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| **Council Working Group on WSIS&SDG35th meeting – Geneva, 6-7 February 2020** |  |
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**Contribution by the Russian Federation**

**implementation of the outcomes of
the World Summit on the Information Society**

**WSIS FORUM 2020 (WSIS+15)**

**I. Introduction**

The Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan of the Geneva phase of the 2003 World Summit on the Information Society established Action lines (AL) C1 - C11 to help achieve the internationally agreed development goals.

The multi-stakeholder WSIS + 10 High-Level Event adopted by consensus of all interested parties further improvement of AL, indicating additional actions for each of 11 Action lines.

The 2020 is the year of the 15th anniversary of the Summit and the middle of the period between the 2015 High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly, dedicated to the overall review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and the upcoming UNGA High-Level Meeting in 2025 on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS, involving all stakeholders, to take stock of progress on the outcomes of the World Summit and identify both areas of continued focus and challenges.

It seems appropriate, in preparation for the UN GA 2025 meeting, to initiate an analysis of the implementation of activities and the results achieved in each AL of the Action Plan, based on the annual reports of ITU and other UNGIS organizations, as well as the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, WSIS stocktaking database, the results of activities carried out at the regional level, with the involvement of AL facilitators for each AL, as well as of all WSIS stakeholders.

The role of the WSIS activities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in accordance with the WSIS & SDG Matrix should also be clearly reflected.

ITU is not only the initiator of the WSIS process, but is the lead/facilitating organization for Action Lines C2 (Information and Communication Infrastructure), C5 (Building Trust and Security in the Use of ICTs) and C6 (Enabling Environment), as well as a potential partner in a number of other ALs and Chairman/Co-chairman of UN GIS.

**II. Proposals**

2.1 to recommend the secretariat to analyze the implementation of the WSIS outcomes for ALs C2, C5 and C6, the achieved results, to identify challenges and what should be done to achieve the targets by 2025, as well as what contribution can be made to facilitate achieving the relevant SDGs by 2030 (See Annex);

2.2 to recommend WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators and all interested parties to promote such approach when considering each AL at the WSIS Forum 2020;

2.3 to request the ITU Secretary General to present the initiative to the UNGIS, if the approach is supported by the WSIS Forum;

2.4. to recommend that all WSIS stakeholders be actively involved in evaluating the results achieved, highlighting emerging issues and preparing proposals for their resolution, as well as possible further actions beyond 2025;

2.5 to recommend WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators that the results of the discussions at the WSIS Forum be submitted to ECOSOC through the CSTD.

**Annex**

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| **C2. Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for the Information Society** **Relevant SDGs: 1, 8, 9, 11**1.4; 8.2; 9.1; 9a; 9c; 11.5 and 11b | **What has been implemented?** | **What should be implemented up to 2025?****What should be implemented to 2030 to achieve SDGs?** |
| Infrastructure is central in achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs by all, taking into account relevant solutions already in place in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to provide sustainable connectivity and access to remote and marginalized areas at national and regional levels. Broadband connection based on converged services and enhanced radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit management supported by efficient backbone, new technologies, policies which promote innovation, national broadband plans based on reliable data, and international standardization are the keys for such achievement. |  |  |
| **Targets from Geneva Plan of Action**  |  |  |
| a) Governments should take action, in the framework of national development policies, in order to support an enabling and competitive environment for the necessary investment in ICT infrastructure and for the development of new services. |  |  |
| b)In the context of national e-strategies, devise appropriate universal access policies and strategies, and their means of implementation, in line with the indicative targets, and develop ICT connectivity indicators.  |  |  |
| c) In the context of national e-strategies, provide and improve ICT connectivity for all schools, universities, health institutions, libraries, post offices, community centres, museums and other institutions accessible to the public, in line with the indicative targets.  |  |  |
| d) Develop and strengthen national, regional and international broadband network infrastructure, including delivery by satellite and other systems, to help in providing the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new ICT-based services. Support technical, regulatory and operational studies by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and, as appropriate, other relevant international organizations in order to:1. broaden access to orbital resources, global frequency harmonization and global systems standardization;
2. encourage public/private partnership;
3. promote the provision of global high-speed satellite services for underserved areas such as remote and sparsely populated areas;
4. explore other systems that can provide high-speed connectivity.
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| e) In the context of national e-strategies, address the special requirements of older people, persons with disabilities, children, especially marginalized children and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including by appropriate educational administrative and legislative measures to ensure their full inclusion in the Information Society.  |  |  |
| f) Encourage the design and production of ICT equipment and services so that everyone, has easy and affordable access to them including older people, persons with disabilities, children, especially marginalized children, and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, and promote the development of technologies, applications, and content suited to their needs, guided by the Universal Design Principle and further enhanced by the use of assistive technologies.  |  |  |
| g) In order to alleviate the challenges of illiteracy, develop affordable technologies and non-text based computer interfaces to facilitate people’s access to ICT,  |  |  |
| h) Undertake international research and development efforts aimed at making available adequate and affordable ICT equipment for end users.  |  |  |
| i) Encourage the use of unused wireless capacity, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries. Special concern should be given to the Least Developed Countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure.  |  |  |
| j) Optimize connectivity among major information networks by encouraging the creation and development of regional ICT backbones and Internet exchange points, to reduce interconnection costs and broaden network access. |  |  |
| k) Develop strategies for increasing affordable global connectivity, thereby facilitating improved access. Commercially negotiated Internet transit and interconnection costs should be oriented towards objective, transparent and non-discriminatory parameters, taking into account ongoing work on this subject.  |  |  |
| **Targets from WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015** |  |  |
| l) Encourage and promote joint use of traditional media and new technologies. |  |  |
| a. Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services including, affordable access to the Internet, information and technologies for citizens. |  |  |
| b. Development of affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements. |  |  |
| c. Using policy and financing mechanisms such as Universal Service Funds and/or Public-Private Partnership, to connect and cover rural and remote areas with affordable Broadband information and communication infrastructure. To attract private investment, competition and adequate market liberalization policies to develop the infrastructure, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed, taking into account national circumstances. |  |  |
| d. Emergency telecommunication services should be secured. A resilient and robust information and communication infrastructure is an essential step to ensure the continuity |  |  |