

**Document Number: V2.1/C/ALC2**

Note: This document compiles all the submissions received from WSIS Stakeholders between 19th December 2013 to 24th January 2014. All the detailed submissions are available at

http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html (reference: purple documents).

This document also includes the main outcomes of the second physical meeting .

The document serves as an input to the third physical meeting of the WSIS+10 MPP.

**Document Number: V2/C/ALC2**

Note: This document is the **result of the first reading of the document number V1.1/C/ALC2** and reflects the changes and comments received at the second physical meeting of the WSIS+10 MPP. This document is available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

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 radio frequency spectrum and orbit 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.

* **Japan, Government:**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. Providing sustainable connectivity and access to rural, remote and marginalized areas at national and regional levels, Broadband connection based on converged services and enhanced radio frequency spectrum and orbit 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.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** Infrastructure forms the cornerstone [DELETED: AND THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT] of achieving goals such as digital inclusion and enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable high quality access to ICTs for all, [MOVED THIS TEXT FORWARD:] in particular for people in rural, remote and marginalized areas at national and regional levels, taking into account relevant experience from developing countries and countries with economies in transition [DELETED THIS TEXT: PROVIDE SUSTAINABLE CONNECTIVITY AND ACCESS]. Broadband connectivity based on converged services and enhanced radio frequency spectrum and orbit management, supported by an efficient backbone, new technologies, innovative policies, national broadband plans based on reliable data and international standardization are the keys to such achievements.
* **Uruguay, Government:** Infrastructure is ~~the cornerstone and the most an important aspect~~ central in (…)

**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 wired and wireless technologies are essential.

* **Japan, Government:** To enhance the coverage, quality, and affordability of Broadband telecommunication networks.
* **Center of Technology and Society, Civil Society:** To enhance the coverage, quality, and affordability of Broadband telecommunication networks, infrastructure development utilizing converged services, enhanced frequency spectrum management, and both wired and wireless fixed and mobile technologies are essential.

1. Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services including, Internet and access to affordable information and technologies for citizens.

* **Japan, Government:** Deleted
* **ISOC, Civil Society:** Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services including, Internet and access to affordable information and technologies for citizens whether on mobile of fixed networks.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** Based on reliable data that has been collected while respecting the privacy of users and their personal information, develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic and efficient broadband infrastructure that ensures the delivery of affordable and high quality technology, information and services, including the Internet, as well as access to these for all. Affordability should be understood in relation to the user’s disposable income.
* **Brazil, Government:** Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services, including Internet and access to affordable information and technologies for citizens, ensuring minimum speed, signal and connectivity stability, non-discrimination of legal content/traffic and reliable customer services
* **Center of Technology and Society, Civil Society:** Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services including, Internet and access to affordable information and technologies for citizens. High quality services should be considered upon an standard of minimum speed, stability, same bandwidth for uploads and downloads, respect of net neutrality, reliable customer support services.

*(New pillar*) **Brazil, Government**: Promote IXPs as tools to improve quality, to increase local, regional and international Internet connectivity and resilience, and to reduce the costs of such connectivity in the network infrastructure, as well as foster public policies and exchange of technical expertise on these issues.

1. Increase research and development, and deployment of new technologies, to provide reliable and affordable information and communication infrastructure.

* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** Increase research and development as well as deployment of new technologies to further support the provision of reliable and affordable high quality information and communication infrastructure for all people.

1. 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 information and communication infrastructure.

* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:**Utilize policy and financing mechanisms such as Universal Service Funds and public-private partnerships to connect and cover rural and remote areas with affordable [DELETED: BROADBAND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION] broadband telecommunication infrastructure.
* **Center of Technology and Society, Civil Society:** 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 information and communication Broadband telecommunication infrastructure.

1. To attract private investment, competition and market liberalization policies, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed.

* **Brazil, Government:** To attract private investment, competition and market liberalization policies, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed, bearing in mind that market solutions may not always result in the rollout of sufficient infrastructure
* **Center of Technology and Society, Civil Society:** To attract private investment, competition policies, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed.

1. 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, bearing in mind that market solutions may not always result in the rollout of sufficient infrastructure.

* **Japan, Government:** Policies, technologies, and actions need to be considered to ensure minorities, disadvantaged, aged, and persons with impairments are connected to Broadband telecommunication networks,
* **Brazil, Government:** 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..
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** As market solutions may not always result in the roll-out of adequate infrastructure, policies, technologies and initiatives need to be developed to ensure that minorities, disadvantaged and aged people and persons with impairments in particular have equal access to broadband telecommunication networks, for example by connecting public access points.

***(New pillar)* Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** To achieve economies of scale, it is essential that the development of affordable telecommunication equipment, access and services conforms to and is interoperable with international standards.

***(New pillar)*Women and Information Society, Civil Society:** Integrate gender, national ICT and broadband policies. Improve sex-disaggregated ICT statistics and measurement

1. Planning and actions based on proper and reliable data related to information and communication infrastructure are essential, keeing in mind the protection of privacy .

* **Japan, Government:** Plans and actions based on proper and reliable data related to information and communication infrastructure essential, keeping in mind the protection of privacy .
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** DELETED ORIGINAL PILLAR G, AS INCORPORATED IN B]
* **Center of Technology and Society, Civil Society:** Planning and actions based on proper and reliable data related to information and communication infrastructure are essential, keeing in mind the protection of privacy of consumers and their personal data.
* **United Kingdom, Government:** Planning and actions based on proper and reliable data related to information and communication infrastructure are essential, keeping in mind the protection of privacy.

1. To develop affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements.

[Affordable should be understood as aligned with the user’s disposable income.]

[Affordable should be understood in relation to the user’s disposable income.]

* **Japan, Government:** To develop affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** Deleted
* **Center of Technology and Society, Civil Society:** To develop affordable access to telecommunication networks and ICT equipment, developed in conformity with international standards and seeking interoperability.

Affordable should be understood in relation to the user’s disposable income.

* **United Kingdom, Government:** To develop affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements.
* **APIG, Civil Society**: To develop affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements.

[ Affordable should be understood in relation to the user’s disposable income.

* **WSA, Civil Society:** 2(h) … Affordable should be understood in relation to the user’s disposable income and in relation to the affordability of local content producers to offer their creative products and applications.

i) Emergency telecommunication services should be secured.

* **ISOC, Civil Society:**Emergency telecommunication services should be secured. A resilient and robust network infrastructure is an essential step to ensure the continuity of communications in cases of natural disaster or other disruptive events.

j) [Identify the main difficulties that the digital economy poses for the application of existing international tax rules and develop detailed options to address these difficulties.]

* **Japan, Government:** [Identify the main difficulties that the digital economy poses for the application of existing international tax rules and develop detailed options to address these difficulties.]
* **ISOC, Civil Society:**[.]
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** Difficulties that the digital economy poses for the application of existing international tax rules should be identified and detailed options to address these difficulties should be developed.
* **United Kingdom, Government:** Deleted
* **APIG, Civil Society:** Identify the main difficulties that the digital economy poses for the application of existing international tax rules and develop detailed options to address these difficulties.

**New Pillar, WSA, Civil Society: 2(j ff)** counteract market failure through concentration in the area of digital content through ineffective tax rules and provisions and loopholes that create an unequal tax burden for local producers while global actors are not made to pay their share and to develop detailed options to address these inequalities.

k) ***(New pillar)*United Kingdom, Government:** Promote the deployment of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) both at a national and regional level, especially in developing and less developed countries, where needed, to assist in lower cost connectivity to the Internet, and encouraging local content.

**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)]

***(New pillar)*Women and Information Society, Civil Society:** Improve sex-disaggregated ICT statistics and measurement

* **Japan, Government:** Deleted
* **Canada, Government:** Deleted
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, IFLA and Access, Civil Society:** Targets

[COMMENT: DETELED SECTIONS A, B, AND C HERE AS TOO GENERAL AND VAGUE TO BE USEFUL]

1. By 2020, XX % ofhouseholds should haveInternet access (World, developing countries)
2. By 2020,Internet user penetration should reach YY% (World, developing countries, rural and remote areas)
3. By 2020, mobile cellular penetration should reach ZZ (World, developing countries, rural and remote areas)
4. By 2020, the gap in bandwith between developing and developed countries, an indication of differences in quality of access, should be reduced to X%
5. A Target relating to the provision of public access to ICTs
6. Affordable access to ICTs

* **Uruguay, Government:**

**Targets**

1. By 2020, 70% of households and SMEs should have Internet access.
2. Reducing to less than 20 percentage points the gap in Internet access between upper- and lower-income households by 2020.
3. By 2020, Internet user penetration should reach 80%.

* **Comments from USA, Government:**

*United States proposes that an additional chapter, B.1 in the attachment be included in the “WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes” to itemize progress made on an Action Line basis.*

[Attachment: C2. Information and communication infrastructure]

This section[[1]](#footnote-1) presents a review of the progress made in the implementation of Action Line C2 since the first World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2003. It is based on the 10-Years Review Report Template in the WSIS Forum 2012: Outcome Document.1

As Action Line facilitator, the ITU has supported eight WSIS Action Line C2 Facilitation Meetings in the framework of WSIS Forums. The meetings have had Ministers, CEOs and other high-level representatives as speakers and panelists, exchanging ideas on best practices, emerging trends and recommendations. In addition, the Action Line facilitator has promoted infrastructure development through various activities:

* Development of global standards, including IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced for mobile broadband networks, as well as relevant recommendations for broadband telephone (ADSL), fiber optic and next generation networks.
* Organized five "Connect Summits" aimed at mobilizing funds and new partnerships to attain the WSIS goals, including the development of infrastructure and also supported countries to develop national wireless broadband plans. Within the framework of the Connect the World initiative, ITU, with its partners, is involved in several projects on broadband wireless networks and developing ICT applications to provide free or low cost digital access for schools and hospitals, and for underserved populations in rural and remote areas. Within the context of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the ITU has developed guidelines and toolkits to mainstream access and use of ICTs for the disabled.

Access to ICTs has improved dramatically over the last ten years primarily due to the deployment of wireless technology. Nevertheless, there remain coverage gaps in many developing nations, primarily in rural areas. A rising number of countries have adopted universal service programs to extend coverage to commercially unattractive areas and reduce the digital divide. Convergence has grown with voice, data and video services increasingly shifting to next generation Internet Protocol (IP) networks. This has been accompanied by the introduction of new access devices such as smartphones and tablets, increasingly providing consumers the ability to access information anyplace, anytime and anywhere. This trend is placing increasing strains on the existing capacity of ICT networks. Broadband has emerged as a critical general purpose technology with powerful social and economic impacts. International efforts are seeking ways to enhance broadband connectivity in developing countries in order to support development goals.

1. This text is an abridgement of “WSIS+10: Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes,

   Action Line: C2. Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for the Information Society”. The full report can be found at <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/inc/docs/ralfreports/WSIS10_ALF_Reporting-C2.v2.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)