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| C:\Users\comas\AppData\Local\Temp\Rar$DRa0.735\jpg\ITU official logo_blue_RGB.jpg**Groupe de travail du GCDT sur les activités préparatoires en vue de la CMDT**  **7 septembre 2020, virtuelle** | | |
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Résumé

Le Groupe de travail du GCDT sur les activités préparatoires en vue de la CMDT (GT-GCDT-Prep), présidé par M. Santiago Reyes-Borda (Canada), a tenu sa deuxième réunion le 7 septembre 2020, laquelle a été suivie par plus de 100 participants. La Fédération de Russie, la Lituanie, l'Association pour l'Europe, le Moyen-Orient et l'Afrique des opérateurs de satellites (ESOA) et le Zimbabwe ont présenté aux délégués leurs contributions respectives. Les participants ont également examiné la contribution soumise par l'Indonésie, bien qu'elle n'ait pu faire l'objet d'une présentation verbale en raison de problèmes de connectivité.

Les propositions figurant dans ces contributions portent essentiellement sur les questions posées dans l'Annexe 4 de la [Circulaire BDT/DDR/TDAG/052](https://www.itu.int/md/D18-BDT-CIR-0052/en) "Questions visant à guider la soumission de contributions au GT-GCDT-Prep par les membres". L'Annexe 1 du présent rapport contient un récapitulatif de ces propositions.

On trouvera dans le présent rapport un résumé succinct des observations et commentaires formulés concernant ces contributions lors de la réunion.

**Les participants ont souligné la nécessité de prévoir davantage de temps pour les discussions relatives aux Questions confiées aux commissions d'études et aux Résolutions.** Il a été noté que les enseignements tirés des CMDT précédentes montrent qu'il est nécessaire de réduire le nombre de "manifestations parallèles" pour que ces discussions se déroulent dans de meilleures conditions.

**Les participants ont accueilli favorablement l'idée d'élaborer un nouveau cadre pour les déclarations de politique générale de haut niveau** – un cadre qui contribuerait également aux résultats de la CMDT, comme indiqué dans la proposition soumise par le Zimbabwe. L'importance des déclarations de politique générale de haut niveau n'est pas remise en question, mais les membres de l'UIT ont pu constater au fil des ans que ces déclarations peuvent être monotones et prennent un temps qui pourrait être consacré à des travaux essentiels de la Conférence.

**Il faut un cadre conceptuel** qui définisse toutes les parties prenantes et les modalités de leur participation à la Conférence. Leur participation serait-elle limitée uniquement aux manifestations parallèles? Les manifestations parallèles auront-elles lieu en même temps que l'examen des Résolutions et des Questions confiées aux commissions d'études et que d'autres aspects fondamentaux de la Conférence?

**Lors du travail de définition des groupes de parties prenantes, il a été noté qu'il conviendrait d'inclure les bailleurs de fonds qui devraient être encouragés à participer à la CMDT**, étant donné qu'ils pourraient contribuer au financement des projets de développement de l'UIT-D. Un appel a été lancé en vue de commencer à nouer le dialogue avec les parties prenantes intervenant dans le financement de diverses activités – établissements de crédit, secteur privé, communauté multi-parties prenantes. Ces différentes parties prenantes jouent un rôle particulier dans la mise en œuvre des projets. À cet égard, la fonction d'exécution de projets à l'UIT sera examinée plus avant pour ce qui est de la collaboration et de l'établissement de partenariats avec des organisations spécialisées compétentes aux niveaux régional et international.

**La Présidente du GCDT a noté que l'UIT devrait revoir l'expression "Volet séparé"** pour éviter l'interprétation actuelle selon laquelle une approche avec un volet séparé pourrait nuire à la participation des petits États Membres de l'UIT et des Membres de Secteur ayant une petite délégation. Il faut plutôt comprendre qu'il y aura deux volets: l'un consacré aux fonctions administratives qui sont traditionnellement celles de la Conférence et l'autre consacré aux activités axées sur le développement.

Le délégué du Brésil a fait remarquer que **le travail de préparation en vue de la CMDT-21 est bien engagé dans de nombreuses organisations régionales des télécommunications**. La Commission interaméricaine des télécommunications (CITEL) a déjà désigné deux coordonnateurs pour chacun des trois groupes de travail du GCDT, à savoir le GT-GCDT-Prep, le Groupe de travail du GCDT sur les Résolutions, la Déclaration et les priorités thématiques de la CMDT (GT-GCDT-RDTP) et le Groupe de travail du GCDT chargé de la planification stratégique et opérationnelle (GT-GCDT-SOP).

Dans la mesure où les questions confiées à ces groupes sont liées entre elles, les coordonnateurs de la CITEL travaillent tous ensemble afin de garantir la cohésion et la cohérence. Mme Andrea Grippa (Brésil) a été nommée coordonnatrice pour le GT-GCDT-Prep par la CITEL. M. Santiago Reyes-Borda préside le Groupe de travail de la CITEL sur la CMDT.

Le délégué de la Jordanie a rappelé que la première réunion préparatoire du Groupe de travail de la région des États arabes sur la CMDT avait eu lieu en ligne du 25 au 27 août 2020. Un point de son ordre du jour portait sur les trois groupes de travail du GCDT et un accord a été trouvé à cette réunion concernant la désignation des coordonnateurs. M. Al-ansari Almashakbeh (Jordanie) a été désigné coordonnateur pour le GT-GCDT-Prep.

Le délégué de la République islamique d'Iran a fait savoir aux participants à la réunion que la Télécommunauté Asie-Pacifique (APT) prévoit de tenir trois réunions avant la CMDT-21. L'APT a programmé une réunion extraordinaire sur la CMDT le 4 novembre 2020, afin de coordonner les positions des administrations de ses États Membres et d'élaborer un rapport qui sera soumis à la réunion du GCDT du 23 novembre 2020. M. Ahmad Reza Sharafat, Président du GT-GCDT-RDTP, a été nommé Président du Groupe de préparation de l'APT en vue de la CMDT-21.

Le délégué de l'Arabie Saoudite a préconisé que le BDT prépare, pour la prochaine réunion, un document d'information contenant les éléments suivants:

– une note de synthèse ou un projet de structure de la Conférence;

– des propositions de thèmes ou des thèmes possibles pour la Conférence;

– une description du déroulement du Segment de haut niveau et de la manière de concilier les différents volets entre eux ainsi qu'avec les discussions tenues dans le cadre de la partie administrative;

– des réflexions sur les mécanismes de participation et le type de participants qui seront invités en qualité de spécialistes ou de parties prenantes.

Tous ces éléments donneront aux membres une vision commune de la manière de développer et d'améliorer la Conférence.

Conclusion

Les contributions soumises à la deuxième réunion du GT-GCDT-Prep ont facilité les discussions et ont permis au Groupe d'avancer. Conformément à son mandat, le Groupe élaborera des propositions et formulera des recommandations propres à améliorer l'organisation de la Conférence, y compris concernant le contenu de la Conférence, le choix du ou des thèmes de la Conférence, l'examen des volets thématiques et la définition des principales parties prenantes. Comme l'a dit le Président du Groupe: "Au bout du compte, le concept même d'adéquation avec la mission est celui qu'il nous faut et notre objectif est de faire en sorte qu'il devienne réalité".

ANNEX 1

**Compilation of proposals submitted to the 2nd meeting of the TDAG-WG-Prep, 7 September 2020**

| **Topic** | **Russian Federation (**[**TDAG-WG-Prep/7**](https://www.itu.int/md/D18-TDAG27.WP-C-0007/)**)** | **Indonesia (**[**TDAG-WG-Prep/8**](https://www.itu.int/md/D18-TDAG27.WP-C-0008/)**)** | **ESOA (**[**TDAG-WG-Prep/9**](https://www.itu.int/md/D18-TDAG27.WP-C-0009/)**)** | **Lithuania (**[**TDAG-WG-Prep/10**](https://www.itu.int/md/D18-TDAG27.WP-C-0010/)**)** | **Zimbabwe (**[**TDAG-WG-Prep/11**](https://www.itu.int/md/D18-TDAG27.WP-C-0011/)**)** |
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| **Before the Conference** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-Regional Coordination Meetings (IRMs)   1. How many IRMs should be held and when? 2. What should be the format of IRMs? 3. What should the IRM Agenda include? 4. Should attendance at IRMs be limited, and if so, how many representatives from each region should attend IRMs? 5. How will chairmanship of IRMs be decided? 6. What steps should be taken to ensure proper planning and coordination between RPMs, IRMs and RTO preparatory meetings? | **1.** One two-day meeting not together with TDAG (in replacement of CM-RPM). Focus on small list of critical issues defined at RPMs, and on organizational and management issues of WTDC.  **2.** The IRMs could help reaching a preliminary agreement, but any changes to the preparatory process must keep the sovereign right of any Member State to submit contributions at WTDC by their own.  **3.**   * Discussion towards the list of WTDC documents (Resolutions, Declaration, etc.) reflecting the preliminary proposals of RTO; * List of RTO’s coordinators on the each of document discussed above; * Identification of possible problematic documents for WTDC.   **4.** IRM’s should be limited to the nominated coordinators from RTOs.  **5.** Chairman of WTDC-21 should chair the IRMs preferably.  **6.** LastRTO preparatory meeting should include one/two days of inter-regional coordination, with presence of other RTOs. This participation should be supported by:   * Translation/interpretation to English. * Invitations containing means to access online the documents, defined by the RTO for interregional consideration * Agenda containing items related to the input documents of other regional organizations on their preparatory activity. | **1.**   * One fully virtual/hybrid IRM prior to WTDC-21 to allow participation by all countries (including those still affected by COVID-19): aim to minimize deadlock and potential unresolved contentious issues during WTDC-21, and to leverage IRM as a “mini-WTDC” to fully discuss ideas prior to WTDC. * One IRM during 3Q of 2021 - allowing time for RTOs and MS to formulate (Preliminary) Regional Common Proposals for WTDC-21, and individual country proposals/amendments to existing texts. Also allows delegates of MS to attend WTSA-20 (23 Feb.-5 March 2021) (1Q 2021). * IRMs should not coincide with RPM and RTO Preparatory Meetings. Consultation BDT-RTOs necessary. Proposed schedule for ASP in Annex 1.   **2.** Attendance fully open to MS so IRM become a platform where RTOs and MS can discuss and debate their views regarding proposals for streamlining of WTDC texts, prior to WTDC (refer to CPM for WRC-19 and Interregional Meeting for WTSA-20.  **3.** The IRM Agenda should comprise of the following items, but not limited to:   * Suppression, modification, or streamlining of WTDC resolutions * Structure and agenda of WTDC-21 (ideas on how the high-level track and side events would be arranged to maximize their impact for future ITU-D projects) * Target invitations (ITU-D member countries, sector members, academia, funding entities, etc.)   **4.** Attendance fully open to MS so IRM become a platform where RTOs and MS can discuss and debate their views regarding proposals for streamlining of WTDC texts, prior to WTDC (refer to CPM for WRC-19 and Interregional Meeting for WTSA-20.  **5.** The chairmanship and office bearers of the IRM should be decided during TDAG-20/3, on 23 November 2020. | -- | **1.** IRMs to be held after every two RPMs (after 2, 4, 6 RPMs), *i.e.* three in 2021, with possibility to hold additional IRMs if needed. Need reasonable time after RPMs (*e. g.* a week) till successive IRM to share the outcomes of regional meetings with the representatives of other regions and give them sufficient time to prepare for IRM.  **2.** Agenda for IRMs may be organized mainly basing on the proposals from BDT, RPMs and RTOs and cover the topics that need coordination between different regions. IRMs shall also be used for sharing the relevant information (presenting the reports from regional activities).  **3.** RTOs shall decide who will represent a region at IRMs, up to 5 representatives max. per region. Representatives from other stakeholders involved in preparation of WTDC-21 may also attend.  **4.** The best practice of preparation for other ITU conferences shall be incorporated in planning and work of IRMs. | **1-2-3.** The ideal: one after every RPM. Practically and due to cost issues, it is proposed to hold four IRMs as follows:   * IRM after every two RPMs. For example, after the AFR and ARB Regions RPMs that adopt the proposals for each region, an IRM attended by representatives from all regions, is held. This would apply to rest of six regions. At the end of all RPMs, three IRMs, would have been held. * Agendas of IRMs would be to discuss any issues of common interest arising from the relevant two RPMs, issues which the regions whose meetings preceded the IRM require support, as well as issues relating formulation of SG questions, streamlining of resolutions and regional priorities. * Final IRM at least two months before WTDC to review consolidated outcomes of the three IRMs and work at reaching consensus on Regional priorities/initiatives, new and or revised resolutions, strategic plan and budget, draft SG questions, Declaration and discuss strategic partnerships.   **4-5.** Participation limited to a maximum of ten representatives per region (cut costs and keep meetings manageable).  Regions to use sub regions or geographical representation as a determining factor and have representatives that speak to underserved communities, when appointing representatives. For example for Africa: North Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa West Africa and central Africa. Other representatives could cover, investors including financial institutions, operators, the youth and donor organisations.  Given the link between the first three IRMs with specific regions, concerned regions to appoint the Chair of the IRM related to their regions, with vice chairs coming from all regions.  **6.** With regard to coordinators between RPMs and IRMs and RTOs: each region to appoint coordinators for the region, while the secretariat of the RTOs are allowed to play an overall coordinating role. |
| Promoting Wider Participation in WTDC   1. What constituent groups should be targeted for WTDC-21? 2. How should WTDC-21 be promoted? 3. Which other high-profile forums can be used to raise awareness and interest on WTDC, and how should ITU go about doing this? | **1.** Strengthen the participation of international finance institutions (World Bank, regional development banks, including recent newcomers) and OECD Development assistance committee, especially on relevant discussions of financing ICT development, statistics and ITU outreach. In this regard, participation of UNCTAD, and the contributors to 2018 Survey on Donor Support to the Digital Economy in Developing Countries might also be desirable.  **2.** Attractiveness of WTDC depends on importance, relevance and timeliness of the issues addressed. The high-level decision makers and global leaders could be interested if ITU proposes programs, initiatives and actions that answer the current situation challenges at the global level in conjunction with UNGA decisions, for example, on the 2030 Agenda, health, food, climate, cyber security etc.  It has been noted that important development challenges are not sufficiently addressed at WTDC and that the conference agenda could be made more attractive to high-level decision makers and global leaders.  **3.** Regional forums like Asian-Pacific economic cooperation – APEC (particularly WG on Telecommunications and Information, Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation) can be utilized to raise awareness about WTDC and the relevant work done on the actual lines of work, e.g. reports on Study questions. | **2.** ITU-D should promote WTDC-21 during high-profile forums held prior to WTDC-21, such as World Economic Forum 2021, Mobile World Congress 2021, and other Ministerial Level/Senior Official Level meetings. | **1.** ITU to be mindful to ensure that engagement with private sector stakeholders is balanced across major relevant industry sectors and not perceived as an endorsement of any one industry sector/D-member: any session or activity organised during a private sector event should be considered as a platform for the ICT sector as a whole in line with the overarching objective of promoting connectivity for all - ITU ensure multi-sector representation and involvement in any sessions/activities/communications arising from the initiative.  **3.** Promote WTDC at events organised by other institutions such as: OCHA, UNICEF, WEF, FAO, the Broadband Commission, European Commission, etc.  **2-3.** Consider this text instead: “The ITU should make best efforts to bring all relevant stakeholders together e.g. with a session dedicated to WTDC, at events organised by the most relevant private sector stakeholders (mobile, satellite, OTTs, etc.) to profile the event in front of high-level industry executives, call for greater cross-sector collaboration and drive greater engagement in WTDC.”  Encourage a multi-technology approach to achieve its objectives: BDT as the unique umbrella body actively fostering an inclusive approach amongst technologies and helping to break down silos between sectors in order to connect everyone and deliver on the SDGs. | **1.** Visibility and awareness promotion strategy shall be elaborated by ITU with proposals and implementation support from the membership.  **2.** The main objectives of WTDC-21, the value of participation in the conference and possible ways of contributing shall be clearly and loudly communicated to the public.  Specific measures shall be developed for promotion of WTDC-21 in every region to attract the best regional representation at this conference.  **3.** MS invited to put efforts in promoting the WTDC-21 on national level, especially addressing groups that may benefit the most from outcomes of WTDC-21 (*e. g.* the youth organizations, girls and women, organizations of people with disabilities, etc.) inviting them to contribute. | **1.** Groups to be targeted for participation in WTDC, in addition to Policy makers and Regulatory Authorities:   * Financial institutions (they play a big role in funding projects and implementation of financial inclusion. Care should be taken however to ensure that they do dominate and dictate what should be done. In this regard, they should be part of the delegation of the Member State from which they come from). * Development and Donor organisations (will assist with assessing the areas that require intervention with regard to connectivity and development issues) * Gender groups and youth (can highlight the challenges faced by their constituencies and propose innovations that can provide solutions for the development of ICTs). * Manufacturers of ICT equipment and gadgets (so they have a clear understanding of what products they need to produce to support ICT development. Need to ensure that creation of business for these entities does not hijack the development programme for WTDC: these entities to participate under the banner of their MS). * Academia (ICT skills education requirements are also catered for).   **2 & 3.** Promotion of WTDC to stakeholder groups:   * Nationally, regulators could dedicate of any speeches delivered during key ICT events to the role of WTDC and encouraging industry, academia and various stake holders to participate in the preparations and take up the responsibility to take awareness to their constituencies * Regionally, all regional meetings and conferences to incorporate a segment with discussion on the importance of participating in WTDC and its role in development. * Internationally, major UN relating conferences to promote WTDC: Global sustainable transport Summits, The Conference on Sustainable Development and Summits, The International Conference on financing for development, the world education forum and world Summits on social Development, etc. |
| **During the conference** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Should the High-Level Segment be changed, and if so, what form should it take? | Any High-Level Segments should not take time from the work of WTDC Plenary and Committees and their related groups. | Minimize side events or merge High-Level segment with side events, in order to make WTDC-21 more efficient, effective, and focused on development issues of telecommunications/ICTs. | -- | -- | During the TDAG web dialogues held earlier during the year, there were proposals to merge the high-level segment and the side events. A challenge was also posed on whether the format of policy statements should be changed.  In current WTDC set up, side events held during the tea breaks, lunch breaks and after conference hours, are not well attended (participants attending various ad-hoc and drafting groups). Time allocated may not be sufficient for speakers to articulate issues and take questions from the floor. For high-level invited participants there may appear to be no value to them in these ill-attended side events and are discouraged from participating in WTDC.  BDT and MS to come up with a list of critical topics that can have an impact on development, for which panel discussions can be held during normal conference times. Speakers to include industry experts, consumers, different community representatives, as well policy makers. Participation of policy makers will obviate the need for a monotonous delivery of policy Statements. MS and SM can still submit written policy statements, which are then posted on dedicated page on the WTDC website. |
| What theme or themes (connected to development challenges and membership priorities) should be established for WTDC-21, and how should the theme(s) be connected to the content and structure of the conference? | Minimize side-events and move those discussions to sessions discussing related Resolutions to save time.  Agenda of side events should have strong connection with the Study Group Questions, ITU index and BDT activities. Explain clearly how every event contributes to the Study Group Questions, ITU index and/or BDT activities, preferably with outputs which can be transposed to the concrete benefit or inputs to the WTDC Resolutions and mandates of Study Group Questions.  Additional side-event held with the aim to strengthen the capacity of ITU members to express their opinions and transform them into contributions to the next ITU-D Study period. | The themes for WTDC-21 should be holistic enough to encompass the focus of telecommunication development issues arising from all regional levels. Further, bearing in mind the current global health crisis, we propose the following themes for WTDC-21:  Alternative 1: Creating a resilient global digital economy to withstand global pandemics/crises/disasters.  Alternative 2: Recovery of Global Digital Economy and Connectivity to Build Back Better. | -- | -- | Proposed themes for WTDC, which can be utilised for thematic tracks, include innovation that assist in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, demand stimulation initiatives, ICT capacity building for disadvantaged communities, Implementation of ICT technical skill resource training and investment in ICT infrastructure. |
| What high-level participants should be invited to chair and/or deliver keynote speeches on the theme(s) selected? | -- | High-level participants to WTDC-21 are by invitation only, arising from MS, SM, academia, and international/regional financial/funding organizations. | -- | -- | -- |
| Submit proposals for thematic tracks that can be incorporated into the conference.” | Explanation on the linkages between thematic priorities, ITU-D Action plan, WTDC Resolutions, BDT programs and ITU-D study Questions. | -- | Avoid having separate parallel tracks as this could discriminate against smaller ITU Member States and Sector Members with small delegations. This recommendation is also in line with previous TDAG discussions around the desire to simplify engagement with the ITU and in its meetings and events. | -- | Proposed themes for WTDC, which can be utilised for thematic tracks, include innovation that assist in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, demand stimulation initiatives, ICT capacity building for disadvantaged communities, Implementation of ICT technical skill resource training and investment in ICT infrastructure. |

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