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| C:\Users\comas\AppData\Local\Temp\Rar$DRa0.735\jpg\ITU official logo_blue_RGB.jpg**Grupo de Trabajo del GADT  sobre los preparativos de la CMDT**  **7 de septiembre de 2020, virtual** | | |
|  | | **Documento TDAG-WG-Prep/12-S** |
|  | | **11 de septiembre de 2020** |
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Resumen

El Grupo de Trabajo del GADT sobre los preparativos de la CMDT (GT-GADT-Prep-CMDT), presidido por el Sr. Santiago Reyes-Borda (Canadá), celebró su segunda reunión el 7 de septiembre de 2020, a la que asistieron más de 100 participantes. Las contribuciones recibidas de la Federación de Rusia, Lituania, la Asociación de Operadores de Satélites de la EMEA (ESOA) y Zimbabwe fueron presentadas a la reunión por los delegados de cada uno de esos Miembros. También se examinó la contribución presentada por Indonesia, aunque no pudo presentarse oralmente debido a problemas de conectividad.

Las propuestas formuladas en estas contribuciones se ajustan en general a las cuestiones planteadas en el Anexo 4 de la [Carta Circular BDT/DDR/TDAG/052](https://www.itu.int/md/D18-BDT-CIR-0052/es): "Cuestiones orientativas para la presentación de contribuciones al GT-GADT-Prep". En el Anexo 1 del presente informe se adjunta un resumen refundido de las propuestas.

En el presente informe se expone un breve resumen de las observaciones y comentarios formulados sobre esas contribuciones durante la reunión.

**Los participantes subrayaron la necesidad de reservar más tiempo a los debates sobre las Cuestiones y resoluciones de las Comisiones de Estudio.** Se señaló que las lecciones extraídas de anteriores CMDT revelan la necesidad de reducir los "eventos paralelos" para destinar más espacio a esos debates.

**Los participantes acogieron con beneplácito la idea de concebir una nueva fórmula para las declaraciones de política de alto nivel**, fórmula que también contribuiría a los resultados de la CMDT, como se indica en la propuesta de Zimbabwe. A pesar de la importancia de las declaraciones de política de alto nivel, los Miembros de la UIT han sido testigos a lo largo de los años de cuán monótonas suelen ser esas declaraciones, consumiendo tiempo que podría dedicarse a los importantes trabajos de la Conferencia.

**Se necesita un marco conceptual** que defina toda la gama de interesados y el mecanismo para su participación en la Conferencia. ¿Se limitará esa participación únicamente a los actos paralelos? ¿Se celebrarán actos paralelos mientras se debaten las resoluciones o las Cuestiones de las Comisiones de Estudio u otros aspectos fundamentales de la Conferencia?

**Al definir los grupos de interesados, se observó que éstos deben incluir a los donantes, cuya participación en la CMDT debe alentarse**, por cuanto podrían contribuir a la financiación de proyectos de desarrollo en el UIT-D. Se exhortó a comenzar a colaborar con los interesados que participan en la financiación de diversas actividades, a saber, las instituciones de crédito, el sector privado y la comunidad multipartita. Cada uno de estos interesados desempeña un papel especial en la ejecución de proyectos. A este respecto, la función de ejecución de proyectos en la UIT se deberá examinar más detalladamente en lo que respecta a la colaboración y asociación con las organizaciones de expertos pertinentes en los planos regional e internacional.

**El Presidente del GADT señaló que la UIT debería volver a examinar la terminología de "vía separada"** para evitar la interpretación actual según la cual el planteamiento de vías separadas podría poner en peligro la participación de los Estados Miembros de la UIT más pequeños y de los Miembros de Sector con delegaciones pequeñas. Entretanto, se debe comprender que hay dos vías: una vía para las funciones administrativas tradicionales que ha de realizar la Conferencia y una segunda vía que se centrará en las actividades en materia de desarrollo.

El delegado del Brasil comentó que **los trabajos preparatorios de la CMDT-21 están muy avanzados en muchas organizaciones regionales de telecomunicaciones**. La Comisión Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones (CITEL) ya ha designado tres pares de coordinadores para los tres Grupos de Trabajo del GADT: GT-GADT-Prep-CMDT; Grupo de Trabajo del GADT sobre las Resoluciones, la Declaración y las prioridades temáticas de la CMDT (GT-GADT-RDPT); y Grupo de Trabajo del GADT sobre los Planes Estratégico y Operacional (GT-GADT-Planes).

Habida cuenta de la interrelación de los temas en estos grupos, los coordinadores de la CITEL están trabajando de consuno para garantizar la cohesión y coherencia. La Sra. Andrea Grippa (Brasil) ha sido designada por la CITEL como coordinadora para el GT-GADT-Prep-CMDT. El Sr. Santiago Reyes-Borda es el Presidente del Grupo de Trabajo de la CITEL sobre la CMDT.

El delegado de Jordania recordó que la primera Reunión Preparatoria del Grupo de Trabajo de los Estados Árabes para la CMDT se celebró en línea del 25 al 27 de agosto de 2020, en la que uno de los puntos del orden del día fue precisamente los tres Grupos de Trabajo del GADT y en la que se llegó a un acuerdo para designar a los coordinadores. El Sr. Al-ansari Almashakbeh (Jordania) fue designado coordinador del GT-GADT-Prep-CMDT.

El delegado de la República Islámica del Irán informó de que la Telecomunidad de Asia-Pacífico (APT) tiene previsto celebrar tres reuniones antes de la CMDT-21. La APT ha programado una reunión extraordinaria sobre la CMDT el 4 de noviembre de 2020 con el fin de coordinar las opiniones de sus administraciones miembros e informar al GADT en su reunión del 23 de noviembre de 2020. El Dr. Ahmad Reza Sharafat, Presidente del GT-GADT-RDPT, ha sido nombrado Presidente del Grupo Preparatorio de la APT para la CMDT-21.

El delegado de Arabia Saudita recomendó que la BDT preparara, para la próxima reunión, un documento de información en el que figure:

– una idea o proyecto de estructura de la Conferencia;

– temas posibles o de interés para la Conferencia;

– cómo se desarrollará el segmento de alto nivel y cómo se coordinarán las diferentes vías entre sí y con los debates de la vía administrativa;

– reflexiones sobre los mecanismos y el tipo de participantes que se invitarán en calidad de expertos o interesados.

De esta manera los miembros podrán llegar a un entendimiento común sobre cómo desarrollar y mejorar la Conferencia.

Conclusión

Las contribuciones presentadas a esta segunda reunión del GADT-WTDC-Prep contribuyeron a facilitar el debate y a que el grupo avanzara sus trabajos. De conformidad con su mandato, el grupo elaborará propuestas y formulará recomendaciones destinadas a mejorar los preparativos de la Conferencia, incluido el contenido de la misma; la determinación de los temas de la Conferencia; el examen de las vías temáticas; y la definición de los principales interesados. Según declaró el Presidente del Grupo: "En definitiva, este concepto de adaptación a los fines es lo que necesitamos y estamos dispuestos a lograrlo".

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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