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**Submission by Russian Federation, Government**



Draft WSIS+10 Vision Beyond 2015

C6. Enabling environment

**1. Vision**

In order to leverage the transformational power of ICTs and broadband in particular to maximize the social, economic and environmental benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent and non-discriminatory policy, legal and regulatory environment. Such an environment enables innovation, investment and growth while providing balance between regulatory certainty and flexibility, and liberalization on a global scale.

To overcome the current challenges in a highly dynamic and rapidly changing digital economy, governments need to develop a multi-pronged approach and urgently take action to accomplish the pillars below.

**2. Pillars**

1. Design and enforce open, effective and forward looking policy, legal and regulatory frameworks based on inclusive and wide-ranging public consultation.
2. Reexamine and redefine regulatory frameworks to promote digital inclusion ensuring that all communities as well as targeted population groups such as youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples can access and use ICTs for their social and economic empowerment.
3. Adopt a holistic approach to governing the ICT sector and move towards cross-sector regulation in view of fueling synergies among government agencies, private sector and the society as a whole.
4. Enact a consistent and overarching ICT and/or broadband policy to foster broadband development across all sectors and drive digital inclusion of all.
5. Lift all barriers to entry in broadband markets, enable open access to essential facilities and increase competition at all network layers, moving towards lighter and simplified regulation while promoting innovation and entrepreneurship.
6. Pay special attention to development of broadband communication and to creation of favorable competitive environment in developing counties, including least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition
7. Recognizing the economic potential of ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), contribute to increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital, reducing the cost of doing business and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects.
8. Develop and adopt widely appropriate national, regional and international technical and organizational standards that are required to address the concerns of various ICT providers and users.
9. Adapt, adopt and enforce legal and regulatory frameworks for ensuring confidence and security in the use of ICT for better governance (such as in the area of data protection, privacy, etc.) and enhance national capacities with this regard.
10. Ensure translation of legal and regulatory documents affecting the interests of potential foreign investors into the UN official languages and their publication in Internet.

**3. Targets**

1. ***Target 1: Empower government agencies to mitigate the challenges of the Information Society.*** By 2020, all countries should empower the government agency(ies) in charge of ICT regulation to adopt and effectively enforce relevant regulations.
2. ***Target 2: Make broadband policy universal.*** By 2020, all countries should have a national broadband plan or strategy or include broadband in their Universal Access/Service Definitions.
3. ***Target 3:* Boost the competitiveness of broadband markets.** By 2020, all countries should have effective competition in the main broadband market segments.