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Note: This document consolidates the comments received by WSIS Stakeholders from the 9th October to 17th November. All the detailed submissions are available at:

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

This serves as an input to the 2nd Physical meeting and could be considered as the proposal for the 1st draft to be considered by the meeting.

This document has been developed keeping in mind the [Principles](http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html).

Please note that the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by the General Assembly.

Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

С2. Information and communication infrastructure

**1. Vision**

Infrastructure is the cornerstone and the most important aspectin achieving goals such as digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs by all, taking into account relevant experiences from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Provide sustainable connectivity and access to rural, remote and marginalized areas at national and regional levels, Broadband connection based on converged services and enhanced frequency spectrum management supported by efficient backbone, new technologies, innovative policies, national broadband plans based on reliable data, and international standardization are the keys for such achievement.

**2. Pillars**

1. To enhance the coverage, quality, and affordability of Broadband telecommunication networks, infrastructure development utilizing converged services, enhanced frequency spectrum management, and both fixed and mobile technologies are essential.
2. Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband backbone to ensure the delivery of Internet services.
3. Increase research and development, and deployment of new technologies, to provide reliable and affordable telecommunications infrastructure.
4. Utilize 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 telecommunication infrastructure.
5. To attract private investment, competition and market liberalization policies, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed.
6. Policies, technologies, and actions, such as connecting public facilities and encouraging the usage of multi-/sign- language, need to be considered to ensure minorities, disadvantaged, aged, and persons with impairments are connected to Broadband telecommunication networks.
7. Proper data collection, and planning and actions based on such reliable data are essential to avoid duplication of efforts.
8. To develop affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are keys.
9. Emergency telecommunication services should be secured.

**3. Targets**

Access to Broadband telecommunication networks, and the gaps

1. By 2020, XX % ofhouseholds should haveInternet access (World, developing countries)
2. By 2020,Internet user penetration should reach YY% (World, developing countries)