

Telecommunication Information Technology (TIT)

ITU-Sector Member
(Member of the Bureau of the CCBI for WSIS)

DRA FT-PROPOSAL for the WSIS-ACTION PLAN (PrepCom2/SubCommittee2/Working -group on WSIS-Action Plan)

A- List of Issues

The governmental delegations that have participated in the work of the WSIS-03 (10th-12th December 2003, Geneva) have identified and addressed number of issues related to the development of ICT activities and agreed on following conclusions for each of these issues:

1. ICT infrastructures and Network architecture
 - a. Designing national network infrastructure
 - b. Adoption of combination of infrastructure technologies for building IP-Public Data Networks, Intelligent Network. Many technologies are available such as:
 - i. Terrestrial fixed or mobile infrastructures (including sub-regional and inter-continental sub-marine backbones)
 - ii. Fixed or Mobile Satellite infrastructures

2. Access to ICT services in developing countries with a particular attention to LDC and to isolated countries or Small Islands and in each country to the needs of disadvantaged groups such as: women, youth, disabled, inhabitants of remote, rural or desert areas, indigenous communities
 - a. Internet
 - b. Scientific Information
 - i. Content Access
 - Scientific Journals access-models: Open-access Journals or Restricted-access based on subscription

- Scientific archives access-model: Commercial or Open archives
 - Scientific archives repositories: Commercial repositories, Institutional repositories, National repositories, International repositories
 - Scientific Databases
 - ii. Technical Access
 - Hi-speed Internet connection
 - Scientific Digital networking for developing countries
 - Mirrors sites (possible only in case the journals access-models are “open” meaning “free”)
 - iii. Scientific Education
 - Scientific Research programs in developed countries including skills from developing countries
 - Scientific Research programs in developing countries
 - iv. Impact of Scientific Information on Health
 - Wide access of medical personnel or experts from developing countries to research papers and studies (AIDS, Endemic diseases)
 - Vaccination issues in relation with the needs of developing countries
 - c. Broadcasted (Audio and Video) Media
 - d. Fixed Services (Voice, Fax)
 - e. Mobile Services (Voice, Added-Value services)
3. ICT devices and hardware
- a. Low-cost Internet dedicated devices
 - b. Mobile-Internet devices
 - c. PCs
 - d. Digital Video devices
4. Legal and regulatory environment
- a. Predictable and Sustainable laws and rules for ICT
 - b. Elimination of obstacles and impediments that might delay or harm the economic growth
 - c. Good-governance principles
 - i. Accountability
 - ii. Sustainability
 - iii. Predictability
 - iv. Transparency
 - v. Efficiency
 - d. E-governance
 - e. Pro-competitive regulatory approaches in developing countries
 - i. Respective roles of public and private operators for offering fixed, mobile, Internet, data-transmission and cable-TV services: mono-product monopoly, multi-products monopoly, liberalization, privatization
 - ii. Universal access policy
 - iii. Interconnection policy
 - iv. Licensing

- v. Market studies, business-cases and business-models studies
- vi. Tariff policy
- vii. Tax policy
- viii. Marketing policy
- ix. Rights of consumers
- x. Capacity building policies
- f. Spectrum management and monitoring systems in developing countries

5. Respective roles and missions of stakeholders

- a. Governments
 - i. Administration (Ministries)
 - ii. Regulators
- b. Business Sector
- c. UN agencies
 - i. UN-Secretariat
 - ii. ITU
 - ITU-D Partnership Unit
 - TDAG-Special Group for Private Sector Issues
 - GITF
 - iii. UN ICT Task Force
 - iv. UN-Regional Economic and Social Commissions
 - v. UNDP
 - vi. UNESCO
 - vii. UNCTAD
 - viii.
- d. International organizations
 - i. OECD
 - ii. EU
 - iii. WIPO
 - iv. WTO
 - v.
- e. Regional organizations
- f. Financial Institutions
 - i. WB
 - ii. IFC-InfoDev
- g. Development Institutions
 - i. ISOC
 - ii. ICAAN
- h. NGOs and Civil Society entities
- i. Academic institutions or Incubators
- j. Public or Private foundations

6. ICT content (to be further developed)

- a. Use of local languages for ICT content
- b. Production of e-content in developing countries

7. ICT security

- a. Privacy and Data-protection
 - i. Individual users
 - ii. Corporate users

- b. Networks Security
 - c. Software security
 - d. Digital signature
 - e. Cyber-criminality
 - i. Child-pornography
 - ii. Financial abuses
 - iii. Dirty-money laundering
 - iv. Slavery and human beings traffic (illegal immigration, human organs)
 - v. Cross-borders regulation
 - f. Cyber-terrorism
8. Intellectual Property Rights (to be developed in consideration of expected results of the seminar 26.2.2003 Room#15, 16:00 – 18:00)
- a. International Treaties (Berne Treaty)
 - b. National Regulation for Copyright
 - c. Period of Protection for creators
 - d. Rights of users with respect to the digital divide
9. Internet Domain-names
- a. Top-Country-Level Domain Names
 - b. Other Domain Names
10. E-business
- a. E-commerce (B2B, B2C)
 - b. E-banking
11. E-health
12. Vocal and tactile e-applications (This issue might be incorporated in Issue #2 or be grouped with Issue#13.c)
13. ICT for education
- a. Internet at school
 - b. E-learning
 - c. Internet out of school
 - i. Elderly
 - ii. Disabled
 - iii. Inhabitants of remote, rural and desert areas

B- Objectives (requires work from delegations for consideration by PrepCom3)

C- Strategies, programs, methods for implementation (requires work by delegations for consideration by PreCom3)

1. Programs should be divided into two categories: national programs and sub-regional or international programs. Obviously, there are many programs that require multi-stakeholders partnership from the interested country only. These programs should not be necessarily submitted to the consideration of the whole Summit. Sub-regional programs

- involving number of countries and partners such as: sub-regional Internet Backbones to solve the issue of bandwidth, 3rd generation of mobile networks (too much expensive for on given country) and others could be submitted to the consideration of the Summit in order to reach strong support
2. Methods for Implementation: ITU-BDT and UN ICT Task Force should be given the role to coordinate the implementation of programs noting their expertise in this field and the presence in their adapted structures of all stakeholders that might be called upon to participate in this work

D- Cooperation and Funding

1. Financing the access to ICT services in developing countries with a particular attention to LDC and to isolated countries (Small Islands) and in each country to the needs of disadvantaged groups such as: women, youth, disabled, inhabitants of remote, rural or desert areas, indigenous :

- a. Governments
- b. Public Operators
- c. Private Sector
- d. Financial institutions
- e. UN agencies
- f. International organizations
- g. Multi-stakeholders partnerships

2. Regional cooperation programs

- a. Regional ICT Infrastructures
 - i. Mobile Networks
 - ii. Internet Regional Backbones (to solve the issue of bandwidth)
 - iii. Regional satellite systems
- b. Funding and Financing
 - i. Islamic Financial Institutions Union
 - ii. Private Banking
 - iii. Private Investors
 - iv. Fund-Raising
 - v. World Bank
 - vi. Interregional and international cooperation funding programs (European Commission, OECD)
- c. Inter-regional Regulatory and Policy Forum
- d. Regional cooperation for Human Resources and capacity building
 - i. Knowledge centers
 - ii. Training

E- Follow-Up

FROM GENEVA TO TUNIS