered.

What is at stake

The multistakeholder model of Internet Governance

The success of the Internet is largely due to its open, interoperable nature, which has been premised on a multistakeholder governance model. The growing influence of the ITU, a multilateral forum in which only states have voting power, poses a threat to this model.

In recent years, many states have used the WTSA to attempt to expand the mandate of the ITU into critical emerging areas of digital technology governance (like AI and the metaverse) or into operational aspects of the Internet and its critical resources. This trend is especially concerning considering that the ITU's decision-making process means that the space is largely inaccessible to those who would be most impacted by its decisions in these areas.[2] Moreover, expanding the mandate of the ITU into IG and standard setting would duplicate work done elsewhere in open and expert-driven forums, thereby undermining the multistakeholder model of governance.

For example, at WTSA 2020[3], a contribution on AI was proposed, though not adopted. There was disagreement at the time about what the mandate of the ITU-T should be with regards to AI, and whether the WTSA should adopt a resolution that could expand the ITU-T's mandate to developing AI standards. The resolution was not ultimately adopted, but the operative clauses were included in the WTSA's meeting report.[4] The discussion resurfaced at the ITU's Plenipot in 2022, where a resolution on AI was adopted. Although it was focused on capacity building and not on AI standardisation, it could be expanded in future iterations. Of concern here is the expansion of the ITU-T's role from merely studying and applying new and emerging digital technologies in its work to *standardising* them, which would go beyond its current remit.

Resolutions expected to be discussed at WTSA-24

Of existing and proposed Internet-related Resolutions, it is likely the following may be revisited:
- Res 47 on Country code top-level domains (ccTLDs)
- Res 48 on internationalised domain names (IDNs)
- Res 60 on IP networks
- Res 64 on Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).

Others worth tracking for civil society include those pertaining to cybersecurity (Res 50 and 52) and Res 75 on WSIS and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It will also be important to monitor proposals for new draft Resolutions, such as Resolutions on emerging technologies (AI, the metaverse) and emergency calling.

Standards which undermine human rights

While these Resolutions can be quite technical, it is important to identify the concrete impacts they can have. Standards developed by the ITU–T define the technical features necessary for the functioning of an open, inclusive and transparent (OIT) Internet and other digital technologies. These standards can therefore either facilitate or hinder the exercise of rights like freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly and the right to privacy, depending on how they are designed and implemented.

As laid out by the DNS Research Federation's paper on the topic,[5] when it comes to the right to privacy, examples of how technical standards can negatively impact human rights include via mass data collection, surveillance, the erosion of anonymity and the creation of permanent profiles to track individuals or content. Technical standards can also impact access to economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the principle of non–discrimination.

Changes at this level of specificity usually take place in Study Group (SG)–specific discussions rather than at the WTSA; however, it is still important to monitor higher–level 'trends' discussed at the WTSA as they set the ITU–T's priorities for the direction and scope of SG programmes of work. SGs will then implement these high–level topics through study questions that delve into the specifics of technical standards. How these trends are studied and presented to Member States can either negatively or positively impact human rights in their implementation. This is also why engaging with individual Member States and in the regional preparatory meetings is particularly important: it is at this stage that civil society and other stakeholders have a better chance of stopping any potentially problematic proposals from reaching the level of WTSA negotiations.

New IP

The case of 'New IP' exemplifies the potential risks to human rights posed by ITU standards. In 2018, representatives of a number of Chinese companies put forward a set of proposals at the ITU with the aim of establishing an alternative network architecture and set of protocols to the current system. While the original proposal did not succeed in going forward, there have been continued attempts to introduce standards that seek to materialise the original vision of New IP—not as an entire architecture, but rather through the standardisation of its building blocks.

One of the core features of this alternative vision for the Internet is the transformation of the network layer, which would be altered to allow it to carry greater information about the content and identity of users, posing risks to privacy and potentially impacting the decentralised management and open architecture of the Internet.

Should the Resolutions that are debated at WTSA–24 expand the remit of the ITU–T to areas such as IP Networks or IP deployment, these could offer avenues for the resurgence of these controversial standardisation efforts.

What can CSOs do?

The main means of influencing the scope and direction of work at the WTSA is through shaping the text of Resolutions. WTSA Resolutions set the programme of the ITU-T's work for the next four years and serve as the most direct means of enacting long-term change in the Sector.

How to impact ITU Resolutions and WTSA outcomes

Join a Member State delegation

The most effective way for civil society to participate in the WTSA is via a Member State delegation. This is because ITU-T is a multilateral forum, and negotiations are exclusively led by country delegations. Being part of a delegation therefore gives groups the best chance to sway decisions. It also allows groups to circumvent obstacles to accessing the ITU, such as through obtaining access to working documents and attending in-person meetings most commonly held in Geneva. While acquiring this membership is helpful primarily if you want to engage in ITU-T SGs (beyond the scope of this guide), obtaining Associate and Sector membership may also improve your chances of being able to join your delegation as an expert for the WTSA.

Joining a Member State delegation as a civil society organisation requires building a trusted relationship with delegation members, which can take time. The first step is to figure out who within your country's government is leading the work in engaging on technical standards. Is there a specific government agency that leads the delegation? Who is in charge of the delegation? Who are the current delegation members?

The modalities for stakeholder participation in the delegation of a Member State vary by country, so it is crucial that civil society have a clear understanding of the delegation structure and the rules of engagement should they become members. Stakeholders should also consider the potential restrictions that come with complying with the requirements for engagement as a representative of the particular Member State. Being part of a delegation allows civil society to engage with minimal resources (e.g. without the need to pay for ITU membership). However, it also can constrain what you can say as you will be restricted to abiding by the rules of the delegation and to supporting its position. While being part of a delegation does not guarantee you the opportunity to make verbal interventions on behalf

of the delegation (only the head of the delegation has the authority to do this), it will enable you to build relationships within the delegation that could lead to future opportunities for intervention.

Additionally, each Member State will have its own process for preparing for the WTSA, which can be time- and resource-intensive. National delegations usually hold meetings in the lead-up to the WTSA to develop a unified position on key Resolutions and the mandates of SGs to be discussed at the WTSA. Which Resolutions and SGs the national delegation discusses depends on the priorities of the individual delegation and the region. These national positions will then feed into regional meetings and lead to the development of a regional position to be presented at the WTSA. How often national delegations meet depends on the individual country and the region's level of engagement with the WTSA. Usually, delegations have approximately three to four meetings in the lead-up to the event, in addition to regional meetings. Member States also vary in their ability to provide funding for delegation members to attend the WTSA itself.

You are not necessarily restricted to only joining the delegation of your country. Some Member States that are supportive of more inclusive and multistakeholder engagement at the ITU may be open to civil society organisations (CSOs) outside their country joining their delegation as an expert (e.g. on human rights). This could also be beneficial for those with different nationalities/backgrounds and those living in different countries.

Obtain Sector membership or work with existing Associates or Sector Members

Engaging outside Member State delegations is complicated but not impossible. As noted above, obtaining Associate or Sector membership is one way of building a relationship with Member State delegations: active participation in Study Group (SG) work can help you build credibility in the ITU-T, which can aid your efforts to join a WTSA delegation.

Associates have more limited access, with the ability to participate in one SG of a given Sector.[6] Engaging as a Sector Member or Associate is recommended in cases where:
- The CSO's position does not align with that of its Member State;
- It is difficult to build a relationship with the Member State delegation (or where your request to join a delegation is not accepted);
- The CSO has the financial resources to afford to pay a membership fee;[7]
- The rules and requirements for joining a Member State delegation are particularly onerous and/or restrictive.

However, even with this membership, Sector Members and Associates do not have voting privileges, and may still not have access to all discussions or decision-making processes.[8] In addition to the cost of membership, CSOs must also contend with the high financial cost associated with regularly attending ITU high-level conferences and SG meetings, which primarily take place in Geneva.[9]

For groups who plan to focus on a particular topic, Associate membership is recommended, as the cost is significantly lower than Sector membership.[10] Additionally, Associate Members who are qualified as Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) will benefit from a reduced membership cost at the ITU-T.[11] It should also be noted that the time it takes to process an application can vary and all applications require Member State approval.[12]

Individual CSOs can choose to apply for either ITU Sector or Associate membership. Sector Members have the right to participate across the full range of activities of the Sector they join. Without a TIES account—which requires either membership in a Member State delegation or independent membership—it is not possible to access ITU working documents. However, the application for Sector or Associate membership must be approved by your country's delegation, which reserves the right to accept or reject your application. Being granted a TIES account is the result of a particular Member State recognising stakeholders either as part of a delegation or as Sector Members. Member State delegations therefore also reserve the right to limit delegation members' access to particular documents; for example, if you join a particular country's delegation to the WTSA, then your TIES access may be limited to accessing only WTSA-related documents without access to any other documents. On the other hand, some delegations may grant access to all ITU documents when granting stakeholders a TIES account.

If your Sector or Associate membership is rejected, and participating in your country delegation is not an option, CSOs can also seek to join an existing Sector or Associate delegation.
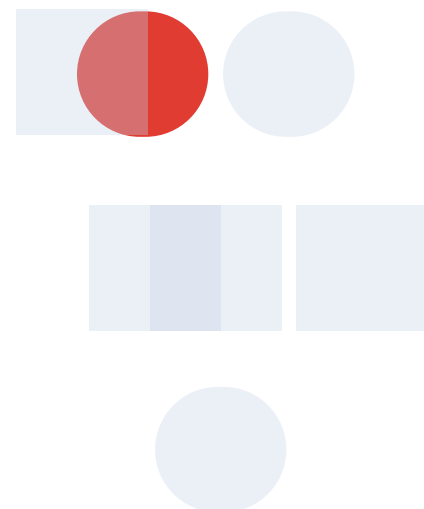
Additional sources of information for engagement

In addition to joining a Member State delegation, stakeholders also have the option of engaging instead in other mechanisms. While these do not have any direct bearing on the WTSA, they can be useful spaces to build relationships with Member States and other relevant stakeholders.

One avenue is through engaging with the Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues (**CWG-Internet**). Established by Resolutions 102 and 140 adopted at the 2010 Plenipot, CWG-Internet does not offer a direct means of

engaging with the work of the WTSA. However, it can (1) be a source of obtaining information on key trends that can guide discussions with Member States as well as (2) a means of building a network within the ITU. CWG-Internet membership is limited to Member States (unlike other CWGs at the ITU) and attempts by some stakeholders and Member States to open it up have been fraught due to resistance by other Member States. Instead of allowing for non-Member State membership, they hold consultations that for the most part are open to all stakeholders (though these are largely dominated by Member States).

There are also mechanisms outside of the ITU that can support civil society engagement: ahead of each WTSA, the Internet Society (ISOC) publishes a matrix of Resolutions and contributions of relevance to IG. You can consult this resource as part of your preparation. Additionally, building relationships with national ISOC chapters, regional ISOC offices, and Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) can be an avenue for obtaining information on how to best engage with ITU-T and build a network of contacts working on similar issues.

Regional engagement

About a year and a half before the WTSA, delegations will meet to start formulating input for the meetings of regional telecommunication organisations, where regional consensus on Resolutions is made. It is during these meetings that Member States will prepare and consolidate positions on issues of regional importance and common regional proposals for the WTSA. While regional proposals have become increasingly important relative to proposals from individual Member States, certain countries are particularly influential at the ITU and the individual Resolutions they put forward independently of the regional bloc (such as those by the United States and Brazil, among other countries) carry significant weight in WTSA negotiations.
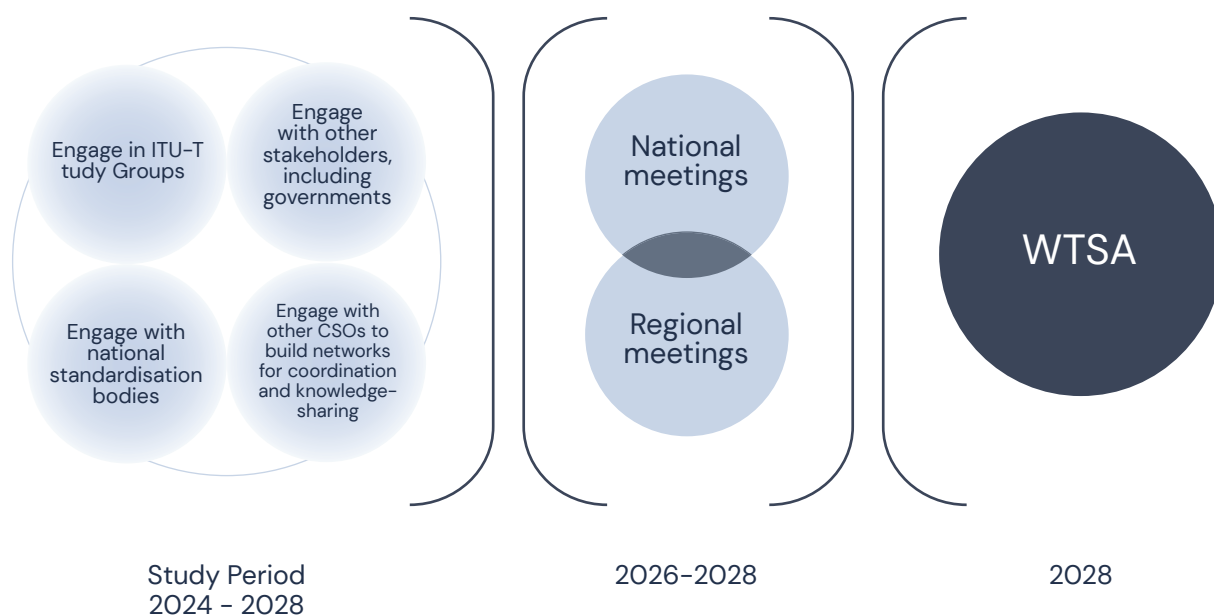
Although the regional processes that shape the negotiations at the WTSA are nearing their end, there are still regional preparatory meetings in the July–October period (see Annex). It is *highly recommended that stakeholders engage in these if they can as part of a delegation* (see above).

The main regional organisations that feed into the consolidated regional position include:

- Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)
- Arab Spectrum Management Group (ASMG)
- African Telecommunications Union (ATU)
- Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU)
- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)
- Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)
- Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications (RCC)—representing former Soviet republics

As Member State delegations are usually composed of government representatives leading on regulatory engagement and foreign affairs, both current global politics as well as longstanding geopolitical relationships can often be at the forefront of preparations for the WTSA. Bearing this in mind will be helpful for navigating regional preparatory meetings.

The WTSA process

Engage in ITU-T tudy Groups

Engage with other stakeholders, including governments

Engage with national standardisation bodies

Engage with other CSOs to build networks for coordination and knowledge-sharing

National meetings

Regional meetings

WTSA

Study Period
2024 – 2028

2026–2028

2028

Engagement at the WTSA

The culmination of these discussions and the achievement of consensus on key outcomes and Resolutions takes place at the WTSA itself. As such, it is critical that CSOs leverage their engagement at national and regional meetings by, where possible, attending and engaging at the WTSA.

Prior to the beginning of the WTSA, Member States will submit their contributions to the meeting. The deadline for submitting and publishing these contributions is usually approximately four weeks ahead of the event itself, with the deadline for contributions to WTSA-24 being September 16, 2024. In essence, these contributions will specify whether they propose any modifications to specific Resolutions or whether they propose there be no changes. Normally, Member States present proposals through regional groups, as the result of their regional preparatory processes. Occasionally, proposals will come from individual countries or through multi-country proposals. For example, the US sometimes issues individual proposals, or multi-country proposals with Canada.

Once the contributions are published, it is recommended that you take a deep dive into the contents of these Resolutions and consult prior iterations to see their evolution over time. Many organisations, such as ISOC, are likely to publish their analysis to ease preparations for WTSA participants. It will be important at this stage to decide which Resolutions you are interested in tracking and read carefully the suggested changes by each regional group. As part of the review process, it is important to consider the geopolitical motivations and individual national interests of the Member State(s) putting forward the Resolution.

Resolutions have a preamble and an action-oriented section where they instruct different ITU bodies and members to engage in specific work. Focus on the latter, as that is the most impactful element of the Resolution. In terms of what language to look out for in the Resolutions, you should keep an eye out for modifications that attempt to:

- Expand ITU-T's role into issues related to the operation of the Internet or managing critical Internet resources;
- Mandate standardisation around the Internet's building blocks, like the DNS or IP Networks;
- Play down the role of the multistakeholder IG model.

When deciding whether and how to engage on specific Resolutions, the first step after reviewing and evaluating Member State contributions is to speak with your country's delegation. Identify

the head of your delegation as well as who will be leading on key Resolutions, attend relevant meetings, and ensure you are added to relevant communication mechanisms. Make sure to prepare your calendar based on meetings relating to the Resolutions you're following, including any standing delegation coordination meetings and/or find out whether there are communication mechanisms (e.g. group chats on messaging apps) for specific Resolutions and/or the delegation as a whole.

During the WTSA, coordination with other non-government stakeholders is critical. Understanding and sharing priorities with other non-governmental stakeholders can be a useful means of identifying civil society advocacy priorities (see next section). For example, if your delegation doesn't support your position, you can collaborate with a Sector Member to advance your contribution. Remember, there is no solitary work at the ITU—it's all about building alliances and looking out for opportunities. Smaller groups can be set up that focus on specific issues to share information and strategise together. This coordination should start before the WTSA, and include in-person meetings and/or coordination mechanisms for real-time information sharing (e.g. messaging apps).

As far as the conference itself, the general rhythm of work is as follows:

- **Week 1 of the meeting:** The first week of the meeting is focused on negotiations and discussions among delegations on the substance of key texts. The calendar will be divided into meetings focused on specific Resolutions, which will be chaired by members of country delegations who are familiar with the Resolutions and volunteered to 'represent' their regional grouping at the conference. These discussions will be focused on text edits. Week 1 of the conference will also include multiple bilaterals and informals which will not be signposted on the official WTSA calendar: it'll be up to your delegation to inform you when and where these are happening on the key Resolutions you are following. 'Easy to agree' Resolutions will be adopted in plenary sessions that begin to happen in the first week.
- **Week 2 of the meeting:** It is during week 2 that most of the bargaining and compromising on the substance and language of texts takes place. By mid-week 2, final decisions on changes to existing Resolutions should have been made. Additionally, any new Resolutions should have been agreed upon by this stage. Some of the text of Resolutions will be decided and enter plenary stage, where only minor edits are negotiated. If negotiations on modifications to an existing text break down and no agreement can be made regarding the final language of the text, then the discussion will move to plenary and the most likely outcome is that there will be no changes made. Late night and last-minute negotiations may still be required for more controversial texts and Resolutions.

Media engagement

Map key media organisations for the relevant topics you're following. Some may follow the conference closely. You could reach out to your national regulator or standardisation body to find out which media will be attending, and make a list of both national and international media to monitor and engage with while you are at the WTSA itself (for example, if you think raising attention to a particular issue would be beneficial to your advocacy).

Recommended Advocacy Priorities

Below we lay out recommended advocacy objectives for civil society engagement at the WTSA.

Countering any proposals that seek to expand the ITU–T's remit

The WTSA-24 is an opportunity to both counter efforts to expand the ITU-T's mandate and to reiterate Member State commitments to a set of key principles that have underpinned the Internet's governance since its inception. Already there are indications that Member States will be proposing amendments to some key Resolutions: for example, resolution 92 on "Enhancing the standardization activities in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector related to non-radio aspects of international mobile telecommunications," which deals with emerging technologies, and resolution 50 on "Cybersecurity." Both Resolutions have traditionally been the focus of significant debate among delegations on issues related to the identification of the potential impact of new and emerging technologies and on Internet Governance (IG) issues.

Work that intends to update, amend, or develop Internet technical standards—such as changes to the DNS naming system or traffic routing protocols—should be presented to open forums like the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) or Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), rather than to multilateral forums such as the ITU, in which vote-based decision-making is a sovereign prerogative of Member States.[14] As seen at WTSA-20, there have been several efforts—some successful—to bring such discussions under the auspices of the ITU.[14] WTSA-24 is an opportunity to push back against efforts to expand the ITU's mandate beyond its current remit and to reiterate Member States' commitment to the multistakeholder model of IG.

Stronger commitments from Member States to the multistakeholder model of IG

The WTSA-24 has the potential to set the future direction of not only the ITU–T, but also the ITU's role within the broader IG ecosystem. As the ITU is such a powerful player, its actions and outcomes are likely to significantly impact upcoming discussions. If it takes a strong stance against threats to an open, interoperable Internet and reiterates its support for its multistakeholder model of governance, this will send a powerful message to the broader IG community, and has the potential to significantly impact other processes (such as the implementation of the Global Digital Compact and the WSIS+20 Review Process).

Promote and protect human rights

Through shaping the scope of the future work of Study Groups (SGs), the outcomes of the WTSA will shape standards to be developed in future study periods and the extent to which these standards are rights-respecting.

It's therefore important that civil society engages at the WTSA to ensure Resolutions put forward or proposals for new SGs do not pose threats to human rights, and instead actively integrate human rights safeguards and protect and promote an open, interoperable Internet. Additionally, civil society serves an important role in monitoring and drawing attention to the potential human rights impacts of ITU-T work.

Annex

- Annex 1 : Regional meetings
- Annex 2: Useful resources
- Footnotes

Regional meetings

25 Jul 2024 • **League of Arab States**

Arab Team for Standardization Affairs (ASTeam)

12 – 16 Aug 2024 • **African Telecommunications Union (ATU)**

3rd and final African Preparatory meeting for WTSA

19 – 23 Aug 2024 • **Inter–American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)**

4th Preparatory WGCONF Meeting, João Pessoa, Brazil

• **Asia–Pacific Telecommunity (APT)**

5th Meeting of APT Preparatory Group for WTSA-24 (APT WTSA-24-5)

Aug 2024 • **Regional Commonwealth (RCC) Commission for Coordination of International Cooperation and the Working Group on the Work with ITU**

• **European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)**

23 Jul 2024 Virtual meeting

3 – 5 Sept 2024 Hybrid meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria

Useful resources

- ISOC matrix
- Article 19: Internet Standards Almanac
- DNS Research Federation "Standards: the new frontier for the free and open Internet"
- Technical Standards and Human Rights: The Case of New IP
- NAVIGATING THE ITU – Four routes for civil society engagement
- Huawei's "New IP" Proposal – Frequently Asked Questions
- OHCHR's report on "Human rights and technical standard-setting processes for new and emerging digital technologies",
- G. Balbi & A. Fickers (Eds.), History of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Transnational techno-diplomacy from the telegraph to the Internet (pp.1-12) Publisher: De Gruyter, 2020
- ITU: Why the World Radiocommunication Conference matters – ARTICLE 19
- ITU and ITU-R: Basics and Facts
- Frequency Allocations
- Terminology and definitions for texts adopted in the pursuit of ITU's Contribution by the Russian Federation
- Contribution by the Russian Federation (Document CWG-Internet-16/4-E) "Risk Analysis of the Existing Internet Governance and Operational Model" (September 2021)

Footnotes

1   https://www.gp-digital.org/the-itu-a-brief-explainer/ ; OHCHR report

2   It is important to note here that the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has recently undertaken important work in the area of human rights and technical standards, including publishing a seminal report on the topic in June 2023. They also have dedicated funding to hire a human rights officer dedicated to work in this area.

3   Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WTSA 2020 actually took place in 2022

4   As included in ISOC's WTSA-2020 matrix "Including text in the meeting report does not confer the same status as a Resolution but could encourage work in the Study Groups."

5   https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3907165

6   https://www.itu.int/hub/membership/become-a-member/participation/

7   It should be noted here that organisations in a few low-income countries benefit from a special reduced fee. More information on membership fees can be found here: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/membership/Pages/Categories-and-Fees.aspx

8   https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/2018.01.04-Ways-to-Engage-Mini-Brief-FINAL-VERSION.pdf

9   wp-content/uploads/2018/01/2018.01.04-Ways-to-Engage-Mini-Brief-FINAL-VERSION.pdf

10   https://www.itu.int/hub/membership/become-a-member/fees/

11   Ibid https://www.itu.int/hub/membership/become-a-member/fees/

12   https://www.itu.int/hub/membership/become-a-member/frequently-asked-questions/