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| **Regional Preparatory Meetingfor WTDC-17 for Asia and the Pacific (RPM-ASP)**  | P:\SUP\Logos\Post-150th Anniv\ITU-logo-UNblue.jpg |
| **Bali, Indonesia, 21-23 March 2017** |
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| **Vietnam (Socialist Republic of)** |
| PRIORITY SETTING FOR REGIONAL INITIATIVES |

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| **Priority area:**Priority setting for Regional Initiatives, related projects and financing mechanisms**Summary:**The 2nd Meeting of the APT Preparatory Group for WTDC-17 in Papua New Guinea, 20-22 February 2017, has proposed the five (5) draft Regional Initiatives and their respective draft Objectives for consideration at the ITU’s Regional Preparatory Meeting for Asia and the Pacific. This document proposes some issues to be inserted under the ASP 2, ASP 3 and ASP 5 of the above proposed draft Regional Initiatives.**Expected results:**The proposals should be included in the final regional initiatives of Asia and the Pacific region.**References:**THE DRAFT APT VIEW - DRAFT REGIONAL INITIATIVES – ASP (APT’s 2nd preparatory meeting for WTDC-17) |

**Proposal**

**ASP2: Harnessing ICTs to support the digital economy and an inclusive digital society**

***Objective***: To assist ITU Member States in utilizing ICTs to reap the benefits of the digital economy and to address the human and technical capacity challenges to bridging the digital divide.

Viet Nam would like to propose the following expected results under ASP2:

***Expected result:***

To assist developing countries in facilitating the deployment of Internet of Things and the development of Smart Cities in the most efficient and effective ways, by recommending guidelines and best practices of deploying and operating models for smart cities, technologies to be deployed and policies needed to be implemented for fostering deployment of smart cites.

***Reasons:***

Emerging technologies like the Internet of Things, Big Data and Smart City, which are said to be primary drivers of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, are expected to bring new opportunities for developing countries to accelerate economic growth and drive productivity. Moreover, as more and more people in developing countries are now having access to broadband, creative ICT applications created by the Internet of Things can efficiently and effectively help to solve traditional problems and quickly achieve the UN’s sustainable development goals. Therefore, assisting member countries, especially the developing ones, to harness these new technologies should be considered as an important objective of APT in the next period.

**ASP3: Fostering development of infrastructure to enhance digital connectivity**

***Objectives***: To assist Member States in the development of infrastructure in order to facilitate services/applications on that infrastructure.

Viet Nam would like to propose the following expected results under ASP3:

***Expected result 1:***

To assist developing countries in building their national broadband maps to efficiently develop broadband policies and infrastructure

***Reasons:***

Taking into account the fact that many developing countries have not built the national broadband map which is a necessary tool for assessing the current deployment of broadband networks and developing broadband policies, we suggest APT to provide supports in terms of technical guidelines or facilitate regional cooperation in assisting developing countries to build their national broadband maps.

***Expected result 2:***

To support for providing international public telecommunications via satellite in developing countries

***Reasons:***

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly 2015 approved a new ITU-R resolution on development and deployment of international public telecommunications via satellite in developing countries. Satellite communication is the good choice to provide telecommunications in remote areas and disaster management. Compared with terrestrial installations, remote sites can be deployed very quickly with satellite access. Satellite broadband enables new applications that provide services to mobile sites – for example, shops, trains, planes and vehicles.

Effectiveness of satellite communication is clearly proved to serve wide areas. Moreover, the recent development of satellite industry such as using small satellite is potential to benefit developing countries. Costs have been coming down and latency is lower due to the distance between the satellites and the earth redued for satellites in lower earth orbits.

Viet Nam would propose that the enhanced application of satellite to provide broadband should be consider as expected results of the region.

**ASP5: Contributing to secure and resilient environment**

***Objective:*** To assist Member States to develop and maintain secure, trusted and resilient networks/services, to address challenges related to climate change and also to facilitate disaster preparedness, risk reduction and mitigation.

Viet Nam would like to propose the following expected results under ASP 5.

***Expected result:***

Sharing information and best practices of using radiocommunication systems for monitoring man-made disasters

***Reasons:***

The ITU promotes emergency telecomunications and disaster response through Article 40 of the Constitution recognizes the ‘Priority of Telecommunications Concerning Safety of Life’. ICTs and radiocommunications are essential tools in the public protection and disaster risk reduction. Terrestrial and satellite radiocommunications systems could contribute to the monitoring of natural and man-made disasters.

Information about climate, weather, precipitation, pollution is very important to manage and relief disasters. This information is collected and distributed by radiocommunications systems. Therefore, radiocommunications is fundamental to help countries to mitigate and adapt the disasters. Especially, an earth observation system could be the most efficient way to monitor the environment in wide areas.

Nowadays, we have to deal with not only natural but also man-made disasters. Pollutions made by manufactures could damage the nature seriously. It is well recognized that radiocommunications system could be very helpful to prevent man-made disasters. Viet Nam considers that sharing information and best practices for monitoring man-made disasters will continue to bring benefits to Asia-Pacific countries.

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