

HIGH-LEVEL POLICY STATEMENTS

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WSIS Forum 2015: Policy Statements



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Policy Statements Introduction

Introduction

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum 2015 was held in ITU and WIPO Headquarters, Geneva, between 25 and 29 May 2015. The overall theme of the WSIS Forum 2015 was Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development.

Policy Statements were delivered during the High-Level Track (26–27 May 2015) Forum by high-ranking officials of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community, representing the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia and International Organizations to express their views and report on the achievements, challenges and recommendations on the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, emerging trends, innovation and matters of strategic importance to the development of the telecommunication and information and communication technology sector.

Governments, the Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia and International Organizations were invited to register for a speaking slot for their high-level officials; the online registration has been open to all stakeholders. Speaking slots were allocated according to ITU protocol. Due to time constraints the speaking slots were limited to a maximum of three minutes. However, longer versions of statements are posted on the WSIS Forum website and available in this WSIS Forum 2015 Policy Statement Booklet.

Please note that the transcript for several policy statements have been derived from the archive of the webcast recording of the WSIS Forum 2015, available here: http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Agenda/Webcast/Archive



Opening Ceremony

Tuesday 26 May 2015

9:00 – 10:30 Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S

WIPO Auditorium

Mr Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General (Video Message)



Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to welcome all participants to this World Summit on the Information Society Forum.

People today are better connected today than ever. Mobile phones are more affordable, especially in developing countries.

But we still have to close the gap so that everyone has access to

information and communication technologies.

This is especially important now as the world rallies to forge a set of sustainable development goals to usher in a life of dignity for all.

I count on this Forum to help bridge the digital divide so that people everywhere can reap the benefits of connectivity.

Let us empower individuals with these transformative technologies so that they can advocate – and innovate – for our common future.

Thank you.



Opening Ceremony

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

WSIS Stakeholders,

Ladies & Gentlemen,

I should like to express a very warm welcome to all WSIS Stakeholders and representatives from Government, the Private Sector, Civil Society, International Organizations and Academia to the WSIS Forum 2015.

The WSIS Forum continues to grow, going from strength to strength. This year, over 1500 stakeholders are participating in this meeting, including 70 Ministers. More than 120 high-level policy statements shall be delivered over the five days of this WSIS Forum 2015.

This growing attendance to the WSIS Forum demonstrates both renewed commitment and dedication by *existing* stakeholders, as well as growing interest from *new* partners and stakeholders. So I am delighted to see many familiar faces here today, as well as many new ones. I look forward to learning more about you and your valuable work over this week, and to welcoming you to the WSIS community.

Ladies & Gentlemen,

Over the past ten years, the annual WSIS Forum has become a unique global multistakeholder platform for coordinating and facilitating the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes, in line with *the spirit of the original World Summit on the Information Society* and Para 109 of the Tunis Agenda.

The WSIS Forum, hosted by ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, in close collaboration with many other UN Agencies [*including WIPO, UNDESA, FAO, UNEP, WHO,, ILO, WMO, UN, ITC, UPU, UNWOMEN, WFP, UNODC and the UN Regional Commissions*], has proven an efficient mechanism for coordination of multi-stakeholder





implementation activities, information exchange, creation of knowledge, and the sharing of best practices.

The WSIS Forum continues to help stakeholders in developing multi-stakeholder and public/private partnerships to advance development goals and improve people's lives around the world.

2015 is a very special year for ITU and the WSIS process. This year marks the 150th anniversary of ITU that has been working to advance and coordinate telecommunications since it was founded in 1865. 2015 is also a special year for forging links between ICTs, WSIS and Sustainable Development Agenda, taking advantage of the unique opportunity of the two ongoing review processes of WSIS+10 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In this context, the overall theme of the WSIS Forum 2015 is "*Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development*".

We have a very content-rich agenda, with more than 140 sessions building on the official submissions received during the open consultation process. All these Sessions address the tangible work underway and being carried out by governments, private sector, civil society and international organizations.

Later on today, we shall also have the opportunity to recognize their dedication and commitment in the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes by WSIS Prizes honouring and awarding outstanding WSIS stakeholders in the WSIS Prize ceremony 2015.

The WSIS Stocktaking Process continues to give us real stories of on- the-ground implementation and case studies of how ICTs are impacting the lives of people worldwide. You can learn more about some of these from the WSIS Stocktaking Report 2015 that I am now officially releasing. Let me thank for your continuous commitment towards sharing best practices.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Last year, the highly successful WSIS+10 High-Level Event, and later, the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 in Busan, Republic of Korea, endorsed two Outcome Documents – namely, the *WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes* and the *WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015*. These two Outcome Documents provide fresh vision and renewed priorities for the eleven WSIS Action Lines. They clearly underline the powerful role of ICTs for sustainable development.

The post-2015 process for Sustainable Development has identified ICTs as key enablers of development. However, direct references to the catalytic power of ICTs for development are cited as specific targets only in 4 of the 17 goals (in targets related to education, gender empowerment, universal affordable access to ICTs/internet in LDCs and as a means of implementation). I believe this is not enough, and there should be more targets, to realize the full multiplier effect of ICTs for driving Development.



To underline the key role of ICTs in promoting sustainable development, all WSIS Action Line Facilitators, under coordination by ITU, have developed a WSIS SDG Matrix demonstrating the direct links between the WSIS Action Lines and the SDGs.

Let me use this opportunity to launch officially this live document as initial step towards bringing ICTs on the top of the political agenda. I hope this WSIS-SDG Matrix will serve as an easy reference for all stakeholders engaged in shaping the future of both the SDGs and the WSIS processes beyond 2015, and I encourage you all to use this important tool.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is also my pleasure to note that, just after this meeting, the UNGA WSIS overall review process will kick off in New York. We look forward to the outcomes of these deliberations. Let me once again reiterate my support to it this process, making the best possible use of experiences gathered by ITU during the organization of two phases of WSIS (2003-2005) and WSIS+10 High-Level Event, including WSIS+10 Multi-stakeholder Preparatory Platform.

Finally, I would like to thank the partners who have so generously contributed to making this year's WSIS Forum 2015 a success:

- Our Platinum Partner, the United Arab Emirates
- Our two Gold Partners, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Intel,
- As well as Partners for Specific Activities: Japan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland.
- Contributing Partners: Poland, Rwanda, ICANN, the Internet Society, and the International Federation for Information Processing.

I wish you all an exciting week ahead. As you know, we won't let you go away emptyhanded from the WSIS Forum, and I hope you leave taking with you many fresh ideas, partnerships and collaboration. And we look forward to sharing the Outcomes of the WSIS Forum on the last day of the event.

I wish you all a very successful and productive WSIS Forum 2015.

Thank you.



Opening Ceremony

H.E. Mr Majed El Mesmar, Deputy Director General, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, UAE

Strategic Partner Platinum of the WSIS Forum 2015

His Excellency Mr Houlin Zhao, ITU Sectary General

Excellency's, Distinguished Ministers and guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning.

Let me welcome all of you to the opening ceremony of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2015 (WSIS).

We are pleased to partner with ITU for the fourth consecutive year as a strategic partner and especially in this year 2015 which marks the 150th Anniversary of the ITU, a journey full of significant accomplishments, dedicated to introducing the world to the everevolving means of communication. The UAE delegation is very delighted to extend our thanks and well wishes to the ITU and WSIS officials for creating and maintain this venue over these years to witness the innovative outcomes of our collective efforts and learn from each other.

This years' forum titled 'Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development', looks ahead at the achieved goals and the emerging challenges, to capture new opportunities and possibilities in the pursuit of a long term sustainable global digital transformation. Creating citizen happiness via means of collaborative development of an inclusive information society is the ultimate goal we all seek today and for the next decades.

The UAE has made a great progress in the realization of WSIS Targets, and to be specific in the last two years, the country made a bold step to move our nation to a world of smartness to increase efficiencies, effectiveness and citizen happiness. It gives us a great pleasure to share with you all during the forum sessions the details and experiences of our Smart Government National Plan.

We believe WSIS has brought the world's attention to key global challenges such as connectivity, cyber security and capacity building. In addition, the WSIS increased the collaboration among different stakeholders on all levels to establish a positive dialogue to put solutions in place and start partnerships and move the world towards a positive change.



We thank you for the opportunity, and we wish you the best in the WSIS forum 2015.

Thank you.



Opening Ceremony

Mr Francis Gurry, Director General, WIPO (Source: Captioning)



Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General of the ITU,

Honorable Ministers,

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Distinguished delegates,

It is a pleasure for the World Intellectual Property Organization to provide the premises in which the WSIS Forum is taking place this year.

This, as many of you will know, is a new conference hall. It is the one that was constructed and finished less than one year ago. The WSIS Forum will be the first occasion in which an external audience – if I may say, external to the Member States of the WIPO and WIPO meetings – meets in the new conference hall. We are delighted that it should be the WSIS Forum the first to take advantage of these new facilities.

We are very delighted, first of all, because this meeting is being led by our good neighbor, the International Telecommunication Union, under the new leadership of Mr Zhao Houlin. We've had a long, over-the-century relationship with the ITU, and we are very pleased to be able to have another example of our good cooperation.

We are also very delighted to provide the premises and the meeting facilities for the WSIS Forum; because the activities, the programme, the agenda of the WIPO are intimately connected with the Information Society. Allow me to mention just two examples of that: the first is, of course, innovation, one of the key themes of this forum. The patent system, of course, exists for the purpose of encouraging innovation, and we see, of course, a huge amount of innovative activity in all the technologies that constitute and have enabled and empowered the Information Society.

We see in our International Patent System, the Patent Corporation Treaty, that the top three filings companies – two of which come from China and one from the United States of America – are all involved in telecommunications.



The digital environment has, in turn, of course, also influenced innovation and brought about the possibility of new practices and forms of innovation, collaborative innovation, and open innovation. Secondly, this organisation, WIPO, has a very strong interest in creative works. Indeed, one of its foundation treaties, the Berne Convention, was founded at the behest of Victor Hugo (the author) and many other authors in the XIX Century, when globalization was getting underway and who were concerned about the mobility of their works.

Of course the digital environment and Information Society creates new opportunities and new challenges for creative works. It has revolutionized the production, the distribution, and the consumption of creative works; it has thereby democratized knowledge and culture and created enormous opportunities for access. At the same time, it has created a number of challenges for authors, creators, composers and performers; all of whom are dealing with a radically different environment, in which their works are produced and consumed. This is, of course, one of the challenges for all of us interested in the Information Society: attaining the right balance between, on the one hand, the wide spread availability of new creative works made possible by the Information Society and the digital environment and, on the other hand, finding a way of rewarding and ensuring a decent economic existence to authors, producers and performers.

So the interest of WIPO in this forum, and our participation and commitment to the WSIS process are all very fundamental. I would like to wish you all a very, very successful forum and some very productive talks.

Thank you very much.



Opening Session

Mr Getachew Engida, Deputy Director General, UNESCO

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,

Excellency Mr Hamad Al Mansoori, Director-General, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, United Arab Emirates,

Mr Mukisha Kituyi, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,



Mr Francis Gurry, Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation,

Mr Neil Buhne, Director of the United Nations Development Programme, Geneva,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As co-organiser with the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme, UNESCO is pleased to welcome you to the *World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2015*.

I wish to thank to Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, for his leadership, and for hosting this Forum.

On a wider note, on behalf of UNESCO, let me express sincere thanks to him for his commitment to the partnership between the International Telecommunication Union and UNESCO.



Albert Einstein once said,

Logic will get you from A to Z. Imagination will get you everywhere.

I believe this call for imagination, for 'thinking outside the box,' expresses the spirit of this Forum – on *Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development*.

Innovating together is the idea at the heart of the concept of inclusive knowledge societies -- where every woman and man has the ability and opportunity not just to acquire data bits and information but to transform these into knowledge and understanding.

Knowledge holds the key to sustainable human development, as well as to cultural diversity, tolerance and peace.

This Forum occurs with perfect timing in a turning point year, as States shape a new global sustainable development agenda.

As the world transitions to new Sustainable Development Goals, it will be vital to move beyond ICT pilot projects, to scale up ICT integration throughout all relevant activities.

Innovation is far more than just *invention*.

The challenge we must tackle now is how we can take strong ICT enabling *practices* and go to scale with them.

In moving forward, UNESCO's vision is clear.

Implementing the new Sustainable Development Goals will mean narrowing science and knowledge gaps between and within countries.

This calls for unlocking the full potential of all men and women, especially women and girls.

This requires respect for freedom of expression and access to information, as foundations for knowledge societies, as basic human rights that are essential for good governance and sustainable development.



The free flow of information empowers women and men as *learners*, to create and apply knowledge for sustainable development, nurturing diversity as a strength and a wellspring for innovation.

Innovating together though new technologies requires action across the board, across the ecosystem of innovation, to support all new sources of dynamism.

This is also a turning point year for the review of the *World Summit on the Information Society* process.

This is an opportunity to take stock, to highlight achievements, to explore lessons to be learned.

I believe it is vital that we build on the wisdom and knowledge gained, including through the implementation of the *World Summit on the Information Society* outcomes and the Millennium Development Goals.

For its part, UNESCO will continue to contribute to the overall WSIS Review at the United Nations General Assembly later this year.

In this, we will continue to promote the importance of multistakeholder cooperation.

Just this morning, the high-level meeting of the *United Nations Group on the Information Society* took place, bringing together 30 United Nations organizations on ICT topics.

The Secretary-General of ITU, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Director-General of WIPO, representatives of UNDESA, UN Women, and other intergovernmental organizations, along with UNESCO – all of these organisations met to discuss how the United Nations can further support the WSIS+10 Review process.

The rotating chair, now UNCTAD -- and the vice-chairs, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO and – all agreed that the *United Nations Group on the Information Society* is an effective collective mechanism to support the WSIS Review.

In moving forward, I am convinced that we must bet on collective intelligence, collective wisdom, collective action.

This is why it would be important for the *United Nations Group on the Information Society* to play its role, within the framework of multistakeholder approaches.



Many of you know the old African proverb:

If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together.

Our goal must be to go far, to go together.

This spirit should continue to guide the *World Summit on the Information Society* process, to support States and all actors in catalysing innovation through ICTs for sustainable development.

This has never been so important.

Thank you.



Opening Session

Mr Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD



Excellencies,

Dear colleagues,

Representatives of the private sector and civil society,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a pleasure for me to address the opening of the *WSIS Forum 2015*. This is a pivotal year for the United Nations and our efforts in setting the course for the future we want. In September, we will meet in New York to agree on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). A few months later, the General Assembly will have its High Level Meeting to conduct its Overall Review of the first ten years since the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Add to that the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa and the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP21, in Paris and we have an unprecedented agglomeration of major UN gatherings.

Against this background, this year's *WSIS Forum* offers a unique opportunity to examine the interface between ICT and the major development processes. As is well illustrated through the different WSIS action lines, ICT affects a wide range of development aspects. It is clear that the potential of information and communications technologies must be fully harnessed if we are to succeed in meeting the SDGs, enhancing financial inclusion as well as coping with climate change.

In this context, I commend the joint efforts by all action line facilitators to develop the matrix of interfaces between WSIS Action Lines and the SDGs. I would urge all stakeholders to study it carefully and provide feedback on how it may be further improved. As was discussed this morning among the members of the UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS), having a clear idea of the link between SDGs and the action lines will allow us to have a head start once we turn our attention towards implementing the SDGs.



As newly elected UNGIS Chair, UNCTAD will seek to deepen the collaboration among all UNGIS members, and in particular the other vice-chairs. UNGIS is a valuable mechanism to ensure that the UN family as a whole gives adequate attention to information and communications technology in all areas of development.

As many of you are aware, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development met three weeks ago here in Geneva. As a part for its discussions on the ten-year review of WSIS, the Commission deliberated on a report on the progress made in the implementation across different areas of WSIS commitments, drawing on contributions from wide range of stakeholders. It noted among other things that the vision for a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society is still valid.

Many participants at the Commission recognized the role of ICTs as important tools and enablers for inclusive social and economic development, with the capacity to provide solutions to key development objectives. The importance of mainstreaming ICTs into the Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda was particularly emphasized.

In its draft resolution on the Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the WSIS outcomes, the Commission decided to recommend ECOSOC to submit the ten-year review report as an input to the preparatory process of the General Assembly's overall review of WSIS alongside the summary of the Commission's substantive discussion on the related topic. I trust that the General Assembly will make good use of these inputs as it embarks on its important and challenging task.

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen

Let me conclude my opening remarks by thanking ITU, UNESCO and UNDP for constructive collaboration in the process of preparing for the WSIS Forum and WIPO for allowing us to make use of its premises. I also encourage all participants to make the best use of the Forum with a view to identifying constructive approaches to advancing the role of information and communications technologies in the key development processes that are awaiting later in the year.

Thank you for your attention.



Opening Session

Mr Neil Buhne, Director, UNDP Office in Geneva, UNDP



Excellencies, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honor to be with you today, and a privilege to deliver UNDP's message of support for the vision and aspirations of the World Summit on the Information Society --- a more peaceful, just and prosperous world.

That is in essence the goal of sustainable development --- embodied in the Millennium Declaration as well as in the principles of WSIS as established here in Geneva in 2003.¹

We have made a lot of progress in building this world, guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The commitment that the WSIS community made in Tunis in 2005 --- "to put the potential of knowledge and ICTs at the service of development" ²--- no doubt contributed significantly to that progress.

We have not, however achieved all we set out to do. The countries and the stakeholders present here today can tell us exactly where, on the ground and among their constituencies, the needs remain acute. The statements that we will hear at the Forum, therefore, will be very enormously helpful to inform our thinking as we prepare to take forward the unfinished business of the MDGs.

The WSIS has the expertise, the knowledge and the resources to make a significant impact on the future development agenda. The proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that the United Nations will adopt in September this year are ambitious and broad. The 17 goals and 169 targets, which try to respond to the priorities that people from all over the world have raised, are also interconnected and universal.

¹ The first phase of the Summit, which produced the WSIS 2003 Declaration of Principles --Building the Information Society: A global challenge in the new millennium (<u>http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html</u>)

² The second phase of the Summit, which produced the WSIS 2005 Tunis Commitment (<u>http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/7.html</u>)



To ensure even progress on all SDGs, all stakeholders, beginning with the agencies within the UN system, will have to work more closely together to ensure coherence of efforts and impact.

There will also be a need for innovation, something this community understands and masters all too well. The WSIS therefore has an opportunity to establish itself as a strong partner able to effectively assist the successful **implementation** of the SDGs.

There seems to be no more room for discussing the visibility of technology, particularly information and communications technologies (ICTs), in the SDG agenda. Let us rather strategize on how all of the SDGs can be advanced by the strategic use of ICTs WHEN framed through POLICIES addressing each goal.

Let us recall the joint statement on post2015 that UNDP developed with the other agencies in the UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS). The link between WSIS and the SDGs are clear: they are complementary; both aim to address development challenges. The challenge for us this week is therefore how we establish the importance of WSIS in supporting the achievement of the SDGs.

The review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes this year is also a distinct opportunity to establish the role of WSIS more firmly. The community can not only take forward the vision of WSIS, it can also help achieve the SDGs through a clear of vision of WSIS beyond 2015.

UNDP is honored to be with you today, and enthused by the opportunity to engage with a community that could be part of the efforts to build a world that is inclusive, resilient, peaceful, just, and prosperous, exactly as was envisioned in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

Thank you.



Opening Session

Mr Philipp Metzger, Director General, OFCOM

Host of the First Phase of the WSIS in 2003

Mr. Secretary-General,

Ministers,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ever since the start of the **World Summit on the Information Society** here in Geneva in 2003, Switzerland has aimed at playing an active role in this process in many ways, and Switzerland will continue to contribute to the WSIS follow-up based on the principles of transparency, inclusiveness, democratic participation and accountability.

Since 2003, tremendous progress has been achieved in many areas.

However, many **challenges** remain, and new ones emerge. A lot needs to be tackled for the information society to become truly inclusive and universal. The international community has to continue to attach the highest priority to **bridging** *any* **digital divides**.

We should of course pursue the promotion of *access* to ICT. At the same time, it is essential not to forget the need for *capacity-building*. It is equally indispensable to provide for **uncensored access to information**, for the **freedom of expression** and for **privacy** in order to make full use of the opportunities provided by ICT. All of the above are premises for the formation of public opinion, for the participation in democratic debates and – ultimately – for the **involvement of citizens in political processes**.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,



The **United Nations General Assembly** will conclude the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in December. **UN Agencies** will continue to play a leading role in promoting ICTs and in dealing with upcoming challenges, for instance the role of ICTs as cross-cutting enablers in the implementation of the sustainable development goals, which will be adopted in New York in September.

However, if we want to continue developing our vision successfully, then WSIS+10 and what follows after that will need to be inclusive and open to **all stakeholders**, as has been the case in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes since 2003.

It will therefore come as no surprise to you that Switzerland attaches great importance to the **Internet Governance Forum**. Over the past decade, the IGF has been pivotal in bringing together stakeholders from all over the world to discuss with, and learn from, each other and in serving as a catalyst for partnerships in particular with a development focus. Switzerland therefore supports the extension of the IGF's mandate beyond 2015.

Dans le même esprit, avec Genève comme un des pôles principaux où sont débattus, évalués et adoptés des politiques numériques, la Suisse a lancée en 2014 la **« Geneva Internet Platform »**. Il s'agit-là d'un espace neutre d'information et de débat au sujet des politiques numériques, avec une attention particulière sur le soutien aux petits pays et aux pays en voie de développement.

En guise de conclusion, nous aimerions saisir cette opportunité pour **remercier l'UIT**, **l'UNESCO, le PNUD et la CNUCED** ainsi que les **facilitateurs** des lignes d'action et les **co-facilitateurs** qui ont contribué à la mise en œuvre des objectifs du Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information.

Nous sommes conscients que **davantage de contributions de nous tous** sont nécessaires afin de faciliter de manière concrète l'émergence d'une société de l'information inclusive et de tirer avantage des immenses possibilités offertes par les technologies de l'information et de la communication.

Finalement, au nom des autorités fédérales suisses ainsi qu'au nom du canton et de la ville de Genève, j'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à une réception qui se tiendra ce soir dans les locaux de l'UIT.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.



Opening Session

H.E. Mr Noaman Fehri, Minister, Ministry of Communication Technologies and Digital Economy, Tunisia

Host of the Second Phase of the WSIS in 2005

Dear secretary general Houlin Zhao, dear colleagues and distinguished delegates, good morning.

I am honoured to represent Tunisia Today, 10 years after the WSIS Tunis meeting during which a consensus was reached to achieve development goals enabled by ICT. We are still committed to the 17 goals and the 169 targets some of them still need to be achieved, we all need to renew our commitment to achieve them.

The world has come a long way since, as ICT has changed our daily lives. In the case of Tunisia we have a good story to tell:

We were right in investing in ICT to empower our youth, as they adopted it quickly, they used it to express themselves. In in 2011: they showed their discontent of a non-democratic regimeso they toppled it ...that is youth empowerment

Then during the transition period, youth and civil society used information technology in a fantastic way to ensure that politicians, like myself, behave. And it worked as during the two years of constitution drafting, every single comment of parliamentarians was tweeted to the world. The result is a very progressive constitutions, voted just over a year ago and a fair elections held 6 months ago that put Tunisia on a stable path.

We now have a stable country with a start-up democracy, enabled by ICT that have the challenge to deliver jobs opportunities for the youth. The same youth that enabled the revolution!

We believe that ICT enabling digital economy is the answer. We all know that the next 10 years will bring more changes to the world than the last 100 years, in 10 years 2/3rd of pupils in schools today will be in jobs that don't exist yet ...what a fantastic opportunity for all of us.

However this will widen the digital divide between the connected world and the non-



connected world that may become an under-world.

That is why, today more than never, we need to stay committed to the WSIS goals and agenda as a framework and to the ITU as an international host to bridge that gap.

There is also another gap to bridge: a generational gap. Our Youth speak 21st century language, we hear them with 20th century ears , and we answer them with 19th century institutions...

This gap is huge, there is only one way to bridge it: evolve our institutions and connect our kids, then let them be in charge ... they will know how to create endless job opportunities,

In Tunisia that is exactly the path we chose, today Digital economy represent 7% of our GDP, but we would like to go much further , we would like to become one of the country leaders in this space:

- we aim to connect every single household with broadband internet by 2020, - we aim to have 100pct digital schools with appropriate digital content, and - we aim to have a zero paper (peerless) government by the same period (one of the most difficult things to do :-)

Ladies and gentlemen : in Tunisia we believe that we (government) can't do it alone, we then created BY LAW a multi-stakeholder board: the "digital economy strategic board" in charge of the strategy and it is implementation headed by the chief of government (my boss) and includes ministers, private sector and specialised civil society. This board is working hand in hand in order to find the appropriate business models to deliver these ambitious goals and unsure equal opportunities for our kids,

Last but not least, I would like to invite you all to the ICT4ALL Forum 2015 event, in partnership with ITU, in Tunis from 16 to 19th November 2015. It is one of the ICT leading African event that will discuss the next era from "digital economy to creative economy".

We look forward to WELCOMING YOU IN TUNISIA, BIENVENUE EN TUNISIE في بكم مرحبا تونس

To conclude, as I mentioned earlier : in 10 years' time, 2/3rd of our kids who are in schools today will have jobs that don't exist yet ...

So let's prepare for, let's work for and lets follow OUR YOUTH they will lead us to a better world. Thank you!



Opening Session

Dr John E. Davies, Vice President, World Ahead Program, Intel Corporation *Strategic Partner Gold of the WSIS Forum 2015*



Secretary General, Honorable Ministers, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentleman, I am pleased to be here once again on behalf Intel corporation as the Gold Sponsor of the WSIS Forum.

WSIS is a very rich venue to engage one another. One key aspect of this forum is that we have Friends and leaders in the same room that can engage in thriving conversations that result in actionable programs to help drive the SDGs forward.

Inside Intel, we run \sim 200 Digital Divide programs per year. Every successful program have common goals:

- Gov't support, Industry (MNC, local industries), Development Banks, Local NGO's and multilateral groups.

When you bring them together, amazing things can happen. With all the talent in this room, there is an unbelievable opportunity for practice sharing.

If I look at the MDG's, a few examples of programs come to mind

- It is difficult to get IT to people at bottom of the pyramid to enable access to modern technology however, I have seen women Bangladesh running a community center where they are creating jobs and helping to solve some of the problems and provide services to the entire village.
- In Mongolia, where there are big power constraints, we have installed solar power panels to provide electricity
- In Senegal, we worked with public and private partners to reduce the overall cost of PCs for college students, enabling 20 thousands students to purchase laptops (in just a few short months), so that they can be included in this digital economy which can help them to land jobs in the future

At Intel we also run a number of programs focused on Women and Girls, Innovators, Makers, K-12 Education and programs that help and the youth to get excited about careers in STEM. Last week we held our International Science and Engineering Fair



(ISEF), touching 7k students worldwide. Today, for countries to participate, they must have equal numbers of boys and girls participating, this is a big change.

Share your programs, invite leaders to your countries so that that we can continue to learn from one another to enable citizens to participate and thrive in this digital economy

Thank You



Opening Session

Mr Cyril Ritchie, President, Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CoNGO)



Excellencies,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Sisters and Brothers of Civil Society:

From the time of the World Summit on the Information Society, in 2003 and 2005, a new era opened in cooperation between

the United Nations System and Civil Society Organizations, well beyond the traditional relations between the UN and NGOs.

WSIS had mechanisms for civil society cooperation and participation that were innovative, that were productive, and that have proved lasting.

The top political leadership of WSIS declared - and implemented - the conviction that the world's newly-emerging Information Society should not be - and could not be - an affair for governments alone, nor for private business alone.

The world's people, through structured associations, think tanks, cooperatives, scientific and technical institutions, and activist groupings were actors then on the world Information Society stage, and have so remained through the WSIS Follow-up process. I pay tribute to the International Telecommunications Union and its UN System partners, together with government leaders, for ensuring that the effectiveness of WSIS Follow-up was based on transparency and the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders. Indeed, how could it have been otherwise, for INFORMATION and COMMUNICATIONS are basic to democracy, to the realization of human rights, to human well-being, to preparing a better life for future generations.



These participatory mechanisms, this participatory mind-set, are manifestly needed evermore as we move to the adoption and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. I recall and echo the public declaration made collectively just last week by a significant number of the independent experts of the UN Human Rights system who stated "Civil society is integral in helping Governments find innovative solutions to complex developmental problems....It is essential that the principle of partnership with civil society, as well as the space for civil society to freely operate, are at the heart of the post-2015 framework....The promise that no-one be left behind cannot be met without full and free civil society participation throughout the post-2015 process, from negotiation of the goals, targets and indicators to the monitoring and review of measures to achieve them."

Let us act TOGETHER in the spirit of that message, as we move to a Post-2015 world of Sustainable Development.



Opening Session

Mr Joseph Alhadeff, Chairman, International Chamber of Commerce Commission on the Digital Economy



Excellencies, distinguished participants

It is an honour and pleasure for me to join you here today at the Opening of this 2015 WSIS Forum

I am speaking today on behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce, its Commission on the Digital Economy and its BASIS initiative, Business Action to Support the Information Society.

ICC membership spans large multinational companies, SMEs, as well as chambers of commerce, business and trade associations from all regions and across all sectors across 120 countries.

ICC convened business during the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Geneva and Tunis and the preparatory processes, and through ICC BASIS has since ensured business experience and expertise are part of the post-WSIS activities including the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), the WSIS action lines forum and the CSTD, among others.

Business investment is an important engine in the growth of the economy that is made possible where the right policy environments are in place. Such policy environments enable emerging economies to benefit from new technologies like cloud, IOT and Big Data

ICC believes that the WSIS process has fueled significant progress in realizing the "people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society" envisaged in the Geneva Declaration of 2003.



IGF's commitment to inclusion, innovation and partnership has enabled all stakeholders to work together to advance the knowledge society. We are still on the path to our shared goal of fully realising that vision. Our task now should be to understand where further advances can be achieved from all that we have learned over the last ten years. ICC BASIS considers that a clear lesson from the last ten years is that the best formula for success is for all stakeholders to work collaboratively toward common goals.

The IGF has become an evolving laboratory in multistakeholder participation that is neutral, non-duplicative, and non-binding, enabling much-needed bottom-up dialogue as the digital economy, exchange of best practices, and the building of invaluable interpersonal relationships. Perhaps most important, the IGF has demonstrated to policy makers and decision makers in governments, in particular, the benefits of a forum enabling multistakeholder discourse. Discussion is an essential element to creating outcomes and the IGF is a unique forum for such foundational discussions

As mentioned, ICC BASIS and its members have actively participated in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). We strongly support initiatives aimed at strengthening the IGF, both financially and in terms of personnel support, to ensure its longer-term longevity.

ICC BASIS believes that the renewal of the IGF is a key component in ensuring that the multistakeholder community effectively engages in the effort to foster ICT for sustainable development and post-2015 realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

ICC BASIS remains ready to assist in facilitating ways in which all stakeholders, and in particular the business community, can continue to provide input into the important UNGA consultations on the WSIS+10 Review and more broadly in identifying how the Internet economy can be enabled to best advance the global SDGs.

Business drives innovation through the development of technologies and new business models and thus has an essential role in addressing these goals.

We believe that at the heart of achieving these goals is the multi-stakeholder approach to developing policy, legal and regulatory frameworks with the input and cooperation of all stakeholders that promote innovation for sustainable development and that will help bring Internet access and capacity to people around the world.

The Post-WSIS processes and IGF have played an important role in enabling dialogue with other stakeholders in productive fora not bound by the limitations of topics or conversations that invariably occur in the process of statement or document negotiation.



Dialog is an essential outcome in and of itself and the first step towards any more portable and practical solutions. Furthermore, the regional initiatives and meetings supporting these processes have provided an opportunity for more direct engagement with local stakeholders in the regions that can make use of this enhanced understanding. Thank you. I wish you all a very fruitful exchange this week.



Opening Session

H.E. Mrs Magdalena Gaj, President, Office of Electronic Communications, Republic of Poland

Chairman of the WSIS Forum 2015



Secretary General,

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you very much for the honor and for the trust that you and other UN agencies place in me by appointing me the WSIS Forum Chair. It is a rare privilege.

In particular, let me thank Mr. Secretary General Houlin Zhao for his tireless commitment, active support and generosity in hosting this High-Level Event.

This forum is a platform for coordination of implementation of the WSIS outcomes with a special focus on real actions on the ground that generates impact of ICTs on development.

Sir Arthur Charles Clarke, British futurist once said:

"Any sufficiently advanced technology is equivalent to magic".

I couldn't agree more.

The potential of ICTs for achieving sustainable development is endless. We, the stakeholders of the WSIS process, need to uncover new opportunities that technology offers, spark innovation and see where it gets us.

This High-level Forum is the right place and time to do so.

Ladies and gentlemen, Dear Friends,



"Technology is nothing. What's important is that you have a faith in people, that they're basically good and smart, and if you give them tools, they'll do wonderful things with them.", as Steve Jobs pointed out.

That reminds me of:

- a young Polish girl who created an educational app about diabetes, inspired by her baby sister's disease.

- the first female solar engineer in Jordan, a woman who powered up her village and empowered local women to get involved.

It is our duty to provide people with access to the Internet, which improves their life, health, education and simply empowers them. Connectivity is a life changer.

I believe that ICTs have a potential to transform lives of billions of people.

I firmly believe that there is no other process similar to WSIS so crucial for the world's global development. It has been offering solutions to the complex and rapidly changing challenges of the 21st century. We only need to make sure that we use it efficiently and effectively.

In the last decade the number of Internet users has tripled from 1 billion in 2005 to around 3 billion at the moment. At current growth rate, half of the world's population will be online by 2017.

Also, the spread of the mobile technologies is unique in the history of mankind. By the end of 2019, there may be 5.6 billion smartphone subscriptions.

Such rapid development was difficult to imagine ten years ago.

Many things that international community dreamed about in 2003 have become our reality. However, we should not forget that there is still plenty of work to be done as we haven't finished the race. Our final destination is the hyper - connected world.

WSIS is not the problem. WSIS is the solution.

Dear friends,

Connecting the unconnected should be our priority and our duty. Telecommunication services are the basic human need, not a luxury. But today's Internet is often an Internet of different "speeds' and 'qualities'. The standard of connectivity varies between rural and urban areas. Between developed and developing countries. 78 % of the population



is online in the former, compared to 32~% in the latter. 92~% of the world population lives within range of the 2G signal and 49~% within 3G.

We should bear in mind that the Internet is not evenly distributed. We must not ignore a gender gap of 200 million fewer women active online, compared to men.

The ICT Sector needs to attract more women because it is beneficial to the business, economy and society. Only by bringing 600 million additional women online we could boost global GDP by up to 18 billion \$. Some consultancies assume that over the next decade, the impact of women on the global economy will equal the impact of China's or India's populations.

That is why, the issue of engaging more women in the ICT sector should continue to be mainstreamed in all WSIS Action Lines.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We need to ask ourselves what the people of tomorrow will be like.

The answer is clear, they will be mobile citizens of the world. Therefore, bridging the digital divide is crucial.

If we take "digital" as the name of our home country, the so called "Digital Immigrants" cannot be left behind trying desperately to enter with a virtual visa. At the same time "Digital natives" - who are more comfortable, floating in cyberspace than anywhere else - should be educated about potential risks of their online activities. They often ignore such vital issues as data security.

The challenge is clear: coding is the new literacy. And we have to do our best to include it into school curricula.

ITU has always been playing a major role in facilitating the WSIS process. Its effective coordination and close collaboration with UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP resulted in strengthened implementation process. It should continue to help manage the new reality.

Governments cannot implement WSIS goals alone. This is why, I thank all UN agencies playing the role of WSIS Action Line Facilitators and the private sector for years of partnership and support in building the information society.

It is vital that WSIS targets and objectives should be reflected in operational plans of all UN organizations. Especially in the context of the rapidly approaching UN General



Assembly meeting, which will review progress made in the implementation of WSIS outcomes and decide about post 2015 development agenda.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The potential of ICTs for achieving sustainable development is endless.

Poland and myself - we have always been committed to the WSIS process by taking numerous actions and initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide, developing broadband infrastructure and building inclusive Information Society.

I will say it again. WSIS is not the problem. WSIS is the solution.

I do look forward to supporting you and cooperating with all stakeholders throughout the Conference.

It is a huge task. Yet the challenge is within our reach.

Let's work together on bringing all of us closer

to the era of global information and knowledge society.

Thank you for your trust in me.



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, WMO

Mr Zhao, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

Ms Gaj, President of the Office for Electronic Communication of Poland,

Excellencies, Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour to address you on the occasion of this High-Level

Event and I wish to express my appreciation to the International Telecommunication Union for the invitation to WSIS Forum 2015, which coincides with its one-hundredfiftieth anniversary. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has always had a particular affinity and a long history of collaboration with ITU, over now 142 years, since the creation of the International Meteorological Organization, the predecessor of WMO. Indeed today, information and communication technologies (ICTs) play a fundamental role in the functioning of the global infrastructure that allows the exchange of weather and climate information worldwide, and the ever increasing accuracy of weather and climate predictions.

Through its 191 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and the cooperation with the UN System and other international organizations, WMO provides authoritative information on the global climate system and monitors the occurrence of extreme weather and climate events. This would not be possible without the crucial support of ICTs. Let me mention some examples.

The WMO Information System (WIS) allows authorized users to access weather data on demand or to request that the information is supplied whenever updated.

The WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) is designed both to increase the quantity of weather, water and climate observations and to improve their quality and confidence in that quality.





To complement this process of better decision-making, WMO has taken the lead in establishing the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) to ensure that all nations are able to develop and apply science-based climate information and prediction to planning, policy and adaptation practices.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The right to information and communication is a critical component of the right to development and their implementation can contribute effectively to the post-2015 development agenda. ICTs will also play an essential role in advancing the data Innovation: big data and new technologies that will make data more useful and useable to improve people's lives.

WMO has been an active contributor to the WSIS process. This year, WMO is organizing with ITU a thematic event on ICT and climate change in Africa under the slogan "*SOS call for connecting the unconnected people*". WMO remains strongly committed to promoting the use of ICTs for the further improvement of the collection, generation, and distribution of information and warnings on weather-, climate- and water-related hazards.

Thank you.



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Arancha Gonzalez, Executive Director, ITC

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU

Honourable Ministers

Heads of Agencies

Distinguished Ladies and Gentleman,



May I first congratulate Secretary-General Zhao on this, his first occasion presiding over the World Summit on the Information Society Forum (WSIS). I wish you continued success in leading the ITU in its 150th year and beyond.

The International Trade Centre, which I lead, is the joint agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization. Our mandate is to help small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries increase their international competitiveness and use trade as a tool for growth, job creation and poverty reduction. ITC works with policymakers to improve the business environment; with institutions like trade and investment promotion agencies to improve the quality of support they offer to entrepreneurs; and with companies themselves to boost their productivity and competitiveness.

One of the key elements that we promote at ITC, both with our clients and in-house, is innovation. Innovation in the way we work, innovation in the solutions that we develop and innovation in the tools that we use.

E-Business is one such innovation and is a critical component of how companies can organise or improve the efficiency of their business processes, from getting their products to markets to communicating with clients, suppliers and governments or even how consumers will interact with producers.

Linking the outcomes of the WSIS process with the expected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a necessity. With trade being more explicitly recognised as an important



ingredient for economic growth, and with sustainable economic growth an important requirement for equality and social cohesion, there is merit in drilling down into how ebusiness can contribute to delivering on the SDGs.

In fact SDGs encompass a wide number of themes where E-business and e-solutions have a cross-cutting role. The recognition of ensuring access to "appropriate new technology"; to "Enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment"; the "support of ...creativity and innovation... of micro-, smalland medium-sized enterprises...", and of course the more overarching recognition to 'increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020".

We must now ensure we intelligently combine an improved business environment, with more focused development assistance and the work of the private sector to ensure e-business and e-solutions do contribute to delivering on the SDGs.

ICT tools and digital trade underpin the capacity of SMEs across the world, but especially in developing and least developed countries, to access new market places, compete effectively for a space in value chains and to deliver the economic growth expected for sustainable development.

This forum has already made clear that the "digital economy" is now one of the main factors driving world trade. Digital channels are dominant in how businesses trade with one another. Complex value chains are linked together by information flows that coordinate trade in intermediate goods and services: estimated to be as much as 80% of world trade. Business to consumer (B2C) e-commerce is a smaller but increasingly powerful distribution channel now in excess of \$1.5 trillion per annum. This is changing the nature of retailing in developed countries, and creating new consumer markets in developing countries.

Globally, B2C transactions alone are expected to soar to \$2.4 trillion by 2017. The leading market will be Asia-Pacific, where e-commerce transactions will grow at a 50 percent annual average between 2012 and 2017, to make up nearly half of global e-commerce transactions. China is the leading market: according to the Boston Consulting Group, in 2015, China will have 700 million 'netizens', almost twice as many Internet users as the United States and Japan combined.

A sizable share of e-commerce is cross-border. For example, in the six main e-commerce markets – United States, UK, Germany, Brazil, China and Australia – cross-border e-commerce makes up an average of 16 percent of all e-commerce transactions. This share is growing rapidly. Cross-border ecommerce is expected to make up 20-40 percent of all e-commerce in Asia-Pacific, the European Union (EU), and the United States by 2017.



And although Africa and the Middle East represent only about 2% of global e-commerce but the potential for growth is high.

Developing countries are rapidly improving their access to the tools of digital trade. Almost 3 billion people – 40% of the world's population – are using the Internet, and close to one in three people in developing countries are online. Mobile communication technologies are helping to close the infrastructure gap with developed countries: 55% of the world's mobile broadband subscriptions are in developing countries - in Africa they are growing at over 40% a year and around 1 in 5 Africans now has access to mobile broadband.

Our collective task is to unlock this potential. This is why the International Trade Center has embarked on a number of programmes to support enterprises from developing and least developed countries access international e-commerce marketplaces.

Together with the World Bank, ITC is engaged in the programme "Developing SMEs' Exports through Virtual Marketplaces". Focussed initially on Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, the aim is to significantly increase the volume of e-exports by SMEs and create a business environment conducive to e-commerce. Recently launched initiatives in Kenya and Uganda to promote access to digitally delivered services follow our work in Bangladesh and Côte d'Ivoire, which are all aimed at increasing the ability of local firms to take part in online trade.

The spectrum is wide. From electronic provision of trade and market intelligence, to ecommerce solutions for the agricultural sector that address food security and productivity and from the digitisation of the supply chain and the creation of regional digital market places to the expansion of mobile solutions that have been pioneered in developing countries - in particular mobile money -, there is much that we can do together to scale up the support to entrepreneurs and SMEs in developing countries.

The future is internationalisation. Thinking global and seeing beyond the borders is the pathway.

Thank you for your attention.



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Mr Pascal Clivaz, Deputy Director General, UPU

Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to congratulate the ITU, our sister organization, on its 150th anniversary and thanks its Director General Mr Zhao for his invitation. Our organisations have been close friends and partners for a long time.

The UPU has been, and still remains, an important stakeholder in the development of the information society since the first

WSIS in 2003. Over the past 12 years, we have represented the postal sector in policy debates and participated in activities related to the development of e-business as co-facilitator with UNCTAD and ITC of the <u>C 7 e-business action line</u>.

E-business development is a key component of the WSIS agenda. In the WSIS framework, we aimed at leveraging the role of ICT as a tool for business development and economic growth. Through public/private partnerships, through a multi-stakeholder approach involving the private sector and especially MSMEs, by encouraging innovation in e-products and services, we are convinced that E-business will foster an inclusive and innovative society with sustainable economic benefits. A lot has been achieved in this regard since 2003. However, we are still facing challenges in ICT infrastructure and the adoption of an international enabling environment for e-business.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The UPU represents an industry that employs over six million people around the world. With a network of some 650,000 post offices in urban, rural and remote communities; we provide, on a daily basis, access to physical, financial and digital communication and commerce services to billions of people and businesses around the world, who would otherwise be excluded from the benefits of the information society. I'm sure you will





recognise that in this digital age it is an important infrastructure for integrating the digital and physical worlds.

In recent years the UPU has prioritized its own activities in relation to e-commerce, financial inclusion and trade facilitation, all of which are closely related to information society development and are key components of the post-2015 development agenda.

The UPU has developed a framework for accelerating growth of international ecommerce through the postal network, including innovations in ICT for more efficient and effective processes, across all regions of the world. Integration of the various stakeholders of the supply chain, e-retailers, Posts, the transport sector and Customs, enabled by ICT, is vital for reducing frictions in trade and cross border ecommerce. Through e-commerce, the UPU and its members plays a key role in making sure that the information society translates into economic benefits for all.

Financial inclusion of unbanked, excluded populations and migrants is also a key component in the future sustainable development framework. Here again posts play a key role through the provision of financial services to all and everywhere, now combined with mobile ICT solutions.

The inclusion of Micro, Small and Medium sized enterprises in the world market, facilitated by adoption of ICT by the postal network brings economic opportunities to underserved communities.

Those are concrete evidence of the innovation capacity of the postal network to deliver economic growth and inclusion as an enabling partner for the ICT community.

The UPU is bringing concrete answers to the postal community by providing standards, IT infrastructures, affordable and full-fledged solutions and services to **all** regardless of their level of development member.

The postal paradigm is shifting away from purely a physical communication business to a facilitator of commerce and communication in all forms. Innovation and access to ICT is at the top of our agenda in order to take advantage of the new opportunities that are emerging.

The information society needs to be accessible by all. The information society also needs trust and confidence in transactions and providers – to answer this need the UPU is building legal and operational frameworks under its .post top level domain to increase inclusion and confidence in digital transactions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,



Allow me to conclude my remarks by calling upon all governments and stakeholders represented here to commit to an integrated approach to **ICT and Postal** policy development and implementation. This will, no doubt, accelerate the realization of an inclusive and impact-full development agenda in your countries and help fulfil the promises of WSIS and the SDGs.

Thank you for your attention.



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Elia Armstrong, Chief of Development Management Branch Division of Public Administration and Development Management, UNDESA (Source: Captioning)



Excellencies,

Distinguished guests,

It is my pleasure to join you again at this year's WSIS Forum.

On behalf of UNDESA, I thank the ITU for hosting this event with partner UN agencies. 2015 is a significant year for the United Nations. It is marking the 70th anniversary of its founding; granted, it is much younger than ITU. It is engaged in Intergovernmental negotiations of the UN post-2015 development agenda to be adopted at the forthcoming September summit.

The General Assembly will conduct the overall review of WSIS outcomes at its December high-level event. So the theme of 2015 WSIS Forum "Innovating Together, Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development" is topical. The landmark activities I mentioned are happening, as global connectivity and innovations in ICT are increasing significantly.

Governments with key stakeholders are harnessing the potential of ICT for empowering people through the increased access to information and services, as well as more security for online transactions and privacy. Taking advantage of these opportunities and mitigating these risks can accelerate economic and social growth as well as environmental protection.

At the 2012 Rio Post-20 conference, UN Members States invited governments to create enabling frameworks in the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction. ICT nowadays is not only a tool enabler or catalyst, but some argue a precondition for development. ICT can catalyze the implementation of the proposed SDGs and enable all three pillars of sustainable development. ICT can accelerate economic development by the facilitation of eCommerce, social development by reducing exclusion and inequality,



and the protection of the environment by improved and quicker diffusion of good practices.

The General Assembly's Open Working Group on the SDGs included several ICT references, including but not limited to their role and accessing education and achieving gender equality and strengthening global development partnerships. Among the many and broad ranging areas of DESA's work is supporting Intergovernment deliberations, policy analysis, and capacity development efforts in eGovernment and eParticipation, the adoption of ICT in Parliament, Internet Governance, and knowledge management within the context of sustainable development along relevant WSIS Action Lines.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As you may be aware, a UN General Assembly Resolution 68_302 adopted in 2014 entitled Modalities for the Overall by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS, decided that the overall review will be concluded by a two-day, high-level meeting of the GA in December this year. This high-level event is to be preceding an Intergovernmental preparatory process that also takes into account inputs from all relevant stakeholders of WSIS.

Beyond taking stock of the progress made on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, the resolution calls for a consideration of potential ICT gaps and challenges for bridging digital divide and harnessing ICT development.

The UNGIS overall review of WSIS is a great opportunity for us to visit the outcomes of the two phases of WSIS, assess the progress made, and look ahead at future challenges. Its outcome has the potential to suggest significant guidance for Member States and direct further follow-up activities by the UN system.

We look forward to exciting times ahead.

Thank you



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Loide A.N. Lungameni, Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, Division of Treaty Affairs, UNODC

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon.

I am honoured to have received an invitation to speak at this high-level event at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

Within the relatively short period of time that has lapsed since the creation of the Internet, most of the world's population has gained some degree of access to this powerful information and communication tool.



According to data gathered through the UNODC Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, for instance, by 2020, the number of networked communications devices will outnumber people by six to one.

The WSIS Forum provides a welcome opportunity for us to consider the Internet's increasing global reach and the negative impact its misuse may have on development.

The socioeconomic advantages of information and communications technologies (ICTs) cannot be understated. For example, children use ICTs in schools and at home for educational purposes; yet, while access to the Internet and the use of social media can be a powerful civic engagement tool, these technologies are also frequently misused, and often with criminal intent.

The UNODC Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime also estimated that over 80 percent of cybercrime acts are linked to organized crime. Rapid technological innovation has become a driving force in the emergence of new crimes and, as cyberspace grows, it has become increasingly difficult to imagine a computer crime, and perhaps eventually any crime, that is committed without the use of internet connectivity.



ICTs are also misused to facilitate more traditional forms of crime, such as trafficking in humans, child exploitation, trafficking in cultural property and identityrelated crimes.

Furthermore, there is an increasing concern among the international community over possible links between organized crime, including cybercrime acts, and terrorism. In order to secure funding, extremists and terrorist groups are progressively becoming more involved in organized criminal activities, such as illicit trafficking in cultural property, through the use of the Internet

Distinguished delegates,

At the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on CrimePrevention and Criminal Justice, which took place last month in Doha, the United Nations Secretary-General made it clear that crime threatens peace and security hinders development and violates human rights. In view of this, concerted actions must be taken by States, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to effectively respond to organized crime, corruption and terrorism – which are some of the greatest threats to sustainable development.

Indeed, the United Nations post-2015 development agenda, currently being negotiated, sets out seventeen proposed sustainable development goals, including Goal 16 on providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Achieving this goal involves ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, violence and torture against children, substantially reducing corruption and bribery, and combatting all forms of organized crime andterrorism.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The fast-moving pace of technological developments requires the inclusion of specialized approaches in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime.

In this regard, UNODC is currently implementing a technical assistance programme, through its Global Programme on Cybercrime, which is aimed at responding to identified capacity building needs in developing countries by supporting Member States to prevent and combat cybercrime in a holistic manner.

The UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime delivers crime prevention and criminal justice technical support, based on UNODC assessment protocols and technical assistance tools. It further analyzes cybercrime trends and perpetrators, develops global tools to standardize assessment and training methodologies, and aims to improve national capacity for investigating and prosecuting cybercrime cases. An overall objective of the Programme is to strengthen countries' capacities to engage in timely and effective international cooperation, which is the basis for combatting cybercrime.



The Programme has been in place for the past two years and is currently delivering technical assistance activities for law enforcement authorities, prosecutors and the judiciary in Eastern Africa, South East Asia, and Central America.

The structure of the Global Programme on Cybercrime is designed to enable a comprehensive, long-term and sustainable approach to preventing and combating cybercrime in developing countries. To this end, UNODC cooperates with international partners, such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the World Bank, INTERPOL and Europol, in carrying out technical assistance.

Additionally, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime has developed capacity-building training for criminal justice officials on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorist cases involving the use of the Internet.

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

As the most important global forum discussing ICTs to advance development goals, WSIS is uniquely placed to play a leading role in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs. According to the UNODC Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, between 30 and

70 percent of cybercrime acts are reported to have a transnational dimension.

Thus, we must strengthen international cooperation and establish a multi-disciplinary approach to prevent the exploitation of ICTs and curb any negative impacts this may have on sustainable development.

I thank you for your attention.



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Xiangjun Yao, Director of FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations in Geneva, FAO

First of all, let me thank WSIS, ITU and its partners for inviting the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to participate in this forum.

Today we are releasing the **e-Agriculture Action Line 10 year review report**, informing on the work realized since the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in Tunis, in 2005. This report is a joint effort of FAO and partner



organizations in the agricultural sector. This stocktaking shows that ICTs can be a useful tool for agricultural and rural development.

The new technologies, widespread mobile ownership and increasingly affordable smartphones and tablets also open up new possibilities. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can play an important role in this effort. This is the case of eLocust, a desert locust early warning system, for which national governments, FAO and private sector collaborate to transmit real time data.

The WSIS and follow-up actions helped put ICTs in the radar of agricultural and rural development programmes. Today, they are part of the tools that can be used, according to the specific issues that need to be addressed – from early warning, to market information, to weather forecasts.

FAO will continue to promote the use of ICTs to reinforce the resilience capacity of states, communities and individuals. With the support of our partners, we will continue to foster collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Thank you for your attention.



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Dr. Haidar Fraihat, Director of Technology for Development Division, UN-ESCWA



Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen

As one of the five (5) U.N. Regional Commissions, ESCWA has a regional role in following up on development in the Arab region; and while serving as a regional arm of the U.N., ESCWA

collaborates and partners with the League of Arab States (LAS) and the ITU Arab Regional Office as well as other stakeholders in the region.

The journey of ESCWA with the WSIS process started in 2002 with the formation of the ICT Division (currently named the Technology for Development Division - TDD) and included various activities that include, among others, studies, advisory services and regional meetings/conferences/forums that engaged various stakeholders from the Arab region and deliberated on the priorities through a bottom-up approach. ESCWA conducted research and studies of importance in following up on the WSIS outcomes, and these include the Regional Plan of Action for building the Information Society (2004) and the series of six (6) biennial reports, the Regional Profile of the Information Society in the Arab Region (countries covered by ESCWA) starting from 2003 to 2013. In 2015, 10 years after the Tunis Phase of WSIS, ESCWA will revise the biennial exercise of profiling the information society in the Arab region towards revising its content based on the ongoing assessment of progress on the WSIS action lines and to be in line with the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that the world will commit to for targeting in the years to come.

With the use of ICT for development as a key component in the increasingly digital and interconnected world, it is essential to create and sustain the enabling environment for the transition towards a knowledge economy. This crucial role of ICT for development was emphasized and integrated in the Technology for Development Division (TDD) of ESCWA, especially in the vision and mission of its ICT Policies Section that includes within its themes the development of the ICT sector, Internet sector, information and



knowledge society, and e-government sector and has recently augmented the main themes of focus with that of the use of space and satellite technologies for development.

While the efforts are directed to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and its action plans, ESCWA, through the TDD, is also attending to the related global Internet governance process and fast growing events; and while following up and participating in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) since 2006, ESCWA have had a pioneering role in preparing the Arab Regional Roadmap for Internet Governance (2010) and in establishing the Arab IGF Process (2012) as a regional replica of the global IGF.

The TDD has also promoted the harmonization of legal and regulatory frameworks in the Arab region through the production of the ESCWA Cyber Legislation directives. These directives were designed to assist Arab countries in the development of national cyber laws that are in harmony with the enabling environment at the regional level. Additionally, ESCWA has directed efforts to developing the digital Arabic content (DAC) and its industry and strengthening the measurement of progress in the region through the periodic profiling of the information society in the Arab region, the last of which was in 2013. The establishment of science, technology and innovation (STI) observatories are also receiving efforts within the programme of work.

Back to our commitment to the WSIS and WSIS+10 assessments, it is worth noting that the current work plan of ESCWA includes the convening of a regional conference to follow up on the WSIS+10 assessments and action plans with the aim to formulate a regional plan of action for the period 2016-2025. This plan of action will seek to realize the targets for the Arab region during the coming decade. This regional plan will promote the development of the ICT sector in the Arab region, as well as reinforce our commitment for the ITU 2015 announced global ICT entrepreneurship initiative and the five (5) regional initiatives of the ITU Arab region's office.

The commitment of ESCWA is also for the establishment of an Arab e-government council and the an Academy for ICT for development that raises awareness and capabilities in the region on priority themes in the area of ICT for development.

Finally, I like to thank all your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen for your attendance and patience.



High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Mr Mario Castillo, Chief of Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Development Unit, ECLAC



In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), there has been a continued implementation of WSIS activities, both at the national and regional levels. The LAC countries remain committed to the development of the Information Society, as they demonstrate during the Preparatory meeting of the Fifth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean that was held in Costa Rica on November 2014. There, they discussed the proposed Digital Agenda eLAC2018 for the region that will be presented at the V

Ministerial Conference, to be held in Mexico City, Mexico, on August 5 to 7.

UN–ECLAC contributes to achieving WSIS targets through different action lines, but mainly acting as the Technical Secretariat of eLAC2015 and monitoring the information society progress in the region in several topics, particularly those prioritized in eLAC2015. eLAC is a plan of action for Latin America and the Caribbean, with a long-term vision which states that ICTs are tools for economic development and social inclusion. It has already had three phases (2005-2007, 2008-2010 and 2011-2015) and will now be renewed for a new phase (2015-2018) at the V Ministerial Conference.

As the Technical Secretariat for eLAC, for which we are today receiving the WSIS Prize, UN–ECLAC efforts focus on fostering the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action eLAC2015, by providing technical support to the regional follow-up mechanism, monitoring compliance with the plan's goals, and the generation of statistics and indicators for measuring progress.

The agreements under eLAC will be jointly renewed by the countries on the V Ministerial Meeting, taking in to account technological dynamism, social changes and the transition to a knowledge society. The challenge of this proposal is to upgrade regional commitments, identifying new challenges and priorities with special attention to the trends set by the ubiquity of the Internet, convergence, high-speed networks, the digital



economy, e-government and big data analytics without neglecting the unmet needs in access to and use of ICTs. For this purpose, the Digital Agenda eLAC2018 mission is to develop a digital ecosystem in LAC through a process of regional integration and cooperation, strengthen policies that encourage knowledge-based society, inclusion and equity, innovation and environmental sustainability.

It is important to highlight that the support of the European Commission has been crucial for the eLAC process: the two phases of the ECLAC @LIS project (2003-2008 and 2008-2013) allowed opening a path of cooperation, dialogue and awareness on economic development and social inclusion issues in LAC, through the knowledge, use and development of ICTs. ECLAC @LIS enabled in a unique way the strengthening of cooperation bonds in the region, as well as the exchange of knowledge and experience with Europe, which materialized into concrete and high impact results for the development of the information society in LAC. The aid of the European Commission allowed eLAC to grow firmly into a process appreciated and supported by the countries of the region, which granted it sustainability in the long term: even after the closure of the project, the process remains open and focused into the new issues to be faced during this second digital revolution, which presents challenges both for LAC and Europe. Thanks to the ECLAC @LIS project, the eLAC process has allowed the region to be able to face these new challenges in a better way through regional cooperation.



Opening Policy Statements

Mr Günther H. Oettinger, Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society, European Commission

Madame Chairperson, distinguished speakers and representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is great honour to be able to address you today on behalf of the European Commission and to share our thoughts on the role that information and communications technologies play in sustainable development.

10 years ago, the World Summit for Information Society combined the efforts of thousands of representatives of governments, private sector and civil society, all with one goal in mind: to bring the huge benefits of ICT to the entire world and bridge the digital divide.



Even though ten years seems like yesterday, it was a time when many of the services we now consider common in the developed economies were in their initial stage or not even in existence. Today, it is obvious how ICT has transformed the world, however not all citizens in all countries in the world have been able to take advantage of this new information and technology revolution.

To whom do we owe this tremendous leap? All of us, in our respective roles - private sector, civil society and governments, working together within a system that we now call multistakeholder.

The WSIS was the birth place of many of the policies we pursue today. It has succeeded in putting ICT high on the agenda of every country, created awareness and hugely contributed over the last 10 years to helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

It also created the multistakeholder Internet Governance Forum that has evolved into an impressive space for sharing ideas and good practices about all things related to the Internet. It should continue to make progress and develop, bringing in even more stakeholders.



At the same time, the pace of the digital revolution is unrelenting. The number of mobile subscriptions will exceed the total global population by the end of this year while the number of internet users has exceeded 3 billion. Very impressive. But is our job done? Not by far.

While increased connectivity has significantly decreased the digital divide for basic communication services, we see the emergence of a new digital divide caused by poor or no access to high speed connections. Prices are still high for a large part of the population; the digital divide between poor and rich, women and men, urban and rural areas is continuing to grow.

With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals later this year the world will undertake a new path in our global efforts making this planet a better place to live. ICT needs to play its role as a horizontal tool in reaching those goals and targets. We have to make a better case of how technology and information can reduce poverty, assure quality education, improve health, help farmers and those in rural areas, and manage our limited resources in a sustainable way.

However, as technology is evolving, giving us all these opportunities, a basic Internet connection is simply not enough.

The European Commission would like to see:

- Linking the Sustainable Development Goals to ICT tools to attain them;
- Further work in creating enabling environments for investments in infrastructure;
- Developing sound regulatory practices in order to make broadband affordable for all;
- And making it national priorities to equip all the world's citizens with necessary e-skills.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

WSIS should focus on the important development potential of ICT and a forum for working together with all stakeholders to bring real benefits to our fellow citizens. The European Commission remains committed to this end.



Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Yasuo Sakamoto, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan



Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentleman, on behalf of the Japanese government, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Secretary-General of ITU Mr. Houlin Zhao, and the members of the WSIS Secretariat and all stakeholders.

10 years ago, we set a common goal in the information society

for everyone, and toward the common goal, we could facilitate to disseminate the use of ICT worldwide.

As a result, we recognize that the common vision of the WSIS is being achieved and the achievements are significant. This is because of the cooperation among the government, private sector, civil society and academia and all stakeholders.

Based on these basic understanding, I would like to comment on 3 important points.

The first point is about the recognition of technological innovations. Look at the changes that have happened since 2005. Like the spread of mobile communication, and recently, developments in cloud computing, SNS, IoT, AI and so on, technological innovation has progressed more than we expected, and it makes a great contribution to achieve our common vision.

We believe we need to promote to further innovation, and to keep a basic stance that ICT policies is a neutral for the progress of technology. we have a common mission with



all stakeholders that "ICT innovation benefit all people around the world", it's of great significance to accelerate the relevant actions.

The second point is about ensuring the free flow of information. The exponential increase of the quality and quantity of information distributed around the world, means the increasing role of 'communication' that connects people, things, and money – that is to say, cyberspace.

Such expansion of information distribution will contribute greatly to economic progress and to solving global and social issues facing each country.

We should agree on a fundamental principle of ensuring this free flow of information. Likewise, we should actively tackle our common goal of vitalizing the distribution of information: within each country, within each region such as ASEAN and EU; and finally, a global-scale distribution, with each element bringing a synergetic effect. The reason is that whether or not we can make good use of this cyberspace that has appeared for the first time in history, will determine human prosperity.

The third point is on the understanding of multi-stakeholder approach. The Tunis Agenda declares that multi-stakeholders are essential.

But at the 2012 WCIT debates, international opinions ended up divided in two. Unfortunately, even now, after 10 years, we do not have common understanding. It should go without saying that last year's the two outcome documents of WSIS+10 High-Level Event, and NetMundial, showed success due to the multi-stakeholder approach.

When Japan was struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, it was because we recognized that "information is a lifeline for protecting our lives", and adopted a multi-stakeholder approach, thus we were able to overcome the unprecedented crisis. There are many other success cases from all over the world.

I hope this will be the last time I need to mention about the importance of multistakeholder approach, which was agreed on 10 years ago. From now on, we should focus



on *how* we should put the multi-stakeholder approach to practice, for endeavors such as solving global issues. Governments, private sector, civil society and academia and all stakeholders should join forces to speed up efforts in the future.

In addition, we have many other important challenges, such as bridging the digital divide, dissemination of ICT education, and improving resilience.

It is of vital importance to cooperate among all stakeholders towards solving challenges. We will keep maximizing our efforts.

Finally, to solve challenges worldwide, it's important to cooperate among UN organizations like ITU, UNESCO and WHO, and all relevant organizations. ICT holds the key to solving the world's problems. For this reason, I believe that ITU will play an increasingly important role in the future.

Let us all share this common understanding, and work towards creating human being prosperity.



Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Faisal bin Hassan Trad, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The government of Saudi Arabia has embarked on a national level ICT strategy to transform Saudi Arabia into knowledge society. The National ICT Plan (known as Tahawel) established a long term strategic goal to "bridge the digital divide by enabling all citizens from all over the country to



effectively and easily interact with information and communication technologies". The ministry of communications and information technologies has established two ambitious initiatives to contribute to such ambitious goal. The first is known as "The Dissemination of Digital Culture and Knowledge" and the second is a mobile e-Traing program known as "Qawafil".

The first program (Digital Culture and Knowledge) aims at raising the awareness of the whole community at all levels about the importance of ICT with special focus on the youth segment in particular. The program has succeeded in lecturing more than 200 thousands people including primary and high education students as well as public beneficiaries.

On the other hand, the E-CARVANS program (Qawafil) has trained more than 28 thousands people from 13 regions and 154 provinces on basic computer and internet literacy skills and knowledge. The program focuses on rural areas and low-income people and provide free basic training on the use of ICT by using five well-equipped buses "caravans" travelling all over the country every year. The program has dispatched 480 caravan trips crossing more than 250 thousands kilometers since it started 4 years ago. Each caravan is a complete mobile IT lab fully equipped with PCs, printers, projector, internet link and a backup power supply.

The two initiatives have been executed through the private sector and can be considered a successful model to be replicated by other local entities or other countries considering the spacious geographical distribution of the kingdom and its population



Opening Policy Statements

Ms Majedah Al-Naqeeb, Deputy Director General of National Projects, The Central Agency for Information Technology, State of Kuwait

يسعدني أن استهل كلمتي بالإعراب عن الشكر والتقدير

الى منظمة الأمم المتحدة ،

والاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات ،

وإلى السيد / هولين جاو - الامين العام للإتحاد الدولى للإتصالات ،



على جهودهم التي أسفرت عن انعقاد هذا المنتدى الذى يعكس التصميم والاصرار من دول العالم على الاستفادة من مستجدات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات ودورها في تحقيق أهداف التنمية بكل دوله لتحقيق مستوى عالي من الرفاهية ومعيشة أفضل لشعوبها.

كما أنقل لكم تحيات وتمنيات دولة الكويت قيادة وشعبا بأن يحقق منتدى القمة العالمية لمجمتع المعلومات أهدافه الإنمائية للألفية لخدمة شعوب العالم .

فالعلم والتكنولوجيا هما أساس تطور الشعوب والدول ومن خلالها تبنى الدول وتحقق تقدمها

نحن اليوم أمام مرحلة هامة من متابعة أعمال القمة في سعيها نحو تحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للالفية ، ويسعدنا مشاركتكم بهذه المناسبة كما نعرض بإيجاز ما أنجزته دولة الكويت بشأن مجتمع المعلومات.

إن مجال العلم والتكنولوجيا والابتكار والإبداع من أهم المؤشرات التي تساهم في تحقيق الأهداف الانمائية لكل دولة.

وفي هذا الإطار فقد اولت دولة الكويت إهتماما كبيرا بالعلم والتكنولوجيا في برامج التنمية الخاصة بها، باعتبارهما المرتكز الرئيسي لخططها، تسعى من خلالهما إلى تحقيق الاهداف الانمائية للألفية والوصول إلى الأهداف الاستراتيجية من منظومة الحكومة الإلكترونية .

فعلى صعيد الشراكات بين أصحاب المصلحة، كانت هناك مبادرات عدة من بينها بوابة الدفع الالكتروني :تسديد" التي تمت بالشراكة بين القطاع الحكومي ممثلا بوزارة المالية والقطاع الخاص وبالتنسيق مع الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات، في إطار توجهات الحكومة بان يتم إستخدام الدفع الالكتروني في جميع مؤسسات الدولة ب<mark>حلول عام 2017.</mark>

أما على صعيد النفاذ لشبكة الانترنت، فقد حرصت الدولة على تعزيز الوضع التنافسي حيث ارتفع عدد مزودي خدمات الانترنت كما أن مشغلين شبكات الهواتف النقالة الثلاث يقدمون خدمات الانترنت أيضا، وجميعهم يقدمون خدمات النطاقات العريضة و هو ما ساهم في انتشار خدمة الانترنت على كافة الرقعة الجغرافية لدولة الكويت وإنخفاض تكلفة النفاذ على العريضة و هو ما ساهم في انتشار خدمة الانترنت على كافة الرقعة الجغرافية لدولة الكويت وإنخفاض تكلفة النفاذ على العريضة و هو ما ساهم في انتشار خدمة الانترنت على كافة الرقعة الجغرافية لدولة الكويت وإنخفاض تكلفة النفاذ على العريضة و هو ما ساهم في انتشار خدمة الانترنت على كافة الرقعة الجغرافية لدولة الكويت وانخفاض تكلفة النفاذ على المستخدمين وارتفاع نسبتهم على مستوى الدولة، وإما عن البنية التحتية فقد أنشأ الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات شبكة حكومية حصرية خاصة لربط الجهات الحكومية فيما بينها تعمل على تبادل البيانات الحكومية فيما بينها من على تمان المستخدمين وارتفاع و مستوى الدولة، وإما عن البنية التحتية فقد أنشأ الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات شبكة حكومية حصرية خاصة لربط الجهات الحكومية فيما بينها تعمل على تبادل البيانات الحكومية فيما بينهم بشكل آمن ومستقل.

أما على صعيد **بناء القدرات في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات،** فقد حرصت دولة الكويت على وضع السياسات والبرامج المناسبة بهذا الشأن ضمن خطة التنمية الوطنية، فقد قام الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات خلال الفترة ما بين 2009



إلى 2015 بتدريب اكثر من تسعة آلاف متدرب في مجال نظم وتقنية المعلومات، بالإضافة إلى ما تقوم به الجهات الحكومية الأخرى والجهات التعليمية والقطاع الخاص ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني بهذا الشأن، وما تقوم به الدولة حاليا بالأخذ بالتوجهات الحديثة فى تطوير منظومة التعليم بكافة مستوياته والاهتمام بالتدريب التقنى للكوادر البشرية ، كما تسعى الدولة الى إيجاد الآليات العلمية والعملية التى تؤدى خلق الفرص الجديدة للشباب لاستثمار طاقاتهم وإبداعاتهم من خلل خلق بيئة عمل مناسبة لاصحاب الابداع والمبتكرين، فى إطار القوانين والتشريعات التى تحمى الملكية الفكرية وحقوق النشر.

وتأكيدا على أهمية بناء القدرات البشرية اهتمت قيادات دولة الكويت بالشباب وابداعاتهم وابتكاراتهم فقد تم إنشاء مركز صباح الأحمد للموهبة والابداع لدعم ورعاية ابناء الكويت الموهوبين وتبني افكارهم والنهوض بموهبتهم وتعزيز دورهم الوطني في دفع عجلة التنمية.

وعلى صعيد البيئة التمكينية وبناء الثقة والأمن، في استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات فقد تم اصدار قانون المعاملات الالكترونية الذي ينظم التعامل الالكتروني والتصديق والتوقيع والدفع الالكتروني والخصوصية، كما أصبح لدى جميع المواطنين بطاقات هوية ذكية تعتمد على بنية المفتاح العام وجاري استكمال تعميمها على باقي المقيمين في الدولة من خلال الهيئة العامة للمعلومات المدنية، كما تم الانتهاء من انشاء مركز الاستجابة لطوارئ الحاسبات CERT كما تم البدء في وضع مسودة قانون للجرائم الالكترونية.

وعلى صعيد تطبيقات تكنولوجيا المعلومات، فإنه في إطار إستكمال منظومة الخدمات الحكومية المتكاملة تم تهيئة بيئة التطوير والتشغيل بالجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات وتطوير ناقل الخدمات الحكومية (ESB) وتهيئة بيئة تشغيل الجهات المشاركة وربطها بناقل الخدمة لإستكمال، حيث تم تطوير عدد من الخدمات التي تهم فئات المجتمع وشرائحه المختلفة في مجالات الرعاية السكنية والقروض الاجتماعية والتجارة والصناعة والجمارك، لتقديمها عبر البوابة الموحدة للخدمات الالكترونية الحكومية وعبر تطبيقات خاصة للبوابة على الهواتف الذكية .

أما على صعيد المحتوى والتنوع اللغوي، فقد كانت لمؤسسات المجتمع المدني والمنظمات غير الحكومية دورا كبيرا في اثرائه، فهناك جائزة سمو الشيخ سالم العلي الصباح للمعلوماتية والتي اهتمت في اثراء المحتوى الالكتروني ليس فقط على مستوى دولة الكويت بل أيضا على مستوى الوطن العربي، وتطورت الجائزة لتشمل الشبكات الاجتماعية تحت مسمى أفضل المدونين العرب. كذلك احتضنت مؤسسة الكويت للتقدم العلمي جائزة الكويت الالكترونية والمعنية باثراء المحتوى المحلي من خلال التطبيقات والمواقع الالكترونية.

ولاشك أن جانب وسائط الاعلام قد شهد أيضا تطورا ملموسا خاصة فيما يتعلق بتشجيع الصحافة الخاصة والبث التلفزيوني الخاص ، لما لها من دور إيجابى فى المعاونة على تحقيق الخطط التنموية بإعتبار ها جزءا مهما فى المجتمع الذى تعمل فى إطاره ، فالاعلام يمهد الطريق لتحقيق التنمية حيث يصبح الاعلام مساهم كبير وفعال فى نجاح الخطط التنموية من خلال المشاركة الايجابية والتوعية والتثقيف لفئات المجتمع ،

وقبل الختام نود أن نشير إلى أن مخرجات القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات وتحديدا إعلان مبادئ جنيف وأجندة تونس قد برهنت بأنها اطار عملي وفعال يربط تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات بالتنمية ومساهم فعال في تمكين الأفراد من استخدام التكنولوجيا بشتى مناحي الحياة، لذا فإنه من المهم الاستمرار في تنفيذ المخرجات ومتابعة أعمالها بنفس الوتيرة. وفي الختام نتقدم لكل من ساهم في تنظيم هذا الحدث بالشكر الجزيل على ما بذلوه من جهود كبيره ساهمت في المحاصة.

وشکرا ،،،

English Version (Source: Captioning)



In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate,

I am happy to begin my statement by thanking

the United Nations, the ITU, Mr. Houlin Zhau, ITU Secretary General, as well as Ms. Magdalena Gaj, the chairman of WSIS, for all the work that they have done to enable us to hold this forum so that countries can benefit even more from the achievements in ICTs, so that we can all achieve a level of prosperity for the future of our people.

On behalf of Kuwait, its people, and its government, I should like to convey to WSIS our warm greetings. We are here to achieve the Millennium Development Goals; knowledge and technology are essential to development of our nations. We are at a very important stage of our work today, we wish to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and we are very happy to be here together with you and give you a summary of what we have achieved in information technology.

ICTs are one of the main indicators which shows development progress in each country. Kuwait focuses particularly on knowledge and technology in its development programs; our programs are designed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the strategic objectives through eGovernment. Our businesses also have launched several initiatives, including ePayments; we hope this is participation from the public and private sector.

This has also been done in cooperation with the Center for Information and Communication Technologies. Also, through this project we are trying to bring government online by 2017. The number of Internet operators in our country has increased as well as that of mobile operators; all of them provide broadband services and have participated in the development of Internet services throughout the territory of Kuwait. We have reduced access costs for users and there is greater participation of all in the sector.

As regards to the infrastructure, the Information and Communication Technology Center has established a dedicated network for the government for reliable data exchange.

As for capacity building in ICTs, Kuwait has been establishing policies and programs to move forward in this area through our national development programme. Information and communication technologies are a sector where we have been focusing, especially as regards training of government staff for 2009 to 2015. We are working together with Civil Society also in this area.

The government is focusing expecially on technical human resource training and our state is looking at the appropriate scientific methods to create new jobs for young people. We need young people and we want them to be able to innovate and create.



We have also been working on legislation in intellectual property and copyright.

Our authorities have been focusing expecially on young people; we have created the Summer Center for Innovation and Creation in order to bring young people into this sphere and ensure that they participate in efforts to further develop our country.

As regards access capacity, we have adopted legislation for electronic exchanges, and this organizes ePayment and eTransactions. All citizens today have identity cards which are electronic and which give them access to all of these services. We also will be distributing these electronic cards to all residents in our country. We have also created a computer incident response team, which is an emergency centre for internet issues and for combating cybercrime.

As regards ICT applications, we also have established an ESP service to connect everybody to eGovernment services. We would also like to be able to meet the needs of all sectors of our society; the citizens, businessmen, industry, customs, etc.

As regards to development of content, Civil Society and NonGovernmental Organisations have been working very hard to develop Internet content in Arabic. We have the shares of an informatics prize for development of content in Arabic. This prize today brings in the social networks. We have the prize for the best Arabic authors in digital form and we encourage them, both in Kuwait and other Arabic countries, to increase content in Arabic.

The media has also experienced great progress thanks to ICTs, the press, television; all of these have an important role to play in developing our societies. Media are paving the way for development; they are very important in the success of the government's development plans, because they are opening up further prospects for educations.

In conclusion, I would like to say that WSIS and the Geneva principles and the Tunis agenda have been very positive for development for ICTs, and for the possibility to get a greater advance of ICTs for society.

We would like to continue to work along the WSIS principles; and we thank everybody that has been working so hard to ensure the success of this summit.



Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mrs. Rosemary Mbabazi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Youth and ICT, Republic of Rwanda

Madam Chair

Excellences, Heads of delegations, ITU Elected officials,

Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Rwanda (GoR), allow me to convey our sincere appreciation to ITU for hosting this

important high level event that gathers all stakeholders on building effective world information society.

WSIS high level event is an opportunity for stakeholders to exchange ideas on the very important socio economic development tool aimed at providing accessibility to information and knowledge to all.

Rwanda's experience today, we talk about ICT not only in terms of what it has done but in terms of actual lives transformed millions of people pulled out of poverty in the last 6 years, a generation of young Rwandans empowered with access to world class education through ICT, e-Governance, e-health, e-education, e-finance and e-agriculture.

To date, as part of V2020 Rwanda continues to position ICT as an enabler and driver of transformation of the country into middle income economy and accelerate the transition from agrarian economy to a knowledge based society.

To achieve the required transformation, an ICT strategy has been built and is composed of National Information and communication Infrastructure (NICI plan) from 2000.

We are at the end of 3rd phase and much has been achieved in terms of appropriate legal and regulatory framework, fiber optic infrastructure deployed country wide and broadband policy to mention a few.





After a decade of investment in 2 and 3G connectivity to more than 99% of our population we have launched a national broadband project to link the national fiber optic backbone to a 4GLTE last mile network with a target to provide 95% population coverage by 2017.

Education programs have been put in place to encourage girls and women embrace the field of ICT.

Digital literacy is a continuous effort towards achieving total inclusion to ICT with particular attention to vulnerable groups especially people living with disabilities

To enhance the quality of service provided to citizens the government of Rwanda is implementing the program of having all government services online thus becoming paperless and contribute to reduction of carbon footprint.

In adoption and usage by the population and increasing reliability and affordability of online services, openness, stability and security of services has been addressed collectively to ensure privacy and data protection through legal framework and cyber security policy has been adopted.

The Transform Africa summit that took place in 2013 co-hosted by GoR and ITU launched the Smart Africa Initiative which brought together African governments, private sector and international organizations to promote and ensure affordable access to broadband and ICT in general and drive Africa into a knowledge based economy.

The Smart Africa manifesto which is at the heart of ICT agenda in Africa was endorsed by all Heads of state and governments of African Union at the 22nd ordinary session of the assembly of the African union in Addis Ababa.

The manifesto's objective is to develop and implement country smart country programs with clear targets and milestones in line with Smart Africa manifesto pillars: policy, access, e-governance, and private sector / entrepreneurship and sustainable development.

Rwanda commits to continue working together and collaborate with ITU on delivering WSIS agenda.

We also look forward to co-host the Transform Africa towards the end of 2015. A forum that brings together African heads of governments, giants and captains of regional and international private sector, regional and international NGOs, communities to deeply assess the transformative role of ICT and further re-commit to collaborate and deepen its implementation.



Excellences

Ladies and gentlemen

As retaliated by previous speakers, we need to further strengthen and effectively use our rear view mirrors to monitor progress and ensure that ICT growth, digital inclusiveness, partnerships and innovation form a central part of our investments, laws, policies and regulations, translating challenges into opportunities by applying innovative unconventional ways of doing business.

I thank you for your kind attention.



Opening Policy Statements

Mr Fadi Chehadé, CEO and President, ICANN (Source: Captioning)

I would like to thank the Secretary-General and the ITU team for inviting us here to this excellent review of the WSIS process. The ITU has been leading and helping making sure that we all take the time to review this important process and we thank them for their leadership on that.



It has been ten years; do you think we have an Information

Society now? I think we do. When my 89-year-old mother, who has never used the typewriter, is now more attached to her iPad than me, I know now that we live in an Information Society. It's quite remarkable, these ten years.

The Boston Consulting Group issued a study recently that next year the size of the digital economy in the G-20 countries will pass \$4.2 trillion US \$. That is just the digital economy, and that does not tell the whole story; because, in fact, every part of the economy - and our lives - is now getting what I call "uberized". Uber, which changed the taxi and transportation sector, is now just an example of how every part of industry will be transformed.

The "uberization" of our lives and our economies is a subject of great interest to all of us in this room. How do we navigate this powerful thing called the Information Society that is changing everything, changing the fundamentals of how we work and how we live? How do we manage this?

I recently gave the example of a river. I come from Africa, and we have a river there called the Nile River, and that river is powerful. It permeates everything it touches, and it changes everything it comes on its way. How do you manage the Nile River? The question is really: can you manage the Nile River? It is the same with the Internet. The Internet is like a powerful river; it permeates everything, it changes everything. We can try to manage it, but it is difficult. However, those who say it is not manageable; I also say to them, they're wrong.



We live in a system of laws, in a system of governments, in a system of respect for each other; where we have common principles. So we need to find a way to marry the two sides of this debate. One side wants innovation: do not touch this river; let it flow. One side says we must govern this river, and we have a system of laws to do that.

But the Internet is transnational, it is fast, it is difficult to govern. It would take a new partnership, a partnership between those who want to control the Internet and those who want it to remain open. And that partnership is what this body and what the WSIS review should continue to work on. We must not give up on creating some common ground, where we can work with each other across all systems: systems of openness and multistakeholder governance, and systems of law and state governance. We must find that middle ground.

If we do not, we can look at the water system and learn some lessons from it. Rivers are managed through bridges, dams, through tunnels, through different mechanisms of water sharing that allow us to harvest and harness the river. We need to do the same with the Internet.

I will finish by talking about two things: ICANN and what is above ICANN. ICANN, the organisation which I am responsible for, is coordinating with its partners - the ITF, the Regional Internet Registry, and others. We coordinate the logical technical infrastructure of the Internet. That is the infrastructure that guarantees that all the networks many of you have enabled look like one network called the Internet.

Without the work that ICANN and its partners - the ITF, and the regional registries do, the Internet will look like tens of thousands of networks. Our role is to make sure that layer remains stable, resilient, and independent. Independent. This is why the U.S. Government last March, after many years of oversight and supervision of our work, which have been good stewardship by the U.S. Government, has now agreed that the resilience of our work is maintained by them letting go of their stewardship. We salute them for that; that is the right decision, so that our layer of work is at the global public interest without any one party (government, or non-government) controlling what we do. That project is ongoing and with the work of our community, we think we'll be done in due time.

The second thing I want to leave you with, I know many of us focus on the networks and on ICANN, the technical part of the Internet, but I think it's now time we shift the focus of the Information Society to what is above what we do, of what is happening on the Internet. And this is where today the greatest focus should go. And this is where I hope the WSIS process is renewed; because we have much work to do together to decide: how do we govern what is on the Internet? How do we govern it while respecting our local



laws, our local cultures; yet we do not fragment it at the national level, but keep it as a global network.

Let's work together to renew the WSIS process. Let's work together to make sure the Internet Governance Forum, which is a very important place to continue this dialogue, is renewed, so that in years from now this group (that had a key voice in this process) would have been credited with maintaining that important global dialogue.

Thank you.



Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

Mr Olaf Kolkman, Chief Internet Technology Officer, Internet Society (Source: Captioning)



Honorable Ministers,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I will be talking about the Internet and what it enables. But before getting into the substance of that, allow me to congratulate our host, the ITU, with its 150th birthday.

The organization that I represent, the Internet Society, is much younger. We find our origin in the technical community that first began collaborating about 40 years ago, and which brought us the Internet. The Internet, that amazing network of networks. Fadi already talked about it; a network of network with an amazing agility that allows the global connectivity and all the services to innovate at amazing speeds. The Internet that caused a paradigm shift just in my age, in my lifetime.

Even younger, it is the WSIS journey, who could have predicted about ten years ago – at the start of the WSIS mandate – that the Internet would evolve the way that it did? We came a long way, building out the Internet and making it an enabler for sustainable development.

The Internet is constantly evolving. While some issues get closure, new issues arise. Now, the question is: how to address those issues without breaking the very nature of the Internet itself?

In assessing the properties that make the Internet valuable and worth preserving, the Internet Society came up with a number of invariants. The Internet has global reach, it is



general purpose, it allows for permission of innovation. The Internet is accessible, and it works because of collaboration.

We have linked these invariants to the pressuring issue of security, and I have spoken and written a great deal about a concept that we call collaborative security. That concept is about the need for all stakeholders of all type to come together and work to raise the levels of security and trust for all. And we do that, we have to do that; while preserving the opportunities that Internet enables, not to the least as a tool for sustainable development.

While we're here in this room, and we are talking about ICTs and Sustainable Development Goals, at an international political level, we should not forget there is an enormous power and there are great resources that are out there making the Internet a key tool that empowers societies in a sustainable way.

There is an enormous potential of stakeholders that act locally while thinking globally. It is at the local level, where through collaboration, trust is built and implemented. It is at the local level where the visions and the leadership of individuals can be the seeds for global implementation and global sustainability.

The key point here is these people, who are ultimately keeping that Internet together; cooperation and collaboration remains the essential factor for the Internet prosperity and potential.

That, finally, is the reason why we have published a call asking for an open WSIS+10 review process. Along with 85 other organisations, and individuals from the Internet community, we believe that the WSIS+10 discussions can only be successful if they include all relevant stakeholders.

We invite you to endorse that call at the following website, www.openwsis2015.org.

Thank you very much.



Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

Ms Brenda Aynsley, Chairman Ifip Ip3, International Federation for Information Processing



Your Excellencies, our WSIS partners, ladies and gentlemen I am pleased to be able to once again have a few minutes to continue our dialogue about why we need IFIP's, International Professional Practice Partnership (IP3) of which I am the Chairman.

Recently I read online the headline: "*Critical software bug could down Boeing 787s midflight*" and the article went on to say that

until a proper fix could be developed and deployed airlines have been instructed to reboot their in flight computer controllers every 248 days to avoid the problem that will happen on the 249th day.

This is a staggering situation that puts at risk almost 1 billion passengers who take to the air every year (**809,611,003**). In an environment which is highly regulated, air safety, how does this happen?

It happens because business decisions are made every day that puts at risk someone or something. It happens because people are not skilled sufficiently to do the job asked of them. It happens because the environment they work in is not sufficiently rigorous to ensure it does not!

What can be done about it?

Together with the European Commission we believe that: There is broad consensus about the crucial importance of e-skills ... eskills shortages, gaps and mismatches and a digital divide will affect negatively growth, competitiveness, innovation, employment and social cohesion As new technologies are developing rapidly, e-skills are increasingly sophisticated and need to be constantly updated.

The journey from Geneva 2003 to Tunis 2005 to WSIS +10 saw in the Outcomes



Document that:

There has been awareness of the need for greater collaboration among governments and all relevant stakeholders to address different aspects of endeavouring to ensure confidence, security, privacy and personal data protection, safety and trust in the use of ICTs. International and regional cooperation and capacity building programs have been recognised as key elements in achieving this.

Today the journey continues with undertakings in the WSIS+10 Outcome documents to:

Promot[e] professional standards and continued research on the ethical dimensions on the uses of ICTs.

Furthermore part B. Priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS

Beyond 2015 of the WSIS+10 Outcome documents acknowledges that it is necessary for future prosperity that we engage in :

Fostering ICT capacity building and ensuring that professional expertise keeps pace with advancing technology by building mechanisms for ICT skills development, to support economic development, help generate jobs and allow more people to benefit from the information society.

It is these sorts of imperatives that inspire the members of IP3 to work in a voluntary capacity to achieve our objectives.

Our mission is to establish a global partnership that will strengthen the ICT profession and serve the development of strong international economies. It does this by providing:

 $\ensuremath{\mathbbmath$\mathbbmath\mathbbmath\mathbbmath\mathbbmath}$ encouragement and support to the development of both ICT practitioners and employer organisations,

☑ recognition of those who meet and maintain the required standards for knowledge, experience, competence and integrity; and

² the development of international standards of professionalism in ICT.

To carry out this mission, IP3 works closely with its partners who share a commitment to creating a sound global ICT profession that enables business transformation through the use of ICTs.

We invite our partners to join IP3 and become members.



IP3 encourages employing organisations, governments, commercial enterprises and IFIP member societies to join in this partnership through their membership.

Any organisation that professes a commitment to the mission of IP3 may join and contribute to the development of the ICT profession.

We participate in the WSIS process because we know we can make a difference to the partners in WSIS.

In considering the Outcome documents that have emerged from the WSIS Multistakeholder Preparatory Process there are a number of messages that encourage us to continue our partnership with the World Summit for the Information Society. We are particularly supportive of the Action Line C4. Capacity building and absolutely agree that

Everyone should have an opportunity to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to benefit fully from the information society for bridging the digital divide.

Therefore, capacity building, digital literacy and competences are essential for all.

a. Develop a wide range of general and specialised training programmes for all stakeholders such as (creators, maintainers and operators) and beneficiaries of the ICT sector (especially in developing countries) in all aspects of telecommunications/ICT.

b. Upgrade and continue to develop existing knowledge and package it into state of the art content and training materials.

IFIP IP3 partners also recognise that governments need to continue to create a trustworthy, predictable, pro-competitive, supportive, transparent and non discriminatory, legal, regulatory and policy environment that enables innovation, entrepreneurship, investment and growth.

The WSIS +10 Outcomes via the Multi stakeholder Preparatory Platform has demonstrated that collaboration will continue to be the key, particularly from and with philanthropic and international organisations in order to achieve the Post 2015 Agenda.

IFIP IP3 is such an organisation and is in a position to assist with the resolution of issues about driving professionalism in the ICT workforce.

IFIP IP3 mapping and harmonisation addresses the fragmentation and non-alignment between industry and academia with regards to Skills and Competences Frameworks.

IFIP IP3 is taking a proactive approach to solving labour force diversity issues including shortages because of the ageing society, lack of STEM graduates and lack of appropriate workplace diversity e.g. unequal representation of women ICT professionals.



IFIP IP3 localised mentorship programs address the need for developing vs developed countries, and recognises that approaches need to be different.

IFIP IP3 will support local entities in driving the professionalism of its workforce.

IFIP IP3 collaborative model and best practices provide a ready toolbox to develop the maturity of the Society's profession.

In conclusion we believe that trustworthiness is earned but easily lost and without professionalism the benefits to development in a sustainable way cannot be fully realised.



Policy Statements A

H.E. Mr Daniel A. Sepulveda, Ambassador, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, United States of America (Source: Captioning)



Madame Chairman,

Mr. Secretary General,

Respected colleagues,

On behalf of the United States of America, thank you for organising this high level track of the 2015 WSIS Forum. As we continue to take stock of the multi-stakeholder implementation of the WSIS Action Lines, we respectfully ask all stakeholders to renew the focus on our collective responsibility to continue working towards the development of a people-centred Information Society, as we transition from the Millennium Development Goals to evolving Sustainable Development Goals, and the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

At the UN CSTD two weeks ago, we discussed the ten-year review of the work done on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes; and we will further discuss that topic at the UN General Assembly this fall.

At the CSTD it was clear that the majority of participants agreed on the benefits of the Internet and the multistakeholder system that governs it, as a best means to continue working to achieve the WSIS vision. And we expect to reaffirm this position next September. Stakeholders, other than Governments alone, manage many of the Internet's most critical institutions: including ICANN, the IETF and others. Intergovernmental institutions, including UN agencies, are also increasingly incorporating the expertise and



participation of non-governmental stakeholders into those institutions, and participating in the inclusive implementation of the WSIS vision.

The fact is that in the global management and governance of the Internet, intergovernmental authority has not been the prevailing power; and it should not be going forward. The innovation and transformative effect for the human development that the Internet has produced over the last ten years, are proof positive that the multi-stakeholder model not only should continue but deserves praise and recognition, reaffirmation and reinvestment. The progress that we have achieved in the last two decades towards the implementation of the WSIS vision, we have achieved together.

In addition to the Action Lines, the WSIS had two other related outcomes in its Tunis phase: the Internet Governance Forum and enhanced cooperation. The United States is a strong supporter of the IGF, and we believe it is hugely valuable as a Forum for timely, candid and multi-stakeholder dialogue on the current Internet policy issues of the day. It has matured as an institution and improved over the course of its ten years and it continues to produce valuable output and resources for interested stakeholders around the world.

Enhanced cooperation - as conceived during the Tunis phase of the WSIS - was meant to improve and strengthen cooperation between and within existing institutions and organisations. On this front, even though new challenges continually emerge, enhanced cooperation has been a tremendous ongoing success in regards to addressing the key issues of concern to Governments and all other stakeholders.

What we have found through this process is that the exercise of governmental responsibilities does not mean by definition the writing and imposing of rules and regulations.

In fact, oftentimes in order to fulfill its responsibility to empower people and enable them to create and fulfill their own potential, Governments must do directly the opposite. It must set markets and people free. It must be humble and nimble, open and flexible.

The United States values the Internet stakeholders. We praise them for their achievements and intend to work with them to address the challenges that the global Internet creates and makes possible for the continued development of people, businesses and Governments alike.

If you could take a minute, as many of us did during the 18th session of the CSTD, to consider the world that the Internet stakeholders have created compared to that which was under examination of the WSIS a decade ago; we can look at some key indicators.



Mobile networks covered 96% of the world's rural population at the end of 2014. That is up from 34% in 2005. The wireless networks of today are dramatically more able to delivering much richer services than those of a decade ago. International bandwidth delivered through submarine cables is estimated to have grown by more than 50% each year between 2007 and 2014, making the promise of broadband accessibility a reachable goal in much of the world.

And the proportion of households globally with Internet access at home rose from 32% in 2005 to 57% in 2014, due to declining cost while those networks are still delivering improved performance. This is a record of global achievement, and leveraging talents and passion of stakeholders moving forward is how we will address remaining gaps and tackle new challenges.

We know that there remains a digital divide between and within countries, including between rich and poor, men and women, urban and rural communities. We know that ICTs are the key enablers to close the gap to achieve economic balance, gender balance, and social inclusion. The United States is prepared to do its part to join with others to increase access to ICTs and broadband connectivity across the world, to address evolving SDGs and to meet the global challenges of the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Our work on WSIS Action Lines is not done; and for that reason, we value the collaboration of so many UN Agencies (the ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, and others) to achieve our common vision.

We believe that connecting people to the global network and insuring that they have the skills and freedom to use that connectivity productively is our highest mission. It was addressed as such in the original WSIS and we cannot afford to lose focus on its overriding importance as we prepare for the high level meeting of the General Assembly in December that will conclude the 10 year review of the WSIS implementation. We also cannot afford to deny that the challenge is disproportionately real for women in disenfranchised communities.

Governments alone will not solve these challenges; we live in an age where the key ingredients for success, innovation and growth are cooperation and collaboration.

We continue to welcome multi-stakeholder participation in the important role of actualizing the WSIS Action Lines goals. We believe that enabling the participation of all voices – whether they are from Government, Civil Society, academia, technical community or business - is the best way, the most just, the most sustainable way to implement the WSIS vision. We look forward with all of you to achieving that goal.

Thank you very much.



Policy Statements A

H.E. Mr Nébila Amadou Yaro, Minister, Ministry of Development of the Digital Economy and Posts, Burkina Faso



Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT,

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs, et les Représentants des Organisations Internationales,

Distingués délégués,

Mesdames et Messieurs. L'honneur me revient de prendre la parole, au nom de la délégation de mon pays, le Burkina Faso, pour exprimer au Gouvernement de la Suisse, notre reconnaissance pour les excellentes conditions d'accueil et de travail qui nous sont offertes pour cet important rendez-vous annuel. Je voudrais particulièrement féliciter le Docteur Hou Lin ZAO, Secrétaire Général de l'UIT, pour le travail abattu depuis sa prise de fonction à la tête de notre organisation. Mon pays, le Burkina Faso voudrait vous assurer de son soutien et de sa disponibilité à vous accompagner pour un rayonnement encore plus grand de l'UIT. Je voudrais également féliciter les premiers responsables de la CNUCED et de l'UNESCO pour la parfaite organisation de cette Excellence, Mesdames et Messieurs, Le thème général du présent manifestation. Forum : « Innover ensemble: Mettre les TIC au service du développement durable » nous interpelle tous, au lendemain de la célébration de 150ième anniversaire de notre organisation, à réfléchir sur les voies et moyens pour que chaque habitant de la terre puisse vivre la réalité de la contribution des télécommunications et des TIC à l'amélioration durable de ses conditions de vie, à la résolution de problèmes concrets auxquels il est confronté.

Pour sa part le Gouvernement du Burkina Faso poursuit inlassablement ses efforts dans le sillage des lignes d'action tracés dans le cadre du SMSI. A ce jour des acquis significatifs ont été engrangés, notamment :



- La mise en place, en partenariat avec les acteurs du secteur privé, d'un point d'échange internet et d'un guichet local pour faciliter l'acquisition d'une capacité de la bande passante international fiable, abordable et accessible à tous sans discrimination. Les structures de gestion de ces infrastructures ont été définies de manière consensuelle sous la forme d'organisation associatives regroupant, les opérateurs, les fournisseurs d'accès Internet et des structures publiques.

- Sur le plan des applications des TIC, le Gouvernement poursuit ses efforts de modernisation de son fonctionnement pour faciliter l'accès des citoyens et des entreprises à des services en ligne ainsi que pour l'amélioration de la transparence de son action. Au nombre des acquis, on peut retenir notamment la télé-déclaration des impôts, le suivi des dossiers de paiement des fournisseurs, le suivi des dossiers de carrière et de solde des agents publics de l'Etat, les inscriptions aux concours de la fonction publique. Bien d'autres e-services sont en cours d'élaboration au profit du citoyen Burkinabé dans tous les secteurs de la vie (santé, éducation, monde rural, administration publique...).

- Le « Burkina Open Data Initiative» opérationnel depuis juin 2014 permet de rassembler sur une même plateforme les données statistiques, non sensibles, qui sont produites par le gouvernement, le secteur privé et la société civile afin de permettre leur réutilisation dans le cadre de projets innovants.

- La mise en place d'une infrastructure de Cloud Gouvernemental (G- Cloud) sera effective dans les mois à venir pour renforcer l'efficacité de

l'offre de service de l'Etat et offrir une plateforme robuste, ouverte aux acteurs privés du secteur pour renforcer la sécurisation de leurs données ainsi que leurs capacités d'innovation dans l'offre de services répondant au besoin du marché.

Notons également que notre pays a mis en place une plateforme E-Conseil des Ministres avec l'appui de l'UIT et tient régulièrement, depuis une dizaine d'années, sans discontinuer, les éditions annuelles de la Semaine Nationale de l'Internet.

Excellence, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le Burkina Faso a connu dans le dernier trimestre de l'année 2014, de profonds bouleversements politiques. La jeunesse a joué un rôle primordial dans ces évènements tant dans la conscientisation et la mobilisation des forces à l'intérieur du pays que dans la diffusion de l'information en temps réel au reste du monde et cela, grâce à l'utilisation des TIC, notamment la téléphonie mobiles et les réseaux sociaux.

Le Gouvernement de Transition mesure donc à juste valeur, les exigences de nos citoyens, et particulièrement de sa frange jeune, pour un accès aux services de



communications électroniques de bonne qualité comme une des conditions indispensables à sa pleine participation à la gestion et au développement socioéconomique du pays.

Cela nous impose donc, plus que jamais, de relever le défis du développement de la connectivité large bande disponible dans tout le pays et accessible à tous. La mobilisation des ressources financières nécessaires, la recherche de modèle de partenariat permettant au secteur privé de participer

effectivement au côté du Gouvernement à l'atteinte de ces objectifs constituent les défis majeurs de l'heure.

Excellence, Mesdames et Messieurs.

Je ne saurais terminer mon propos sans formuler le vœu pour des résultats tangibles de ce Forum à la hauteur des attentes que le monde place en notre organisation. Je réaffirme ici l'engagement du Burkina Faso, à œuvrer à la mise en œuvre des initiatives et recommandations pertinentes qui sortiront de cette rencontre comme sa contribution à la construction de la Société Mondiale de l'Information.

Vive la coopération internationale, Je vous remercie.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Secretary-General of the ITU,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ministers,

Ambassadors,

Representatives of international organisations,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my honour to take the floor on behalf of the delegation of my country, Burkina Faso, to express to the Governments of Switzerland our gratitude for the excellent conditions for work and leisure offered to us for this annual Forum.



I would like to congratulate Dr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary of ITU, for all the work he has done since he came to the head of the organisation. My country, Burkina Faso would like to assure you that we will always be supporting you for greater ITU. The general topic of this Forum, Innovating together ICTs as drivers of sustainable development, is very important to all of us just after the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the ITU.

We are thinking how we can improve living conditions for every citizen of the world in a sustainable way. The Government of Burkina Faso is continuing its efforts according to main Action Lines. We are establishing an Internet exchange point for the acquisition of a reliable international bandwidth for ICT application, we are modernizing to facilitate access for citizens and enterprises for online services and improve transparency of our work.

We have opened a data initiative, which brings statistical data on the same platform, and this is statistics from Governments, Civil Societies, and business. We have a G cloud, which will soon come into force so that we can offer state services; and there is a platform for the private sector to reinforce data security and innovation capacity, while they offer market sensitive services.

We have an eCouncil of Ministers platform, with the support of the ITU for paperless work. Burkina Faso - in the end of 2014 – experienced a political upheaval, with youth playing a great role because of dissemination of information in real time throughout the world using ICT, as particular mobile telephony and networks. The transition Government is looking at the needs of our citizens especially young people to access to good quality telecommunications as one is the prerequisite for full participation in social economic management of the country.

We have to face the challenge of development broadband connectivity available throughout the country and accessible to all. Mobilization of the necessary financial resources, partnerships enabling the private sector to participate together with the Government in achieving these objectives.

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I cannot finish without saying that I hope that we will be successful, because the world places high hopes in our Forum; and Burkina Faso will work to implement the recommendations and initiatives of this Forum. This will be part of the contribution to building a global Information Society.

Thank you.



Policy Statements A

H. E. Mr Andrés Gómez-Lobo, Minister, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Chile *(Source: Captioning)*



Secretary-General,

Madame Chairman,

Delegates,

Friends all,

Chile remains a leader in the Latin American region in terms of telecommunications and ICT usage; with a strong commitment to the WSIS goals. Currently 95% of the populated territory has access to coverage to the Internet, 70% of inhabitants have become Internet users; and overall the country with a population of close to 17 million people has nearly 20 million devices connected to the Web.

Together, those devices generate traffic equivalent to one terabyte per second moving through a domestic fiberoptic backbone of 18,000 kilometers and an international backbone of 6600 kilometers. By the year 2016, Chile will provide 98% of the populated territory with Internet coverage.

We would like to celebrate these achievements; however, there are still big challenges ahead. First of all, quality of broadband has to be improved so that more engaging forms of content are available to more citizens. Chile also needs to make broadband more affordable to lower income households and for a country like Chile with a difficult geography, reaching rural, isolated and remote areas remains a key challenge.

How do we plan to move ahead? At the policy level, we have introduced a number of measures to deep the Telecom sector up to date, among them elimination of national long distance areas for fixed line voice traffic, lowering access charges and the allocation of the 700 mega hurts spectrum for the rollout of 4G mobile technology. These initiatives, covered with sound public policies within a market friendly regulatory environment, contribute to the dynamism of the sector and the economy as a whole.



Recently, we have also established the final roadmap for terrestrial digital television rollout, which should be completed by 2020. On the infrastructure side, Chile is set to extend and strengthen its fiberoptic backbone. This policy includes a fiber optic cable spanning nearly 3,000 kilometers over the Chilean Patagonia in which Government will provide a significant share of total capital expenditure. Next phases of the plan will be concerned with finding creative ways to attract investment, to expand high capacity networks closer to homes, as well as improving the country access to international networks.

In a broader context, there is increasing public discussion regarding Internet Governance on the openness of the Internet. We see today that Net Neutrality is a strongly debated issue. Chile is committed to keep all Internet content available for all citizens at all times. We strongly believe that Net Neutrality, a principle put into law in 2010 in Chile, is a key element to simulate the creation of services and applications relevant for citizens. To be precise, after five years, the Chilean Net Neutrality law has not been a barrier to private investment in public access networks.

Finally, we would also like to take the opportunity to congratulate the ITU on its 150th birthday. For Chile, ITU's work is greatly appreciated for its commitment to increase the benefits of new technologies, without producing a new digital divide and insuring citizen's rights; boosting our economies and enhancing democracies in the complex digital ecosystem that continues to evolve in front of our eyes.

Thank you.



Policy Statements A

H.E. Mr István Mikola, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary



Dear Secretary-General, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen!

It is a tremendous pleasure and a great honour to be here with you today at WSIS. In the past decades the world has gone through enormous changes. Nowadays as a result of the digital revolution modern societies cannot exist without ICT. The valueadded solutions of these technologies shape the world, stimulate

the economy and encourage growth. Information and communication technologies form one of the most important areas in the development of a country.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

In this technology-driven and information-seeking world, the only thing that makes difference between leaders and followers is innovation. And ITU represents innovation itself. The journey of the International Telecommunication Union started 150 years ago and Hungary as one of the founding members of ITU is more than proud to be the Host Country of Telecom World 2015.

Distinguished guests!

We are all aware of the political, economic and security challenges we are facing worldwide. However new opportunities and threats raise every single day in the field of ICT as well. Recognizing these challenges and opportunities require global discussion and if you want people to listen, you have to have a platform to speak from. In the field of ICT that platform is ITU Telecom World. The Telecom World 2015 brings together the main ICT developers, small and medium enterprises, industry CEOs, ministers of ICT and any related sector, regulatory authorities, investors and emerging start-ups to focus on topics such as digital city, digital home technologies, 5G solutions and to grasp the opportunities presented by Big Data.

Ladies and Gentlemen!



We must remember that the arrogance of success is to think that what you did yesterday will be sufficient for tomorrow. Those who initiate change will have a better opportunity to manage the change that is unquestionable inevitable. Hungary aspires to shape these technological changes instead of merely following them. The achievements in the development of telephony and computer technology of Tivadar Puskás and János Neumann give a legitimate expectation that Hungarian experts shall continue to play an active role in the process of technological change in the world. One of the most promising breakthrough points for our national economy is the ICT sector. The recently accepted National Info-communication Strategy opens a new chapter for the Hungarian ICT between 2014 and 2020. The major objective of this Strategy is to establish "a digital Hungary" and to be at the forefront of the ICT sector. Hungary is determined to become a pioneer of the ICT sector in the European Union. The official motto of the Telecom World Conference - 'Better Sooner' - strengthens our commitment to accelerate ICT innovations, to help networking, to share knowledge and to improve the quality of life.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Let me take this opportunity to invite you all to this year's Telecom World event hosted by our beautiful capital, Budapest between 12 and 15 of October.

Thank you for your kind attention and see you soon in Budapest!



Policy Statements A

H.E. Mr Rashid Ismailov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications, Russian Federation

Your Excellencies!

Dear colleagues and guests!

On behalf of the Administration of the Russian Federation I thank you for the invitation to take part in the WSIS Forum 2015.



The outcomes of the WSIS+10 High Level Event (the Statement

and the Vision adopted by the consensus) give an evaluation of results achieved and clear directions for further activities in close connection with Post-2015 Development Agenda.

We believe that the annual WSIS Forum has taken the important place in this process and the work is to be continued even beyond 2015 in the interests of all WSIS stakeholders.

The Russian Federation as well as many other states consistently advocates the continuation of the WSIS process and adoption of an appropriate decision at the UN General Assembly.

The international practice shows that innovations in the sphere of the ICT, global and open nature of the Internet have already become a driving force of the progress on the way of sustainable development for the period after 2015, and the provision of guaranteed free access to information for citizens has become one of the most important tasks of the States.

At the same time, we are more and more facing the problems of information security for persons, society and State, safeguarding the right to privacy while using Internet and ICT.

Also, there is a need in international norms, principles and code of responsible conduct of States in the information space, elaborated under the auspices of the United Nations,



for successful, secure and safe ICT use. In this context we consider it important to focus the attention of international community on the SCO initiative "International Code of Conduct for Information Security" which was circulated as an official document at the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

World community pays special attention to Internet-related issues, recognizing that any significant network glitch might lead to economic and social collapse. The Internet environment should be robust to external impacts. Equitable participation of States is necessary to ensure inclusive, guaranteed and secure access to the Internet for all the people worldwide. We all are interested in ensuring, on our territories, of smooth functioning of the Internet, free access to its resources and their protection.

Like the entire Internet community, we are hopeful of the transition process for IANA functions supervision, understanding that the contractual terms for the implementation of IANA functions established solely by the US Department of Commerce have created the asymmetric governance model. Delaying of the process due to unilateral unwillingness to give up its privileged role would become a grave disappointment for all stakeholders.

We consider the matter of personal data protection to be one of the priorities in the further work of the WSIS Forum. The Russian Federation supports the principles of accountability and responsibility of the global Internet companies regarding the collection, storage and analysis of personal data, as well as the human right to manage his/her personal space on the Internet by himself/herself without foisting information and impacting its information field. In this regard we invite all States to effectively protect their citizens on the Internet regulating the processing of personal data in the national segments of Internet and defining their access from the global network.

Summarizing the WSIS process, one could see once more that while a theory does not suppose difference between a theory and a practice, however a practice reveals the difference. We support the continuation of the WSIS process precisely because the objective reality shows that not all of the objectives set up ten years ago have been implemented. The Digital divide between developing and developed countries which is one of the key factors restraining the development, has not been bridged, moreover, it is modifying itself and becoming more qualitative rather than quantitative.

This year the United Nations General Assembly will compile the results of the WSIS outcomes. Within the last 10 years, much important collaborative efforts were made by all stakeholders, governments, private sector and civil society for the development of the information society. Special mention should be given to the great contribution of the ITU as the initiator and leader of the WSIS process, as well as of UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDP



and other United Nations organizations. Such results were achieved through the use of the proven multilateral preparatory process coordinated by the ITU.

I wish all participants success and new constructive solutions and ideas!

Thank you for your attention.



Policy Statements A

H.E. Dr. Salim bin Sultan Al Ruzaiqi, CEO, Information Technology Authority, Sultanate of Oman



، للاتصالات الدولي للاتحاد العام الأمين ، جاو هولين معالى والسعادة، المعالى أصحاب ، والسادة السيدات وبركاته،،، الله ورحمة عليكم السلام علسلطنة تبذلها علتى علجهوو لمشاركتكم عليوم بينكم أتوعجد أن اعلغبطة علسرار واعى لمن إنه تنفيذ ف .علالكترانية اعلحكومة علرقمى عمان مجتمع عسترعتيجة عبر علمستدعمة علتنمية آليات علحقوق على علحفاظ أجل من علحثيث علسع ف يتجسد نرعه كما علاستدعمة مفهوم إن علأساسية علمعايير لأعلى علخدمات اتوفير للموعطنين، لبناء علهاوفة عسترعتيجيتنا عليه تركز ما اهذع ، افقا لهم علتى علمعلومات لمجتمع علعالمية علقمة عمل خطة مع ى تتماش اعلتى علالكترانية علحكومة معرف مجتمع . علموعطن على ترتكز خدمات تصميم أجل من علحديثة علتقنيات لتوظيف تسعى علسامية علتوجيهات مستلهمين علصعيد، هذع على علكثير إنجاز عستطعنا علحمد، الله عمان سلطنة اف اجهنا لطالما علذي -ارعاه الله حفظه- علمعظم سعيد بن قابوس علسلطان علجلالة صاحب لحضرة علرقمية عمان رؤىة لتحقيق علالكترانية للحكومة علتحول عملية ف للاسرعع. كافة اعلى علأمر، بهذع علمعنية علجهات كافة مع جنب إلى ó ف ، علمستوىات جنبا عملنا علاطار، هذع اف علمشتركة علمسؤالية مبدأ على اعلتأكيد علشفافية تعزيز سبيل. علكفاءة لتحقيق علرقمى للتحول خططها علحكومية علمؤسسات من 10% 70 أكملت ، 2014 علعام نهاية امع للرؤية ي أساس كمعيار علوطني علمستوى على علاوع، مؤشر يعمل احاليا علاستدعمة، أسس افق علتشغيلية علإلكترانية علخدمات توفير نحو علمستدعم علسع لهذع اكان علمتكاملة، علإلكترانية للحكومة علموحدة 2 علاقتصاوى علمستوى على علإيجابى أثره علعاولة علتوظيف فرص ا اعلصحة علتعليم قطاعات ف علأساسية

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أيضا اعلبيئي اعلاجتماي
   مختلف بين علرقمية علمعرفة عنتشار اتوسيع علنتائج هذه تعزبز نحو جهوونا تنصب علرعهن علوقت اف
   علموجهة اعلتدريب علإلكترانية علتوعية برعمج من 10% 80 إلى يصل ما إنجاز تم فقد علمجتمع، شرعئح
                                                       معدلات تحقيق إلى علمجتمع شرعئح لمختلف
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                                               . علتقنية علمعرفة عنتشار مستوى على ممتازه اصولا
    حاجة عليوم أصبح بل ى، علماض ف كان كما رفاهية تعد لم علنقال علهاتف عبر بالإنترنت علاتصال إن
                                                    نهاية لإحصائيات علارقام ابلغة ، للجميع أساسية
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                                             علهوعتف عنتشار نسبة أن نجدى، علماض أبربل افقا ا
انسبة علسكان، من فرو 100 لكل بالإنترنت مرتبطة منها % 75 % ، 151 إلى اصلت عُمان ف علمحمولة
  ضمن عالى كمرحلة منزل علف 100 جاهزية عن علاعلان تم كما .% 83 إلى اصلت علحوعسيب عنتشار
علعربض علنطاق خدمات توفير على تسعى اعلتي مؤخرع علحكومة وشنتها علتي علعربض علنطاق عسترعتيجية
       مجال ف نوعية قفزعت تحقيق على علسلطنة ساعدت علحقائق هذه .علبصربة علالياف شبكات عبر
          علذكية علاجهزة مختلف عبر عليها علولوج يمكن اعلتي علمتكاملة علالكترانية علحكومة تطبيقات.
            فيه تلتزم علسيبرعنى، للفضاء تنظيمي عمل إطار مع تكاملت اعلتي علكبيرة، علتطورعت هذه امع
                                       للمستخدمين اعلأمان علخصوصية على بالحفاظ عسترعتيجيتنا.
                                                                            ،،، الكربم الحضور
    ول ح أمامكم للحديث علطيبة علفرصة هذه إتاحة على شكري أكرر أن علكلمة هذه ختام ف ل عسمحوع
                              علتوعصل عستمرعر إلى فيه نتطلع علذي علوقت ف ، علتي علقضايا هذه
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                                                                               جميعا بمستقبلنا
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                                                                                 عرتباطا ترتبط
                                                    علجميع امصلحة خير فيه لما بيننا فيما اعلتعاان.
                                                               _ابركاته الله ارحمة عليكم اعلسلام
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Policy Statements A

Mr Sunil Bahadur Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal



Madam Chair

Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU,

Excellency Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Ambassadors

Heads of Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authorities

Representatives of International/Regional Organizations

Representatives of Civil Society and Academia

Representatives of the Private Sector

Ladies and Gentlemen

Warm greetings from the government and people of Nepal.

At the outset, on behalf of the Government and people of Nepal, I would like to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to ITU and other International/Regional organizations, member states and other agencies who have shown solidarity, expressed deep concerns and empathy and provided assistance for relief and reconstructions during and after the devastating earthquake that hit Nepal last month. The Satellite phones and the BGAN terminals provided by ITU have become very effective for communication requirements during the relief works.

The disaster caused deaths of more than 8000 people. More than 16000 have been injured. About 500,000 private buildings are completely damaged, and about 300,000 buildings are partly damaged.



We are yet to come out of the fear and trauma of the disaster as the major and minor tremors and after-shocks continue even todate. Relief and rehabilitation activities are being implementation at a war footing level.

Post disaster rehabilitation is going to be challenging for a number of reasons including but not limited to –financial resources, technical capabilities, expert human resources, challenging topography and adverse weather conditions.

I would like to utilize this high level forum to request all the UN agencies including all the WSIS Action Line facilitators, member states and private sector to extend support in whatever way possible in Nepal's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts to address the impact of devastating earthquake. This will help us achieve not only the WSIS targets beyond 2015 but also will help achieve the Post 2015 sustainable development goals.

The devastation caused by the earthquake of April/May has not only created immense challenges for rehabilitation but also has opened up an opportunity to build back better-taking into account the need to bring synergies between the WSIS targets beyond 2015 and Post 2015 sustainable development goals.

However this requires a comprehensive implementation framework that integrates ICTs based on WSIS targets beyond 2015 and Post 2015 sustainable development goals. I sincerely request ITU to take the lead role in developing such framework and make such framework available to all stakeholders.

Learning from the significant success of MDGs, United Nations special initiative to integrate ICTs to achieve the post 2015 sustainable development agenda through a political process similar to one adopted for MDG would be highly desirable.

ICT has become a national agenda where in WSIS targets have been greatly sensitized among the relevant stakeholders since last few years. The government of Nepal has recently approved the National Broadband Policy and is in the process of approving an integrated ICT Policy. These policies have taken into account the targets set in the WSIS and other international documents. The disaster however will pose significant challenges in implementing these policies.

The event of Nepal earthquake has taught us that ICTs are very important and critical infrastructure and services in all phases of disaster management. This necessitates the development of a robust ICT infrastructure and also development of contingency plan in ICT infrastructure and services to address very unusual disaster situations. Let this be considered by the WSIS High level forum to be included in the post 2015 WSIS targets.



The experiences have shown that ICTs when integrated into development agenda backed by political process and leadership will greatly facilitate the achievement of targets set for WSIS beyond 2015 as well as Post 2015 sustainable development agenda. I therefore urge ITU to develop a comprehensive framework for brining synergies between WSIS and Post 2015 Development agenda.

Thank you.



Policy Statements A

Dr. Vijayalakshmy K. Gupta, Board Member, Telecom Regulatory Authority, Republic of India



Mr. Chairman,

Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

At the outset, I would like to thank the ITU and the other UN agencies with a WSIS mandate for organizing this WSIS Forum 2015.

The two phases of World Summit on the Information Society

(WSIS) held in Geneva and Tunis have provided a vision of utilizing ICTs for greater benefit of mankind, with focus on achieving the developmental objectives by bridging both the digital and the development divides.

The theme of this year forum, "Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development" is most appropriate and timely. For sustainable development, it is necessary to ensure social inclusion and environmental sustainability along with the economic growth. ICTs are instruments for economic development and social inclusion.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the regulator for telecommunications and broadcasting sector in India, has created an enabling environment for sustainable development. Our endeavour is to create a regulatory framework that fosters investments in networks, stimulates growth and provides connectivity through user friendly eco-system and competition.

India is using ICTs for enhancing access to education, health care, public services, information, finance and knowledge. Rapid innovations, dissemination of information, quick adoption of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development.

With over 970 million mobile subscribers in India, the m-commerce and mobile banking are driving the economic growth and social inclusion. The m-commerce is one of the most productive uses of ICT which is helping in improving the efficiency and accessibility. It is helping in social inclusion by providing the distribution platform for small and medium enterprises, and for rural artisans' products. Entrepreneurship



driven by youth is leading to innovative use of ICT infrastructure and generating employment opportunities.

For successful implementation of financial inclusion program named as 'Jan Dhan Yojna' in India, TRAI, in coordination with the banking and telecommunication industry, ensured the interconnection among the banking and telecom systems at a central platform, so that each mobile customer can transact with any bank account using his mobile.

E-learning platforms are advancing the cause of capacity building for the world and providing an opportunity of learning to the marginalised persons in the society. India has knowledge and capacity to impart ICT skills to the youth across the world, using online platforms.

To further propel the growth of broadband subscribers in India, we are implementing the time bound cable digitisation program by which the one-way analog cable TV network is being upgraded into two-way digital cable network which can provide the voice, video and data service to the subscribers simultaneously. It will help in adding another 100 million wireline broadband subscribers and increasing the distribution capacity of media and entertainment programs.

Despite the significant progress made to date, inequalities in access to ICT networks/ infrastructure, education and technological progress remain. These issues need to be addressed pro-actively, hand in hand with non-technology related barriers, in order to achieve an inclusive and a people-centred Information Society.

Confidentiality and security play an essential role in the information society. It is necessary to prevent misuse of ICTs and ensure timely response to the cyber threats. The use of electronic messaging systems to send unsolicited messages i.e. SPAM, is the most prevalent misuse of ICTs. Spam communications consume substantial portion of the international internet bandwidth which is the backbone for gainful use of ICT applications.

Cross border economic offences using ICT platform are becoming common. The cyber threats, like virus, phishing, hacking and intrusion etc., impede the use of ICT.

The challenges of cross border SPAM, Phishing, Cyber threats and economic offences using ICT platform in this current interconnected world, can only be addressed successfully by concerted efforts and international cooperation to foster safe and secure environment for using ICTs. Therefore cooperation among governments, regulators, the civil society, businesses, and all interested stakeholders on national and international level is essential.

We aim to tap the potential of ICT for success of "Digital India", and want to nurture innovative talent and entrepreneurship for success of "Make in India". In this way, the ICT sector can bring about economic growth and social inclusion, contributing towards a better quality of life for our people.



I am sure that this forum would deliberate on these and various other challenges & suggest the measures to overcome them.



Policy Statements A

Ms Aida Mahmutović, Programme Manager at Oneworld Platform for South East Europe (OWPSEE), Association for Progressive Communications



My name is Aida Mahmutović. I come from Bosnia and Herzegovina where I work for the One World Platform for South and East Europe, a member of the Association for Progressive Communications. Today I speak on behalf of the APC.

As an international civil society network that has participated actively in the WSIS process since its inception, APC remains

committed to the WSIS goal of a "peoplecentred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society"; where everyone can create, access, use and share information to fully promote sustainable development and improve their quality of life.

Much still needs to be done to realise this goal. In our efforts to do so we urge all those involved, to keep the following in mind:

The centrality of development

Putting development at the centre of ICTs for development requires more than ensuring access to technology; it requires governments and other actors to invest in human development, build institutional capacity, secure human rights, and build democratic, transparent and accountable governance.

These processes go well beyond the narrow internet governance issues that have dominated the WSIS plus 10 review.

Affordable and public access

We recognise the valuable role that the ITU has played in the action line on access to infrastructure. Nevertheless, more needs to be done, particularly for people who are socially and economically marginalised. Public access such as through libraries and community information centres, especially in rural and remote areas must be on the agenda.



Effective affordable access is not just 'connecting the next billion'. It is about access that empowers people to create their own content, in their own languages, and to act to change their lives. It is not about linking more consumers to the internet.

Quick fix solutions such as zero-rated access to social networking platforms should be approached with great caution. They risk increasing access divides by creating different categories of users, with different levels of access.

Human rights

The WSIS's emphasis on human rights must be maintained. While the principle that human rights standards apply online has become universally accepted, it is not fully respected. Rights to freedom of expression and to privacy are being violated through mass surveillance and online censorship and encroachment of media freedom – as pointed out in UNESCO's internet study. Shutting down of mobile networks during protests prevent people from using ICTs to demand social justice. We need a renewed commitment by states to advance human rights: economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights.

Good governance

Citizen participation and transparent and accountable governance are critical to achieve the WSIS vision of people-centred development. APC would like to see greater emphasis on good governance at national, regional and global levels in the overall WSIS review and in the post-2015 development agenda.

Gender equality

The Geneva Declaration affirmed the empowerment of women and their full and equal participation in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. Renewed commitment is required by all stakeholders to achieve this goal, and to recognise and end technology-related violence against women.

Going forward APC would like to see a stronger Internet Governance Forum in line with the recommendations of the NETmundial and of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development's Working Group on IGF Improvements. We would like to see greater participation of governments in the IGF starting with a decision to renew the IGF for at least a further 10 years.

In closing, let us be reminded that the principle of multistakeholder participation was embraced at the WSIS. To be fully democratic and inclusive, multistakeholder participation needs to be affirmed and to evolve.

We urge the President of the General Assembly and the co-facilitators of the WSIS review to ensure an open, inclusive and transparent process with meaningful input from all stakeholders.



The goal of people-centred information societies, like the goal of social justice, can only be achieved through the collaborative efforts of all stakeholder groups - and in particular those who represent the interests of marginalised groups.

Thank you.



Policy Statements B

H.E. Dr Fred Matiang'I, Minister, Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology, Republic of Kenya



Chairman of the Forum

Secretary-General of the ITU and heads of other UN agencies present here

Honorable Ministers

Excellencies

Distinguished Delegates

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my great pleasure to join you on this occasion of the 2015 WSIS Forum. There is no better engagement platform than that which brings a mix of stakeholders round the table including Governments, Private Sector, Civil Societies, Academia and International Organizations. All have a critical role to play for meaningful evolution of ICTs.

The theme for this year's forum is befitting as we interrogate how we can innovate together and make the best out of ICTs. Let us acknowledge that over the years, we have had a good measure of success in global development and sustainable growth, all under the auspice of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However with that success, and particularly with ICTs as the engine behind the growth, new challenges have emerged.

In Kenya today and as it is with many other countries, ICTs are finding their niche in every sphere of our polity. The importance and influence of ICTs in different sectors cannot be gainsaid. My government has anchored ICTs in its agenda to improve governance, education, service delivery to citizens, and many other uses. The digital lifestyle we spoke of 10 years ago is happening today and at a very fast, exciting rate.

Innovation is therefore an ideal focus as we strive to meet the demands of ICTs in servicing other sectors of the economy. In Kenya, this is reflected in our pace of establishment of innovation hubs and continual enhancement of capacity in government and industry alike, all geared at the infusion of ICTs to help deliver efficient public



service to Kenyans. Apart from the ICT sector growth rate averaging 15% per annum, we can attest to the benefits of ICTs through the wider democratic space we enjoy today as a country, increased productivity, and administrative effectiveness. Kenyans today are able, through government established and run "Huduma (or Service) Centres" to register their businesses, renew drivers licenses, apply for marriage certificates, passports, submit tax returns, pay land rates online only to name a few. This is one of the various initiatives by the Government to make ICTs work for its people. The goal is ensure that 60% of public sector services are delivered electronically within this year.

Most recently the Presidential Digital Talent Programme was established to enhance government ICT capacity through the ICT Strategic Leadership and ICT Technical Capacity development. The programme is being implemented through partnerships between public and private sectors to provide pool of organizational leadership and technical talent to meet government ICT needs in the country.

The advent of mobile telephone infrastructure in Kenya witnessed a rapid growth in ICT application platforms. Mobile money transactions, which lead the pack of innovative homegrown applications of ICTs, has provided mobile banking services to 23 million consumers (as at the end of 2014), with about 80% being on MPESA platform. Current statistics in my Country show that Safaricom, a company that runs MPESA platform, processes over six million transactions whose annual value is equivalent to 43% of the value of Kenya's GDP.

In recognition of the critical role of ICTs, the Kenya government continues to direct investments towards ICT infrastructure development so as to ensure connectivity throughout the country. It is equally undertaking policy and institutional reforms, boosting public-private sector partnership, as part of the overall government plan under its development blueprint Vision 2030. We look back with deep appreciation for the strides that WSIS action lines facilitators and the respective United Nations Agencies have helped us achieve.

Kenya has embraced mobile broadband technologies are an effective way to achieve the delivery of high-speed Internet access to mass markets through portable or mobile devices. We consider mobile broadband Internet a vital tool for national social and economic development, in the light of high fixed costs in fixed-broadband. In this regard we believe 4G would provide the much needed high-quality last mile connectivity.

After successfully completing our migration from analogue to digital TV broadcasting, some telecommunications operators are now partnering with digital broadcasters to offer set top boxes that use mobile Internet data bundles, provide Wi-Fi and media content to digital complaint equipped homes. With all the developments, more work is cut out for us in the face of complex privacy, security, and social issues relating to the Internet. We believe it is the role of Governments to protect citizens in this vast, often



anonymous, space. As we build it, it behooves us to do whatever it takes to also safeguard it. To address some of the inherent gaps in Information Security, Kenya has put in place, a National Cyber Security Strategy that outlines a national-level plan to secure its digital infrastructure and cyber space. This includes the establishment of a Kenya Computer Incident Response Team Coordination Centre with the support of the ITU, and the deployment of Public Key Infrastructure that offers digital certificates for secure online transactions and growth of e-commerce.

The government in consultation with stakeholders is exploring means to facilitate consumers' utilization of the broadband networks that are being rolled out. The discussions also include possible approaches to reduce the cost of devices to make them more affordable to many Kenyans and subsequent increase in uptake of broadband services. They are aimed at lowering cost of access to internet and other communication services and as well as enhance digital inclusion in Kenya.

Kenya firmly believes in the framework of multi-stakeholder partnership that provides us with a connected, open and free space that is beneficial to all. Let us all continue to work together towards our commitments under the umbrella of the WSIS process so that all our nations can realise the promise of the Digital Future

Thank you for your attention.



Policy Statements B

H. E. Mme Aya Thiam Diallo, Ambassadeur, representative of H.E. Dr Choguel Kokalla Maïga, Ministre, Ministère de l'Economie numérique, de l'Information et de la Communication, Republic of Mali

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence ;

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT;

Messieurs les Directeurs elus du BDT

Monsieur le Directeur du Bureau de Développement des Télécommunications (BDT);

Excellences Messieurs les ministres;

Honorables délégués;

Mesdames et Messieurs.

Au moment où j'ai l'honneur et le privilège de m'adresser à votre auguste assemblée, permettez moi tout d'abord de m'acquitter d'un agréable devoir celui de transmettre les salutations fraternelles de son Excellence Monsieur Ibrahim Boubacar KEITA Président de la République du Mali, du Gouvernement et du Peuple du Mali à la Société de l'Information.

Le Président de la République du Mali m'a en outre chargé d'adresser ses sincères sentiments d'amitié aux Peuples et aux Gouvernements des Pays présents à cette manifestation de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications.

Je voudrais aussi, vous assurer de l'appui et de la disponibilité de la délégation malienne que j'ai l'honneur de conduire pour contribuer à assurer le succès de ce forum.

Excellence, Mesdames et Messieurs les délégués,





Je suis tout particulièrement heureux de l'initiative d'organiser ce forum qui réunit les décideurs politiques autour des questions d'actualité du secteur des télécommunications et des TIC.

Le Mali, depuis le Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information dont la première phase a été tenue à Genève en 2003 et la deuxième à Tunis en 2005, a maintenu sa ferme détermination à faire des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication un levier important de son développement économique, social et culturel.

En effet, la libéralisation du secteur des télécommunications a permis au Mali de combler progressivement son retard dans ce domaine. En effet, dans le cadre de la Politique sectorielle des télécommunications, le gouvernement a établi un nouveau cadre législatif et réglementaire, mis en place un organe de régulation et ouvert le marché à la concurrence.

Honorables Invités

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

Après l'adoption en 2005 de la Politique Nationale des TIC et son Plan d'Actions pour fixer les lignes directrices du développement des TIC, le Mali a adopté, il y a une semaine, une nouvelle politique des TIC basée sur l'économie numérique et qui vise à positionner le Mali comme un des Hub technologiques en Afrique de l'Ouest en faisant des TIC :

- un vecteur du développement humain durable ;
- une source de productivité et de valeur ajoutée pour les autres secteurs économiques et pour l'Administration publique ;
- un levier important de l'économie nationale ;
- une véritable industrie au Mali à l'horizon 2020.

Elle servira de cadre cohérent et unique de développement des TIC dans notre pays pour l'ensemble des Acteurs Nationaux et des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers.

Honorables Invités

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

Il est à noter que les résultats obtenus sont le fruit de l'amélioration de l'environnement législatif et règlementaire créé par les différentes réformes politiques et institutionnelles, notamment, l'érection de la Mission de l'Informatique et des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information (MINTI) en Agence des Technologies de l'Information et



de la Communication (AGETIC) en 2005, l'érection du Comité de Régulation des Télécommunication en Autorité Malienne de Régulation des Télécommunications, des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication et des Postes, la création de l'Agence Nationale de Télésanté et d'Informatique Médicale (ANTIM) en 2008, la création en 2011 du Complexe Numérique de Bamako et la création en avril 2014 du Ministère en charge de l'Economie Numérique, de l'Information et de la Communication, procèdent de la volonté politique des plus hautes autorités du Mali à s'engager avec détermination dans l'introduction de notre pays dans la Société de l'Information.

Honorables Invités

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

Notre vision s'appuiera sur 4 axes prioritaires qui constitueront des paliers de marche pour atteindre les objectifs de cette vision. Il s'agit des Technologie de l'Information et de la Communication (réseaux et services), de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et de l'Education.

Ces 4 axes regrouperont les différents secteurs. Des actions concrètes seront entreprises et menées dans chaque secteur à fin que la convergence de ces différentes actions aboutisse à l'atteinte de l'objectif global du Mali émergent.

Des évaluations à mi-parcours seront faites pour mesurer les réalisations avec des indicateurs pertinents pour apporter les corrections nécessaires au fur et à mesure des évolutions technologiques sociales et économiques.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Nous n'allons pas dresser ici le bilan exhaustif de l'évolution du secteur des télécommunications/Tic au Mali, mais souligner tout simplement le progrès remarquables fait depuis les cinq dernières années (même s'ils sont au deçà de nos attentes).

En dehors des investissements effectués par les opérateurs pour construire plus de 6.000 km de fibre optique qui permet au Mali d'être connecté en large bande avec quatre de ses sept voisins que sont le Burkina Faso, la Côte d'Ivoire, la Mauritanie et le Sénégal, le Gouvernement poursuivi en partenariat avec les institutions techniques et financières la réalisation de plus de 3.000 km de fibre optique.

La réalisation de ces projets permettra la connexion par la fibre optique des zones du Nord au réseau national de télécommunications et l'interconnexion des trois autres frontières du Mali que sont celles de l'Algérie, du Niger et de la Guinée.



Le marché mobile a pendant ce temps continué sa dynamique grâce à une croissance toujours soutenue du nombre de clients, et ce malgré les évènements survenus dans le pays en 2012. La croissance du parc d'abonnés se traduit par un taux de pénétration de plus de 93%.

Le taux de pénétration de l''Internet qui est un peu moins de 10% est en constante croissance.

Honorables Invités

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

En 2003, on enregistrait un parc mobile de 247 223 abonnés contre 20 000 000 environ en 2013. La croissance du parc mobile a presque été multipliée par quatre vingt (80) au cours de la période 2003 à 2013. Le mobile à lui seul représente 99% du parc global en 2015.

Cette croissance est surtout impactée par la privatisation de l'opérateur historique en 2009, ce fait a davantage amplifié la concurrence entre les acteurs sur le marché.

Le taux de pénétration téléphonique qui atteignait à peine 1% avant la reforme s'établit à plus 132.5 % en 2013.

Le marché de l'Internet fixe a repris son envol au cours de la période 2007 à 2013 avec 63 199 abonnés à l'internet fixe, 167 982 abonnés en clés internet mobile en fin 2012 et 3 140 120 clients internet téléphonie mobile.

Le domaine de l'Internet a connu une révolution avec un début de déploiement en 2008 des technologies GPRS, EDGE et ensuite la 3G en 2009.

Honorables Invités

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

En 2012, suite à l'invasion par des groupes armés terroristes, le Mali a subi d'importantes destructions de ces moyens de communication à savoir la radio, la télévision, le téléphone mobile et fixe et l'internet au Nord et au Centre du pays.

Il est aussi à noter que dès la libération de ces localités, après 10 mois d'occupation sauvage, grâce à l'intervention française, des pays africains avec le soutien de la communauté internationale, le Mali a entrepris vite la reconstruction de ces réseaux de communication afin d'assurer la connexion des populations libérées.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,



Le Gouvernement du Mali est pleinement conscient des perspectives de progrès qu'ouvrent les Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication et il a constamment manifesté sa détermination d'en faire un levier important de son développement économique et culturel. Cette détermination s'appuie sur une réforme en profondeur du secteur des Télécommunications et des TIC avec pour objectifs principaux :

- de faciliter l'accès aux services de communication de base au maximum de citoyens,
- d'encourager la concurrence afin de promouvoir la variété, la qualité et l'accessibilité financière des offres de service de télécommunications,
- de construire un réseau national de télécommunications fiable et connecté aux autoroutes de l'information,
- de créer un environnement favorable à la promotion des investissements privés dans les domaines de la télécommunication et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication.

Toutes ces actions optimisent l'utilisation des TIC pour atteindre plus rapidement les objectifs de notre Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté et ceux du Développement du Millénaire.

Dans notre marche en avant, nous observons deux principes cardinaux. Le premier est le respect d'une démarche partenariale qui associe étroitement l'Etat, la société civile et le secteur privé. Le second est le souci d'inscrire nos efforts dans une vision sous-régionale et régionale, seule capable de contribuer au renforcement des capacités nationales de chacun des Etats africains.

Honorables Invités

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

Parallèlement au développement spectaculaire des infrastructures de télécommunication, le gouvernement malien a lancé de nombreux chantiers dans le domaine des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication dans des secteurs productifs et sociaux de l'économie nationale.

Ainsi, le Mali a entrepris à travers l'AGETIC, la mise en œuvre du projet Intranet de l'Administration qui vise à mettre en réseau progressivement tous les départements ministériels, les services rattachés et leurs démembrements dans les régions.



Ce projet a, à son actif, au niveau central et au niveau déconcentré a connecté des services publics dont la majorité est en Fibre Optique.

La Télémédecine avec cinq grands hôpitaux nationaux, une Faculté et un hôpital de campagne situé en pays Dogon à près de 700 km de la capitale, sont en réseau avec l'Université de Genève, ainsi qu'avec des structures sanitaires du Sénégal, du Maroc, du Tchad et de la France.

La société civile malienne a réalisé de grandes campagne de formation, de sensibilisation des jeunes, des Organisations non Gouvernementales et des femmes.

Le Genre avec l'élaboration d'un plan de formation et le développement des capacités des femmes en matière de maîtrise des TIC, en vue de leur vulgarisation au sein des organisations féminines, et de la promotion de l'entreprenariat féminin dans le domaine des TIC. Nous sommes convaincus que l'appropriation par le Mali des TIC en tant qu'outil de développement passe inévitablement par la réduction de la fracture numérique au niveau genre.

Le Mali a bénéficié de l'appui de l'UIT pour la mise en place d'un cyberespace pour les personnes handicapées.

Honorables Invités

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

Aujourd'hui si l'élan amorcé par le Mali a été ralenti à cause de la crise socio-politique et sécuritaire, notre pays reste déterminer à poursuivre le développement de la société de l'information. Cette société de l'information est un droit et tout citoyen à la liberté et le droit fondamental d'y évoluer en toute sécurité et en toute autonomie afin de participer à la création de valeurs ajoutées susceptibles d'impulser le développement de notre pays.

C'est dans cette vision que le Mali poursuit la mise en place du cadre législatif et réglementaire des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication portant sur la société de l'information, les transactions et échanges électroniques, la cybercriminalité, la cryptologie et la protection des données à caractère personnel.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général ;

La vision du Mali se réalisera grâce aux grands chantiers amorcés par le Gouvernement, notamment :



Le projet de modernisation du réseau optique et d'information du Mali qui a pour objet, la fourniture et la pose de 915 km de fibre optique avec un système de surveillance, un centre de surveillance et un centre de données.

Le projet de mise en réseau des services de l'administration vise d'une part à construire un réseau de fibre optique qui interconnecte une cent cinquante structures publiques et Bureau de Poste Bamako et dans les régions ainsi que la construction d'un réseau en antenne VSAT qui interconnecte au district de Bamako 71 bureaux de poste au niveau toutes les régions du pays de Kayes à Kidal avec la mise en place des systèmes d'énergie solaire dans certaines localités.

L'approfondissement de l'informatisation des services publics continuera à travers le développement des applications sectorielles notamment la bonne gouvernance, la santé, l'éducation, le commerce, l'agriculture, la communication, des contenus développés et accessibles dans nos langues nationales.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général ;

Mon pays, le Mali souhaite davantage d'implication de l'UIT pour une coopération internationale bien harmonisée pour la poursuite des réformes institutionnelles et politique dans le secteur et surtout un appui dans la formation des acteurs du secteur. Toutes choses qui permettront d'assurer une continuité du développement de la société de l'information.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général ;

Avant de terminer, je voudrais affirmer sans risque de me tromper que le Mali est prêt à assumer sa part de responsabilité, à apporter sa part d'innovations et d'imagination pour l'inclusion de nos populations et l'édification de la société de l'information et du Savoir Partagé que nous édifierons tous ensemble.

Permettrez-moi de faire une mention spéciale à l'endroit du Secrétaire Général Monsieur Hamadoun I. TOURE, pour le rayonnement international qu'il a su imprimer à l'UIT avant son départ au début de l'année 2015.

Je peux vous assurer que le Mali jouera pleinement son rôle dans l'édification de la société de l'information et du Savoir Partagé. Il était là en 2003 et en 2005 comme une nation forte de ses promesses et de ses espérances. Il sera là avec vous les années à venir en tant que nation reconstituée dans une société de l'information libre, sécurisé et autonome.



Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madame Chairperson,

It is my honour and privilege to take the floor before this assembly, to deliver to you a message from the minister Choguel Kokalla Maïga, who had to leave Geneva earlier an unexpected, and it reads as follows.

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ministers,

Secretary-General of ITU,

Elected Director of BDT,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen.

I welcome the initiative of organising this Forum and assure you of the full support of the Delegation of Mali to contribute to its success.

Excellencies, delegates,

Since the first stages of the summit of the information society held here, in Geneva, in 2003, and the second stage in Tunis in 2005; Mali has remained committed under the President of the republic to making information and communication technologies a veritable lever for economic, social and cultural development. Mali has adopted a new nationalized ICT policy after that of 2005, and it is based on the digital economy; by 2020 we hope to be one of the technology hubs of West Africa.

This policy will make the ICTs a veritable lever for the economy, and will create productivity gains and create added value for economic sectors and the public administration. It will be a framework for ICT development in our countries for all of the national stakeholders and technical and financial partners.

Distinguished Delegates, ladies and gentlemen,



All of these reforms are based on the very strong rule of the highest authorities of Mali to anchor our country in the Information Society. We will not take stock of all of the developments in the ICT in Mali, but we would like to stress that much progress has been achieved over the last five years.

In addition to investment by operators to build more than 6,000 kilometers of optic fiber, which gives Mali a broadband connection with four of its seven neighbors which the Government continues in partnership with technical and financial institution the construction of over 3,000 kilometers of optic fiber; the implementation of these projects will allow optic fiber connection of the northerners to the national telecommunication network and in connection with the three other border countries.

The state has focused on partnership which very closely involved Civil Society in the private sector. Also we have a sub-regional and regional vision, so that all African states can fully develop.

Madame Chairperson, we would like to see greater cooperation with ITU, in order to continue institutional and political reforms, and Mali will fully play its role in building the Information Society and the knowledge society and we hope that we can achieve this through our own innovations and imaginative ideas in order to have an inclusive society.

We are a country which is strong with our promises and our hopes; and we are a nation renewed, and we are working for an Information Society which is free, secure and autonomous.

I would like to mention specially the former Secretary-General of ITU, for the international renown he was able to impart before his departure.

Also we wish every success to Mr. Houlin Zhao, the new Secretary-General, who is very dynamic in leading the ITU.

Thank you.



Policy Statements B

H.E. Mr. Faisal Bin Abdullah Al-Henzab, Permanent Representative of The Permanent Mission of The State of Qatar to the UN in Geneva, State of Qatar



Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honour and pleasure for me, in my capacity as representative of the State of Qatar, to address this conference. I

would like at the outset, to express my sincere gratitude to the International Telecommunication Union for allowing us the opportunity to reaffirm our continuing commitment, both as individuals and as nations, to work together towards building the information society and ensure that all people, in all parts of the world, could benefit from the advantages of information and communication technology.

As has been the case with all other countries, the State of Qatar has worked hard over the past ten years, under the supervision and guidance of her Excellency Dr. Hessa Al-Jaber, Minister of Information and Communication Technology, to implement the action plan of the World Summit on the Information Society. For this purpose:

- The information and communication technology infrastructure has been strengthened by developing fiber-optic network. By the year 2016, 95% of all homes in Qatar will be able to access to high-speed broadband services at affordable prices, which constitutes a solid basis for an advanced Information and Communication Technology sector.
- Through various capacity-building and digital literacy raising programs, we have worked to develop and implement numerous programs and projects to enable the entire population to use information and communication technology, especially those lacking the skills and tools of information technology, such as people with special needs, the elderly, and other segments of society.
- We have improved the delivery of governmental public services so as to ensure the maximum benefit for people and companies. Our goal now is to provide 100% of services online by 2020.



- In parallel with this, we have worked diligently and tirelessly to ensure the protection of the security and privacy of our citizens through developing appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, and educating our citizens on how to minimize the risks arising from the use of information and communication technology.

This year's conference theme: "Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development" reminds us that despite the success we achieved in establishing the necessary basis for the information society, we must now look to the future and its increasing difficulties hampering our ability to keep up with the rapid pace of technology. If we are not up to the challenge and to keep pace with this development, we will be overtaken by events and we will miss the second technological revolution.

A governments, we have to develop strategies for the future of innovation, where all our cities will be smart and connected, and most importantly, will be sustainable cities.

We ought not forget the importace of the role of industry in transforming strategic visions into reality. We therefore call on the industrial sector to continue the stunning development of industry, in terms of technological innovations in various fields, such as advanced robotics and artificial intelligence, in view of the importance of theese techniques in providing further benefits to our citizens and enabling our countries to grow and prosper.

Tha's perhaps why the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology in the State of Qatar has launched a project for the establishment of an area for information and communication and technology industry to serve as driving force for innovation in the ICT sector and to allow Qatar's actual shift to a genuine digital nation.

While we will be working during this period of this conference for "innovation together", let's not forget (our peoples), the main reason we are all present here, as it is our great task to ensure that our citizens are educated in order to become part of an advanced digital future. It is also very important that the benefits and fruits of technological innovations would not keep our attention from the need to protect the right to privacy of our citizens.

On behalf of the State of Qatar, I look forward with enthusiasm to listening to all the innovative ideas in the next few days and I wish this conference every success.

Thank you for your attention.



Policy Statements B

Mr Victor Lagunes, Chief Information Officer, Presidency of Mexico



Thank you to the ITU, thank you to UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD for hosting us.

Yours Excellencies, dear friends,

We meet once again to renew our commitment to promote Government transformation through the use of technology. Over the next few months we will meet to establish the Sustainable

Development Goals that will drive our efforts over the next few years and we will agree on how ICTs can enable better society development.

Moreover, the Connect 2020 global goals and targets are driving our country's behavior. Supporting this goal, our National Digital Strategy positively impacts connectivity, competition, usage and appropriation.

Over the last year, Mexico has made relevant progress in implementation of our National Digital Strategy, as well as Telecommunications Reform. Not only recognizing access to broadband Internet and ICTs as a fundamental right, but also making this a reality through a healthier competitive landscape, increasing affordability and broadband penetration.

In front of you, you have a couple of documents, one of which is the National Digital Strategy and the other one is the award that we humbly but proudly just accepted from WSIS regarding our digital divide bridging strategy.

Mexico will be leading the Action Plan for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC) next August. In this regard, eLAC has come with a new consensual Action Plan fully in line with the post 2015 development goals.

We will not only be ground breaking for the region's inputs on Information Society, but also will be a valuable input for the global intergovernmental process that will come in December.



This year, we are leading the Open Government Partnership (OGP) to promote the principle of a more transparent, accountable, participatory and innovative government which enable our efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

In Mexico, we are strengthening the stake we hold on Internet Governance discussion. We believe our contribution has to be more open and more engaged; more actively participating in a multistakeholder model. As such, we will host the 2016 Internet Governance Forum after its mandate is renewed later this year at United Nations.

Excellencies, Friends,

Mexico renews its commitment to continue building the government of the future, today.

We pursue this through leading the eLAC mechanism, supporting IGF, complying with the commitments we made to the OGP and by aggressively implementing our National Digital Strategy and Telecommunications Reform. We aim to make an important contribution to a better world in which not a single person is excluded from the benefits of ICTs and in which the Information Society is a reality for all the people anytime, anywhere.

In closing, I would like to quote Secretary-General in his first words this morning: Imagination will get us everywhere. Together, we will get far.

And Fadi Chehadé, my friend's comment and his analogy for taking the Internet as a river: Let's not control it. Let's not manage it. Let's harness it.

Thank you



Policy Statements B

H.E. Mr Dimitrios Tzortzis, General Secretary, Ministry of Economy, Infrastructure, Shipping and Tourism, Greece



Dear Secretary General, Mr. Zhao,

Dear Deputy Secretary General, Mr. Johnson,

Dear Chair, Ms. Gaj,

Your excellencies,

It is a great pleasure and honour for me to be here today as an active participant to the WSIS Forum. I would also like to thank to you all for honouring Greece, for 2nd time, with 159 votes, for the Council. The multistakeholder approach provides, indeed, a unique opportunity for all stakeholders, whether they come from the government, the private sector, civil society or international organisations, to sit together and co-shape an agenda regarding global ICT policies.

The Greek government views this process of policy osmosis as the essence of WSIS and I would like to take the opportunity of my participation to this forum to express my government's *strong commitment* to the principles of **participation**, **transparency**, **openness** and **accountability** as the core elements of our information society policy. In addition, I would like to stress out our commitment to a model of development that is inclusive and sustainable, technology and innovation focused, with emphasis on the improvement of our people's well being, education and health.

This approach is founded on the highly skilled and educated workforce Greece has in the area of ICTs. Greece has a vast diaspora of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs in many fields. We consider the ICT industry a key Greek "product", along with Tourism, Maritime and Agriculture. Actually, in the 21st century, Greece's Hi-Tech exports have surpassed virgin olive oil by a factor of 5:1. The total ICT ecosystem (SMEs and innoclusters) contributes with near 2b euros to the Greek economy, with a number of 20,000 scientists involved.



A best practice is the "Synergies" example, which is a network of 5 Industry Associations (development/design centers), in the areas of Aerospace, Microelectronics, Mobile Apps, Bio-Informatics and Gaming, occupying over 8000 employees worldwide: highly skilled scientists, engineers & experts.

ICT policies are for the Greek government a means to an end; not a self-contained policy.

But what is this end, this policy objective we are trying to achieve?

Greece has been and is still going through the most severe crisis in its recent history. However, we strongly believe we can turn this crisis to an opportunity and to unleash the potential of the Greek people and enterprises.

How do we plan to do that?

Our **first goal** is to deploy the power of the *public sector* to influence the Greek ICT market in order to direct it toward a more innovative, sustainable, inclusive and extrovert direction. This means we want to invest in know-how, skills, Greek Intellectual Property, Open Technologies and Education. We want to reduce box-moving and increase *capacity building*. We will use our public procurement processes in order to support public sector innovation and the development of national, but *extrovert, knowledge capital*.

Our **second goal** is to increase *transparency* in the operation of the private sector in Greece. We are in need for a more open operation of the ICT market. Open to small, innovative and extrovert enterprises that wish to compete both in the Greek and the global market. We implement this by increasing the transparency obligations of companies procuring goods and services to the public sector and by reducing barriers to the entry to digital market (e.g. through the introduction of e-payments incentives, the reduction of barriers in the posting of goods, simplification of licensing processes).

Our **third goal** is to support the improvement and expansion of digital infrastructures, such as Next Generation Access, following *Connect 2020*, in order to ensure that there is the basis for development of digital services in the most sustainable and cost-effective manner. In this context, we view as exceptionally important the role of truly independent and transparent *regulatory authorities* and we are working hard on a reform of our regulatory framework to enhance their independence and role.

Our **fourth goal** is to create a favorable environment for the transfer of knowledge both from Research Performing organisations to the public and private sector, and the other way around. This could be achieved through a holistic online *and* physical platform, which would bring together the whole ICT ecosystem and assist all stakeholders to create value through business acceleration programs, mentoring, technology transfer



and access to financial support (VCs, etc). We envisage a platform that will act as the ITU ICT Hub, where people from Academia, R&D Institutes, SMEs, Entrepreneurs, Innovation clusters, as well as external actors like VCs and other Funding Instruments, connect together in a way of mutual benefit for all. This is an effort that has a global reach and outlook. In this context we position our proposal for the establishment of the **ITU-ICT-AGORA** platform, under RI EUR5 of ITU - and once again I would like to thank Mr. Zhao, Secretary General of ITU, who has been a strong supporter of our initiative.

I would like to end my intervention with a clear message on how we believe ICT policies should and could operate around the world: the way to support growth and development is not by slashing wages and destroying the social fabric. Instead, we need to use digital technologies in order to foster productivity, increase sustainability and deepen participation in the Information Society, so that we can build a better future for us and our children.

Thank you!



Policy Statements B

H.E. Mr Julian Brathwaite, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Thank you, chair

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to make a statement on behalf of the United Kingdom.

We would like to thank the organisers and co-facilitators of the WSIS Forum (the ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD). This week again offers an interesting and valuable programme.

One of the most valuable aspects of WSIS is the way it brings together all stakeholders to share experiences, best practice and discuss common challenges, in order that we can learn from one another.

The Project Prizes and the WSIS Stock-taking Database are initiatives which reflect this spirit of cooperation and support between stakeholders.

This is an important year as we reflect on ten years of implementing the WSIS outcomes and taking stock of what has been achieved.

The report by the Commission for Science and Technology for Development sets out just how much has been achieved:

- the capacity of ICTs have increased thirty times
- the number of mobile phone subscriptions is equal to the population worldwide
- 4 out of 10 people use the Internet, and that number is rapidly growing.

It is clear that the digital divide in accessing to <u>basic</u> services is being reduced.



This is largely thanks to the dynamism of the private sector responding to consumer demand and because governments have helped create stable and proportionate regulatory environments which allow private sector investment to flourish.

But there are also real challenges that we need to address in the future:

- we need to address the digital divide in broadband provision
- we need to mainstream ICTs into broader social and economic agendas and
- we need to continue to invest in education and capacity building.

The United Kingdom is looking forward to this year's review of WSIS by the UN General Assembly as an opportunity to address these challenges.

We have three key aims for that review:

- First, we want to make sure that WSIS is focused on development and on identifying practical steps to support developing countries and to enable people around the globe to harness the huge potential of ICTs for development. The WSIS Action Lines set out a comprehensive roadmap towards building the Information Society and we need to make sure we are on track. In particular, we want to consider how the WSIS Action Lines can align with the post-2015 Sustainable Agenda.
- Second, we want to extend the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further ten years. The IGF has demonstrated its worth as an open global platform for all stakeholders.
- The IGF is also a cost effective way of bringing all stakeholders together in one place at one time, enabling stakeholders to engage with colleagues from around the world that they might not otherwise be able to meet. We would also like it to build stronger links between the regional and national IGFs which have developed over recent years to become a truly bottom-up global platform.
- Thirdly, we want to strengthen an open and inclusive multi-stakeholder model of governance. The dramatic growth we have seen in ICTs over recent years has been possible because all stakeholders have worked together. No single stakeholder can be effective alone. We need to ensure our processes are open, inclusive to all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society and others, and to address some of the barriers to participation, particularly those which affect civil society groups and developing countries.

So we look forward to the debates and discussions here over the coming week and the broader debate.



The United Kingdom aims to make an active and positive contribution with stakeholders and friends as we work together to build the Information Society.

Thank you.



Policy Statements B

Mr Ahmed Berbar, Director General for Information, *Representative of the Minister Houda-Imane FARAOUN, Ministère de la Poste et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication*, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications ;

Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,

Mesdames et Messieurs, les chefs des délégations ;

Honorable assistance ;

Il m'est agréable d'adresser aujourd'hui cette communication à l'honorable assemblée que vous représentez et qui œuvre à la simplification et à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des citoyens à travers le monde par le biais du renforcement de l'usage des TIC.

Il n'est plus à démontrer que les TIC, dont l'impact est transversal par excellence, constituent des instruments structurants du développement économique et social de tout pays qui aspire à un développement durable et équitable basé sur une intégration multiformes.

Ainsi, j'ai l'honneur de présenter, aujourd'hui très brièvement les avancées notables en matière de concrétisation des orientations du SMSI et des actions menées, en Algérie, dans le cadre de la vision stratégique qui privilégie la mise en œuvre de mécanismes transversaux structurants considérés comme des éléments de base pour le développement, il s'agit de :

• La généralisation des infrastructures structurantes nationales et régionales « Haut débit et très haut débit » qui constituent un élément catalyseur pour le développement du pays dans les domaines social, économique et culturel.

L'Etat vise, dans ce cadre, «la poursuite de la réalisation des infrastructures de base, en les adossant à une politique d'aménagement du territoire afin de garantir le développement de toutes les contrées du pays»,



• La mise à niveau et le renforcement du cadre juridique et règlementaire des TIC permet l'édification de la société de l'information et encourage l'émergence d'une économie numérique en Algérie avec une vision réfléchie et organisée favorisant ainsi le transfert de technologie et de savoir-faire.

Mesdames et Messieurs ;

Au titre de la généralisation des infrastructures « Haut débit et très haut débit » l'état a prévu d'investir 450 millions d'euro en 2015 pour assurer la poursuite du programme de développement. Il est prévu que :

- l'Algérie atteindra prochainement 100.000 km de fibre optique sur le territoire national permettant, notamment, le raccordement des 1541 communes du pays.
- Le lancement du projet de réalisation de la liaison sous-marine (feston) reliant les grandes villes côtières du pays.
- Un programme de mutualisation des réseaux de tous les opérateurs est en cours d'élaboration pour rentabiliser l'exploitation de ces infrastructures.
- En outre, 200.000 nouveaux accès sont en cours de réalisation pour la téléphonie fixe et Internet haut débit.

Il faut savoir, également que le débit de la bande passante, qui constitue un indicateur de consommation, a été multiplié par dix (10) en l'espace des cinq dernières années. Il est ainsi passé de 35 Go à 375 Go actuellement.

Signalons, également, le déploiement en cours de la 4G à un rythme accéléré. Elle est déjà pratiquement disponible, avec une couverture partielle, dans toutes les wilayas du pays. L'objectif est de généraliser cette technologie à l'ensemble du territoire national avant la fin 2015.

Mesdames et Messieurs

Il est utile de relever, qu'une année seulement après le lancement de la 3G, les trois opérateurs de téléphonie mobile totalisent plus de 8 millions d'abonnés. Le taux de pénétration d'internet a évolué de 6 % en 2013 à 25% fin 2014. Il est en net progression pour la fin 2015 avec la continuité des déploiements des réseaux 3G et 4G selon le programme prévu.

En matière de développement des infrastructures de télécommunications satellitaires, une action d'envergure nationale et régionale est entreprise prévoyant la mise en exploitation, très prochaine, d'un satellite de télécommunications Alcomsat 1



entièrement réalisé en Algérie. Cet outil permettra notamment de fournir les services de transmission de données, de multimédia, de télé-enseignement, de télémédecine et de vidéoconférence. Il sera opérationnel avant la fin 2017.

Mesdames et Messieurs

Pour ce qui concerne l'adaptation du cadre juridique et règlementaire, les pouvoirs publics, conscients des enjeux tant sociaux qu'économiques des nouvelles technologies, accélèrent la mise en place du cadre règlementaire ainsi que des mécanismes techniques permettant la sérénité de l'usage et de l'exploitation des TIC en Algérie.

A ce titre, la récente promulgation de la loi relative à la certification et à la signature électroniques constitue un nouveau jalon vers l'économie numérique.

Ajoutons à cela les textes juridiques, nécessaires à l'instauration d'un environnement de confiance propre à l'économie et à l'administration numérique dont le pays ne peut faire l'impasse en ce début du 21^{ème} siècle, il s'agit notamment de :

- La protection pénale des échanges électroniques et l'incrimination des atteintes aux systèmes automatisés des données,
- La prévention et la lutte contre les infractions liées aux technologies de l'information et de la communication,

Le Service universel des télécommunications est aujourd'hui opérationnel pour la connexion dans de nombreuses localités, en particulier la quasi-totalité des zones enclavées.

Dans le même sillage, nous nous sommes particulièrement focalisés sur le rapprochement entre les centres de recherche et développement et les entreprises TIC. Il s'agit de création de filiales mixtes développement et industrie dans l'objectif de développer des outils répondants aux besoins du marché national.

Des efforts sont consentis pour l'encouragement de la création des PME innovantes à travers des incubateurs régionaux dans le secteur des TIC et intervenant dans différents domaines notamment l'industrie agroalimentaire, l'amélioration de la santé, le développement de contenu éducatif et le confort du citoyen.

En matière de gouvernance d'internet, le secteur des TIC, avec toutes les parties prenantes, a élaboré une charte nationale et a programmé pour la fin 2015 la tenue d'un forum, avec tous les acteurs, pour sa finalisation.

Pour conclure, il nous apparait utile de souligner les efforts des pouvoirs publics pour la simplification de la vie des citoyens à travers des actions d'envergure engagées dans le



cadre de l'e-gouvernance pour la réforme et l'amélioration du service public et la modernisation de l'administration.

Il est certain que la politique nationale mise en œuvre progressivement s'est vue confortée par le développement accéléré, ces dernières années, de l'environnement numérique.

Merci de votre attention.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

I have the honour of representing the Minister of Post telecommunication, who unfortunately was not able to be here at this event.

Madame Chair,

Mr. Secretary-General,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ministers,

Honorable Delegates,

It is a pleasure for me to address this communication to this honorable assembly that you represent, working to simplify and improve conditions of life of citizens throughout the world through strengthening of the use of ICTs.

I have the honour of presenting today very briefly the notable advances in Algeria since the WSIS as follows.

The generalization of national structures and regional structures, high and super high speed Internet which are a catalyzing element for development of the country in these social, economic and cultural areas; the state aims at this framework to pursue realization of basic infrastructure, supporting them with a policy throughout the territory to guarantee internet to all areas of the country, insuring that the legal framework and regulating framework for ICTs is up to date to encourage the emergence of the digital economy in Algeria.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Through rolling out infrastructures for high and super high speed Internet, we are investing \$450 million in this to pursue our development programme; we expect to have



100,000 kilometers of optical fiber on our national territory, which will lead to 1541 communities being linked.

We also have an underlying cable linking the main coastal Cities, a programme to insure that there is interoperability between the operators to use structures, and we also have 200,000 new accesses being implemented for fixed telephone high-speed.

We have consumption of Internet indicators which have multiplied by ten over the last five years, moving from 35 gigabytes to 375 gigabytes currently, and we have 4G rolling out at an accelerated speed. It is already available throughout all of the cities and our objective is to generalize 4G rather than 3G by the end of 2015. Just one year after 3G was launched, the three telephone operators now have more than 8 million people subscribe to it, and we have moved from the 6% to 25% Internet by mobile.

We are also working on telecommunications by satellite, to work toward satellite communications through sat 1 throughout Algeria. This tool will enable us to provide services for data transmission, multimedia, telelearning, telemedicine and learning and videoconferencing; it should be operational by the end of 2017.

Ladies and gentlemen,

With regard to adapting the legal and regulatory framework, the public is aware of the importance of the social and economic aspects related to ICTs; we have been supporting the use and we have a law on certification of electronic signatures which is a new chain, a new link in the digital chain.

We are also insuring the necessary text to supply an eEconomy which can be trusted for the 21st century. We have protection under penal law of electronic exchanges, and it is a criminal act to try to attack automated systems. We are looking particularly at research and development coming together with ICTs through mixed development and industry areas; in order to insure that we have the necessary tools for the national market.

Efforts are being undertaken for creation of SMEs, regional incubators and ICTs, and interventions in various domains: such agro industry and improvement of health, development of education, et cetera. All of the stakeholders together have worked on a national charter for the end of 2015, and we will have a Forum on Internet Governance with all of the stakeholders present to finalize it. It is certain that our national policy which has been progressively implemented has certainly been helped by the speedy development of the digital environment in the last three years.

Thank you.



Policy Statements B

Mr Patrick Penninckx, Head of the Information Society and action against Crime Department, Council of Europe



• The Council of Europe is an international organisation working to protect human rights, the rule of law and democracy. So we approach this topic from a very concrete angle, ICTs should be people centered, human rights have to be protected online as well as offline and the Internet should be a secure place if we want real sustainable development.

•Right now we are drafting a new **Internet Governance Strategy** for our Organisation to ensure that all our bodies and organs keep in mind all the potential of the Internet for our

activities and the development of society.

• We have always supported the work done by the World Summit on the Information Society and the Internet Governance Forum. Our Committee of Ministers is working right now on a **Draft declaration on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) +10** review and the extension of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

•Internet is not just a tool, we should focus on its **service value**: ICTs are basic for the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression, information and communication, but not only that, also the right to education, the right to peaceful assembly or the right to association, **key to the development of other social rights and the development of our societies in general**.

• Our Secretary General in his report on the state of human rights, the rule of law and democracy in Europe published last month underlined that the European Court of Human Rights has observed that access to the Internet is intrinsic to the right to access information (case of Yildirim v. Turkey, Dec. 2012) and, as a result, a right **to unhindered Internet access** should also be recognised. Internet services should be **accessible and affordable, secure, reliable and ongoing for everyone.**

• If we want everyone to take advantage of the potential of the Internet we need also to **build confidence and security** in the use of ICTs. Therefore we have to fight



cybercrime and strengthen **data protection**. We do it through our **Conventions** which are worldwide standards open to non-European countries.

• We have to recall that we need security but not at any price. We strive for a real **democratic security**, one where we are protected but also our rights and the rule of law are respected. Our Parliamentary Assembly just approved a resolution and a recommendation about the dangers entailed by **mass surveillance**.

• **Protecting children** is also important. Therefore we have a Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, but we have to go a step further and also **empower children and young people**, because they are the future of our societies.

• We also think that standard-setting is not enough. We think it should be coupled with **capacity-building** to bring real change. One of our initiatives here is the **Guide** to Human Rights for Internet users, as we want people to know what their rights are online and what remedies they have at their disposal if there rights are violated. In our **co-operation activities** we also help States in the fields of data protection and the fight against cybercrime.

• For example, the Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe (C-PROC) in Bucharest, Romania, is responsible for assisting countries worldwide in strengthening their criminal justice capacity to respond to the challenges posed by cybercrime and electronic evidence on the basis of the standards of the Convention on Cybercrime.

• We believe that the work on Internet governance is a collaborative endeavor where all of us have a role to play if we want to keep the Internet as a tool for change and development.

• We should always remember that although new technologies bring new promises, human rights should continue to be at the heart of any change if we want to achieve people-centered, sustainable development.



Policy Statements B

Dr CSU Wenbo, Member of CODATA-PASTD and GEO Secretariat on behalf of Prof. Chuang Liu, co-founder of CODATA-PASTD and Professor of the Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, CODATA Task Group in Developing Countries (CODATA-PASTD), ICSU, China

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ten years ago, CODATA, the Committee on Data for Science and Technology of the International Council for Science, promised at the WSIS Tunis 2005 that it would do its best to help reduce the digital divide. In the course of the last decade the Task Group has convened a successful series of international workshops,



training programs on data strategies and policies in the developing world. The latest of these, the *International Workshop on Open Data for Science and Sustainability in Developing Countries*, was held in Nairobi in 2014 and comprised a training workshop. Convened by CODATA-PASTD, the Task Group of Preservation of and Open Access to S&T Data in/for/with Developing Countries and CODATA International, partners included WFEO, UNESCO, Ministry of Telecommunication of Kenya, JKUAT, ICSU, WDS, GEO, ISPRS, ISDE, RDA, IAC, CODATA-USA and CODATA-China. The participants of the workshop, who prepared and

agreed the following declaration, hope that it will be recognized as presenting an important set of principles to underpin data sharing to promote development and to reduce the digital divide:

All publicly funded data and information have *public good* characteristics; they cannot be depleted with use and it can be inefficient to restrict access. The value of data and information generally increases with their reuse by others. These characteristics are particularly strong for public data and information generated by governments and by activities outside government that are publicly funded, including in research. This is because both the data or information, and the public-sector activities that generate them, are undertaken with public money and in the public interest.



Less economically developed countries and those with emerging economies have much to gain from the development and implementation of open data policies in public sectors. In addition to the general values that are inherent from open data, schools, universities, research organizations, governments, and the entire societies in the developing world can improve governance and decision-making, empower and educate citizens, and generally increase the opportunities for innovation and the return on public investments. Without open data policies, it is not possible for developing countries to close the digital divide, to play an equal role in the international agenda, and to reach the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals Post-2015.

Hence we endorse the following ten *Data Sharing Principles in Developing Countries*, which also referred to as "*The Nairobi Data Sharing Principles*":

- 1) Data should be open and unrestricted
- 2) Data should be free to the end users
- 3) Data should be informative and assessed for quality
- 4) Data sharing should be timely
- 5) Data should be easy to find and access
- 6) Data should be interoperable
- 7) Data should be sustainable
- 8) Data contributors should be given credit
- 9) Data access should be equitable
- 10) Data may be restricted for a limited time, if adequately justified

CODATA-PASTD thanks all who have supported us and have committed to continue working with all stakeholders for the guidelines, infrastructures and capacity buildings on implementation of the Data Sharing Principles in Developing Countries.



Policy Statements C

H.E. Mr Marios Demetriades, Minister, Ministry of Transport, Communications and Works, Republic of Cyprus

Mr. Chairman,

Honorable Ministers,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,



Firstly, I would like to express my thanks to the International Telecommunications Union for hosting the World Summit on Information Society Forum of 2015 in Geneva.

We have already entered the digital age and we are heading rapidly towards a fully interconnected society. Digital technologies are now integrated in our everyday life and the universal acquisition of digital skills is one of the largest challenges of our society. Internet is a tool for increasing the efficiency of our economies, upgrading the quality of life of our citizens, promoting democracy and culture and even establishing green technologies. Services are converging and are becoming accessible universally from any portal device either wired or wirelessly.

Broadband accessibility should not be a privilege but a right to every citizen. This demands taking the necessary steps to overcome digital divide by achieving 100% coverage, taking into account the needs of the future for ultra high speed communications. This coverage should be provided at affordable prices for everyone. At the same time we should ensure that the flow of information and operation of networks are secure as people are reluctant to transact over the Internet if they are not confident about security. Governments should use ICT in their everyday functioning to increase efficiency and access to e-services to citizens and businesses.



These challenges are not ahead of us, they are with us and we need to face them urgently. The ITU needs to maintain its leadership in promoting the information society of the 21st century and bridging the digital divide. It needs to lead the way in building a cybersociety that people can trust.

Mr. Chairman,

As a government we do recognize the importance of ICT for our economy as we aspire to become a regional service center capable of attracting FDI. Despite the recent financial crisis we have experienced, the electronic communications market is experiencing significant dynamism. Competition is intensifying both in the fixed and in the mobile markets and investments have not been affected.

Our digital strategy for the Information Society is in line with the ITU's Strategic goals and global ICT targets as well as the objectives and actions proposed in the Digital Agenda for Europe, one of the flagships of the strategy "Europe 2020". The digital strategy will contribute substantially to economic growth, productivity increase and job creation. The strategy promotes the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy and society.

In order to achieve the above, measures and actions included in the Digital Strategy have been prioritized in the National Action Plan 2015-17 which has been approved by the Council of Ministers. This action Plan includes nineteen (19) projects of approximately 107 million euros placing emphasis on the mondernization of public administration, the provision of additional public electronic services, the development of digital entrepreneurship, the functioning of e-health, the enhancement of digital literacy and the development of broadband infrastructure for high-speed internet.

It is also worth mentioning that during the last years, we have managed to exploit successfully our geostrategic location for telecommunication purposes by developing an excellent satellite and submarine cable infrastructure, which is not only used to connect the Island with its neighboring countries and the rest of the world, but also to transfer traffic between continents. Also, the demand for the use and development of specialized applications of space technology has increased. To further enhance our position we are constantly trying to upgrade and develop this infrastructure and to ensure that coverage and quality are optimized. A robust and reliable telecommunications framework is the key for the development of an international finance, trading and shipping centre.

The EU and its Member States including Cyprus, will work closely together in relevant fora and organisations dealing with WSIS+10 Review Process related questions, including bridging digital divide, sustainable development and Internet Governance issues, and reflect positions through coherent and consistent messages while preserving their individual rights and respective prerogatives. We will actively engage in the



negotiations and in reaching out to other countries and stakeholders, to ascertain a good understanding of our common goals.

Closing, I would like to thank the ITU Secretary General and all WSIS stakeholders for their dedication and efforts towards the WSIS process. We anticipate that this year's event will stipulate high attention and interest from all stakeholders. Let me reiterate that we will actively work to increase the level of cooperation with ITU for the benefit of our people and the society in general.

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

And thank you all for your attention.



Policy Statements C

H.E. Mr Mahmoud Vaezi, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Islamic Republic oF Iran



In the Name of God, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful Madam Chairman Honorable Ministers Excellencies Distinguished Delegates Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to address this WSIS Forum here in Geneva. We appreciate the efforts made by the ITU's Secretary

General Mr. Houlin Zhao, and all other officials and individuals for their dedication to WSIS throughout these years since the UN general assembly adopted its first resolution on WSIS in December 2001.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates the importance of a people-centered, inclusive, and development-oriented Information Society that could contribute to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.

The world is facing new and serious challenges, some of which can be effectively addressed via using advanced and efficient communications and information technologies. Last week, we proudly celebrated ITU's 150th anniversary, the theme of which was telecommunications and ICTs: Drivers of Innovation. It is well recognized that the world is shifting towards innovation-driven economies, and it is most fitting that we also take bold initiatives to encourage and facilitate technological innovations that would help us achieve our goals for sustainable development, improve our information-driven societies in all aspects, and make this world a better place for all.

Madam Chairman,



I would like to express our concerns regarding the digital divide between the developed and the developing countries. To reduce this gap, communications and information technologies and services should be accessible by all. To this end, national efforts in the developing countries for creating, improving, and expanding capacities to allow their involvement in all aspects of the global information society should be facilitated by other governments and institutions by way of providing technical advice and support.

We believe that Internet governance is an important component of the information society, and should be accomplished according to the Geneva principles, that all governments should have an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in the international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.

In Iran, we have a number of mega projects that are being carried out with a view to expanding and improving the provision of information-related services to the public. In particular, we are accelerating the development of the Iran National Information Network (ININ), which will expand local contents and services to our nation. This will utilize the ICT as the cornerstone of future social, economic, and cultural developments in Iran. We encourage and welcome investments and activities of the private sector in furtherance of the objectives of the Iran National Information Network.

Madam Chairman

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish success for this year WSIS Forum and look forward to witnessing more achievements towards the ideal Information Society.

Thank you.



Policy Statements C

H.E. Ms Anusha Rahman Ahmad Khan, Minister of State for Information Technology, Islamic Republic of Pakistan



Honorable Chairman,

Excellencies, Ministers

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

Greetings,

It is indeed a matter of immense honor for me to address this august gathering of world leaders, dignitaries, professionals, business executives, prominent intellectuals and to be presenting the WSIS Policy narrative on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the last 20 years, the world has seen an unprecedented revolution centered on information and communication technologies, duly recognized by the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS). This necessitated creation of a new social contract geared to universalising the endowments of unique era, with the ability to access and use of ICT and internet tools effectively determining the prosperity and well-being of all nations. As the Summit itself envisaged while charting out the WSIS Action Lines, the role of national policies to achieve the global WSIS agenda to bring about a synchronized, coherent and safe use of ICTs, is more important than ever before.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The government of Pakistan accords its highest priority to the development of ICT infrastructure and applications for the provision of quality services, education, employment opportunities, and women empowerment. The ICT policies have proven to be instrumental in rolling out initiatives to improve infrastructure development, increase capital investments and to harness local entrepreneurship in the sector as



outlined in the WSIS Action Lines. The implementation of these policies over the past decade focused particularly on building connectivity infrastructure and supply of services. This not only effectively increased availability of ICT services to across the country, but has also increased choice of services to the consumers at affordable prices.

With successful development of telecom infrastructure and supply over the recent past, my administration has now accorded due policy emphasis to building demand for consumption of these services to ensure sustainable and beneficial diffusion of ICTs in the society particularly broadband in the rural areas. Our policy objectives of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability and innovation define our commitment of completing the ecosystem of ICTs from the development of application and services to the provision of access and delivery of the services and applications to all.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To empower the people of Pakistan, the government is totally committed to serving the pent-up demand of e-services in Pakistan. We have a clear-cut policy for provision of e-services to the people while ensuring transparency and accountability in the public sector; facilitating good governance; both of these G2C and G2G streams of our e-government program are geared to contribute towards the overall socio economic growth of the country. Furthermore, the National Research and Development Fund is encouraging the ICT industry to bring out proposals that facilitate e-agriculture, e-health, e-learning, e-security, e-connectivity and e-commerce.

We believe that the access to internet should be available to every citizen. Our obligation is to have broadband proliferation across the country and for the socio-economic uplift of the un-served and under-served areas; and have framed policies around this concept and started executing projects related to this objective. We aspire for sustainable development through technology. To this effect, the provisioning of next generation mobile broadband (3G/4G) services under the ambit of universal service mandated areas through Universal Service Fund have been instrumental in delivering real fruit of ICTs to the masses.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Internet goes beyond terrestrial boundaries. However, every state has its own legal framework and socio-cultural dynamics. Hence, it is the responsibility of the state to accordingly protect rights of their citizens, both online and offline. Furthermore, the parameters of reliability of information available on the internet should be similar to that of information available on other mediums. Safety and privacy of the internet users is of utmost importance and without over regulating the internet there is a need to keep a balance to be determined by the respective states in accordance with their legal



framework and socio-cultural norms. To this effect, internet governance needs to be taken up in a conclusive manner on a relevant platform, such as ITU and member states may consider agreeing upon minimum common denominators.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Pakistan has extensive telecom infrastructure to provide supportive environment for sustainable growth. As we embark on the next stage of our ICT journey, with a vision of 'Accelerated Digitization Ecosystem' to enable socio-economic growth across the country, let me share with you that goals of our new Integrated Policy is aligned with Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals and the WSIS Action Lines. We have made notable progress on C1, C2, C6 and C7. Also, with the rapid uptake of data consumption in Pakistan and usage of ICTs, we are getting increasingly mindful of other action lines mandated by WSIS, such as C5, C10, and are in the process of taking policy and legislative measure accordingly.

I also want to refer to the proceedings of ITU Council which has just concluded. The report of the event marks development on nearly all Action lines of the WSIS which is very encouraging and indicate commitment of States in implementing WSIS outcomes. I am optimistic that United Nation General Assembly will take a very positive note of it.

Carrying forward our previous commitment to the cause, Pakistan renews its commitment to the fellow states for joint strategies to benefit all through focus on enabling ICTs as a source for sustainable development in coming years. I wish you all a beneficial and constructive discourse at this congregation for carrying forward the integrated global ICT development agenda.

I thank you ladies and gentlemen



Policy Statements C

H.E. Mr Wilfredo González Vidal, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Communication, Cuba



Señora Presidenta, le felicito por su elección.

Ministros, Jefes de Delegaciones, representantes de Organismos Internacionales y otros delegados:

Reciba usted, secretario general Zhao, a nombre de la República

de Cuba y de la Delegación que la representa, la más sincera felicitación por su elección como Secretario General de la UIT y nuestro compromiso de contribuir al éxito de su gestión al frente de esta prestigiosa organización, y también al buen desempeño de esta Reunión de Alto Nivel dentro del Foro de la CMSI 2015.

Tal como hemos expresado en otros eventos, reiteramos una vez más que los documentos de Ginebra (2003) y Túnez (2005) mantienen plena vigencia y que si bien han existido logros tangibles en el cumplimiento de las metas de la CMSI, es necesario continuar los esfuerzos para lograr su materialización y su vinculación con la Agenda post – 2015.

Las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación han creado nuevas condiciones para el desarrollo. No obstante, para construir una Sociedad de la Información y el Conocimiento es imprescindible un sistema que propicie la justicia, la equidad y la inclusión social.

En correspondencia con el lema que preside este Foro: *Innovar juntos: Aprovechar las TIC para el desarrollo sostenible*, reafirmamos que todos los gobiernos deberían tener un igual cometido y participación para la Gobernanza de Internet, y que será necesaria una mayor cooperación que permita a las administraciones públicas cumplir, en igualdad de condiciones, sus responsabilidades.

A pesar de las limitaciones financieras de nuestro país, y del bloqueo económico y tecnológico que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América ha impuesto a Cuba, el



gobierno cubano se esfuerza en realizar un proceso de impulso de la informatización de nuestra sociedad.

En este sentido se elaboró la Política Integral para el Perfeccionamiento de la Informatización de la Sociedad en Cuba y su Programa Nacional de Implementación, componentes que impulsarán y armonizarán los proyectos fundamentales que contribuirán al desarrollo de la nación. Estos documentos están en correspondencia con las prioridades nacionales del país a corto y mediano plazo, con énfasis en el desarrollo económico, el gobierno electrónico y la elevación de la calidad de vida de los ciudadanos, fortaleciendo la economía basada en el conocimiento y facilitando el amplio acceso a los contenidos y servicios digitales por parte de los ciudadanos.

A inicios del presente año Cuba desarrolló un Taller Nacional de Informatización y Ciberseguridad, el que comenzó en sesión plenaria con la participación, mediante 500 videoconferencia de más de 11 especialistas asociados а las Telecomunicaciones/TIC, procedentes de todos los sectores de nuestra sociedad. Durante el taller se habilitó un foro debate que permitió el intercambio a través de la Web de más de 73 000 internautas, los que finalmente formularon más de 1 300 sugerencias y propuestas de soluciones, que en su mayoría evidenciaron el respaldo a las acciones que se desarrollan e identificaron las inquietudes y expectativas en torno al tema.

En este evento, el Primer Vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado y de Ministros de nuestro país, anunció la creación del Consejo de Informatización y Ciberseguridad de Cuba, con la misión de dirigir este proceso, así como proponer, coordinar y controlar las políticas y estrategias integrales asociadas al mismo. También se anunció la creación de la Unión de Informáticos de Cuba, importante transformación que permitirá cohesionar a los especialistas vinculados a las TIC de todo el país.

Señor Presidente:

Finalmente deseo invitar a todos a participar en la Conferencia Internacional "Nuevos escenarios de la comunicación política en el ámbito digital - 2015" a efectuarse en Cuba del 5 al 7 de junio. Esta Conferencia Internacional prevé debatir sobre el desarrollo de las TIC y su impacto en las relaciones internacionales, así como busca realizar recomendaciones sobre temas como la soberanía tecnológica y cultural de las naciones, la gobernanza de Internet y la ciberseguridad, entre otros.

Por último, deseo expresarle la voluntad del Estado cubano de continuar realizando esfuerzos para fortalecer y desarrollar el acceso a las TIC, dentro de nuestras posibilidades económicas, siempre con una visión humanista, con el fin de conectarnos



al conocimiento y participar del concepto de compartir y no excluir, como una necesidad imperiosa para la conservación de nuestras identidades culturales.

Muchas gracias.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Distinguished delegates,

Heads of delegations,

Representatives of international organisations and others.

Secretary-General, Houlin Zhao, is to be commended by the people and the Republic of Cuba for his efforts and we wish to make all of our contribution to the success of this meeting. As we have already said at previous events, we iterate again that the Geneva and Tunis documents are still very much in effect; though we have been able to have concrete achievements made, we need to continue our efforts in order to reach their maturity and their link to the post 2015 agenda.

In relation to the slogan of this meeting, we also have to insure that we work towards Internet Governance Goals, which will require greater cooperation, which will allow public administrations to – on an equal footing – meet their responsibilities. Despite the financial constraints and the blockade on technology that the United States Government has imposed on Cuba, the Cuban Government has decided to promote this aspect of our society; and in this respect, we have promoted a global policy or a comprehensive policy for ICT in Cuba and our national programme of implementation. These will help foster our development in this respect.

Now, these documents are fully in line with the priorities of Cuba in its development, aimed at in fact developing the e-sector and the standard of living of our people. We recently held a first national workshop on cybersecurity; we had video conferences, so we had participation of thousands of experts. We also had another workshop for Internet servers, which provided us with a large amount of suggestions and new ideas, all of which can help us in our development efforts.

First Vice President of the Council of Ministers of our country recently helped integrating the work of our commission on cybersecurity, which will coordinate all of our strategies in that respect. We have also set up an association of users of ICT in Cuba, so that we can link together all of the experts in the field of ICT in our country.



Chair, I would like to invite everyone here to participate in our Conference *New Scenarios for the Use of ICT in Environmental Policies,* which will be held in Cuba at an upcoming date. This is a very topical Conference to have, which will touch upon many different aspects such as cybersecurity.

Lastly I would like to express our determination as the Government of Cuba to continue to spare no effort to strengthen and develop our access to ICT within our economic possibilities and always with a vision where we have an inclusive approach, something we feel is very much an imperative.

Thank you.



Policy Statements C

Mr Makara Khov, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPTC), Kingdom of Cambodia

HE. Secretary General,

Chairman, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great honor and privilege to be with you today. I would



like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the commitment by ITU and all stakeholders for contributing to the inclusive development of information society.

In Cambodia, ICT sector has been growing fast and become a key enabler for socioeconomic transformation. The mobile penetration is around 140% and internet penetration rises to around 33% in 2014. In addition, the international data bandwidth is estimated to rise to around 150Gbps in 2017 with compound annual growth rate around 72%. However, bridging digital gap, e-government, cyber security, and human resources development for innovation are put in priority in order to foster Cambodia's ICT eco-system to be more responsive to new demands.

In this regard, firstly, the royal government of Cambodia has conducted reform by integrating former national ICT development authority into Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in order to consolidate institution governing telecommunication/ICT sector.

Secondly, to address inadequate and incomprehensive strategy and policy in Telecommunication/ICT sector, the Cambodian ICT Master Plan 2020, the National Master Plan of Science and Technology 2014-2020 and the Industrial Development Policy 2014-2024 were officially announced respectively. Five priority actions have been identified in the Cambodian ICT Master Plan such as e-government framework development, strengthening of cyber-security, e-education, e-commerce and e-tourism.



In addition, the Telecommunication/ICT development policy is being prepared and will be finished by early next year.

Thirdly, to strengthen the regulation of telecommunication sector, the Telecommunication draft-law is being finalized and will be submitted to Parliament by the end of this year.

Fourthly, aiming at providing access and affordability of telecommunication service, Cambodia focuses on encouragement of investment on submarine cable and harmonization of frequency bands 700MHz with support of ITU experts.

Fifthly, to response to increasing demand of human resources in ICT, the National Institute of Posts Telecommunications and ICTs has been newly established in early 2014. It is aimed at more efficient use and deriving maximum benefit from the ICTs by strengthening all levels of education curricula, training of government officials and collaborating with private sector in enhancing public's ICT literacy. The research and development in this sector has also been pragmatically promoted through encouragement and strengthening of linkage between University-Government-Industry.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Before concluding, allow me to reaffirm Cambodia commitment to realize the ITU's initiatives underlined in "Connect 2020" strategy and to contribute to WSIS action lines. The royal government of Cambodia will continue to work with ITU and other stakeholders to show the results attained by committed government and people.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate ITU and WSIS community for excellent organization of this meaningful event.

Thank you.



Policy Statements C

Mr Piro Xhixho, Chairman, Electronic and Postal Communications Authority, Republic of Albania

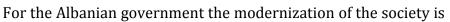
Thank you Mr. Chairman,

Excellency Secretary General Houlin Zhao,

Excellences Ministers and Ambassadors,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am delighted to participate in this High Level session of WSIS 2015 to share with you our vision for enabling ICTs for sustainable development.



first of all the modernization of the state and public services which should play the role of the champions towards increasing the accessibility of the entire society. That is why we are implementing a four pilasters strategy to increase ICT in Albania.

The Albanian authorities firmly believe that ICTs is crucial sector to our economy, especially for youth employment and which brings development to our society as a whole.

During this year human resources in the innovation agencies have tripled and the public investments in the sector have doubled.

The Albanian Government has created a special fund where public institutions can present their projects, orientated where the need is higher, and this is successfully working.

The second pillar for the increase of ICTs in Albania is accessibility and this year we are implementing the 4G networks. Starting from September first, 2015 our operators are going to provide the 4G services, giving to the users all advantages and services that LTE technology offers.

In 2014 the number of 3G users was 1.4 million which represents 51% of penetration and an increase of 18% compared to 2013. The total volume of data transfer in the





mobile network GPRS/UMTS in 2014 has increased by 148%, giving us a great start for the 4G services.

AKEP is also ready to begin the process for granting the 800 MHz band, which will be available starting June 17 of this year.

The third pillar, in order to improve the e-skills of the new generation, the Albanian government started a project for the introduction of e-learning and tablets in schools. The program started this year with a pilot phase in 50 elementary and high schools and will be further extend in the near future to 350 schools in the country.

The fourth pillar, maybe the most complicated one, is to foster the innovation and technology in the private sector, because [the implementation of this pillar is crucial because]our economy and society are in deep need of modernization and increase of productivity, the youth needs to be orientated and employed where the future is. We have just created a HUB or the Building of Innovation which will be active in a few months' time.

The number of users with broadband access in the fixed network by the end of 2014 increased of 13.3%. The broadband access in 2014 was 7.31% compared to 6.40% in 2013, with around 60% of subscribers connected with a 4-10 Mbps speed. Investment in international connectivity has increased by 40% in the 2014 as compared to 2012.

During 2015, we will start the first phase of the Fixed Frequency Monitoring Centre.

I take this opportunity to thank ITU for the preparation of the project, and especially Mr. Sanou for his personal direct care and support provided in our project.

Dear colleagues,

Ladies and gentlemen,

--In 2014 we opened the Geospatial Authority; in 2015 we tripled the investments.

--The National Agency for Information Society has tripled its investments.

--For the first time the Fund for Innovation and Technology reach up to 25 million dollars.

-- Investments in ICTs in 2013 were 5.2 million Euros, and in 2014 reached 19 million Euros.

According to digital strategy 2020, until now:

- The main hospitals are connected with a telemedicine network but we have to introduce hospital management systems and use of the ID card as a medical card to rationalize the means.

- An e-training center for public administration was recently established.

- The Simplification and digitalization of public services is our priority for better governance however for the moment most of our public services are still ineffective.



Simplification of these services requires not only an ICT infrastructure, but also legislative action and reform of the public administration.

Thank you very much for your kind attention,



Policy Statements C

Ms Rita Forsi, Director General of the Institute for Communications and IT of the Italian Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Economic Development, Italy



Mr President,

Let me begin by thanking the hospitality we are all enjoying.

Italy has a fundamental objective that is the development of a fully inclusive information society for all citizens, a society able to realize the digital revolution now under way in all the regions of the world. This objective is part of the wider Digital European

strategy to improve the efficiency and global competitiveness of the European Union through the achievement of specific objectives such as the digitization of public and private entities, the spread of electronic services to all citizens, the development of ultra broad band networks capable of supporting services beyond 100 Mbps.

The technologies related to the information society are able to ensure a global sustainable development capable of ensuring the inclusion of all citizens in the digital environment. It is needed to unlock this potential to spread and affirm a sustainable society in which all citizens are at the center of an intelligent and pervasive environment. The accessibility and usability of the network must be guaranteed to all citizens.

Italy believes for this reason that all countries should impose and enforce ambitious progress on the digitization of society. In this context it is increasingly necessary to use all the possible instruments, regulatory and economic, in order to strengthen and stimulate the affirmation of a society where the freedom of citizens to move around the territory is linked with the freedom to access a market with uniform rules, so as to benefit from free services and content, regardless of where you are located, the device used to connect and of the moment you connect. A true ubiquitous society accessible and open to all.

I outline that in this context Italy after having approved a set of rules designed to simplify and stimulate the development of information society technologies, both fixed



and mobile, issued in 2015 two national strategies for the dissemination of ultra broad band and for digitization that will act as a coordination tool to achieve the necessary synthesis between the implementation of infrastructure and service development. A substantial package of laws is also on the way to be approved to further promote the development of infrastructure and services at 30Mbps, 100Mbps and beyond.

In order to really unlock the potential of the digital market, we must consider that the internet is a fundamental element. The results of the informal Council of EU Ministers of TLC, held in Italy last October during the Italian presidency, have established that Europe will act as a single political entity in the debate on Internet governance, in order to further develop relations with all stakeholders involved and supporting the reform process initiated by ICANN. Net Mundial is recognized to be a good basis for the development of a multi-stakeholder communities that represent the evolution of the current model of Internet governance.

Italy as a founding ITU country recognizes the excellent work of the Union, which by the way in this year celebrates its 150th anniversary in 2015, with particular reference to the fields of radio communications, standards for telecommunications and development.

The WSIS Forum has achieved important goals in its role of coordination, information exchange, creation and sharing of knowledge and sharing of best practices related to the 11 lines of action on information and communications technologies. In particular we remember the activities as main facilitator on information and communication infrastructures, and on building confidence and security in the use of technologies for information and communication. Last but not least the contributions expressed in the application of technologies for information and communication and on environmental issues.

Through its activities, the Union can achieve the 2020 target of the Millennium. Thanks for your time and attention,



Policy Statements C

Mr Norbert Bollow, Head of Organization, Co-convenor, Just Net Coalition *Co-convenor*



Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

Thank you for coming here and allowing me to communicate a few words to you.

I would not have been able to do this via the Internet.

When I say that I would not have been able to do this via the Internet, I am not talking about any difficulty with putting these words in digital form, nor is there a problem with the capabilities of theInternet for transporting such data.

Rather, I am talking about the social aspect. There is something that must happen before communication can take place. Before I can communicate to anyone, I must somehow gain their attention in a way that is acceptable to them. This is a key social aspect of communication.

In recent years, a kind of government has been established for the Internet which controls much of this social aspects. Google, Facebook and Twitter are ministries of this government. Unfortunately,

this World Government of the Social is not a democratic government. It is not accountable to any parliament. No, this World Government of the Social is accountable only to the almighty dollar.

Like most of the citizens of the world, you and I have never been asked whether we agree to accept Google, Facebook and Twitter to form a government that rules the social aspect of communication.

In fact I hope that you will join me in being very unwilling to accept this undemocratic World Government of the Social.



A few months ago at the World Social Forum in Tunis, the Just Net Coalition joined with other civil society groups and individual participants in a workshop named "Organising an Internet Social Forum – A Call to Occupy the Internet". This has led to a joint declaration of our commitment to *a common goal of building a people's Internet from below and beyond borders: an Internet that works in the public interest and solidarity, where control is in the hands of people; an Internet based on human dignity, equality, social justice, freedom and people's communication rights.*

We are alarmed to see how both our private and public spaces are being co-opted and controlled for private gain; how private corporations are carving the public Internet into walled spaces; how our personal data is being manipulated and proprietised; how a global surveillance society is emerging, with little or no privacy; how information on the Internet is being arbitrarily censored, and people's right to communicate curtailed; and, how the Internet is being militarised. Meanwhile, decision-making on public policy matters relating to the Internet remains dangerously removed from the mechanisms of democratic governance.1

Another Internet is possible!

I close with a request: If you agree, please let us know. I fear that if this crucial social contact is not initiated now, the opportunity to be in communication with each other might otherwise be lost.



Policy Statements D

H.E. Pastor Ngoua N'Neme, Minister, Ministry of Digital Economy and Posts, Gabonese Republic



Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres et Chefs de délégations ;

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs et Chefs des Missions diplomatiques

Honorables délégués ;

Distingués invités ;

Je voudrais avant tout, aux noms de Son Excellence ALI BONGO ONDIMBA, Président de la République Chef de l'Etat, du Gouvernement gabonais et au mien propre, saluer toutes les délégations venues prendre part à cette importante rencontre , remercier l'UIT et particulièrement le Secrétariat Général pour les efforts qu'il déploie pour promouvoir les objectifs de notre organisation.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Le Gabon, qui a pris part aux deux premières réunions du Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information (SMSI) et qui s'inscrit pleinement dans la mise en œuvre du plan d'action, est heureux de participer à ce Forum pour partager avec l'ensemble des membres de l'UIT ses principales avancées et ses projets en matière de TIC.

Le Gabon, mon pays, est en parfaite adéquation avec le thème du Forum à savoir : « Innover ensemble : Mettre les TIC au service du développement durable ». En effet, le Président de la République, son Excellence Ali BONGO ONDIMBA considère les Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) comme un levier important de transformation sociale et de croissance économique.



C'est pourquoi elles tiennent une place de choix dans la traduction opérationnelle de son projet de société : le Plan Stratégique Gabon Emergent (PSGE). Ce plan définit notamment un programme sectoriel Gabon Numérique qui vise à doter le pays d'infrastructures numériques de rang mondial et à faire du Gabon un pôle régional des services numériques.

Pour atteindre ces objectifs, le Gabon, en ligne avec le plan d'action du SMSI, a défini un cadre réglementaire plus propice au développement des TIC ; il a entrepris d'accroître sa connectivité internationale en adhérant au câble ACE d'une capacité de 5,6 tera bits /s, lequel a porté les capacités du GABON à 6.4 tera bits/s avec le câble SAT3 d'une capacité maximale de 800 Giga bits/s jusque-là en exploitation.

Le Gabon fonde le développement des TIC sur l'usage du haut débit et des infrastructures large bande, c'est le sens du projet de back-bone national et sousrégional de près de 4000 kms dont la construction dans sa première phase longue de 1000 kms, de Libreville la capitale vers Franceville dans le sud-est du pays avec interconnexion avec le Congo, va être lancée.

D'ores et déjà, plusieurs projets pilotes ont été engagés à savoir : les projets e-éducation, e-santé, e-taxe, e-poste. Parallèlement, le Gabon développe un projet de couverture numérique universelle à l'endroit des populations de l'arrière-pays destiné à doter 2755 villages de l'accès à l'internet haut débit, à la télévision et au téléphone.

De même, un projet d'incubateur d'entreprises innovante est en cours de finalisation, parallèlement au programme "Train my generation" soutenu par un opérateur de téléphonie mobile, lancé récemment, qui vise à former 5000 jeunes gabonais aux petits métiers des TIC.

A l'initiative des opérateurs mobiles et grâce à leur passage à la 3G/4G, les services mobiles, à l'instar du mobile-money et du mobile-Banking, se développent rapidement favorisant ainsi l'inclusion numérique et financière des populations.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres et Chefs de délégations ;

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs et Chefs des Missions diplomatiques

Honorables délégués ;

Distingués invités ;



L'examen décennal des résultats du SMSI montre que beaucoup reste à faire pour atteindre les objectifs fixés. Le Gabon fait sienne les conclusions de la dernière réunion africaine régionale qui préconise l'élargissement du plan d'action actuel notamment au renforcement de la coopération internationale et régionale, à la protection de l'enfant en ligne, à la sécurité des utilisateurs.

Je m'en voudrais si, pour terminer mon propos, j'omettais de remercier, une fois de plus, très chaleureusement l'UIT pour avoir choisi le Gabon afin d'abriter le 15^{ème} colloque mondial des Régulateurs ; je profite d'ailleurs de cette tribune pour vous renouveler, Mesdames, Messieurs, l'invitation du Gabon à venir nombreux participer à cette importante rencontre.

Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madame Chair,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I should like first and foremost, on behalf of the President of the government of Gabon, head of state, to greet all delegations who have come to take part in this important meeting. I should also like to thank ITU, and in particular the Secretary-General, for the efforts they make to promote the objectives of our organisation.

Madame Chair,

Gabon took part in the two first WSIS meetings, and fully subscribes to the implementation of the plan of action and is pleased to participate in this Forum to share with ITU members the main advances made, and our projects on ICTs.

Gabon is perfectly in line with the topic of the Forum, i.e., *Innovating Together, Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development.* Indeed the President of the republic considers ICTs as a key lever for social transformation and economic growth; and that is why they are key in translation of their project for society, which is the Gabon strategic plan, defining a sectoral plan aiming to provide the country with digital infrastructure of a world class nature, and insure that we have digital services.

In order to achieve these objectives, Gabon – along with the WSIS plan of action – has a regulatory framework to promote development of ICTs to increase international



connectivity, with AC cable, which will relate to a capacity of 5.6 terabytes. We are using high speed Internet and broadband, within the backbone project; we have a plan for 4,000 kilometers of cables, and we already have the first phase of 1,000 launched.

Other pilot projects have been undertaken; including eEducation, eHealth, eTax, and in parallel we have a project for universal digital coverage, aimed at providing nearly 3,000 back country villages with high speed Internet, television and telephone.

We have other initiatives and mobile operators and there is a programme trained by generation support by a telephone company to train 5,000 youths. Thanks to the initiative of mobile operators moving from the 3G to 4G, services such as mobile money and mobile banking are developing rapidly promoting the digital and financial inclusion of the population.

Madame Chair,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

The ten year examination of results of WSIS show that's there is still a lot to do to achieve the objectives we gave ourselves.

Gabon joins with the conclusions of the African regional meeting, which wants to see a broadening of the plan of action; particularly international regional cooperation, protection of children on line and user security.

Madame Chair,

I must once again before I end thank ITU very warmly for having chosen Gabon to host the 15th Global Symposium for Regulatorsm, and I would like to take this opportunity to invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to come to Gabon for that important meeting.

Thank you.



Policy Statements D

H.E. Mr Hiem Phommachanh, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT), Lao People's Democratic Republic

Mr. President,

Excellencies, Ministers, Heads of delegations,

Mr. Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union,

Distinguished Delegates, ladies and gentlemen,



First of all, I would like to thank the ITU for once again hosting this forum that provides us with an opportunity to contribute to the Global Development Agenda.

Lao PDR has been keen to implement the outcomes of the World Summit on the information society (WSIS) at national level taking into account the Millennium Development Goals and the targets contained in the Geneva Plan of Action. Hence, the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action has led to the development of national strategies and plans for the enhancement of inclusive Information Society in Laos. Indeed, the concept of knowledge beyond technology underlines the human development processes which transform information into knowledge and enable citizens, governments, communities, organizations to profoundly change the economy and society of the country.

In implementing the WSIS outcomes, the Lao Government is committed to make necessary investments in infrastructure and human capacity. As a result, ten years later we have extended 2G and 3G connectivity to more than 80% of our population. Now, we have launched a national broadband project to link the national fiber optic backbone to a line of 4G and we expect to extend connectivity to 95% of our population by 2020. Lao PDR is on track to meet the WSIS Genava Plan of Action thanks to the great contribution of ICTs and especially broadband. As part of our vision 2020 for the industrialisation and modernisation of the country, Lao PDR has positioned Broadband as a driver of transformation and envisaged to create the knowledge-based society.



Having recognized at the early stage the importance of the ICT sector, the Lao Government adopted a privatization program which aimed at increasing the efficiency of the national economy, promoting competitiveness through the liberalization of the service markets and open competition and providing advanced high-quality ICT services at affordable prices, Thus, the ICT sector in Laos has evolved significantly in the past few years.

Also taking note of a greater interest in using information communication technologies, we therefore focus on overcoming the digital divide to comply with the fundamental aim of the WSIS process which is to foster the use of technology to improve peoples' lives and to bridge the digital divide. However, the challenges on bridging the digital divide still remain unaddressed adequately as it requires sustainable investment in ICT infrastructure and services, capacity building, know-how transfer, as well as the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms.

In Lao PDR, just as in many other Least Developed Countries and Land Locked Developing Countries, the estimated requirements of infrastructure are huge and demand an enormous amount of resources. More than 50% of the Lao population live in rural areas and many rural areas are still disconnected even from the very basic telecommunication service due to geographic difficulties which are associated with the cost effectiveness to extend the infrastructure to rural areas by the service operators.

In this regards, I would like to thank WSIS team and all related organizations to integrate the LDC process in the WSIS Process and hope there will be more opportunity and support for LDCs beyond 2015.

Mr. President,

Distinguished Delegates,

ICTs have the potential to be a key enabler of development and a critical component of innovative development solutions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people, and providing economic growth towards achieving development, taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment.

Thank you.



Policy Statements D

H.E. Mr Carlos Vila Nova, Minister, Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Infrastructures, des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe



Excellences, Mesdames, et Messieurs les Ministres, Chefs de Délégations ;

Monsieur le SecrétaireGénéral de l'ONU ;

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Secrétaires Généraux et Représentants des Agences des Nations Unies

Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants des Commissions régionales des Nations Unies ;

Chers Invités;

Mesdames et Messieurs

Permettez-moi tout d'abord, de m'acquitter d'un devoir, celui de vous transmettre au nom de Son Excellence Monsieur Patrice TROVOADA, Premier Ministre et Chef de Gouvernement de la République Démocratique de São Tomé e Principe, les plus chaleureuses salutations et vœux de succès pour ce sommet.

C'est aussi un honneur d'être ici parmi vous, à l'occasion de ce Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information et de la réunion de haut niveau 2015, qui a lieu en simultané avec la célébration des150 ans de la signature de la première Convention télégraphique internationale et de la création de l'Union télégraphique internationale, et prendre part à cet événement avec les participants des différentes parties prenantes, gouvernements, entreprises du secteur privé, les sociétés civiles et les organisations internationales.

La République Démocratique de São Tomé e Príncipe, pays archipélagique, composé d'iles dans le golfe de Guinée, sur l'équateur, dans l'océan atlantique.



Il est essentiel pour le pays de disposer d'une bonne infrastructure des télécommunications, afin de minimiser les contraintes naturellement imposés par la nature elle même. Cela nous a conduit ces derniers temps à un effort financier pour doter le pays d'infrastructure critiques mais nécessaires.

Ainsi, pour répondre aux objectifs de développement, le gouvernement a obtenu de la Banque Mondiale un financement qui lui a permis deréaliser, à travers le projet Central African Backbone, les infrastructures en fibres optiques, base essentielle d'accès au service de bande élargie pour la construction d'une véritable société de l'information pour le développement durable de notre population.

Distingués Invités, Mesdameset Messieurs,

Nous sommes donc engagés à assurer le développementdes télécommunications et desTIC pourfournir un service universelaux citoyensà Sao Tomé ePrincipe

Ce projet a été développé dans le cadre du Partenariat aveclesecteurprivé, qui a beaucoup contribué dans le développement et l'augmentation du taux de pénétration de la téléphonie mobile et de l'Internet, ce qui nous a permit d'éliminer les problèmes d'encombrement par rapport à la sortie internationale.

Le marché des télécommunications a été élargie par l'octroi d'une licence au deuxième opérateur de télécommunications, s'élevant ainsi a deux les transporteurs opérantdans les réseaux mobiles2G et 3G.

Aux niveau des TIC, des progrès significatifs ont été accomplis dans la connexion à la fois, favorisant la population rurale et urbaine aux services voix et données, principalement par le biais des téléphones portables. Un nombre considérable d'initiatives et projets isolés ont été réalisées, d'où la nécessité d'unestructure de coordination unique afin que nous pussions parvenir au développement souhaité.

Pour définir une stratégie des technologies de l'information et des communications (TIC) au développement, afin de promouvoir l'accès aux infrastructures de télécommunications à travers des partenariats, et réduire le coût de la connectivité, promouvoir l'expansion du marché et de l'intégration régionale et améliorer le niveau de décentralisation, le gouvernement a demandé l'aide financière de la Banque Mondial dans le cadre du projet «Central African Backbone" pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie des TIC en tenant compte de la situation actuelle du secteur, les objectifs pour l'évolution attendue et les objectifs de la réforme en cours.

São Tomé e Príncipe voit un accès généralisé aux technologies de l'information et de la communication(TIC) comme un élément essentiel pour le développement de l'économie et de la société en général.



La promotion de la stratégie de développement des TIC est une de ses priorités pour lutter contre la pauvreté et accélérer le développement économique, social et culturel afin d'assurer l'inclusion effective dans la société de l'information.

La République de São Tomé e Príncipe s'engage dans lestechnologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) comme un élément essentiel pour le développement de l'économie et de la société saotoméene.

La promotionde la stratégiede développement des TICestune de ses priorités pourlutter contre la pauvreté, et accélérer le développement économique, social et culturelafin d'assurerl'inclusioneffectivedans lasociété de l'information.

Le gouvernement a l'intention de concentrer des politiques publiques en vue de promouvoir l'intégration des TIC dans leurs politiques d'innovation, la recherche, l'administration publique, de la formation, de l'éducation et de la santé, la connaissance, la technologie, la science, le développement de la société de l'information et améliorer les systèmes de financement, pour aider à créer un environnement plus favorable pour le renforcement de l'esprit d'entreprise de la société santoméene.

Voici quelquesobjectifs de notre stratégie:

- Sensibiliser à l'importance de l'utilisation des TIC comme un outil pour accéder à l'information, l'éducation, la santé, le travail et le débat public;
- Promouvoir le développement des infrastructures, en particulier le haut débit et la disponibilité généralisée des services de qualité avancées à des prix abordables;
- Favoriser la compétitivité des entreprises grâce à l'utilisation accrue des TIC, en soutenant les entreprises dans leur modernisation;
- Favoriser la capacité des citoyens en particulier le niveau d'utilisation des TIC;
- Favoriser la modernisation, l'efficacité et la transparence de l'administration publique;
- Favoriser la coordination de l'intervention des acteurs dans la mobilisation des ressources techniques et financières, en dirigeant l'effort public et privé afin de promouvoir l'intégration des TIC dans les différents secteurs économiques, sociales et humaines,.

Mesdames et Messieurs,



Nous avonsen cours,un programmepour l'installation deplacesnumériquesau niveaudes centresurbains et ruraux, afin de garantir l'accèsaux jeunes et àtous ceux quiontbesoin d'accéder àl'Internetavec qualitéet à moindre coût.

Le processus de la migration de la radiodiffusion analogique vers la radiodiffusio nnumérique et lecadre juridique est encours d'élaboration.

Pour finaliser, permettez-moi de féliciter l'UIT pour l'ensemble de toute la structure et l'organisation SMSI + 10, 2015 et vous dire à tous que São Tomé e Príncipe est déterminé à collaborer avec toutes les parties prenantes pour atteindre lesobjectifs de lasociété de l'information.

Merci de votre attention.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madame Chair,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I have the honour of wishing you the best of success for this summit on behalf of the Government directed by His Excellency the first Minister and head of Government of the democratic Republic of Sao Tome et Principe.

It is an honour to be here on the occasion of World Summit of Information Society, and the high level event 2015, which comes at the same time as the celebration of the signature of the first international telegraphic convention, and to take part in this event with different participants; stakeholders, Governments, private sector companies, Civil Society and international organisations.

Sao Tome et Principe is a country in the Archipelago Islands in the golf of Guinea; it is essential for our country to have good telecommunication infrastructure, to minimize the natural constraints imposed by nature. This has led us over the last few years to finance this necessary infrastructure.

To respond to the development objectives, the Government obtained financing from the World Bank, through the project Central African Backbone for infrastructure on fiberoptics as an essential basis for a genuine broadband service to insure that all population can have access to Information Society.



We are, therefore, committed to insure development of telecommunication and ICTs to provide universal service to the citizens of Sao Tome and Principe. This project was developed in partnership with the private sector, which contributed to development and improvement of rate of penetration of mobile telephone and Internet, enabling us to eliminate the problem of log jam and the international alliance.

Our market has been expanded by providing alliances to a second telecommunication operator; which means that we have now two operators providing 2G and 3G services. ICT strategy is one of the pillars for insuring effective inclusion and fighting against poverty; and the objectives of the strategy are to raise awareness about the use of ICTs as a tool to access information, education, health, work and public debate, to promote development of infrastructure. Particularly, high speed Internet and generalized availability of high quality services at affordable prices to promote competitiveness of companies through the increased use of ICTs and supporting enterprises to update and modernize promoting capacity of citizens; particularly their use of ICTs to promote coordination and intervention of stakeholders in mobilization of technical and financial resources directing public and private effort to promote integration of ICTs into the various different economic, social and human sectors.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We currently have a programme for the installation of digital centers in urban and rural areas, to guarantee access for the youth and others to the Internet at low cost. The process of moving from analog to digital broadcasting and the necessary legal framework for this are being created.

I would like to congratulate ITU for the structure of WSIS+10 and, on behalf of the Sao Tome et Principe, say that we are set to collaborate with all stakeholders to achieve the objectives of information society.

Thank you



Policy Statements D

Mr Ambroise ZINSOU, Directeur Général des Communications Electroniques, représentant du Ministre Jean Gbeto Dansou, Ministère de la Communication et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (MCTIC), Republic of Benin



Excellence, Madame la Présidente de la conférence,

Distingués délégués,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est pour moi un plaisir et un grand honneur de m'exprimer devant cette auguste assemblée au nom du Ministre béninois en

charge des TIC empêché.

Je tiens tout d'abord, au nom du Président de la République du Bénin S.E.M. **Thomas Boni YAYI**, et de la délégation que je conduis, à adresser aux organisateurs du présent Forum mes sincères félicitations et remerciements non seulement pour l'organisation du présent Forum mais aussi pour l'accueil si chaleureux dont nous faisons l'objet depuis notre arrivée à Genève.

Madame la Présidente, honorables délégués, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le Gouvernement du Bénin a élaboré son document de politique et de stratégie **(DPS)** pour le développement des télécommunications et des TIC dans la vision de « *faire du Bénin, le quartier numérique de l'Afrique d'ici l'an 2025* ».

Cette vision se repose sur deux piliers que sont :

- e-gouvernement,
- e-business.



- 1. L'E-Gouvernement : premier pilier se décline en deux composantes que sont : l'e-administration et l'e-gouvernance qui doivent permettre à l'Etat de jouer pleinement son rôle d'utilisateur modèle des TIC.
 - I'e-administration doit permettre au gouvernement de disposer d'une administration moderne, performante, connectée et interconnectée où toutes les procédures seront automatisées ;
 - ✓ l'e-gouvernance doit permettre aux populations d'accéder aux services publics de qualité, dans un délai très court, conditions d'une bonne gouvernance axée sur la transparence. Pour mener à bien cette mission, une législation adaptée aux transactions électroniques administratives sécurisées est en train d'être mise en place.
- **2. L'E-Business :** vise à promouvoir un secteur privé compétitif, moteur de la croissance, tourné vers l'exportation de services à valeur ajoutée basés sur les TIC en mettant l'accent en particulier sur :
 - la qualité des infrastructures des télécommunications et des TIC ;
 - le développement des ressources humaines qualifiées ;
 - un environnement attractif des affaires dans les TIC.

Pour ce faire, cinq axes stratégiques définis permettent de concrétiser cette vision :

- la mise en place d'un cadre juridique et institutionnel habilitant, favorisant un développement harmonieux des secteurs ;
- le déploiement d'infrastructures de qualité ;
- la formation des ressources humaines qualifiées ;
- le développement de contenus dans les secteurs que sont l'éducation, la santé, l'agriculture, le tourisme et le commerce, etc..
- la mise en place d'un environnement compétitif basé sur les TIC comme moteurs de croissance économique.

C'est dans ce cadre que le Gouvernement a engagé depuis quelques années un vaste chantier de réformes du secteur des Télécommunications et des TIC afin de doter le Bénin d'un dispositif normatif clair, conforme aux normes internationales et d'une stratégie de développement qui contribuent véritablement à la réduction de la pauvreté



et du fossé numérique. C'est ainsi que le Gouvernement s'est investi pour mettre œuvre un certain nombre de projets structurants que sont :

- la construction d'un deuxième câble sous marin dit ACE (Africa Coast to Europe) pour la sécurisation du SAT 3 existant ;
- l'installation d'un point de présence internet à vocation régionale ;
- la construction des boucles de sécurité à fibres optiques ;
- l'introduction de la fibre pour la desserte des usagers (FTTX) dans les villes importantes du Bénin dans une première phase ;
- l'attribution des licences 3G aux opérateurs privés ;
- la construction d'un réseau 4G (LTE) ;
- le passage de la télévision analogique à la télévision numérique.

Le montant total investi avoisine 200 millions de dollar américain, non compris les montants investis par les opérateurs privés pour le développement de leurs propres réseaux.

Madame la Présidente, honorables délégués, Mesdames et Messieurs

Je voudrais réaffirmer ici, de manière solennelle, que mon pays le Bénin croit fermement à l'UIT et à la coopération internationale. Je saisis l'occasion pour féliciter et encourager l'UIT à poursuivre de jouer le rôle indispensable qu'elle joue à travers ses différentes institutions régionales dans nos pays en développement dans la conduite de nos multiples chantiers. Je voudrais aussi profiter de l'opportunité qui m'est offerte pour solliciter l'accompagnement technique de l'UIT dans ces différents chantiers ouverts notamment dans le renforcement des capacités humaines, le développement et l'accès aux infrastructures large bande ainsi que la gestion du spectre et le passage à la radiodiffusion numérique.

Je souhaite plein succès à nos travaux.

Vive la coopération internationale,

Vive l'UIT,

Je vous remercie.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madame Chair,

Ladies and gentlemen,



Distinguished Delegates,

It is a pleasure and a great honour for me to take the floor, and address this assembly as head of the delegation of the Republic of Benin. On behalf of the President of the Republic of Benin, as well as the delegation I am heading, I would like to address to the organizers of this Forum our congratulations and heartfelt thanks; not only for the organisation of the Forum, but for the very warm welcome that we have received from our arrival on.

Madame Chair,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Government of Benin has joined up a national strategy for the development of ICT under its vision entitled making Benin a digital quarter of Africa; this is based on two pillars, which are eGovernment and eBusiness.

The first pillar is made up of two elements: eAdministration and eGovernance, which should allow the Government to carry out its role to the fullest, as a model in the use of ICT.

- eAdministration, here the objective is to have a modern, highly performing connected and interconnected public administration, where all procedures would be automatized.
- eGovernment should allow the people of a country to have quality public service, in a very short time, and this based on conditions of transparency.

In order to achieve this, special legislation on electronic and administrative transactions have been implemented.

Second pillar, eBusiness: here the idea is to promote a competitive private sector which would be the locomotive for our growth, aimed at exporting value added services based on ICT, stressing quality infrastructure for telecoms and ICT for skilled human resources and an attractive investment environment in ICT.

This would allow us to help achieve our goals; which include setting up a legal and institutional framework to enhance harmonious development of these sectors, employment of quality infrastructures, training of highly skilled human resources, developing of content in all fields whether education, health, agriculture, tourism or trade, as well as setting up a competitive environment based on ICT.



Madame Chair,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to state once again that my country, Benin, firmly believes in the ITU and international cooperation; and I would like to take this occasion to commend and encourage the ITU to continue the indispensable role it plays through its different regional institutions in our Developing Countries.

I would like to take this opportunity as well to draw your attention to the results that have been obtained by the Government of Benin, in particular with the installation of a second ACE cable, the introduction of the 3 and 4G generation, regional Internet coverage, the setting up of a metropolitan network mainly based on fiberoptics, the development of secured fiberoptic loops,... all of which have allowed us to help develop our ICT and provide better services on line following a \$200 million investment.

Ladies and gentlemen,

There you can see the work that has been carried out by Benin in this field.

Before I conclude, I would like to express my thanks to the organizers of the Forum and, of course, to Madame Chair; thank you very much for your excellent leadership.

Thank you.



Policy Statements D

Mr Dmitry Goloburda, Deputy Chair of Committee of Communication, Informatization and Information, Ministry for Investments and Development, Republic of Kazakhstan *(Source: Captioning)*

Good afternoon, dear participants and guests of the meeting.

I would like to greet you on behalf of Ministry of Investment and Development of Republic of Kazakhstan and express gratitude to ITU for organising this event.

Last year, the representative of the Government of Kazakhstan declared attention to widespread eGovernment development experience. We have already arranged 4 workshops for CIS countries, moving 30 participants of 11 countries to take part in the events. Now further workshops and conferences are planned to be held on a grant basis.

We are grateful for apprisal of our efforts and achievements at high level meeting devoted to Information Society. In 2013 the license system of Kazakhstan was acknowledged as the best in eBusiness category. This year, the international community has appreciated the system. The Government of Republic of Kazakhstan has determined 100 specific steps towards implementation of five institutional reforms in the context of sustainable development of our country.

One of the steps is to implement the open Government and open data concept. We also take one more step: established state cooperation Government for other people. The corporation will become unified states service provider on the basic of public service centre. Former citizens, convenience with states' cooperation will integrate all public services into a unified system.

Dear guests and participants of the meeting, I am sure that today's meeting will be an efficient platform for exchange of experience. I would like to congratulate ITU with 150 years old anniversary.

Thank you for your attention.



Policy Statements D

Prof. Gopal Naik, Senior Professor, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India



As we all know, while proper access to Information and Communication Technology is becoming a prime determinant of growth and development of equitable communities, uneven access can create enormous digital divide as it is happening in many developing countries. In this context, the action research work carried out by the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore led consortium in the last five years is helping to understand the key problems and find possible solutions. Today the tele-education project of the consortium, supported by the Government of Karnataka, is reaching nearly 200,000 school children in 1000 schools in rural backward regions in India.

Satellite & Advanced Multimedia Interactive Education (SAMIE) of the project has been able to address the problem of poor quality education in rural Government and aided schools. The technology and delivery mechanism provide live and multi – way interactive education enriched with multimedia content delivered in real time through a studio by well experienced and subject matter experts.

This project had to overcome many challenges with respect to technology, infrastructure and availability of skilled personnel. Innovate methods had to be developed in order to create interactive classes in remote schools with no reliable broadband facility, selection and deployment of solar units and power saving devices, online monitoring system to track real time class run status, automatic message generation from schools to ensure data integrity, real time rating by school teachers to get feedback on each session are some of the innovations done to overcome technology, infrastructure and manpower constraints.

This model of tele-education has been developed through Partnership between Government, Academia and private sector. Government's openness to conduct this large scale action research with financial support; meticulous planning, designing, periodic evaluation and feedback for midcourse correction by the academia; and technological strength, efficiency and risk taking ability of the private sector have resulted in a successful project that is ready to be replicated.



Therefore, the policy suggestions emerging from this project experience are

- 1. providing basic infrastructure such as quality power and connectivity on an urgent basis to reduce the ICT services cost;
- 2. supporting capacity building in rural areas through proper training; and
- 3. facilitating partnership between Government, Academia and Private sector and action research to develop appropriate models of ICT services.



Policy Statements E

H.E. Dr. Allam Mousa, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology, State of Palestine

السيدات والسادة،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله،



استهل كلمتي هذه بتوجيه الشكر للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات، ومنظمات الأمم ألمتحدة، والقائمين على تنظيم هذا الحدث العالمي الهام، وذلك لمتابعة مخرجات القمه العالميه. كما اتقدم بالشكر الجزيل لكل الدول والمؤسسات اللتي تساهم في تمكين شعب فلسطين من تحقيق اهدافه الساميه خصوصا التكنلوجية منها.

السيدات والسادة،

يأتي اجتماعنا هذا بشكل رئيسي، لقياس مدى معالجة الفجوة الرقمية بين الدول المتقدمة والنامية، وتعظيم دور هذا القطاع في النهوض بالإقتصادات الوطنية وتحقيق النتمية المستدامة لدول العالم. فإنه بلا شك لكل منا تجربته وظروفه الخاصة، وما توفر لها من فرص وما اعترضها من عقبات.

ونحن في فلسطين، هذا البلد الصغير بمساحته وإمكانياته، الكبير بطموحاته وعقول شبابه، والمتميز بأنه من أعلى نسب التعليم في العالم، تجربتنا لها خصوصية فريدة من نوعها معروفه على مستوى العالم، حيث ما يزال طيفنا الترددي واسواقنا الوطنية ترزح تحت احتلال جائر. فمثلا، أشير الى أن لدينا مشغلين اثنين للهاتف المتحرك كلاهما لم يسمح له بعد من تقديم خدمات الجيل الثالث (أو أحدث)، فيما احد المشغلين منع من ادخال اجهزته ومعداته الى قطاع غزة وتقديم خدماته هناك حتى ولا للجيل الثاني. والأنكى من ذلك أن المشغلين الاسرائليين يسيطرون على حوالي20% من السوق الفلسطينية دون الحصول على اي تصريح او موافقة رسميه.

السيدات والسادة،



عقبات المال والاحتلال لم تحبطنا ولم تثنينا عن العمل والإنجاز، بل عملنا بما هو متاح، لاختراق الحواجز وتحقيق الإنجازات التي نعتز بها على صعيد العديد من الأهداف التي قام عليها هذا المنتدى، بما يشمل توسيع وتحديث البنية التحتيه وزيادة نسب النفاذ، وتطوير البيئة القانونيه، وكذلك تطوير الموارد البشريه، وغيرها من الانجازات النوعيه.

أن ما حققناه من انجازات متناغمة مع اهداف هذا المنتدى، مجرد خطوة على طريق تحقيق تطلعاننا الاسترانيجية لبناء مجتمع معلومات عصري وفاعل، ومضاعفة مساهمة القطاع في الناتج الإجمالي المحلي، وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، والتوظيف الأمثل لتقنيات الاتصالات والمعلومات، بما يخدم معايير الحوكمة والشفافية، ويحقق كفاءة الأداء وسهولة الحصول على الخدمات وتطوير المجتمع. يأتي هذا رغم عدم تمكيننا من ادارة طيفنا الترددي او الحصول على تقنيات الجيلين الثالث والرابع، ولا حتى على بوابة اتصالات دولية خاصة بنا.

السيدات والسادة:

قبل ان انهي: احب ان أوجه ثلاث رسائل:

ا**لأولى**: مناشدة للمنتدى والمشاركين فيه لدعمنا، خصوصا تقنيا، لتحقيق مطالبنا العادلة (والمتمثلة في تحرير وامتلاك طيفنا الترددي، وحماية سوقنا الوطني).

الثانية: اقتراح لعقد توأمة وشراكات ثنائية واستراتيجية بين الدول المتقدمة والنامية، (لمساعدة الدول النامية تقنيا وماليا لسد الفجوة الرقمية بينهما).

ا**لثالثة:** دعوة للاستثمار في فلسطين، (فعندنا سوق واعد ولدينا قوانين لحماية وتشجيع الاستثمار ولدينا عقولا شابة ومبدعة).

ختاما اكرر شكري وتقدير للمنظمين والمستضيفين لهذا الحدث، وأتمنى لمنتداكم الموقر التوفيق والنجاح.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله

للتوسع بالانجازات

السيدات والساده،

رغم الحصار وقلة الامكانيات، الا اننا قد حققنا العديد من الانجازات لمعالجة الفجوة الرقمية مع العالم وذلك في مجالات منها:

 تطوير البنية التحتية: حيث أصبح لدينا مشغل للهاتف الثابت ومشغلين للهاتف المحمول والعديد من مزودي خدمة الانترنت وشبكات جيده من الالياف الضوئية واللاسلكيه. ويجري حاليا العمل لتأسيس البوابة الفلسطينية للانترنت (PIX). كما تم تتفيذ ربط المدارس الكترونيا وكذلك ربط الجامعات ومراكز البحث من خلال شبكات الاتصالات الفعالة.



- 2. تطوير الموارد البشرية: فقد أنشأت وزارة الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات المركز الوطني للإبداع التكنولوجي، حيث سيضطلع هذا المركز بدور كبير في مجال تعزيز القدرات ذات العلاقة بالقطاع والمساهمة في نشر الوعي والمعرفة ورعاية المواهب والإبداعات الوطنية. كما تم تأسيس المجلس الأعلى للتميز والإبداع الفلسطيني الذي يرعى ذوى المواهب والابداعات ليضاف الى ذلك وجود مجموعة من الحاضنات الوطنية ومراكز التميز في الجامعات الفلسطينية. وهنا الشير بفخر الى المعلومات المركز الوطنية والإبداع الفلسطيني الذي يرعى ذوى المواهب والإبداعات الوطنية. كما تم تأسيس المجلس الأعلى للتميز والإبداع الفلسطيني الذي يرعى ذوى ومعاية المواهب والابداعات ليضاف الى ذلك وجود مجموعة من الحاضنات الوطنية ومراكز التميز في الجامعات الفلسطينية.
- 3. تطوير الحكومة الالكترونية: تم وضع نظام موحد للتصنيفات ما بين الوزارات الفلسطينية (زنار)، وانجاز بناء الرابط الحكومي (X Road)، والربط البيني بين 12 وزارة، لتشكل قاعدة الأساس لتقديم خدمات عامة للمواطنين. يجري العمل حاليا على مجموعة من القوانين المنظمة للخدمات الالكترونية مثل قانون المعاملات الالكترونية وتشكيل فريق امن المعلومات وفريق الحكومة الاكترونية

English Version (Source: Captioning)

In the name of Allah, most merciful

Ladies and gentlemen, Excellencies, peace be upon you all.

I would like to start my word to thank the ITU and the UN organisations and those responsible for the organisation of this important world event. I would like to thank as well all the countries and institutions that contribute to enabling the Palestine to achieve its noble goals, especially those related to technology.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This meeting is principally to measure how to handle the filling of the digital gap between the Developing Countries and to maximize the role of ICTs in the national economies; undoubtedly that each of us has their own experiences and the opportunities that they have, and the impediments that they went through.

We, in Palestine, in this small country where the ambitions are very big, are distinguished that we have the highest percentage of education all over the world. Our experience is a unique one, and it is known all over the world that because our radio spectrum are still under an unjust occupation; I would like to refer that we have only two providers for mobile phones and both of them are not allowed – till now – to provide the 3G services. But one of the providers was banned to provide their equipment to the Gaza Strip and provided services over there, not even for the second



generation; and what's worse is that the Israeli providers control and dominate 20% of the Palestinian market without getting any permission or informal approval.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The impediments of capital and occupation do not make us give up, but we work according to what we have at hand in order to go beyond the impediments and reach achievements. We could widen the infrastructure and the percentage of access and development of the legal environment and the development of human resources and other qualitative achievement.

What we have achieved so far is in line with WSIS goals, and this is just one strategic step forward in order to establish a modern and effective Information Society and double the participation of this strip in the GDP; in order to achieve a sustainable development, in a way that leads to transparency and governance, and that would facilitate the reception and services and development of society. This is at a time in which we are not able with spectrum frequencies, and we do not have an international telecommunication portal for us.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Before conclusion, I would like to send three messages; the first, I would like to call on the WSIS and the participants to support us in order to achieve our just request. Second call is to we suggest to have a kind of partnerships among the developed and Developing Countries, and I call you for investment of Palestine.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you once more for the organisation of this event and I wish you success and all of the best.



Policy Statements E

Mr Martin Gómez, Director for Planning and Development, *representing Mr Eduardo Gonzalez, President, Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL)*, Republic of Paraguay (*Source: Captioning*)



I take the floor on behalf of our national Telecommunications Community and our President Eduardo Gonzalez who was not able to accompany us.

I would like to express our warmest congratulations to the ITU on its 150th anniversary, and the person of Mr. Houlin Zhao.

Distinguished Delegates,

Leaders,

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are very pleased to be participants in this WSIS, where we will be discussing and debating the use of ICTs in our search for a more just society.

Please imagine a world without borders as John Lennon imagined. It is easy now, with the help of Internet, isn't it? And I think that if we work together we will be able to have even better thoughts.

Government of Paraguay is looking for a more inclusive society, with sustainable development; for which it is forming public-private alliances to extend its telecom networks towards the rural areas where we still have not completed our electrification. Our objective is to carry out fiberoptic backbone infrastructure to 250 municipalities by the mid 2016.

Another initiative is eMedicine; with the idea of connecting our hospitals so that we can attend to our citizens in remote areas. Likewise, we have an objective to use ICTs to support farmers and cattle raisers; as well as to enhance the young people's efforts. We



think that all of this will provide better opportunities for them, allowing them to access employment, which will allow them to fulfill their ambitions.

We think this is really an inexhaustible source for solutions and innovation for young people. Now, of course, there are challenges such as access. We are now trying to reduce the cost of access through international fiberoptics. This is made difficult because we are an LLDC. So we now have Internet service which is inaccessible for the medium and lower classes. Protection of our environment is a fundamental one.

We believe that we need to leave a clean country for future generations and so we are also at the same time looking to see how we can break down gender barriers.

Another objective is to generate local content, so we are encouraging universities now to train more professionals in the ICT field so do just that.

I would like to express our wishes that the exchanges of our different experiences during this Forum will be very beneficial for all countries.

And lastly, let me wish all of you a pleasant stay in this beautiful city.

Thank you.



Policy Statements E

Mr Charles Sipanje, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communications, Republic of Zambia

The Chairman of the Session

Distinguished Honourable Ministers and your Delegations

Excellences

Colleagues

Ladies and Gentlemen

I bring to you the warm and fraternal greetings from the Government and People of the Republic of Zambia as we convene here in the beautiful city of Geneva to deliberate the implementation of the WSIS under the theme **'Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development'**. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for turning 150 years and for its huge contribution to the growth of the global ICT industry. Zambia as a Member State has benefitted immensely from the ITU's continued commitment to connecting the world.

I also wish to congratulate ITU Secretary General Mr. Houlin Zhao for this first WSIS Meeting since his election to the position.

Chairperson

Zambia has taken important steps to achieve progress on applying Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) as an enabler of socio-economic development that is enhancing the way services are delivered within and outside Government and in sectors such as Health, Education Agriculture and Manufacturing. Our country has in the last few years recorded an increase in the adoption and utilisation of ICTs by our people, and this development has seen a resounding transformation in the lives of our nationals.



The Zambian Government is implementing various interventions in the ICT Sector which are aimed at achieving targets laid down under the WSIS Action Lines. These interventions include development and enhancement of ICT infrastructure, provision of electronic services, extending the National Postal Branch Network, promotion of the media and consistent review of the Legal and Regulatory framework. In this regard, Government has positioned ICT as a prime facilitator to provide the tools for good governance, support the activities of all sectors of the economy and above all, promote entrepreneurship and use ICT to facilitate job creation.

Chairperson, Distinguished Delegates,

In collaboration with the relevant players in the ICT sector, the Government has pursued various programmes and projects, highlights of which are as follows:-

- The Government of Zambia continues to support the development of the national ICT Infrastructure backbone which connects to undersea optic fibre gateways through Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana. The fibre optic network will connect all 106 Districts of the country with particular emphasis on connectivity to rural settlements and unserved areas
- 2. Government has taken full advantage of the rapid growth in mobile communication penetration by utilising funds from the Universal Access and Service Fund to extend GSM mobile communications towers in 204 unserved areas. In the next cycle, 400 GSM communication towers will be constructed in targeted rural areas to ensure 100% coverage in un-served areas.
- 3. The Installation of Transmitters to facilitate the migration from analogue to digital has been completed in some major towns of the country. In 2014, Government commenced the construction of provincial broadcasting studios in five (5) provincial centres to stimulate production of localised content and viewing experience.
- 4. In order to facilitate the implementation of the electronic Government Programme, Government has implemented the Electronic VISA system that enables online VISA application and processing as well as the online Tax filing and payment system. Government has also interconnected 22 Government Ministries and institutions and ten (10) Public Service Agencies to a Government Wide Area Network.
- 5. The Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) coordinated by Government through the ICT regulator, continues to provide security and confidence in utilisation of ICTs. Zambia has in collaboration with the ITU, developed the Child Online Protection and the Cyber Security draft strategies respectively.
- 6. Government has commenced the construction of 32 new post offices in unserved rural areas in addition to the existing 125 post offices with a view to utilise Post



Offices to deliver e-Government services. A selected number of Post offices have also been incorporated in a pilot *Public Access* project in collaboration with the ICT regulator to offer Telecentre services to the local communities.

7. The Government has in the last two years, implemented a young ICT innovators programme and established an innovators' fund. Government has further more commenced implementation of the integration of ICT in the elementary education curriculum. In the programme to promote *Girls in ICTs* initiative, Government commenced the facilitation of ICT industry visits and sensitization activities to enhance girls' participation in the use of ICTs as well as introduced initiatives to promote access to ICTs for persons with disabilities.

Chairperson

As part of the commemoration of ITU's 150 years, the Government almost a fortnight ago, in collaboration with the regulator, presented ICT Recognition and Innovation Awards to various business entities as well as organizations being run by young people who have been promoting *Girls in ICTs* initiatives and ICT innovation among the youth. This was in appreciation of efforts by industry players which have resulted in the Zambian ICT industry being recognized one of the fastest growing in the recent past.

Chairperson

Zambia remains committed to fulfilling the WSIS Plan of Action and remains open to learn lessons and acquire knowledge from countries that have made progress in implementing the WSIS Action lines.

I Thank You



Policy Statements E

Ravinatha Aryasinha, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka/Group of 15



Madam Chairperson,

At the outset let me express our sincere gratitude to the Secretary General of ITU, Mr. Houlin Zhao and other officials of ITU, as well as UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP and the WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators for their dedication to organize this event.

The basic foundation for an information society is the availability of ubiquitous information and communication infrastructure. In Sri Lanka, the implementation of the specific WSIS outcomes has been achieved to a great extent with connectivity being ubiquitous and affordable throughout the Country. The recently released Global Information Technology Report (GITR 2015) of the World Economic Forum has placed Sri Lanka at 65th position in the Networked Readiness Index, among 143 economies – a noteworthy jump of 11 places. The Country continues to maintain its position as the foremost among South Asian nations. In terms of affordability, Sri Lanka is within the top ten economies.

We have been cognizant of the fact that substantial investments have to be made for the Country to benefit from the ICT revolution and bridge the digital divide. The internationally acclaimed "*e-Sri Lanka Development initiative*", supported by the World Bank has enabled deployment of ICTs for technological and institutional transformation of key sectors of the economy. The facilitating legal framework, for e-Government and e-Commerce is in place and Sri Lanka has adopted technology neutral legislation for Electronic Transactions, based on UNCITRAL texts.

We believe that access to high quality internet is a pre-requisite to enabling freedom of expression, enhancing the skills of our people and ensuring socio economic growth. The *new Government's 100 day programme has ensured that access to free Wifi is a citizen's right*. This programme, which has brought to one platform all licensed operators, targets a thousand hotspots to be set up in public places across the Country in the coming months. Concurrently we are promoting and accelerating high speed



broadband development reaching out to all parts of the country including rural villages for digital education and digital commerce. Our goal is to make broadband affordable and ubiquitous so that all citizens can access the Internet irrespective of their locality.

Madam Chairperson,

The *Lanka Government Network (LGN)*, embodies a *Connected Government* and connects over 550 Government organizations facilitating communications while consolidating computing resources. Tri-lingual Government websites, accessed through the official Government portal (<u>www.gov.lk</u>) enables citizens to access to government information in the language their choice. The Government Information Centre (1919), also functions in all three languages and is available to citizens 24/7 & 365 days. The *LankaGate*, comprising the Country Portal (www.lk or www.srilanka.lk), the SMS Gateway and the Lanka Government Payment System, is the platform for e-Services in Sri Lanka and citizens can access a variety of services and pay online, even using Mobile Cash, through secure electronic communications. Amongst the many Government Services available online is the visa online facility for visitors to the Country.

Sri Lanka, which took a lead initiative in Multi-lingual Internet initiatives, has put in place technical conditions to facilitate the presence of its local languages on the Internet and encouraged the development of relevant Sinhala and Tamil content, and thus ensured cultural and linguistic diversity and identity. Sri Lanka became the first in Asia to obtain multiple IDN Scripts for its Country Code Domain (LK) enabling registration of web addresses, in Sinhala or Tamil.

The country's three top foreign exchange earners - the apparel industry, the tea industry and remittances from expatriate workers are heavily dominated by women workers. It is therefore incumbent on us to ensure that women have the capacity and capability to use ICTs for the betterment of their daily lives and livelihoods. We are presently directing our efforts at leveraging on ICTs to help women entrepreneurs and up-skill women employed in foreign countries.

Sri Lanka has had a long standing tradition of supporting Open, Interoperable and a secure internet. We believe that we can create a "*truly globally connected internet society*" only if we promote and ensure a multi stakeholder model for internet governance. Sri Lanka remains an active supporter and participant of ICANN and supports the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

Madam Chairperson,



Whilst protecting freedom of the Internet we are committed to combating criminal activities on the Internet. The policy and institutional measures adopted in Sri Lanka in this connection include the Computer Crimes Act No. 24 of 2007 and the Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Response Team (SLCERT), the national point of contact for both the Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) and the Forum of Incident Response Security Teams (FIRST). *It is noteworthy that Sri Lanka was recently invited to join the Budapest Cyber Crime Convention of the Council of Europe and we are strongly committed towards fast tracking our accession to this global convention.*

Post 2015 the Country will build further on the gains it has already made by improving citizen access to Government through the Programme 'Connected Citizen 2018' making it possible for citizens to engage with the Government through electronic means which would include the mobile. The National Big Data Initiative across government will make citizen services more efficient and effective. Analysis of big data will open up numerous opportunities to professionals to contribute towards a more vibrant society. Rapidly improving network connectivity will have many benefits to society including Digital Education, Digital Commerce and Self Service. The free WiFi program will be further enhanced to include unlimited access to all government services.

Sri Lanka will ensure close engagement with citizens through the use of Social Media to address local issues and for evidence based decision-making. This program will bring about a macro market force and enhance the Country's law and order, whilst reducing corruption.

Our goal is to ensure an open, safe and empowering Internet for all.

Thank you.



Policy Statements E

Mr Jean-Louis Fullsack, Representing Dr. Richard Hill, President of APIGAssociation for Proper Internet Governance (APIG)

Both <u>radical civil society organizations</u> and <u>mainstream</u> defenders of the status quo agree that the free and open Internet is threatened: see for example the <u>Delhi</u> <u>Declaration</u>, Bob Hinden's <u>2014 Year End Thoughts</u>, and Kathy Brown's <u>March 2015</u> <u>statement</u> at a UNESCO conference. The threats include government censorship and mass surveillance, but also the failure of governments to control rampant industry concentration and commercial exploitation of personal data, which increasingly takes the form of providing "free" services in exchange for personal information that is resold at a profit, or used to provide targeted advertising, also at a profit.

In <u>Digital Disconnect</u>, Robert McChesney has explained how the Internet, which was supposed to be a force for the improvement of human rights and living conditions, has been used to erode privacy and to increase the concentration of economic power, to the point where it is becoming a <u>threat to democracy</u>. In <u>Digital Depression</u>, Dan Schiller has documented how US policies regarding the Internet have favored its geo-economic and geo-political goals, in particular the interests of its large private companies that dominate the information and communications technology (ICT) sector worldwide.

<u>Shawn M. Powers</u> and <u>Michael Jablonski</u>'s seminal book <u>*The Real Cyber War*</u> takes us further down the road of understanding what went wrong, and what might be done to correct the situation.

There is a vast literature on Internet governance, but much of it is ideological and normative: the author espouses a certain point of view, explains why that point of view is good, and proposes actions that would lead to the author's desired outcome. There is nothing wrong with that approach: on the contrary, such advocacy is necessary and welcome.

But a more detached analytical approach is also needed, and Powers and Jablonski provide exactly that. Their objective is to help us understand (citing from p. 19 of the paperback edition) "why states pursue the policies they do". The book "focuses centrally on understanding the numerous ways in which power and control are exerted in cyberspace" (p. 19).

Starting from the rather obvious premise that states compete to shape international policies that favor their interests, and using the framework of political economy, the authors outline the geopolitical stakes and show how questions of <u>power</u>, and not <u>human rights</u>, are the real drivers of much of the debate about Internet governance.



They show how the United States has deliberately used a human rights discourse to promote policies that further its geo-economic and geo-political interests. And how it has used subsidies and government contracts to help its private companies to acquire or maintain dominant positions in much of the ICT sector.

Jacob Silverman has <u>decried</u> the "the misguided belief that once power is arrogated away from doddering governmental institutions, it will somehow find itself in the hands of ordinary people". Powers and Jablonski dissect the mechanisms by which vibrant government institutions deliberately transferred power to US corporations in order to further US geo-economical and geo-political goals.

In particular, they show how a "freedom to connect" narrative is used by the USA to attempt to transform information and personal data into commercial commodities that should be subject to free trade. Yet all states (including the US) regulate, at least to some extent, the flow of information within and across their borders. If information is the "new oil" of our times, then it is not surprising that states wish to shape the production and flow of information in ways that favor their interests. Thus it is not surprising that states such as China, India, and Russia have started to assert sovereign rights to control some aspect of the production and flow of information and flow of information within their borders, and that European Union courts have made decisions on the basis of European law that affect global information flows and access.

As the authors put the matter (p. 6): "the [US] doctrine of Internet freedom ... is the realization of a broader [US] strategy promoting a particular conception of networked communication that depends on American companies ..., supports Western norms ..., and promotes Western products." (I would personally say that it actually supports US norms and US products and services.) As the authors point out, one can ask (p. 11): "If states have a right to control the types of people allowed into their territory (immigration), and how its money is exchanged with foreign banks, then why don't they have a right to control information flows from foreign actors?"

To be sure, any such controls would have to comply with international human rights law. But the current US policies go much further, implying that those human rights laws must be implemented in accordance with the US interpretation, meaning few restrictions on freedom of speech, <u>weak protection</u> of privacy, and <u>ever stricter</u> protection for intellectual property. As Powers and Jablonsky point out (p. 31), the US does not hesitate to promote restrictions on information flows when that promotes its goals.

Again, the authors do not make value judgments: they explain in Chapter 1 how the US deliberately attempts to shape (to a large extent successfully) international policies, so that both actions and inactions serve its interests and those of the large corporations that increasingly influence US policies.

The authors then explain how the US military-industrial complex has morphed into an information-industrial complex, with deleterious consequences for both industry and government, consequences such as "weakened oversight, accountability, and industry vitality and competiveness" (p. 23) that create risks for society and democracy. As the authors say, the shift "from adversarial to cooperative and laissez-faire rule making is a keystone moment in the rise of the information-industrial complex" (p. 61).



As a specific example, they focus on Google, showing how it (largely successfully) aims to control and dominate all aspects of the data market, from production, through extraction, refinement, infrastructure and demand. A chapter is devoted to the economics of Internet connectivity, showing how US Internet policy is basically about getting the largest number of people online, so that US companies can extract ever greater profits from the resulting data flows. They show how the network effects, economies of scale, and externalities that are fundamental features of the Internet favor first-movers, which are mostly US companies.

The remedy to such situations is well known: government intervention – widely accepted regarding air transport, road transport, pharmaceuticals, etc., and yet unthinkable for many regarding the Internet. But why? As the authors put the matter (p. 24): "While heavy-handed government controls over the Internet should be resisted, so should a system whereby Internet connectivity requires the systematic transfer of wealth from the developing world to the developed." But freedom of information is put forward to justify specific economic practices which would not be easy to justify otherwise, for example "no government taxes companies for data extraction or for data imports/exports, both of which are heavily regulated aspects of markets exchanging other valuable commodities" (p. 97).

The authors show in detail how the so-called Internet <u>multi-stakeholder</u> model of governance is dominated by insiders and used "under the veil of consensus" (p. 136) to further US policies and corporations. A chapter is devoted to explaining how all states control, at least to some extent, information flows within their territories, and presents detailed studies of how four states (China, Egypt, Iran and the USA) have addressed the challenges of maintaining political control while respecting (or not) freedom of speech. The authors then turn to the very current topic of mass surveillance, and its relation to anonymity, showing how, when the US presents the Internet and "freedom to connect" as analogous to public speech and town halls, it is deliberately arguing against anonymity and against privacy – and this of course in order to avoid restrictions on its mass surveillance activities.

Thus the authors posit that there are tensions between the US call for "Internet freedom" and other states' <u>calls</u> for "information sovereignty", and analyze the 2012 <u>World</u> <u>Conference on International Telecommunications</u> from that point of view.

Not surprisingly, the authors conclude that international cooperation, recognizing the legitimate aspirations of all the world's peoples, is the only proper way forward. As the authors put the matter (p. 206): "Activists and defenders of the original vision of the Web as a 'fair and humane' cyber-civilization need to avoid lofty 'Internet freedom' declarations and instead champion specific reforms required to protect the values and practices they hold dear." And it is with that in mind, as a counterweight to US and US-based corporate power, that a group of civil society organizations have launched the Internet Social Forum.

Anybody who is seriously interested in the evolution of Internet governance and its impact on society and democracy will enjoy reading this well researched book and its clear exposition of key facts. One can only hope that the Council of Europe will heed Powers and Jablonsky's advice and avoid adopting more resolutions such as the recent



<u>recommendation to member states by the EU Committee of Ministers</u>, which merely pander to the US discourse and US power that Powers and Jablonsky describe so aptly. And one can fondly hope that this book will help to inspire a change in course that will restore the Internet to what it might become (and what many thought it was supposed to be): an engine for democracy and social and economic progress, justice, and equity.

an engine for democracy and social and economic progress, justice, and equity.



Policy Statements F

H.E. Eng. Kamal bin Ahmed Mohammed, Minister, Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, Kingdom of Bahrain *(Source: Captioning)*



Your Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

It has been 10 years since the close of the World Summit on the Information Society held in Tunisia in 2005.

Since that time, the digital landscape has changed tremendously. No doubt, this forum - the WSIS, and other related forums -

helps us all to set our objective and implement program to develop our ICT industry; with the aim of raising the living standard and enabling our economic growth.

The impact that this had on the quality of life of citizens cannot be underestimated. We have heard, and will continue to hear inspiring stories from Member States and organisations about their respective achievements, with the realization of Information Society.

For us in the Kingdom of Bahrain we have made great strides forward in implementing the the WSIS Action Lines. In most, if not all, in global accessibility indexes (such as the ITU's ICT Development Index, the United Nations' e-government Development Index and the World Network Index) the Kingdom of Bahrain is ranked among the top 30 countries globally.

In the World Bank Report, 2014 report, Broadband Network of the Middle East and North Africa, Bahrain is described as having the only matured fixed Broadband market in the MENA region.

As significant as this achievements are, we believe that we have not achieved our full potential yet, and we need to do more. Not only the potential we can realize for ourself, but also the potential that we could provide to others

The Information Society is fundamentally built on cooperation and exchange of knowledge and expertise, and as our Information Society reaches a critical attention in its development; we believe that forward progress must be built on a framework of a mutual understanding, cooperation, consensus that has at its core the empowerments of all consumers as its guiding principles.



The more integrated our Information Society is, the greater the potential benefits we can all reap.

As I said earlier, WSIS and its outcomes have played an important role in guiding us to this point. However, our journey is not complete and there is further work to be done.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to reaffirm the Kingdom of Bahrain's commitment to the development and realization of an empowered digital society that crosses all boundaries and barriers.

I look forward to hearing from others on their experience and wish you all a successful forum.

Thank you.



Policy Statements F

H.E. Mr Oyé Guilavogui, Minister, Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and New Information Technologies, Republic of Guinea



Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres et Hauts Représentants des Organisations Internationales,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Participants,

En prenant la parole devant cette auguste assemblée au nom de mon pays, la République de Guinée, que j'ai l'honneur de

représenter, je voudrais tout d'abord transmettre les sentiments de gratitude et les chaleureuses salutations du Président de la République Son Excellence le Professeur ALPHA CONDE à l'ensemble des participants à la présente session du Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information (SMSI +10).

Qu'il me soit également permis d'exprimer notre gratitude aux Nations Unies et à ses institutions spécialisées, pour avoir permis un cadre de concertation pour la construction d'une société de l'information inclusive.

Aujourd'hui, il est important de constater avec satisfaction, que les Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) dont il s'agit dans ce sommet, loin d'être considérées comme un luxe, sont devenues un élément essentiel de la vie contemporaine. Elles s'intègrent progressivement dans les différents aspects de la vie économique, sociale et culturelle des peuples. Elles constituent autant d'outils que de ressources porteuses de progrès.

L'espoir est grand pour nous pays en développement de combler progressivement le fossé numérique qui nous sépare des pays développés. Pour atteindre cette noble ambition il revient à toutes les parties prenantes : gouvernement, société civile, secteur privé et institutions internationales de promouvoir un véritable partenariat pour le renforcement de nos capacités humaines et institutionnelles.

Le Gouvernement de la Guinée réaffirme son engagement et sa détermination à édifier une société de l'information conformément aux buts et aux principes de la Charte des



Nations Unies et au droit International afin que chaque Guinéen puisse, partout, créer, obtenir, utiliser et partager l'information et le savoir pour ainsi réaliser l'intégralité de son potentiel et pour atteindre les buts et les objectifs fixés dans le programme de développement à l'horizon 2020. Ces actions permettront à coup sûr d'éradiquer la pauvreté par la création d'opportunités de production, d'utilisation et de partage de l'information et du savoir à tous les niveaux.

A cet effet, depuis 2011, d'importantes actions portant sur le développement ont été entreprises en Guinée. Ce sont :

 L'atterrissement du câble sous-marin ACE officiellement lancé le 02 juin 2014. Ce câble a permis un net accroissement des indicateurs de performance du réseau TIC en termes de parc d'abonnés (56%), de réduction de coût de connexion (82%) et de couverture internet (32%).

La couverture en réseau téléphonique GSM avec des indicateurs que sont (i) accroissement du parc d'abonnés (74%), pénétration téléphonique (83%), couverture téléphonique (76%).

En vue de vulgariser et renforcer la pénétration des TIC, d'importants projets sont en cours de réalisation, dont notamment :

- 1- Le projet d'une dorsale nationale *« Backbone »* en fibre optique d'une longueur de 4000km, dont le lancement a eu lieu le 22 Décembre 2014 ;
- 2- L'informatisation de 200 écoles (Universités, Lycées et Collèges) à travers le pays ;
- 3- La Mise en place des cyber-communautaires dans les communes urbaines du pays.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Pour parvenir aux résultats escomptés, des réponses objectives doivent être apportées aux interrogations qui se posent aux pays en développement, lorsqu'il s'agit : des politiques, des

infrastructures, des coûts, des produits et services et des capacités humaines et institutionnelles.

En effet, pour être pleinement et utilement associés à ce processus, nos pays doivent disposer des ressources humaines, financières et techniques appropriées, car la société de l'Information ne peut être effective et inclusive, que si elle cadre avec les politiques menées au niveau sous régional, régional et international.

En ce qui concerne le financement de la mise en œuvre, les besoins sont nombreux et les mécanismes de financement ne sont pas adaptés ou sont insuffisants, notamment dans :



le renforcement des capacités humaines et institutionnelles; la mise en place et l'accès aux infrastructures régionales et internationales.

En effet, comment concilier les autres priorités nationales avec la mobilisation de fonds nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du plan d'action et des recommandations qui résulteront de ce sommet ?

Il est aujourd'hui prouvé que les ressources de la coopération internationale sont indispensables pour appuyer l'effort national des pays en développement.

La réadaptation des mécanismes existants et la mise en place d'autres tel que le fonds de solidarité numérique, apporteront un appui substantiel au développement de l'infrastructure des TIC dans nos pays.

Le groupe des Etats africains, plus que d'autres groupes régionaux, doit se mobiliser pour agir ensemble au sein des entités régionales et sous régionales en relation avec les organisations internationales, afin de mobiliser les fonds nécessaires à la mise en place des plans d'action et recommandations du sommet.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Nous sommes convaincus que les résultats des travaux menés au cours des différentes réunions préparatoires de la présente phase du Sommet, nous permettront de progresser vers un consensus sur les grandes questions d'intérêt général, à savoir la Gouvernance de l'Internet, les mécanismes de financement et la mise en œuvre.

Aussi, nous exhortons la famille des Nations Unies et la communauté des bailleurs de fonds, à apporter un appui et une assistance considérable aux pays en développement qui ont des difficultés à amorcer cette dynamique internationale, pour rattraper le train des TIC qui est déjà en marche.

Nous ne saurions terminer, sans remercier toutes les Organisations et Institutions Internationales dans la préparation et la tenue du présent Sommet.

Vive la Solidarité Internationale pour que vive la Société Mondiale de l'Information!

Je vous remercie

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madam Chairperson,

Ladies and gentlemen,



Participants,

Speaking before this assembly, I would like to convey the greetings of the President, His Excellency Alpha Conde, to all participants to this session of WSIS Forum.

Information and communication technologies are not a luxury now, they are an essential element of our lives today, and they are becoming very important in the economic social and cultural lives of people and they are a tool for progress. We, in developing countries, wish to bridge the digital divide; our government is committed to building an Information Society so that all Guineans can create, obtain, use and share information and knowledge to fulfill its potential and obtain the goals for 2020.

Since 2011, important work has been done to develop ICTs: One, landing the submarine cable launched on the 2nd, June, 2014. We have 82% of connection, and 32% of Internet coverage. We have coverage of the GSM telephone network with an increase in subscribers of 74%. In order to have greater penetration, we have a backbone of 4,000 kilometers launched in 22nd December 2014, computerization of 200 schools in higher education establishments throughout the country, and the establishments of cyber communities.

We have to find answer to our development issues, product services and human and digital capacity building. As regards financing, we don't have sufficient funds and mechanisms. We need human resource building institutional capacity building, and this is to support our development.

We think that the results of this Summit will bring us to a consensus on Internet governance, financing and implementation. We call upon the United Nations and to the donor community to assist developing countries, which have difficulties in catching up with the ICT train, which is already on the rails.

We thank you for the preparation of this Summit.

Long live international solidarity and the Information Society.



Policy Statements F

H.E. Mr Bertrand de Crombrugghe, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Belgium



Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Within the Belgian government my responsibilities stretch beyond the digital agenda. As you may be aware, I have also been entrusted with the responsibility for Development Cooperation. Given this perhaps unusual but highly interesting

and engaging "double-hatted" position I have taken up the implicit challenge to reflect more thoroughly on the issue of digitalization and development.

2015 will be a groundbreaking year for international development. Coming July in Addis Ababa, the leaders of 193 nations will have to agree on a new scheme to finance the future development agenda, which will be fundamentally different from what came before. Next, in September, in New York, we will define the sustainable development goals for the coming decades. Lastly, in December, during the international climate conference in Paris we take the next step in realizing a true paradigm shift about development, as UN Secretary General Ban-Ki-Moon has coined it.

Digitalization will be a key enabler in order to help realize this paradigm shift and make it truly tangible. Digitalization is and will become an even more crucial driver for employment, growth and well-being, as has been exemplified in many places on our planet. Africa comes immediately to mind. One should only look at the tremendous impact the use of a digital device such as the smartphone has had and continues to have in revolutionizing access to financial services, in providing access to vital health care information to remote communities, or in connecting students and teachers through electronic textbooks and other similar resources and.



However, apart from these tremendous opportunities, a lack of clear vision on digitalization and development may well result in a new divide – the so-called digital divide. The divisions between "digital haves" and "digital have-nots" remains significant and many developing nations, especially Least Developed Countries, are being confronted with a serious lack in both capacity and capability.

I strongly believe that countries should set clear agendas to build people-centric, inclusive and development-oriented information societies. One of the most significant steps to take in order to realize this is by first and foremost guaranteeing affordable access for all. Countries should also respect and protect the right of citizens to express themselves freely in such a digital environment. This can be done by introducing appropriate safeguards against online censorship as well as the means for citizens to challenge unwarranted interference.

Information technology is a formidable enabler of freedoms and should not be used to reduce the freedom of people. Violations of the right to privacy, freedom of expression and access to information in the online world are not acceptable, neither in developed nor in developing nations.

It is therefore that I strongly believe that all donor countries should mainstream the aspect of digitalization systematically in all their development activities. I have already instructed my administration to do so in all Belgian aid interventions.

I have also written a concept paper that I will be discussing with EU development ministers who meet in Brussels this week. This is the reason for my absence today.

I thank you for your attention.



Policy Statements F

H.E. Mr Paul Tighe, Secretary of the Pontifical Council for Social Communications, Holy See (Vatican City State)

Mr. Secretary General,

The Holy See is pleased to have this opportunity to address this High Level Segment of the WSIS Forum and continues to be convinced that humanity is 'entering a new era of enormous potential' (WSIS, Geneva Declaration of Principles, 67) for human growth through emerging technologies and stresses the importance of recognizing and celebrating the capacity of these technologies to facilitate human communication, to allow for the sharing of words and images almost simultaneously across enormous distances and with people who might previously have



been isolated. This in turns allows people to use the technologies to promote greater understanding and harmony among people, creating a sense of the unity of the human family which can in turn inspire solidarity and serious efforts to ensure a more dignified life for all (Pope Francis, 2014).

These technologies, however, will not automatically lead to a change for the better: there is a need for a determined commitment from individuals and institutions if this is to happen. Good communication is always a human rather than a technical achievement. Just because social communications increase the possibilities of interconnection and the dissemination of ideas, it does not follow that they promote freedom or internationalize development and democracy for all. To achieve goals of this kind, they need to focus on promoting the dignity of persons and peoples, they need to be clearly inspired by charity and placed at the service of truth, of the good, and of fraternity. The Holy See renews its commitment to work with all relevant stakeholders to build a people-centred Information Society (WSIS, Geneva Declaration of Principles, 20).

There is a role for Governments and International Organizations to play in regulating this environment, but there is an equally important moral or ethical obligation on all of us as individual agents to ensure that these environments are safe and humanly enriching (WSIS, Geneva Declaration of Principles, 56 – 59). Commentators frequently



speak of *user generated content* with reference to the social networks, but we must remember also that the *very culture of the social networks is user generated*. If the networks are to be spaces where good positive communications can help to promote individual and social well-being then the users, the people who make up the networks, need to be attentive to the type of content they are creating, promoting and sharing. The Holy See acknowledges the unfortunate reality that discrimination and violence are being promoted on-line and invites all to avoid the sharing of words and images that are degrading of human beings, that promote hatred and intolerance, that debase the goodness and intimacy of human sexuality or that exploit the weak and vulnerable.

The Holy See urges all stakeholders to ensure that the benefits of the Information Society are accessible to all (WSIS, Geneva Declaration of Principles, 51). The more we grow in appreciation of the mutual understanding and solidarity that is achieved in authentic communication, the more we will desire that it is truly inclusive and that our conversations are accessible to all. This inclusiveness requires that we are attentive to ensure that the developing nations are not excluded from those digital networks which are promoting development and educational opportunities; in the developed world, we must also be careful that the increased digitalization of Governmental services does not serve to deny access to the elderly, the poor and the marginalized.

The Holy See wishes to reiterate the importance of dialogue (WSIS, Geneva Declaration of Principles, 52). If the digital networks are to achieve their potential in promoting human solidarity then we must foster the art of dialogue. If we are willing to listen to others, we will learn to see our world with different eyes and we will grow in appreciation of the richness of the human experience as revealed in other cultures and traditions. Our engagement with others will alert us to those basic desires to love and be loved, for protection and security, for meaning and purpose that are shared by all humans. Attentiveness to our human condition, and to the one world which we all share, alerts us to the truth that ultimately these desires can only be satisfied if we construct a society that is committed to a shared concern for the well-being of all rather than to an ethos of unbridled competition where the happiness of some can only be achieved at the expense of others. Many of the greatest threats to our future from climate change to food insecurity, and from war and terrorism to criminality, can only be addressed by dialogue and agreed forms of action. With a commitment to mutual understanding and dialogue, we will best realize the potential of the new technologies to promote a better future for all.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary General



Policy Statements F

Mr Ram Narain, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Republic of India



Your Excellencies, Secretary General ITU, Mr. Houlin Zhao, Deputy Secretary General ITU, Mr Malcolm Johnson, and Ladies & Gentlemen, I am privileged to express our views on the issue of creating a global Information society in this WSIS forum.

1. One of the best thing that could have been done by ITU in collaboration with other UN agencies is initiating the WSIS process by calling a World Summit of all stakeholders for creating a truly Information Society. Holding a Summit meeting

in 2003 at Geneva followed by another meeting in 2005 in Tunis, culminated in issuing a high vision statement by World leaders for not only setting targets of connectivity but covering all facets of life, which contribute in creating an information society. The eleven action lines along with lead agency and supporting agencies to work on action lines was the hallmark of this document, which makes it unique to quite some extent as normally high level vision statements lack the punch for implementing the statement. This vision statement contains that punch too. Holding of this WSIS Forum and earlier review of WSIS by various agencies including ITU are as a result of this feature, which makes all of us to have a look at: as to what we have achieved, what more can be achieved, where we have missed and how we can correct ourselves for creating a modern information society.

2. India is a land of about 1.28 billion people and has immense potential. Although numbers of mobile phones in India are about 970 million, which will reach to about 1200 million phones in the next 3-4 years, yet in terms of Broadband reach and connectivity lot of work is required to be done. We have merely about 16 million fixed Broadband connections and about 84 million wireless Broadband connections. Internet subscribers' base, however, in India is large; it is about 267 million. Our target is to have 600 million Broadband connections by 2020. Hopefully we will achieve this target as the cost of smart phones is coming down fast; cost of smart phone being one of the major impediments in spread of wireless Broadband. The Government is taking concrete measure to address the other issues, which have bearing on Internet connectivity.



3. India is a country with large number of villages; more than 600,000 villages. About 72% of population lives in rural areas. Therefore, for making India digitally enabled it is necessary to connect the villages. The government already has launched an ambitious project of laying of optical fiber cable to connect 250,000 village panchayats with Government funding of about \$ 4 billion. One village panchayat, sometimes, can cover more than one village and, hence, actual number of villages connected through scheme would be more than 250,000. Further, the plan is to connect all 600,000 villages in coming years. Whereas broadband connectivity through optical fiber is desirable for information highways, for wider coverage and quick roll out of broadband services and Internet connectivity wireless is imperative. We have recently concluded a highly successful auction of Spectrum for mobile and wireless broadband connectivity. The money collected through Spectrum auction, on one hand, can be utilized for various social schemes run by Government for the poor people of the country, on the other hand, auction have helped in making more Spectrum available to telecom service providers in a transparent and fair manner, the scarce natural resource, which is essential for mobile connectivity. Laying of optical fiber for connecting villages and auction of Spectrum is one part of the popular programme 'Digital India' launched by the Government led by our Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. The 'Digital India' programme is a well thought out end to end programme, with objective of electronically delivering social, commercial, governmental and economic services to the citizens of the country. It is overarching programme covering connectivity, content development, skill development, unique identity for all, education, availability of information, access of Internet to all, electronic manufacturing and cyber security. The programme envisages Government investment of about \$18 billion, including for optical fiber, over a period of about three years. The programme also envisages leveraging the resources from private sector, As the 'Digital India' programme will particularly Telecom service providers. dramatically bring down the cost of transactions and would connect the unconnected, it will be the single most powerful tool for inclusive growth and social equality. The 'Digital India' Programme, led by Hon'ble Minister Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, will also unleash the hidden strength of India by providing people centric innovative applications and services taking India to growth trajectory.

4. If we closely observe than we will find that 'Digital India' programme impinges on all the eleven action lines of WSIS. Therefore, we can say that India is committed to take concrete steps for implementation of these action lines through our 'Digital India' programme. It is our endeavour to involve with all entities and stakeholders in implementing the 'Digital India' programme and WSIS action lines.

5. Instilling trust and confidence in use of ICTs and affordable accessibility are the two major factors which are going to play crucial role in creating a truly information society. Achieving political neutrality in management and control of common critical



communication network resources and, use of network resources in innovative manner will go a long way in dealing with these two issues. We can protect the privacy, human rights and freedom of expression only by making communication network politically neutral. The spirit of WSIS demonstrates that we jointly can do it.

6. Development, spread and use of ICTs not only impinges on all the SDGs as the matrix prepared by ITU vividly shows, it also help in removing human intervention and arresting exercise of discretionary power resulting in fast, fair and corruption free delivery of services. ITU as lead agency in development of ICTs along with other UN agencies, private organizations and other stakeholders can play a vital role in this direction.

7. ITU has played a sterling role in not only bringing all stakeholders on a single platform for creating a truly information society, it is continuously steering this endeavour with the review processes. The role of Co-organizing UN agencies UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP and other UN agencies WIPO, UNDESA, FAO, UNEP, WHO, ILO, WMO, ITC, UPU, UN Women, WFP, UNDOC and UN Regional Commission in whose close collaboration the event is being held is equally praiseworthy and commendable. We the citizens of this World are greatly benefiting from their activities as their actions are making this World definitely a better place to live. We are thankful to all of them. Our special thanks to all those men and women who have made this event to happen, which of course would not have been possible without the able guidance of Secretary Genreral ITU Mr. Houlin Zhao and chiefs of other UN agencies involved in this event.

In the end, I would like to thank all of you for patiently listening to me.



Policy Statements F

Prof. Kalamullah Ramli, Director General of Post and Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Republic of Indonesia



Excellencies, Honorable Chairman, Secretary-General,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me at the outset, to express my appreciation for the arrangements and the hard works of the ITU and all its collaborators in convening this very important and timely meeting. The rapid development and acceleration of ICT

ecosystem have brought us to the era of digital age. In which, our lives and the life of humanity and global civilization are very much determined by our prompt response towards the progress of ICT. Today's WSIS Forum would be critically affecting the face of ICT ecosystem inroad to the future.

Indonesia firmly believes that the finest ICT ecosystem should be based upon working principles. The global ICT community embraces the principles such as people-centered, inclusive, transparent, equal and beneficial for all mankind. This is the essence of development-oriented information society. Along with the effective and affordable ICT ecosystem, our works in WSIS and others venues would contribute positively to the achievement of Post 2015 Development Agenda that sets the ambitious targets in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This summit will certainly continue to serve that purpose.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As an archipelagic state, Indonesia seizes the opportunity to develop one of the benefits of being in the ICT ecosystem. With enormous resources, huge population, massive lands and seas, and almost 17.500 islands, Indonesia will be very much rely on stable but dynamic ICT. Indonesia manifests itself as one of the biggest users and promising players in the ICT market.



For instance, mobile users or cellular market is rapidly increasing, with a penetration rate estimated around 150% of the total population, reaching approximately 350 million subscriptions. Meanwhile, the number of internet users has reached 88.1 million, while the broadband users have reached 48 million. Broadband growth is expected to hit 30% this year and 70% by 2025. As part of our ambition, state-owned telecommunication operator is planning to build another 20 million broadband accesses starting this year.

These figures have contributed to Indonesia's economic growth of 5.6% on average since 2009, the second highest in the G-20. The growth is also paralleled with the quality of ICT massive spending that reach 32.8 billion USD in 2013 and 36.9 billion USD in 2014, or 12.5% positive growth. However, such encouraging development requires an effective and constructive engagement ranging from government, private, the market and all other multi-stakeholders.

Indonesia also is in the face of enhancing ICT-based creative industry, which contributes to 7 percent of Indonesia's total GDP. ICT generates a profound impact on the working methods of both the Government and the business sector. For example, the successful implementation of e-procurement in Indonesia reflects how ICT can help increase transparency in pursuing good governance.

As part of our concerted effort to enhance all relevant policies, Indonesia continues to further strengthening its ICT-related policies and regulations. In this regard, Indonesia has formulated the Indonesian Broadband Plan, a plan to create a better foundation for our broadband ecosystem by 2019. The Plan seeks to harness the full potential of broadband through the integration of national logistics and transportation systems.

Through this comprehensive Plan, Indonesia also endeavors to work towards a closer connectivity and development in the South East Asian region envisioned by the ASEAN Connectivity Plan.

Indonesia also seeks to maximize the potentials of ICT utilization by pursuing safe and secure ICT. It is important for all of us to strengthen our national capacity and further enhance global cooperation in addressing the misuse of ICT. At this juncture, Indonesia has adopted a national legislation to prevent malicious usage of ICT. We are also in the process of developing a national cyber-security policy to protect our vital cyber-security infrastructure. For that purpose, Indonesia has established a National Desk on Cyber Resilience and Information Security, which is expected to evolve and soon to become the Indonesia National Cyber Agency.

It is worth to mention that in line with the implementation of Broadband Plan, we are establishing National e-Commerce Roadmap in order to nurturing e-commerce ecosystem. This, we believe, is a significant stepping stone towards Indonesia



Broadband Economy. E-commerce transaction in Indonesia in year 2014 have reached 18 billion USD and expected to reach 24 billion USD this year. Promisingly, the players are mostly Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and this sector gives more entrepreneurship opportunities to improve people's economy in rural and remote area, also to increase their productivity by the adoption of digital technology.

Furthermore, in attempt to help ensuring the inclusion of digital services, several banking institutions in Indonesia have begun to utilize a mobile digital platform that allows digital financial inclusion. This will enable poor and low income people to access effectively certain financial services that needed most.

In short, we are heading for Digital Dividend and not for Digital Divide.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Underlining the importance of existing internet governance framework, Indonesia continue to support multi-stakeholder approach that engages governments, private businesses, civil society, and other components in the ICT ecosystem. Internet governance has to be an impetus towards ideal ICT that respects the laws and embrace norms and principles of good governance and based on an agreed set of ethics.

Finally, we shall indeed need to work closely together for a betterment of our people through a strong, effective and affordable ICT ecosystem, which is inclusive, transparent, equal and people-centred. These are remaining the foundations of our works today, and days to come. Therefore, let me once again stress Indonesia's strong commitment to strengthen development-oriented information society through WSIS and continuous collaboration with all multi-stakeholders in achieving our common goals and objectives.

I thank you.



Policy Statements F

Mrs Sandra Veličković, State Secretary, Ministry of Information Society and Telecommunications ,Montenegro



Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to address you on behalf of the Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications of Montenegro.

It has been a long time since Montenegro recognized the importance of information-communication technologies in terms of overall progress and we have paid particular attention to this area in our activities ever since. In this sense, during the years behind us, we have realized a large number of projects

towards the goal of introducing our country to global trends in this field. Montenegro has achieved significant level of development of the Information Society and we are proud to say that nowadays we represent regional leader in the area of informationcommunication technologies.

Montenegro is the first country in the world to adopt Declaration on ecological state, in 1991, and thus we have specific obligations directing our future development towards sustainability. This is particularly binding for us concerning the fact that Sustainable Development Goals are taking the place of Millennium Development Goals. Therefore, sustainable development is no longer one of the goals, it becomes primary, main course of action. In this sense, small and large countries have the same obligations.

Information-communication technologies represent the platform that integrates three pillars of the sustainable development – economic growth, social inclusion and environment protection. Montenegrin BIO-ICT, Centre for excellence in the field of bioinformatics, is a well example of good praxis: it connects several key development areas in Montenegro – ecology, agriculture and modern technologies.

Montenegro is a country of many diversities that go well beyond its geographic and demographic size. Therefore, in the process of building an Information Society, universality, as a concept that means leaving no one behind, is particularly important for



us. In all of our activities, we strive to optimize the number of social groups involved. Several projects of the Ministry for Information Society and Telecommunications that I will mention are the best examples of the milestones of our way towards modern, inclusive, digital society.

During the years of the global economic crisis, we have managed to provide 3000 computers for the best students and socially vulnerable population, through donations. We have also provided free WiFi Internet on over 40 locations in 9 cities, which is to be extended to other cities too. For the part of the population which acquired computer skills, we have created positive legal environment and technical conditions to communicate electronically with state administration, regardless of the location or time, directly enforcing this communication and eliminating administrative barriers. At the moment, there are 120 electronic services for entrepreneurs provided by the state administration.

Investment incentives for the development of fixed and mobile communication networks through the implementation of the new Law on electronic communications, through the valorization of the telecommunications infrastructure owned by the state and valorization of the digital dividend, that is the frequency spectrum which is to be "liberated" after the completion of the process of digitalization of broadcasting, represent our current tasks, the implementation of which guarantees that the electronic communications sector continues to be the pillar of development of the Montenegrin economy, with a significant share in GDP, and a direct driver of the development of other economic sectors through quick and easy access to information.

With the aim of raising the level of cyber security as key prerequsite for building the trust in information technologies and systems, strategical document in this field has been adopted – Strategy for cyber security.

The activities on establishing national Internet exchange point are currently ongoing, which will also result in lower costs as well as faster, better and safer access to Internet content.

Together with these activities, we are creating an environment for healthy competition on electronic telecommunications market, which directly influences development of other fields of economy. According to the latest report on global competitiveness in the field of ICT, Montenegro very well ranked among the countries of the region regarding the level of development of Information Society. Montenegro is highly ranked when it comes to government online service index, internet and mobile communications competitiveness index, promotion of ICT by the government, efficiency of the government regarding the use of ICT, importance of ICT in government's vision for the future. We have good rates in the domain of infrastructure and digital content generally,



and mobile signal coverage of the territory places us the first on the list, together with 33 other countries.

Our vision for the future period includes all the aforementioned segments, with particular emphasis on sustainable development, preservation of nature, Montenegro's ecological and demographical diversities, as well as fostering all available mechanisms necessary for us to empower research and innovation and stand in line together with developed countries.

Thank you for your attention.



Policy Statements F

Mr Momoh Kemoh Konte, Chairman of the National Telecommunications Commission (NATCOM), Sierra Leone

Your excellences, colleagues Telecom executives, distinguish ladies and gentlemen. It is my honor to deliver this statement on behalf of the Telecommunications regulator of the Republic of Sierra Leone, (NATCOM) and to thank the ITU for standing by us especially during the trying times of our crisis.

I note that the theme for this year's forum "Innovation Together: Enabling ICTs for sustainable Development" is rather appropriate and squarely challenges all of us, developed and developing countries.

We need to move from recognition to action, to integrate ICTs more systematically throughout the post- 2015 agenda.

Harnessing ICTs more effectively is essential to NATCOM's Mission Statement of delivering prosperity generally and for the promotion of sustainable development.

For Sierra Leone, the challenges in this area were even more demanding in the year 2014 up to date, when my country faced the worst outbreak of EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE in the history of mankind. Our system faced severe challenges of toll free calls to the Emergency Response Centre set up to fight the outbreak. At the peak of the crisis, our system held up well and gave us an insight into the challenges of an on-going emergency.

We have the knowledge, the challenges for us is to apply them in ways that ensure that even the rural poor in our developing countries can benefit from the deployment of ICTs in our societies. The system worked well in the urban center of our country but there were chunks of territory and a vast population of people that were not covered.

Your excellences, Sierra Leone before the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease was one of the fastest developing economies in Africa, powered by the extensive use of ICTs in all our developing programs. We have suffered a severe set back and our lack of sustainable development of our ICTs has slowed down our development.



It is our hope at this forum to forge relationships and networks that facilitate our deployment of advanced ICTs throughout our territories, especially in Africa.

I will like to take this opportunity on behalf of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea to thank the international community for the support that have been given and continue to give on the Ebola Crisis. I will also like to thank all Sierra Leoneans both home and abroad for the love and unity we displayed and continue to display through out this period.

Thank you

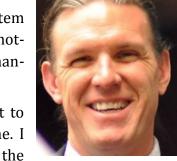


Policy Statements F

Mr Nick Ashton-Hart, Executive Director, Internet and Digital Ecosystem Alliance

Secretary-General Toure, Madame Chair, Excellencies, delegates, good morning.

I am here today on behalf of the Internet & Digital Ecosystem Alliance, a Swiss Association that combines for-profit and notfor-profit tech sector stakeholders to advocate for a humanrights and permissionless-innovatassion centric Internet.



So many things good and true - and some that are difficult to hear - have been said by those that have spoken before me. I shall try not to repeat any of them; if I succeed this may be the shortest speech you hear this week!

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have yet to feed, clothe, shelter, educate, or ensure access to adequate sanitation and basic medical care for the whole human family.

We are not going to close the digital divide by accident.

We will have to do it on purpose.

In 2010, according to ITU statistics, an average of more than 771,000 people went online for the first time worldwide - each day. That was the peak. The number in 2014 is 580,000+. The trendline is, at best, wobbly, despite average annual investment in telecommunications over the same period, according to the World Bank, of US\$288 billion.

We must squarely face the reality that we have already connected the wealthiest and most commercially profitable users. From here on in, it will get more increasingly both difficult and expensive. We cannot afford to project out into the future using the numbers of the past, as if we will connect the last 50% up because we did the first 50. That would be as much a fantasy as assuming we will provide medical care for those who do not yet have it because some of us have it now.



This year is the year, Ladies and Gentlemen, when we can realise the promise of the historic accident of history WSIS was gifted: being born in the same year as the MDGs. The decennial review of each is happening this year. 10 years ago we didn't ensure that the WSIS goals and action lines were linked effectively to support meeting the MDGs.

2015 can be different.

2015 must be different.

We cannot allow the greatest communications tools invented in all history to remain even slightly disconnected from humanity's noblest cause: a joined-up global effort to ensure that the every member of our species is able to live a life of dignity and opportunity.

Madame Chair, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, is there any more noble cause than realising that vision?

I think we all know that magnificent vision cannot be realised without universal access to ICTs.

Let's not try.

Thank you for listening.



Policy Statements G

H.E. Mr Abdou Mani, Minister, Ministère des Postes, des Télécommunications et de l'Economie numérique, Republic of the Niger *(Source: Captioning)*



Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

We have promoted ICTs in Niger. We have created regulatory framework for ICT development. We have adopted a sectorial telecom and ICT policy. For infrastructure development, Niger only had 15 kilometers of optic fiber in 2005 and now we WIll have more than 4,000 kilometers and we will be interconnected

with six of our seven neighbors.

We have an important position on the continent and we will be the hub for telecommunication in our subregion. Recent measures to improve governance of the sector have resulted in an increase of 13% in penetration in 3 years.

As to Access to Information and Knowledge, after the World Telecommunication Development Conference in 2010, my country has implemented a school connected community project, and we have established several Internet access centers in high schools. This project was very successful.

Building on these results, our government has continued this initiative of the ITU by establishing new centers in 2014, and for 2015 we will be establishing further centers to cover all the areas of our country and have ICT access centers in them.

We need confidence and security in the use of ICTs and we have been working on the Convention of the African Union on Cybercrime and Protection of Private Data. The legal tools of the community on cybercrime will be domesticated with the assistance of the ITU. This outcome is very encouraging and it is a good omen for the future of ICTs in Niger. But we still have a digital divide between the cities and the villages, because there is little funding in rural areas: private investors are not attracted to rural areas.



We have an oral tradition also and a low literacy rate, so vocal applications are the most important for us. So we need literacy and digital literacy so that we can take advantage of the services available.

The digital divide is very important for socioeconomic development in our country. Now we are establishing public-private partnerships to try to attract funding.

As to language barriers, I would like to congratulate UNESCO for its assistance to our country to help us with language diversity while we develop our digital environment.

UNESCO has helped us also to develop multimedia content in local languages, which is useful for my country. Niger is committed to work and to consolidate achievements and to further an inclusive Information Society.

Our ICT sector is promising because we have an enabling environment for an export of mining resources such as uranium and gold. I invite all investors to come and explore all these promising prospects.

Thank you.



Policy Statements G

H.E. Mr Yaya Abdoul Kane, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication, Republic of Senegal



Monsieur le Président ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Ministres et Responsables de délégations ;

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications (UIT) ;

Mesdames et Messieurs les participants ;

Il m'est particulièrement agréable, au nom du peuple et du gouvernement de la République du Sénégal de participer au Forum 2015 du Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information.

Assurément, notre rencontre d'aujourd'hui est un tournant décisif, dix ans après les sommets de Genève en 2003 et de Tunis en 2005.

Je me réjouis d'autant plus de ma présence parmi vous pour la simple raison que je viens partager avec vous les principaux résultats qui ont sanctionné le processus de mise en place d'une Société de l'Information dans notre pays.

En effet, au cours des dix années de mise en œuvre, le Sénégal est parvenu à développer une politique volontariste fondée sur une vision qui est «le Numérique pour tous et pour tous les usages avec un secteur privé dynamique et innovant dans un écosystème performant ».

Afin de traduire cette vision, notre pays s'est doté d'une Stratégie nationale de développement de l'économie numérique baptisée Sénégal numérique, largement partagée par l'ensemble des acteurs.



Aujourd'hui, nous avons l'ambition de faire du secteur des Télécoms/TIC un véritable moteur du développement social et économique, d'autant plus que cela se traduit dans le plan Sénégal Emergent, nouveau Document national de référence pour le développement multisectoriel sur la période 2014-2035.

Dans ce contexte, les Télécoms/TIC sont identifiées comme un secteur ayant un effet d'entrainement important sur les autres leviers de l'économie, par l'amélioration de leur facilité d'accès, voire leur valeur ajoutée.

A ce titre, cette volonté politique s'est concrétisée par la création :

- d'un Ministère en charge des Télécommunications/TIC;
- d'une Autorité de Régulation des Télécommunications et des Postes;
- d'une Agence d'Informatique de l'Etat chargée de la politique E-Gouvernement;
- d'une Commission Nationale de Protection des Données Personnelles ;
- d'un Comité National pour le passage à l'audiovisuel numérique.

Au niveau législatif et réglementaire, la mise en œuvre des lignes d'action est concrétisée par :

- la mise en place d'un nouveau code des Télécommunications adoptée en 2011 ;
- l'adoption depuis 2008 d'un ensemble de lois et de décrets d'application portant respectivement sur la Société de l'Information, les transactions électroniques, la cybercriminalité et la protection des données à caractère personnel.

Pour ce qui est des infrastructures de télécommunications, nous disposons d'un réseau de télécommunications entièrement numérisé, faisant de notre pays un carrefour de transit Internet pour la sous-région, de 3 câbles sous-marins en fibre optique nous permettant de disposer d'une bande passante internationale de 25 Gigabits.

Le Sénégal héberge la station hub terrienne de Gandoul du réseau Panafricain des Services en ligne avec une ouverture sur l'ensemble du continent.

Au niveau national, nous disposons depuis fin décembre 2013, de plus de 6 000 kms de fibre optique sur l'ensemble du territoire national, répartis entre les opérateurs de télécommunications et le Gouvernement.

Aussi, l'Intranet administratif est un réseau de communication « voix et données » de plus de 1500 kms de fibre optique, et qui a permis d'interconnecter 900 bâtiments administratifs.



Au demeurant, dans le cadre de l'accès à l'Information et au Savoir, le projet des Centres Multimédia Communautaires a permis l'installation de 33 Centres fonctionnels dans les zones rurales et périurbaines pauvres et défavorisées.

De même, l'université virtuelle du Sénégal, ouverte en octobre 2013, a permis à notre pays de révolutionner son système d'enseignement supérieur à travers son réseau d'espaces numériques ouverts (ENO) implanté sur tout le territoire national.

Dans le même sillage, le schéma directeur informatique (2001-2008) a favorisé l'équipement et l'interconnexion de toutes les structures centrales et déconcentrées du Ministère de l'éducation, de même que les lycées et collèges des capitales régionales et départementales.

Concernant la question de l'Equité et l'égalité de genre dans le Secteur des TIC, des mesures concrètes sont aujourd'hui prises par le gouvernement du Sénégal pour créer un cadre plus favorable à la promotion de la place des femmes dans les TIC. Il s'agit entre autres de :

- la mise en place du Plan d'Actions National de la Résolution 70 de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications « Femmes et TIC ».
- l'organisation depuis 2012 de la journée « Filles et TIC », en collaboration avec le Bureau régional de l'UIT à Dakar avec l'organisation des actions de sensibilisation des filles, des Journées portes ouvertes, et des sessions de formation

Au total, pour l'après 2015, le Sénégal plaide pour la mise en place « d'une Société de l'Information durable et inclusive où le Très Haut Débit sera au service d'une Economie numérique pour tous et pour tous les usages dans un écosystème sécurisé et de confiance». C'est dans ce cadre que notre pays envisage :

- Le Lancement d'une License 4G;
- La création de nouveaux Fournisseurs d'Accès Internet ;
- La création d'un Parc de Technologies Numériques avec le financement de la BAD, projet dont l'étude de faisabilité vient d'être bouclée ;
- l'élaboration d'un plan national haut débit ;
- la création d'un cloud gouvernemental;
- l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'une politique d'inclusion numérique;
- l'élaboration d'une stratégie de Cybersécurité et la création d'un CERT national;
- la mise en place d'un plan d'action et d'un dispositif de protection des enfants en ligne.



Pour terminer mon propos, le Gouvernement du Sénégal, par ma voix, voudrait remercier l'UIT et l'ensemble de ses partenaires pour cette belle organisation du Forum 2015 du SMSI.

Nos remerciements vont aussi à la Suisse pour la qualité de l'accueil et les conditions optimales de notre séjour.

Je souhaite plein succès au Forum 2015 du SMSI.

Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ministers,

Heads of Delegations,

Distinguished guests,

Colleagues,

It is particularly a pleasure for me, on behalf of the people in government of the Republic of Senegal, to participate in this Forum: the World Summit on the Information Society Forum. Assuredly, our meeting today is very timely coming ten years after the Tunis meetings in 2005, following Geneva in 2003. I'm even more pleased to be among you, because I'm able to share with you the main results of the process of the implementation of the Information Society in our country.

Over the last ten years of implementation, Senegal has managed to develop a voluntary policy founded on our vision which is digital for all and for all users, with a dynamic, innovative private sector within a high-performance ecosystem. In order to translate this vision into reality, our country has a national strategy for development of the digital economy, which is called *Digital Senegal*, and this is broadly shared by all of the stakeholders.

Today we have the ambitions to make the ICT and Telecom sector a general motive for social and economic development. All the more so, because that is being translated by the *Senegal Emergence Plan*, a national reference document for multisectorial development in the period of 2014 through '35. In this context, ICT Telecoms are



identified as a sector which pulls along other sectors, therefore being a leader for economy and improvement of ease of access and added value.

This political will has been concretized through the creation of a ministry in charge of ICTs and telecommunications, a regulatory authority for Telecommunication and Posts, a State information agency charged with e-government policy, a national commission for protection of personal data, and a national committee for the move to digital media.

At the most rudimentary level, we have the implementation of a new telecommunications code, 2011, the adoption in 2008, of a number of the laws and decrees on the Information Society, electronic transactions, cyber criminality and protection of personal data.

With regard to telecommunications infrastructure, we have an entirely digital telecommunication network which makes our country an Internet hub for the subregion. We have three submarine fiber optic cables and therefore have an international band above 25 gigabytes. Senegal is also the terrestrial hub for the African region for online services, therefore opening up to the continent.

At a national level, since 2013 we have more than 6,000 kilometers of optical fiber throughout the territory shared among the telecommunication operator and the government. The administrative intranet is a voice and data communication network with more than 1500 kilometers of optic fiber, enabling us to interconnect 900 administrative buildings.

In terms of Access to Information and Knowledge, we have the community multimedia centers with a setup of 33 functional centers in rural and impoverished urban areas. Senegal's virtual university, opened in October 2013, is enabling us to revolutionize our higher educational system through open digital spaces around the national territory. Along the same lines, the informatics directive 2001/2008 promoted the equipping and interconnection of central and decentralized educational structures, including schools in the regional and departmental capitals.

With regards to equity and gender equality in ICTs, the government has taken measures to create a more favorable atmosphere for women with ICTs: among others, the establishment of a national plan of action on Resolution 70 of ITU, Woman in ICTs. The organization – since 2012 – of the girls and ICT day, in collaboration with the ITU office in Dakar, is carrying out awareness-raising activities for girls; opening doors, sessions, training, et cetera.

Beyond 2015, Senegal is in favor of a sustainable Information Society.

Thank you.



Policy Statements G

Eng. Mohamed Abd Elraheem Yassin *representing H.E. Dr Tahani Abdalla Attia, Minister, Ministry Of Science And Communication*, Republic of the Sudan (*Source: Captioning*)

In the name the God the merciful and compassionate,

Chairman,

Secretary-General of ITU,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Members of Delegations,

Dear participants,



It is my honor to speak before you on behalf of the Minister of Science and Communications who unfortunately was not able to come to this forum. I convey to you the greetings and thanks of the people in government of Sudan that wish you a very successful work.

I'm also very happy to be able to congratulate you on chairing this very important forum and I wish you every success, Madam Chairperson.

Also I should like to congratulate ITU on the success it has achieved in communication. You have been able to establish an infrastructure which makes it possible to commit to our challenge, connect the world.

We see an explosion in use of Internet technologies today; this explosion of Internet has helped our societies to move forward. It shows that our organisation is a driver in assisting people and in the development of the telecommunication sector in our African, Arab regions, throughout the world.

Sudan was not isolated; it was one of the countries which were committed to work to achieve the outcomes of the World Summit of the Information Society in order to create a socioeconomic environment which makes us able to use ICTs for our development.



Sudan has developed a national strategy based on certain pillars; ICTs are one of the first of these pillars and play a central role in all economic development programs of our country and are used for reducing poverty, for empowering Women and Persons with Disabilities.

Also, ICTs generate revenue on par with other industrial sectors. This is part of the development strategy to guarantee access to information and information services to all people, even in rural and remote areas. We are currently setting up a Broadband network throughout the country to serve over 1600 electronic services, and we also have an electronic portal for all government formalities. We have also computerized all government services and achieved transparency.

In 2013 there were three important laws which were adopted: one, Rights to Access of Information; two, Unification of Information; and three, Modification on the Law on Electronic Communication, which makes it possible also to present all operations on Internet.

Madam Chairperson, we must not forget the various challenges which we have been facing because of the embargo which is imposed upon us. We have to use information and communication technologies to move forward, and I would like to say that there are many positive elements. The modification of legislation which prevents imports to Sudan has helped us to access certain programs, and we are taking this opportunity to ask the ITU to assist us in reducing these practices which prevents us from having access to information technologies and prevents the implementation of certain resolutions and decisions of the ITU.

There are various decisions by the plenipotentiary conference, which specified that it was necessary to bridge the digital divide as well as Decision 46 of the plenipotentiary conference as well as other important resolutions.

Madam Chairperson, we confirm the support of Sudan to all ITU activities, and we will continue our participation very actively in all the programs of the organisation and we confirm that we wish to achieve consensus agreements amongst all members so that we can promote development and ICTs. And we will continue our support to bridge the digital divide. We must bridge the digital divide for the developing countries.

And in conclusion, I should like to congratulate you, Madam, and congratulate the Secretary-General, on the 150th Anniversary of the ITU.

I congratulate you on behalf of the government and people of the Sudan for the excellent organization, warm welcome, the hosting of this forum. We hope this forum will yield



recommendations and innovations to help us as we develop ICT in our country. I wish you every success.

Thank you.



Policy Statements G

H.E. Mr Dumisani Ndlangamandla, Minister, Ministry of Information Communications and Technology, Kingdom of Swaziland *(Source: Captioning)*



Excellencies,

Ministers,

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and gentlemen,

attainment of the development goals and their effect on growth, economic, and social development is key.

The Government of The Kingdom of Swaziland, assisted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, developed a National Information and Communication Infrastructure Policy and Plan. This process commends in 2004 under the offices of the African Information Society, which was launched in May of 1996, as a common vision for Africa's quest to bridge the digital divide.

The policy, vision and mission statement is as follows to enhance ICT infrastructure and ICT solutions that enhance the building of a truly 21st Century Kingdom of Swaziland; with sustainable socioeconomic development, accelerated poverty reduction, equal opportunities for all regardless of gender and physical ability.

Our mission statement is as follows, to enhance national socioeconomic development by encouraging the beneficial opportunities of ICT in all sectors through the provision of a conducive environment that will progressively maximize the quality and security of life of the people of Swaziland, and make best use of the country's human and natural resources and promote multilayered cooperation and knowledge sharing, nationally, regionally and globally.



Over the years, the MICI policy continues to set out the roadmap for the development of Swaziland Information Society and Economy, and provides the basis for facilitating the socioeconomic development of the country in the emerging Information and Knowledge age.

As a byproduct of this policy, implementation plans of different sectors have been developed; including inter alia the digital migration implementation plan, which to this end proves to yield the desired result in the country's quest, to meet the June 17th deadline for DDT implementation. Through that plan, the Kingdom of Swaziland has innovatively made available to the national educational authority up to 12 DDT channels for use; for providing free education for all, which is for all grades from Grade 1 to Grade 12.

The country has a vision for multiclass development, leading to a goal for the year 2022 where in universal access information, visual learning through television and Broadband Internet connection to all rural areas and schools form part of the development goals.

A process of the structuring of the telecommunication sector has begun, and the laws provide for the separation of infrastructure and services which target commencement of 2016. This is enabling providing access to the infrastructure by all operators, promoting competition, with a net reflect of the cost to the end user.

The WSIS program, therefore, serves as a better platform for all of to us share and shape our individual visions, from a common one for Information Society development. Through it, we look forward to becoming better, stronger in years to come, as we continue to make a better place for all societies.

I thank you.



Policy Statements G

H.E. Mr Gastão de Sousa, Minister, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MOPTC), Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste



Senhora Presidente,

Distintos Representantes

Senhores e Senhoras,

Permitam-me que junte a minha voz a dos distintos panelistas que congratularama a União Internacional de Telecomunicações pelo 150° aniversário. O meu Governo gostaria de agradecer o Secretário-Geral, Sr. Houlin Zhao pelo convite para esta importante conferência.

Timor-Leste confia que a UIT irá continuar a evoluir e a contribuir para a construção de uma sociedade de informação inclusiva, centrada nas pessoas e orientada para o desenvolvimento tal como visionado na Declaração de Genebra da Cimeira Mundial sobre a Sociedade de Informação (CMSI).

Timor-Leste beneficiou tremendamente do trabalho desta organização e por isso estamos empenhados em trabalhar junto da UIT para o seu desenvolvimento. O meu país partilha os valores e princípios defendidos pela UIT uma vez que Timor-Leste reconhece firmemente o importante papel das TIC no nosso Desenvolvimento Nacional. De facto, o nosso plano de 20 anos de Desenvolvimento Estratégico reconhece a infraestrutura das TIC como um importante suporte para habilitar e garantir o melhor investimento. Timor-Leste quer afirmar aquí que é parte deste novo mundo das TIC.

Timor-Leste gostaria de partilhar que mais de 95 por cento da nossa população tem acesso à telefonia e a serviços de dados básicos a preços mais acessíveis ; este foi o resultado da nossa decisão de liberalizar o nosso mercado de telecomunicações.

A minha delegação deseja também partilhar que Timor-Leste está agora a melhorar as suas redes nacionais de banda larga e esperamos que muito em breve todas as escolas e clinicas de saúde no nosso país tenham acesso a estes serviços. Este programa vai ajudar



tremendamente a população nas zonas rurais a aceder à informação em matéria de educação e saúde.

Excelências, Senhoras e Senhores,

Apesar de importantes conquistas alcançadas até agora, o meu país ainda enfrenta muitos desafios. Sabemos que temos uma tarefa dificil pela frente, como garantir a segurança e a integridade de nossa rede uma vez que os tradicionais serviços baseados em papel são agora prestados on-line. Outro dos desafios é o garante da privacidade dos nossos cidadãos pois cada vez mais, as pessoas integram-se nesta nova era digital graças ao desenvolvimento de serviços de dados móveis.

Timor-Leste gostaria de partilhar que, além da construção de infra-estruturas de rede, precisa de acelerar o desenvolvimento da sua capacidade humana, para que com isto se aumente a resistência a ataques virtuais. Timor-Leste necessita de utilizar as politicas adequadas destinadas ao aumento da sua economia digital.

Timor-Leste tem aprendido com as experiências de outros países. Temos modelado politicas tendo em conta as melhores práticas dos nossos vizinhos regionais e mundiais. Desta forma, Timor-Leste reconhece e louva o processo da CMSI e a sua visão que promove o desenvolvimento e inclusão.

O meu país espera que todos nós possamos promover o processo da CMSI e Timor-Leste continua empenhado em construir uma sociedade de informação inlcusiva, centrada nas pessoas e orientada para o desenvolvimento.

Obrigado.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Distinguished representatives,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to add my voice to that of other panellists who have congratulated the ITU for its of the 150 years. I would like to thank Secretary-General for the invitation to attend this conference.

Timor-Leste trusts that ITU will continue to evolve, and to contribute to the construction of an Information Society that will be inclusive, people-centric and developmental oriented – as envisioned in the Geneva Declaration of the World Summit of Information Society WSIS.



Timor-Leste has benefited immensely from the work of this organization. For this reason, we're committed to continue to work with ITU for its further development.

My country shares the values and principles for which ITU stands, and Timor-Leste firmly recognizes the important role of ICTs in national development. Infact, our strategic development plan for the next 20 years recognizes the importance of ICT infrastructure as an important support and steppingstone in enabling and leveraging investment.

Timor-Leste would like to reaffirm here its willingness to be a part of this new ICT world. Timor-Leste would also like here to tell the 95% of our population has access to telephony and basic data services at affordable prices. This is the direct result of our decision to liberalize our telecommunications market.

My Delegation would also like to share with you that we are now improving our national Broadband networks, and it is our hope that very soon every school and clinic in the country will have access to such services and infrastructure. This will immensely aid our rural population in accessing information regarding education and health.

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Despite the important achievements made so far we still face challenges. We know that we have a daunting task ahead, if we are to ensure the safety and integrity of our networks. As traditional paper-based services are now being migrated online, another such challenge is safeguarding the privacy of our citizens as more and more people enter this new digital area thanks to the development of mobile data services.

Timor-Leste would like to share also that beyond our investment and infrastructure in networks, we are aware of fact that we have to accelerate our development in human capacity if we are to increase our resistance to cyber-attacks. We are aware of the fact that we need to improve and expand our digital economy.

Timor-Leste has learned a great deal from other countries, and we have modeled our policies accordingly, keeping in mind the best practices of our neighbors in the region and beyond. Having done so, Timor-Leste recognizes and praises the WSIS processes and vision, in favour of development and inclusion.

We hope that we can work in a concerted fashion and promote the WSIS process, and we will continue committed to helping build an Information Society that be as inclusive, people-centric and developmentally oriented as possible. Thank you.



Policy Statements G

H.E. Mr Nasrollah Jahangard, Vice Minister and Chairman of the Information Technology Organization of Iran (ITO), Islamic Republic of Iran



بسم ا... الرحمن الرحيمe

Excellences, Distinguished delegates,

Madam Chair and Mr Malcom Johnson

It is a pleasure for me to address the WSIS Forum here in Geneva. Islamic Republic of Iran has been engaged in all WSIS

process since 2000 till now; in Geneva 2003, Tunisia 2005 and WSIS+10 2014 as well as annual forums in the past years. We informed that all countries do their best regarding WSIS Action Lines. All related UN bodies specially ITU as the facilitators of Action Lines have important roles in the process and making the Information Society as a reality. We appreciate all their efforts to make better world to living.

In Iran many projects have done according to all aspects of Action Lines during Iran national developing plans, more than 100 cases among them are summarized in the national report released for this forum.

There are full digital network all over the country by 95% penetration Household Fix line. Fortunately new government fully supports the implementation of the national broadband network has been started from 2 years ago and expected a leap frog progress in ICTs in the country and now the penetration is about 55%.

Delivering broadband access links to the market increased more than 150% in last year.

Preparing broadband access to 4000 villages, and plan to increase up to 30000 till next year.

Mobile services are covered all over the country by more than 100% penetration and 3G/4G services started from last year, and in this short time the number of smart phone





50%.

Iran as one of the youngest population in the world (70% less than 30 years old) and well educated people in the region have welcomed to exploit any e-services.

We have full e-banking services all over the cities and rural area, and e-health services are available especially for health insurance that covered all habitants of Iran, and e-government service is ongoing process.

Excellencies

The Information Technology Organization of Iran will remain committed to all visions and missions that can enhance better connected global information and knowledge societies.

By enhancing synergy and cooperation among all concerned parties and preserving sovereign rights of states, with respect to their role and responsibility in regard with Internet Governance.

Thank you all.



Policy Statements G

Mr Volodymyr Zvieriev, Chairman, State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection, Ukraine



Уважаемая госпожа Председатель!

Ваши превосходительства!

Дамы и господа!

Для меня большая честь от имени Правительства Украины приветствовать всех участников Форума Всемирной встречи по вопросам информационного общества, ежегодное проведение которого в Женеве

стало уже доброй традицией на протяжении последних лет.

Важные итоговые документы ВВУИО и ВВУИО+10 каждый год дополняются новыми идеями и решениями, принятыми на форумах высокого уровня, что свидетельствует о решимости всех стран двигаться вперед в вопросах построения информационного общества.

Хочу отметить неоценимый вклад Международного союза электросвязи, который в этом году отмечает свое 150-летие, а также его Генерального секретаря господина Чжао, в развитие информационного общества и новейших технологий во всем мире.

Сегодня инновации в ИКТ несомненно являются одним из ключевых факторов устойчивого развития.

Следуя призыву ВВУИО осуществлять соответствующие национальные стратегии и политику распространения ИКТ, Украина сегодня уделяет первостепенное внимание использованию ИКТ для обеспечения роста уровня жизни населения, повышения конкурентоспособности национальной экономики и вклада сектора ИКТ в развитие нашей страны.



Сегодня Украина переживает период кардинальных изменений. Надежду на прогресс мы связываем, прежде всего, с новейшими информационнотелекоммуникационными технологиями.

Благодаря политической воле нового руководства страны и участию общественных активистов в 2015 году решён вопрос получения операторами лицензий на мобильную связь третьего поколения. Содействуя развитию цифровой экономики и созданию открытого для всех общества, правительство внедряет передовые системы электронного управления, что сделает управленческие процессы в государстве более открытыми для общественности и поднимет уровень ответственности власти.

В Украине принята и реализовывается Стратегия устойчивого развития "Украина 2020", в которую включены элементы Европейской цифровой повестки дня до 2020 года. Одной из важнейших ее частей является принятие плана развития широкополосного доступа, по которому каждый районный центр должен до 2020 года получить 10-гигабитный линк.

Администрация связи совместно с Парламентом готовит проект нового закона об ИКТ, в котором планируется учесть все последние технические достижения в области телекоммуникаций – такие, как интернет вещей, ENUM и многое другое.

Уважаемые участники Форума!

Вооруженный конфликт, в который втянута Украина, оккупация части территории страны, отражается и на сфере ИКТ. Украина столкнулась с отсутствием действенных международных механизмов восстановления контроля над радиочастотным ресурсом на оккупированных территориях. Боевые действия проходят и в киберпространстве. Для нас сегодня является приоритетным укрепление безопасности при использовании ИКТ. Украина активно сотрудничает с международным сообществом в области кибербезопасности, в частности, в рамках программ НАТО и сети команд CERT. Также совместно с МСЭ мы намерены реализовать проект по созданию центра по защите ребенка в онлайновой среде и центров доступа к интернет в сельских и отдаленных регионах Украины.

Все мы хотим быть уверены в том, что создаваемые нами средства и сети ИКТ будут безопасны и стабильны. Украина для достижения целей, поставленных ВВУИО, готова к дальнейшему тесному международному сотрудничеству. Мы уверены, что МСЭ будет продолжать играть ключевую



роль в соединении людей всего мира, и что продуктивные дискуссии сегодняшнего Форума будут способствовать этому.

Хотел бы поблагодарить всех участников за их ценный вклад и пожелать нам всем плодотворной работы и конструктивных решений.

Благодарю за внимание.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madam Chairperson,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me on behalf of the Government of Ukraine to greet all participants in the forum of the World Summit of the Information Society, which is an annual event in Geneva, which has become an established of good tradition in the last few years. The important outcome documents with WSIS and WSIS10 are supplemented every year as new ideas and outcomes are adopted in the high-level forum. This shows all countries are committed to moving forward and building the Information Society.

I would like to commend the precious contribution of the ITU, which this year celebrates its 150th Anniversary and also its Secretary-General, Mr. Zhao, to the development of the Information Society and the new technologies throughout the world.

Today innovation in ICTs is one of the key factors of sustainable development; mindful that towards this goal for national strategies and policies to promote ICTs, Ukraine prioritizes the use of ICTs to improve the standard of living and contribute to the development of our country. Today Ukraine is experiencing a time of radical change. Our hopes for progress are based first and foremost on the newest ICTs.

Thanks to political will of our new leadership and participation of Civil Society, in 2015 operators obtained licenses for third generation mobile communications. The government is fostering the development of a digital economy and inclusive society and, as part of this efforts, it is introducing the most modern e-government systems. This will make governance processes more transparent for the community, and to also improve accountability and reduce corruption.



Ukraine is implementing a sustainable development strategy with includes the Digital Agenda in the Europe 2020 Strategy; one of the most important items on this Agenda is Broadband Access Development Plan which is to provide each regional center with their own by 2020. The telecommunication administration is working with parliaments on a new bill of law in ICTs which is to cover all the most recent telecommunication technology such as Internet of Things and many others

The armed conflicts which Ukraine is drawn into and the occupation of part of the territory have an impact on ICTs as well. Ukraine has come up against the lack of effective international mechanisms to reestablish control over the radio frequencies resources on the occupied territories.

War is waged in cyberspace also. Today our priority is building trust and security in the use of ICTs. Ukraine is cooperating actively with the international community, in this fear of cybersecurity, in particular within programs by N.A.T.O. and the third command networks; we are also working with the ITU to implement a project to create a Child Online Protection Center and Internet access centers in rural and remote areas of Ukraine. We all want to be sure that the ICT devices and networks we create will be secure and stable.

Ukraine is committed to the WSIS goals and ready for continued close international cooperation and are confidence that the ITU will continue to play a key role. We will contribute to this endeavor.

Thank you.



Policy Statements G

H.E. Mr. Jose Clastornik, Agency for e-Government and Information Society, Office of the President of Uruguay and Chairman of the Digital Agenda for LAC (eLAC), Eastern Republic of Uruguay



Estimados amigos,

Es un gusto estar de nuevo en este escenario y conversar sobre temas que tan buen impacto generan en el desarrollo de las sociedades.

Muchas cosas buenas han sucedido en nuestro país durante el último año, permítanme compartirles algunas:

Uruguay lidera en Latinoamérica por quinto año consecutivo el Índice de Desarrollo de las TIC. Hemos reducido las brechas de acceso a PC entre hogares de ingresos extremos a sólo un dígito, y estamos logrando incrementos del 50% anual en la conexión de los hogares menos favorecidos.

Tabaré Vázquez asumió como Presidente el pasado primero de marzo. De su anterior mandato, 10 años atrás, destaco

- la creación de la Agencia que represento, desde la cual acompañamos la ejecución de la política digital del país, reconocida internacionalmente como un esfuerzo continuo a lo largo ya de tres ediciones de nuestra agenda digital;
- el Plan CEIBAL, que ubicó a Uruguay como el primer país en dar a todos los alumnos y profesores de la educación pública una computadora personal, dando lugar a más y mejores oportunidades, en especial a los sectores más excluidos.
- y el Sistema Nacional de Información Ganadera, que nos posicionó como único país con trazabilidad vacuna individual al 100%, y que recibió un Premio WSIS el año pasado.



En su primera alocución en este nuevo mandato, el Presidente Vázquez trazó importantes desafíos para este período:

- La Historia Clínica Electrónica Nacional, será instaurada de forma integral a nivel país, a partir de las experiencias piloto previas.
- El éxito de CEIBAL será replicado en adultos mayores. Con el "Plan Ibirapitá", el gobierno entregará tabletas a los jubilados de menores ingresos, propendiendo por la igualdad de acceso al conocimiento e inclusión social de los adultos mayores.
- Y al 2016, el 100% de los trámites del gobierno podrán ser iniciados y seguidos por Internet y teléfonos celulares, incluyendo el pago electrónico.

En Gobierno Electrónico, según los indicadores de las Naciones Unidas, Uruguay se posicionó como líder de la región, obteniendo destacadas posiciones a nivel mundial, entre ellas terceros en el mundo en e-participación y 14 en e-servicios.

El Sistema de Información de Precios al Consumidor, que ayer recibió un Premio WSIS, es ejemplo de estos servicios. Esta solución usa datos abiertos de gobierno, aspecto en el que Uruguay viene igualmente liderando en los índices.

Y en próximas etapas incorporaremos el uso de la Cédula de Identidad Electrónica que lanzamos hace sólo unas semanas, la cual incluye la firma electrónica de cada uruguayo, e impulsará la apropiación del Gobierno Electrónico por la población.

En este último año, hemos tenido el honor y la responsabilidad de presidir dos destacados mecanismos de coordinación regional: la Red de Gobierno Electrónico (Red GEALC) y la Agenda Digital de América Latina y el Caribe (eLAC).

De este último, el eLAC, premiado ayer igualmente, entregaremos la Presidencia a México en la Cumbre Regional de Sociedad de la Información el próximo agosto, cuando adoptaremos un nuevo plan al 2018. Reiteramos el ofrecimiento de esta Reunión Ministerial como preparatoria del proceso de negociación intergubernamental que deberá surtirse con miras a la reunión de alto nivel de diciembre definida por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas (UNGA).

Queridos colegas,

Si bien hemos conseguido un significativo avance del Uruguay hacia un futuro Digital, somos conscientes de que aún resta mucho por hacer. Me despido con una invitación a seguir adelante, a asumir desafíos y a trabajar incansablemente para lograrlos, por el bien de nuestras Naciones.



Muchas gracias.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Excellencies, allow me to make my statement in Spanish.

Distinguished friends,

It is a pleasure to be once again in this forum, and talk about topics which have such an impact on development of society. Many good things have happened in our country over the last year, and allow me to share a few of them it with you.

Uruguay has been a leader in Latin America for the fifth consecutive year in the ICT Development Index; we have reduced the gaps in access of PCs to only one digit, and we have 50% annual increase in connection of the poorest homes.

Our president took place on the first of March, let me highlight outstanding things from the previous mandate: the creation of an agency, which I represent, with policy for implementing the country's digital policy recognized internationally. We also have disabled a plan which made Uruguay the first country in the world that provided to all children and teachers in public education a personal computer, which gave more opportunities, in particular to the sectors previously excluded; and also the National Information System which positioned us as the only country with individual cattle traceability at 100% which received the WSIS prize last year.

In his first speech of this new mandate, the president sketched out important challenges for the next period. The electronic clinical history international level, it will be implemented on the basis of previous pilot projects and rolled out nationally. This success will be repeated for the elderly, with a plan where the government provides tablets to the grandparent generation to ensure that they are integrated into society. In 2016 100% of government businesses should be able to be followed up through Internet or electronic phones, including electronic payment.

According to the United Nations, Uruguay is positioned as a regional leader in e-government, and we are the third in the world in e-participation and 14th in e-services. The Consumer Price Index Information System, which won a prize yesterday, is an example of these services.

The government open data is another aspect in which Uruguay is a leader. Soon we'll have the electronic identity card, which has been launched a few weeks ago and which includes electronic signature of everyone in Uruguay. Over the last year, we had the honor and responsibility of presiding over certain notable mechanisms in the regional



coordination level; the Electronic Government Red and the Latin American Caribbean Digital Agenda. We also received a prize yesterday, and we'll hand over the presidency of this to Mexico at the Regional Summit on the information society in August, when we will adopt the plan up to 2018.

I would like to reiterate the proposal that this ministerial meeting should be a preparatory meeting for the intergovernmental negotiation process, which needs to be held prior to the U.N. General Assembly in December.

Dear colleagues,

Although we have made significant progress in digital Uruguay, we are aware that there is still a lot to do. I would, therefore, like to close with an invitation to keep moving forward to take on the challenges and to work tirelessly in order to achieve our goals for the good of our nations.

Thank you.



Policy Statements G

Mr Matthew Shears, Director, Global Internet Policy and Human Rights, Center for Democracy and Technology

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

It is a pleasure to be here today. The Center for Democracy & Technology, CDT, is a civil society organization focused on the intersection between Internet policy, technology and human rights. We have participated throughout the WSIS+10 review process, from the first MPP meeting at UNESCO, to the WSIS High Level Event last June.



There has been a lot of talk about the importance of ICTs to the

realization of the SDGs and some expressions of disappointment that ICTs only get a mention in 4 of the 17 goals.

Yet, we have heard from many over the past two days how economic and societal transformation is being brought about through ICTs. And the accomplishments of the WSIS Action Lines prize winners are a clear indicator of the importance of empowering communities to leverage ICTs at the local and national levels. The potential of ICTs <u>is</u> being harnessed for development and will, undoubtedly, play a central role in delivering progress towards these pressing and challenging goals.

Of course achieving the SDGs does not depend solely on the availability and affordability of ICTs and an open Internet. ICTs are but one of a set of essential building blocks on which the achievement of the SDGs and knowledge societies will depend.

Human rights are another building block. The WSIS+10 Vision document called for the need to protect and reinforce all human rights and <u>to recognize their importance to realizing economic and social development</u>. In the UN report " A Million Voices: The World We Want" respondents called for the post 2015 development agenda to be built on human rights, and universal values of equality, justice and security.

Human rights and the rule of law are also ingredients of good governance, which is



another key building block. The WSIS+10 Vision document recognizes and appropriately prioritizes people-centred and inclusive governance models and mechanisms, and the strengthening of open, transparent and multistakeholder approaches.

Another building block is that of enabling environments, in which innovation and entrepreneurship are encouraged, legal, business and investment certainty exist, market entry is facilitated - not impeded, and in which communications remain free of limitations on how users can access information and build community.

These building blocks – 1) availability of ICTs and an open Internet, 2) the protection and reinforcing of human rights, 3) open and inclusive governance processes, and, 4) enabling environments - are as essential to realizing the SDGs as they are to creating people-centric, inclusive and development-oriented knowledge societies.

Now, just a brief word on the WSIS+10 review and the IGF. Since the Tunis Summit in 2005, all stakeholders have supported the implementation of the targets, recommendations and commitments of the WSIS. The 2014 WSIS+10 High-Level statement recognized "the multi-stakeholder approach and its vital importance in the WSIS implementation at the national, regional and international levels and in taking forward the WSIS themes and Action Lines". In this spirit, we ask the WSIS review co-facilitators to enable and encourage participation by all stakeholders throughout the review process, including the High Level Meeting in New York, in December.

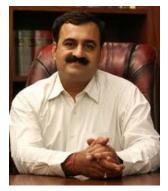
These same multistakeholder approaches have served this community well at the IGF. Through the IGF we have been able to come together and discuss policy issues and share best practices at the national, regional and global levels. There are no other policy spaces like it and the number of IGFs around the globe attests to the model's success. We support its continuation.

Thank you.



Policy Statements G

Mr Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.net



Madam Chairperson, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen! ITU Thanks for giving us this opportunity.

Cyberlaw as a discipline has evolved substantially ever since its early days but needs to develop proactively and by leaps and bounce.

The International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity organized by Cyberlaws.Net and Pavan Duggal Associates has been contributing to the evolving jurisprudence

on Cyberlaw , cybercrime and cybersecurity.

There is a need for the world to start addressing legal issues pertaining to cyber security and Internet jurisdiction in a holistic manner.

With Cyber terror now an increasingly significant vector, cyber terrorism needs to be effectively addressed.

Given the reality of mobile web, Mobile Law needs to substantially develop to enhance the frontiers of Cyberlaw jurisprudence to facilitate seamless mobile based payments, m-banking, mobile commerce and mobile paradigm as a whole.

Consequently, Cyberlaw needs to acknowledge, declare and recognize the right to access the Internet as part of universal human rights.

Given my work in Cyberlaw jurisprudence, I believe that Cyberlaw needs to tighten its belt in terms of dealing with emerging legal, policy and regulatory challenges thrown up by newly emerging areas of technology, whether it is the Internet of Things, 3-D printing, robotics, nano-technology, drone regulation, social media, Over The Top applications, digital and virtual currencies.

Today, darknet has appeared presenting cybercrime as a service and as an economy. Legal frameworks need to be established to regulate Darknet and prevent its misuse for cyber criminal and other related purposes.



It is recommended that an appropriate International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity should be drawn up.

This should not be highly complex containing highly complicated statements, instead it should consist of universally accepted principles and norms which have been accepted across the world and which can inform the respective national policies in Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity.

The said International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity needs to be broad, generic and engulf within its own self, broad universally accepted parameters and minimum common agreed demoninator principles and building blocks impacting Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity.

The WSIS Forum 2015 workshop on Cyberlaw An Asian Perspective has unanimously recommended about the need for such an International Convention. The said workshop has recommended that ITU initiates a working group for the purposes of determining the scope of issues and focus areas to be covered in the said International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity.

The International Convention on Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity is an impending need of the times, would indeed be path-breaking and would immensely help to clarify the evolving jurisprudence pertaining to Cyberlaw & Cybersecurity.

This is yet another wonderful golden opportunity for ITU to seize thought leadership and contribute to an evolving Cyberlaw jurisprudence.

There is a need for complete harmonization of divergent cyber legal frameworks in different countries to promote the further proliferation of Internet.

Lot of work and development in cyber legal jurisprudence has to take place in the next coming five to 10 years. This work cannot be done alone. All stakeholders need to contribute in this humungous exercise. On the occasion of the ITU WSIS Forum 2015, I encourage ITU to contribute to evolving Cyberlaw jurisprudence and take initial initiative in terms of establishing the working group on International Convention on Cybercrime and Cyber Security.



Policy Statements H

H.E. Mr Jean-Pierre Biyiti Bi Essam, Ministre, Ministère des Postes et des Télécommunications, Republic of Cameroon



Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres et Chef de délégations,

Distingués invités en vos rangs et grades,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Permettez-moi, d'entrée de jeu, de dire toute ma gratitude au Secrétaire Général de l'UIT pour l'honneur qu'il fait à mon pays en m'invitant sur cette tribune pour participer à cette mobilisation internationale de haut niveau sur le SMSI.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le Cameroun, sous la houlette du Président de la République, Son Excellence Paul Biya, a déjà tracé sa voie vers l'émergence dans laquelle figure en bonne place l'édification d'une société de l'information inclusive. A cet effet, un Comité interministériel de suivi de la mise en œuvre des résultats du SMSI au Cameroun a été mis en place.

Des grands projets de développement des infrastructures large bande tels que la pose de la fibre optique dans le cadre du projet Central African Backbone (CAB) et de la dorsale nationale à fibre optique qui couvre l'ensemble du territoire national, la construction de deux points d'atterrissement de câble sous-marin (SAT-3 et WACS (West African Cable System)) ainsi que la construction des points nationaux d'accès Internet, ont facilité l'accès à l'information et l'utilisation des applications et des services innovants.

La construction à ce jour de 200 Télécentres Communautaires Polyvalents, a permis de désenclaver numériquement les zones rurales et les populations défavorisées.



Plusieurs initiatives de renforcement des capacités ont vu le jour à l'instar de l'« opération 100 000 femmes » lancé par l'Institut Africain d'Informatique (IAI), pour former une centaine de milliers de femmes à l'utilisation de l'outil informatique.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

La création d'un environnement propice pour établir la confiance, la concurrence saine, ainsi que la sécurité dans l'utilisation des TIC au Cameroun sont garantis par un cadre juridique adaptée.

L'utilisation des applications TIC dans les secteurs de l'éducation, de la santé, de l'agriculture, de la justice, de la culture, de la recherche, de l'innovation, de la formation, et bien d'autres pour ne citer que ceux là est une réalité au Cameroun.

L'implication des médias dans l'édification de la Société de l'Information n'est pas restée à la traine. Ceci a été facilité par la libéralisation du secteur de l'audiovisuel. Nous observons aujourd'hui au Cameroun une kyrielle de presses de publication et un grand nombre de chaînes de télévision et de radios, majoritairement accessibles à travers l'Internet.

La dimension éthique de la Société de l'Information reste plus que jamais d'actualité et a mérité de ce fait une grande attention du Gouvernement. Au Cameroun des réflexions sont menées sur le renforcement des mesures de protection des enfants en ligne et de l'utilisation des TIC à des fins inappropriées ainsi que de lutter contre le harcèlement multiforme en ligne, l'utilisation abusive des réseaux sociaux et l'accès aux sites de proxénétisme.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Sur le plan de la coopération internationale, le Cameroun assure une présence affirmée dans les instances internationales des Télécommunications/TIC par une participation active à toutes les grandes rencontres du secteur.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Voici présentés de façon sommaire l'état de mise en œuvre des résultats du SMSI au Cameroun, 10 ans après le premier sommet de Genève.

Pour les prochaines années, le Cameroun s'attèlera à renforcer l'édifice de la société de l'information et du savoir déjà construit tout en ne ménageant aucun effort pour qu'ensemble nous fassions des TIC un pilier du développement durable pour la période post 2015.



Sur ce je souhaite plein succès aux travaux du Forum SMSI édition 2015.

Vive la coopération internationale

Vive l'UIT;

Je vous remercie.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madame Chairperson,

Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU,

Ministers,

Heads of delegations,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm taking the floor here on behalf of the Minister of Post and Telecommunications of the Republic of Cameroon. I should like, first, to express my gratitude to the Secretary-General of ITU for the honor he has bestowed upon my country by inviting it to this forum of the World Summit on the Information Society.

Cameroon, under the presidency, has already been working towards emergence and building an inclusive information society, and interministerial committee for follow-up to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes has been set up. Infrastructure development for broadband and optic fiber, for the Central Africa backbone (CAB), and the national optic fiber backbone covers the entire national territory.

There are two landing points for submarine cables, SAT3 and WBACS, West African cable system, and we are building national Internet access points. And all this has made it easier to access information and use innovative applications and services.

200 community telecenters have been built, and this has brought the digital culture to rural and disadvantaged areas. Capacity-building has been under way, such as the 100,000 women operation; the African Infomatics Institute has been training 100,000 women in using ICT tools.



An enabling environment to build confidence, good competition, and security in use of ICTs in Cameroon are guaranteed by appropriate legislation. The use of ICT applications in education, health, agriculture, justice, culture, training and many other areas: this is what we are doing in Cameroon.

Involvement of the media in building the information society has not lagged behind. We have liberalized the audiovisual sector. Today in Cameroon, we have many newspapers, television, radio channels which can be accessed through Internet.

We also have to look at ethics; in Cameroon, we are looking at protecting children on-line, and from use of ICTs for abusive purposes. And we are looking at combating on-line harassment and abuse of social networks. At an international level, Cameroon participates in international fora, and all the major meetings of the ICT sector.

So this in summary is the implementation of WSIS outcomes, ten years after the first summit. For the next ten years, we will be continuing to build our information society, and spare no efforts to ensure that together we make ICTs a pillar of sustainable development for the post-2015 period.

I wish you every success in the work of the 2015 WSIS Forum.

Thank you.



Policy Statements H

H.E. Mr Supa Mandiwanzira, Minister, Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal and Courier Services, Republic of Zimbabwe (Source: Captioning)



Mr. Houlin Zhao, the Secretary-General of ITU,

Your excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a pleasure for me to address the 2015 WSIS Forum.

Zimbabwe is committed to the establishment of a digital economy and knowledge society. Since the establishment of an independent regulatory authority in 2001, with a mandate to superintend over the growth of the sector, Zimbabwe has seen remarkable growth in ICTs. From an active mobile penetration rate of 10.4 percent in 2008, diffusion has surged to the current active mobile penetration rate in excess of 90 percent, and an overall subscription rate of 106 percent.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The government of Zimbabwe remains resolute in bringing affordable Internet to all citizens by way of both supply and demand side interventions; including connecting to the undersea cables, rolling out a national fiber backbone network, as well as implementing a mix of last mile connectivity solutions, among which are fiber to the homes solutions for urban areas and rural areas.

These interventions have brought about significant reductions in Internet tariffs, resulting in the Internet penetration rate rising from a meager 1.3 percent in 2008 to a 45 percent as at the end of December last year. Further reductions in tariffs are anticipated as a result of infrastructure sharing framework, which government is developing in consultation with stakeholders. Shared infrastructure will result in lower cost of network rollout which would allow operators to lower their tariffs.



Going forward, it is the wish of the government of Zimbabwe to ensure access to broadband by all its citizens, including rural and low-income communities.

I must say the coverage that we have achieved thus far has transformed the lives of people in significant and unprecedented ways. Beyond 3G, which is the current mainstream technology for broadband, we expect 4G coverage in the country to improve and surge toward full ubiquity; a number of initiatives have been rolled out to increase access to ICTs among rural communities, thanks to the universal service fund.

To date, the fund has supported a number of projects aimed at improving access to ICTs for remote communities. Among some of the projects are the Positive Network Infrastructure Programme which involves – among other things – construction of access roads, towers, equipment rooms, solar power installations and secure defenses for mobile stations in high cost and underserved areas. The School Connect Community Project, which involves provision of computer laboratories, Internet connectivity and training of teachers in rural areas, apart from giving access to rural school children, this project also gives indicators to members of the surrounding community by giving them access to ICT resources.

In addition to the USF projects, the government is also implementing other rural best ICT programmes; that include integration of ICTs into rural post offices, to create community information centers and rollout of low cost radio access networks for rural communities which we have named the National Digital Village Programme.

All these projects will connect rural communities throughout Zimbabwe, by providing one-stop ICT shops which offer Internet access, photocopying, photo printing, printing, scanning, faxing, laminating and other services. These are services we sometimes take for granted, but they are key to people in rural areas.

With more than 75 percent of Zimbabwe's population living in rural areas, the government – with the support of the ITU – has extended the pan African E network telemedicine project from the country's main general hospital to provincial district hospitals, in order to improve access and delivery of medical services to the population at large in the rural areas.

Excellencies,

Distinguished ladies and Gentlements,

Zimbabwe has worked hard to implement the 2003 and 2005 world summit on the information society outcomes. In so doing, we have made tremendous progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals; I want to assure you that the



government will double its efforts in ensuring that access to ICTs is improved across the country.

It is our belief that the ICTs will play a catalytic role in the post-2015 period, as we seek to attain the Sustainable Development Goals to be adopted by the General Assembly later this year.

In conclusion, in addition to the initiatives already undertaken, we are also working on other interventions which include reviewing the national ICT policy to ensure among many other things that the WSIS action lines are clearly incorporated into the policy, reviewing the framework for the national domain name system and Internet exchange points, in order to facilitate the efficient exchange of local traffic, introduction of technology parks to accelerate growth of ICT industry, timely migration from analog to digital broadcasting, development of the framework for emerging trends, such as big data and Internet of Things.

Finally, as the Chair of both the African Union and SADC and also Chair of the African Telecommunications Union, we continue to note with satisfaction the progress being made by fellow African countries in the development of use of ICTs.

We, in our various regions, have made great progress towards policy, legal and regulatory harmonization in order to create a friendly and favorable investment environment on the continent.

Let me assure you,

Excellencies,

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen,

That we will continue to participate and share ideas with the rest of the world under the umbrella of WSIS. Ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to congratulate the ITU secretary-general, Mr. Houlin Zhao, for hosting this forum.

I wish to thank you, UNESCO and UNDP, for co-organizing what is indeed a successful forum.

Once again, let me reaffirm Zimbabwe's full commitment to the WSIS vision of establishing an inclusive information and knowledge society.

I thank you.



Policy Statements H

H.E. Mr Aristides C. Frederico Safeca, Secretary of State for Telecommunications, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technologies, Republic of Angola *(Source: Captioning)*



Excellency Madame Magdalena Gaj, Chairperson,

Honorable ministers,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

At the outset, let me on behalf of my government to congratulate ITU for its 150 years history of success that we are celebrating this year.

Today, in the context of WSIS+10, similar toward countries of Africa we have the honor to give in Angola a growth of accessibility on ICT services. This is a result of the government of public policies on ICT, based on a white book for telecommunication, and now for ICT defines among other actions aiming to ensure fixed mobile and Internet access, and private/public partnership environment throughout the country, with great impact on regions in which access was difficult in the past.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a particular honor for me to be with you today and share with you what the Republic of Angola has reached since 2003. Based on year 2003, we can point out flowing achievement; although the fixed penetration by 1.4 is still low, it is now 2.4 times we had done before. The mobile subscribers have increased from 90,000 to over 40 million, corresponding to a penetration of 56 percent.

Starting from almost nothing, we have now more than 5 million Internet users corresponding to a digital penetration of 14.1 percent. All main cities of the country are



now linked by fiber optical cable, covering a broadband network of more than 40,000 kilometers.

As you may be aware, in Angola, like in many other developing countries, the mobile services are playing a key role to assist not only voice, but also Internet and the data services. The ICT access through mobile service are empowering people, increasing knowledge, bringing active participation of individuals and groups on social, economic and political issues.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Although ICT is important for all of us, it is a tool that can be used for good or also for bad proposals. Only working together, with all stakeholders, we can keep on examining solutions that better respond to local and global challenge, having in mind development efficiency and sustainability.

Angola will continue its effort to meet effectively Sustainable Development Goals and WSIS Action Lines being active on a national, subregional, continental and global level.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to specially thank the commitment of ITU as well as the all United Nations organisations, private sector, academy and stakeholders who are playing an innovative role and contributing to build an information society, the digital economy, and bridge the digital divide among our societies.

Thank you very much.



Policy Statements H

H.E. Mr Maximiliano Martinhão, Secretary of Telecommunications, Ministry for Communications, Federative Republic of Brazil



Mr. Secretary General,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning,

As I take the floor on behalf of the government of Brazil, I would like to underline the importance of our discussions this week for

the definition of a common vision and a way forward post-2015.

We believe that the global debate on Internet governance must rely on two basic foundations: the promotion of sustainable and inclusive development and the promotion and respect for human rights.

The issues most relevant to developing countries, such as those related to infrastructure, to access, to capacity building and to the development of local content must be at the center of our concerns.

Developing countries have a legitimate aspiration to participate actively in the management and governance of this shared resource, ensuring that the costs and responsibilities related to the Internet are more evenly distributed between developed and developing nations.

In parallel, human rights, especially those related to freedom of expression and the right to privacy, must be promoted and respected online as well as offline. As recognized in the Netmundial Multistakeholder Statement, mass and arbitrary surveillance undermines trust in the Internet and trust in the Internet governance ecosystem.

As a country that upholds and domestically practices a multistakeholder model through the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee - CGI, we believe that this mechanism at the



international level should be placed in a broader framework that is democratic, transparent, multilateral and multistakeholder.

While we firmly believe that all issues in Internet governance can and should be discussed in a multistakeholder environment, the different nature of the issues involved demands that some are best dealt with by multistakeholder institutions, while others, that may need to be enforced directly through international mechanisms, require multilateral decision making.

In this context, as we discuss the current processes involving the transition of the stewardship of IANA functions, it is important that we define a clear roadmap towards the implementation of mechanisms to guarantee the transparency and accountability of those functions and to ensure that the multistakeholder principle, which includes the participation of governments, is observed.

It is important to reaffirm our view that we must strive for a clear post-2015 development agenda. New challenges, such as the transnational impacts of the Internet economy, need to be addressed,

Also, we believe that there are crucial aspects that are yet to be defined, such as the meaning and implementation of "enhanced cooperation", the role of governments and the meaning of "equal footing" in a multistakeholder environment.

We also believe that IGF should be definitely incorporated into the Internet governance ecosystem, elevated to a permanent instance of discussion, and that the issues related to its financial sustainability should be adequately addressed.

It is our view that the results of the Netmundial event, held BY CGI.br, provide us with important inputs to these discussions IN TERMS OF ROADMAP E PRINCIPLES FOR THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE.

In concluding, I would like to reaffirm our expectations that we will be able to find a way forward for the 2015 Overall Review process that leads to the recognition of the Internet as an essential element for the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals and to a more distributed and balanced governance of this global resource.

And let me conclude by inviting all of you to come to Brazil this November for the X IGF, which will be held in the beautiful city of João Pessoa.

Thank you



Policy Statements H

Mr Stephen Bereaux, Director, Director of Policy and Regulation, Utilities Regulation and Competition Authority (URCA), Commonwealth of the Bahamas

Thank you very much Madame Chairperson, and to the ITU Secretary General on the invitation to speak to you today.



It is timely that I am before you today as we reach a milestone of the WSIS process, again taking stock of what this Forum has achieved and deciding what needs to be done for the future. We add our congratulations to those of other speakers on the stellar contribution of the WSIS multi-stakeholder approach to the creation of the Information Society we have today.

Hello to all WSIS Stakeholders both those who are in the room today and elsewhere around the world. May we join you in gearing up for even greater efforts in the next decade?

The Bahamas is a small nation comprising hundreds of islands and cays across thousands of square kilometres of ocean, and has for many years relied on technology to enable our very existence as a country. Our 29 populated islands need robust telecommunications to enable governance and social inclusion. The Government of The Bahamas has, at high cost, implemented and maintained an effective national telecommunications network to connect all of its stakeholders enabling us to sustain our way of life across the whole of The Bahamas.

The level of penetration of telecommunications including broadband in The Bahamas is good for our region and size, but it has been achieved in the context of state owned or guaranteed monopoly providers.

The Bahamas is a late starter to implementation of a modern ICT framework. Reforms in The Bahamas' telecommunications sector began just over five years ago with the start of the liberalisation and privatisation of the sector, and formation of an independent sector regulator to oversee that sector. The reform is expected to continue later this year with



the introduction of competition into the only remaining legal monopoly market in The Bahamas, the cellular mobile market.

Achieving the transformation from well connected, to full membership in the Information Society, calls for The Bahamas to join the global effort of which this Forum is an integral part. The WSIS +10 Review and ITU's Connect 2020 Agenda have presented the Government of The Bahamas with a perfectly timed opportunity to renew its engagement with the international community in designing and implementing the next phase of ICT development in The Bahamas.

The Bahamas Government's policy is already to adopt ICTs as a key enabler of economic and social development in The Bahamas. As the independent regulator for the electronic communications sector in The Bahamas, we at the Utilities Regulation and Competition Authority are working with the Government of The Bahamas to design a new ICT Strategy which will bring The Bahamas to the forefront of the next phase of WSIS and establish The Bahamas as the ICT Centre of Excellence in our region. As part of that effort we have reached out to the ITU to increase its participation in our development, while we ourselves fortify our level of involvement in the work of the ITU.

We congratulate all stakeholders on the strides made in the last decade of WSIS, and look forward to engaging with and learning from all stakeholders during the next decade to propel today's Information Society into tomorrow's world

Thank You.



Policy Statements H

Mr Veselin Bozhkov, PhD, Chairman, Communications Regulation Commission, Republic of Bulgaria

It is my great pleasure and honour to be with you again on the occasion of WSIS Forum 2015.

My sincere gratitude to the Secretary-General of ITU Mr. Houlin Zhao for inviting me to participate as a special guest at the High-Level Track. I believe it is an appreciation of Bulgaria's contribution to the realization of the Union's mission.

Innovation and sustainable development are crucial

today worldwide. The Republic of Bulgaria is actively involved in the realization of the *European Strategy for* smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. In my capacity of Head of the national regulator, I would like to highlight some priorities of one of the strategy's leading initiatives - Digital Agenda for Europe — which represent the primary goals in the work of the CRC.

We see the deployment of NGA networks as a key driver to ensuring connectivity for sustainable development. A source of pride for Bulgaria is the NGA share in the fixed broadband subscriptions, which is twice higher than the EU average. Almost half of the subscribers of broadband Internet access use download speed over 30 Mbit/s.

CRC regularly carries out public consultations on the perspectives for the use of radio frequency spectrum in order to ensure appropriate competitive conditions for NGN development. As a result, two new entrants have started developing LTE networks and providing services to end users.

As of January 2015 the broadband mobile take-up in Bulgaria reached 66 %, marking an increase of 8 percentage points for one-year period. We are also proud with the ensured good quality of the broadband mobile internet access.





These achievements only encourage our future work to promote infrastructure competition and IP-based network interconnection, to set the framework for interaction of networks and services, network security and protection of end users' rights.

In conclusion, Excellencies, Mr. Secretary-General, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to reaffirm our determination to strengthen our cooperation for the implementation of WSIS decisions towards achieving the Millennium goals for sustainable development at the global level.

Thank you for your attention!



Policy Statements H

Prof. Tim Unwin, Secretary General, Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation



The Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO) wishes to congratulate all those in the ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, who have worked collaboratively to build shared understandings of the role of ICTs in development through the WSIS process.

There is enormous potential to use ICTs to improve the lives of

all of the world's peoples. However, to date, their fundamental ability to accelerate economic and social change, has meant that all too often ICTs have led to an increase in inequality across the world at a range of scales. For everyone to benefit from the use of ICTs, it is crucial that ICTs are both available and affordable for all. Universal access to connectivity should be a high priority for all countries and international organisations.

2015 is a key year for the global community, with the UN Summit on the post- 2015 development goals being held in New York in September. Given the importance of universal access, the CTO has therefore issued a statement that there should be a Sustainable Development Goal specifying that ICTs are universally accessible and used effectively for development interventions (attached as an Annex to this statement). Alongside this overall goal, a range of specific targets should be established from which every government can select ones that are relevant to their own specific development needs.

The CTO further believes that, for effective use of ICTs for development, it is important that there should be much closer integration of global initiatives in the field, so as to reduce overlap, duplication of effort, and confusion on behalf of stakeholders involved. The CTO is therefore pleased to be working especially closely with the ITU, UNESCO, and UNCTAD, as well as our member countries and regional organisations, in delivering our six priority areas of cybersecurity, mobile broadband, regulation, disability, youth, and skills development and entrepreneurship.



Multi-sectoral partnerships that bring together governments, companies, civil society and international organisations can play a key role in delivering effective ICT4D interventions, but there needs to be much greater understanding of how best these can be crafted effectively, and particularly in the interests of the poorest and most marginalised people and communities.

Let us never forget that the power of ICTs lies in the hands of those who use them. They can be used for good, or for evil. May those of us gathered here at the WSIS Forum commit to ensuring that we do indeed use ICTs to make the world a better place, in the interests of the poorest and mostmarginalised.



Policy Statements H

Mr Didier Martial Pabandji, Communications Advisor, Ministry of Communications, Central African Republic *(Source: Captioning)*

Mr. Secretary-General,

Madame Chair,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ministers,

Ambassadors,

Colleagues,

Participants,

On behalf of the government of the Central African Republic, I am pleased to be able to participate in the World Summit on the Information Society 2015, and to take the floor on behalf of the Minister of Communications, and the agents of telecommunications regulation, to talk about this situation of ICTs in Central Africa.

We have heard a number of times in this room, right from the beginning of the forum, the important and crucial role of ICTs. Despite certain efforts in CAR, with mobile telephones and Internet and regulation of the sector and the general policy for access to ICTs, a lot of work still needs to be done to attain our objectives.

In Central Africa, we have four mobile operators, plus the original operator; we now have 40 percent of the population covered currently. The networks give access at prices, encouraged by the government for the good of the people. A regulation authority has a prosperous market, and we have a project in fiberoptics, which was to be financed by the World Bank, similar to the ones in neighboring countries.



But we were hoping to have an interconnected submarine cable across Africa and east and west connections through Chad and Central Africa. Nevertheless, there are a lot of problems with this; the Central African Republic needs more and more support from partners, in order to ensure that we can integrate this new technology.

We have only about one-third of the country covered by radio and television broadcasting at the moment; and we need to ensure that we have the possibility for education. We cannot possibly overcome the digital divide, since we do not yet have the infrastructure to move from analog to digital. Most of the population has not been reached by ICTs, because they don't even have access to computers or to networks.

These are the challenges that we have to overcome. Therefore, we call upon principal partners to ensure that Central Africa is not left behind.

ICTs can only be accessed in some of the major areas and regional capitals. We have 4,000 Internet users, among millions of inhabitants; ECommerce is a genuine problem for the government, and without ICTs we are trying to overcome health and humanitarian problems.

Central African Republic, ladies and gentlemen, despite their natural resources (mine resources) without the ICTs, is being left behind.

Therefore, we count on the expertise of ITU and other partners of governments to help us to overcome the digital divide.

Thank you very much.



Policy Statements I

H.E. Mr Bamanga Abbas Malloum, Ambassador of Chad to the Swiss Confederation; Official representative of the Minister of Post and ICT, Republic of Chad (*Source: Captioning*)

Madame Chairperson,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Ministers,

Secretary-General of the ITU,

Ladies and gentlemen,



Firstly I should like to congratulate you, Madame Chairperson, on your election to lead our work; and thank you for the way in which you are indeed guiding our work. We also congratulate the ITU Secretariat on the excellent documents made available to us, and we commend the Secretariat's hard work in supporting our efforts to promote investment in new information and communication technologies, and building our capacity to act for sustainable development.

Chad has made significant progress to improve its development vision through ICTs. This forum gives us the opportunity to tell you very briefly about Chad's vision of the information society and all of the strategic orientations at national, subregional and African level; so that we can take our place in the world information society.

We are preparing a ten-year development plan, and meanwhile we have adopted a transitional strategy which is called the National Development Plan for 2013 to 2015. We have eight priorities, including information and communication technologies as a cornerstone of our information society.

There are several projects, some of them already under way, and others still being designed or canvassed. Specifically, there are various strategic missions for the Ministry of Post and ICTs and the Ministry of Communications; the most important of these missions are as follows.



1 To bridge the various digital divides by promoting network access and access to telecommunications services, telephone and Internet throughout the country.

2 Promote economic and social development of rural populations by making ICT applications and services appropriate.

3 Develop access to broadband Internet through pooling of resources and other infrastructures in social and community projects, especially to build capacity for disadvantaged population groups, schools, universities, and health institutions.

To achieve this, these projects have several stages; at national level, reforming the regulation to adapt it to rapid development in technology and promoting public/private partnership while remaining in conformity with the laws and regulations, and harmonizing regional and subregional institutions.

Secondly, implementing international commitments, especially the Geneva agreement of 16 June 2006 on transition to digital terrestrial television.

Three, development of the broadband access network infrastructure.

Four, supporting implementation of innovative and secured applications for ICT support for education, health, agriculture, animal husbandry, culture, research, innovation, training, environmental protection, the state registrar, real estate and commerce.

Next, better cyber security to fight all forms of cybercrime and protection of minors on Internet.

This is at subregional and cultural level.

At Continental level, we have projects with the support of various partners, including the creation of the African Center for Information Technologies, CATI. It has three main missions; it is an incubator of youth, an accelerator for success and fulfillment of young Africans and a realtime interface for the world and rapidly evolving Africa.

As to international cooperation, we are aware of the efficiency of the work under way in the group, and the sharing of positive experiences.

Chad confirms its strong presence in international institutions, and we call upon the ITU Secretariat to continue to provide technical assistance so that we can achieve our objectives.

Thank you.



Policy Statements I

Mr Moustapha Mamy Diaby, Director General, Autorité de Régulation des Postes et Télécommunications (ARPT), Republic of Guinea *(Source: Captioning)*



Madame Chair, dear Magdalena,

Mr. Lee, of the TSB,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I should like to start by thanking the Secretary-General of the ITU for inviting me. I got a personal invitation, and he insisted that I should participate in this summit.

I should like to recall here that the whole process of WSIS is with regard to making technological innovations available to improve the lives of people. We are talking about people here. All progress coming out of this process, through the appropriation of applications, are the fruits of a culmination of intelligence, applications and making things automated.

As somebody said, human beings are very intelligent, but slow. Computers are very stupid, but very fast. The combination of the two creates miracles. And we now have access to them, and through them, we can improve the conditions of life and existence of people within our countries.

This morning, Madame Chair, having followed the Vice-Chair and his colleagues, at the beginning, I felt a little pity, but by the end, my feeling was of pride, to see that through information and communication technologies, we can improve the conditions of life of those who until now have been considered vulnerable.

Today we are using ICTs in agriculture, in health, in schools; these applications also bring an exposure to different populations, and that should lead us to hold out our hand to help people, and ensure that we can work together to protect people from cyber criminality, to protect the vulnerable.



Somebody said this morning that Africa and Asia together are the reservoirs of the electronic waste. What are we doing through that collaboration, through the regulation that we have to deal with this scourge? We have talked about bombs, but you know, radioactive waste, electronic waste is another issue that needs to be dealt with. And we need to think about this together.

How many of us here in this room, representatives of our countries and international organisations, have developed at national level strategies to help us fight against cyber delinquency, cybercrime, applications to change the life of our populations, to change the life of the vulnerable people? We are not just talking about people with different disabilities; we are talking about human beings.

Everything we are doing, if it is not human oriented, is useless.

Thank you very much.



Policy Statements I

Mr Robert Ordanoski, Director, Agency for Electronic Communications-AECThe Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Dear, Mr. Houlin Zhao, ITU Secretary-General

Your excellences, Ministers and other high representatives from the member states,

Dear friend and colleagues,

First I would like to thank you for this opportunity to participate



to WSIS Forum 2015, Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development.

We are living in the age where technology is changing and altering our reality. Our market environment is changing on a fast pace. We are living in the age of ICT revolution. Analyzing our markets we can conclude that we are facing tremendous rise of broadband subscribers in mobile networks as well as in fixed networks. Further more our subscribers using their terminals for video, social networks and other data consuming content are in constant need for more and more data from their operators. We can witness that data traffic is constantly increasing year over year, for example in Republic of Macedonia in the last couple of years, after introduction of LTE networks, increment od data traffic in mobile is almost 110% for every year. International data capacity of the country has increased for more than 200 times in the last 10 years.

High broadband adoption, technological advances and decreased operating costs have pushed the IT, Telecommunications and Media and Entertainment industries into a period of great rise.

The Digital Ecosystem is forming as the Information Technology, Telecommunications, and Media and Entertainment industries converge, users evolve from mere consumers to active participants, and governments face policy and regulatory challenges.

Some of this challenges we are already trying to address. In past few years we have created regulations to enable decrease of the costs of investments in broadband, with



network sharing and joint investments. We have created the Single point of information regarding the building of broadband infrastructure. Last year we introduced broadband as part of the universal service nationwide. We regulated open access to fiber networks in the country. We excluded fiber networks from building licence regime with amendments to the Law for Building. We have already finished the analogue switch off, we gave three licences for LTE on 800 MHz digital dividend band and all three operators are building their LTE networks. National Internet exchange was created and National Computer Incident Response Team is in preparation within the telecom regulatory authority. Also we created special fond for inovation, and now we are evaluating first innovation project proposals. But still we have lots of challenges in front of us.

This Forum is a good opportunity to discus of the new challenges and critical uncertainties, we are facing as policy makers and regulators. We have opportunity discuss market structure and market regulation, and the possibilities for faster social and economic development and innovation in the entire industry in our countries, especially in the developing countries. Intellectual Property Rights, security and privacy are also important topics, that we will address, during this couple of days on this Forum.

Once again I would like to thank ITU and Mr. Houlin Zhao, for opportunity to participate on this important Forum and I wish you successful work in the following days.



Policy Statements I

Mr Oleksandr Danchenko, Head of the Committee, Member of the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine), Ukraine



Dear Mr. Houlin Zhao!

Dear Sir or Madam!

First of all, let me congratulate you on behalf of Ukraine on the 150th anniversary since the founding of the International Telecommunication Union!

Ukraine became the ITU member almost 70 years ago and since then we follow, learn and implement the best international practices in the field of IT development and support. Only during the last few years, we started talking about the fact that the basis of well-being of the country is the active development of the information society and the implementation of its basic principles - openness, wisdom and democracy. Ukraine is going through a tragic period of its history, but we see that we can resist aggression and every day demonstrate the world our willpower and firmness of principles.

Ukraine is currently at the stage of its development when not physical strength, but the power of reason and intelligence becomes a priority. Our country is a source of IT professionals, Ukrainian companies are developing software for international corporations and the best business incubators invest in Ukrainian IT startups. This means that we are able to make an information breakthrough in the nearest future!

In Ukraine, a Plan for legislative support of reforms is presented in which much attention is paid to the information and communications sector. In order to carry out these reforms effectively and, most importantly, to ensure that they have a positive impact on the economy of the country, we will rely on international experience. The foundation of Ukrainian reforms in the field of information and communication will be: international strategies and standards, adjustment of effective law, the mass Internet connectivity and penetration of the networks of the third and fourth generation, the



implementation of electronic systems, and most importantly - the trust of the people, of the top state authorities and international partners.

Over the past 1.5 years the Ukrainians as a nation have gone such a giant evolutionary way that for many others takes years to go. The next step for us will be the fully realized implementation of e-democracy, when every citizen shall be able to participate in the development and discussion of government processes. The basis for the implementation of this stage will be information technology. This is not just demagoguery. In Ukraine, we have held one of the most transparent tenders for licensing the 3G communication technology, for which we have been waiting for 10 years; launched an electronic procurement system, started to implement elements of the e-parliament. Well, on a global scale, it is insignificant. But again, the step for which we have been waiting for 10 years has been completed during several months.

The most important product of the information society is information and knowledge! And I am grateful to the highly respected audience that we all have the opportunity today to exchange knowledge and best communication developments. I wish all of us efficient work, interesting solutions and only objective information!



Policy Statements I

Ms Vashti Maharaj, Head of Legal Services, Ministry of Science and Technology, representing Ms Ingrid Seerattan, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology, Trinidad and Tobago (Source: Captioning)



Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon.

The statement is being delivered on behalf of Doctor the Honorable Minister of Science and Technology of the government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago regards the two-phased World Summit on the Information Society and the ensuing plan of action as an integral undertaking in the establishment of an inclusive global

information knowledge society.

In fact, we believe that given the ubiquity of ICT in the 21st century, there is little argument to contest the fact that an information society already exists.

Nonetheless, as we seek to address the role of ICTs in the context of sustainable development, we must acknowledge that while there have been significant achievements, there still is much to be done.

ICTs and the Internet are often illustrated as cross-cutting enablers, whose successful adoption and utilization can impact efforts towards sustainable development. In small and developing countries, this serves as a critical driver in precipitating socioeconomic development.

By way of example, the unprecedented growth in broadband technologies contributing significantly to meeting one of the WSIS original targets; namely, target number 10, which calls for ensuring that half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach.



The growth of broadband is successfully bridging the digital gap within and among countries in the area of high-speed communications. Similarly, new or perhaps not so new developments, such as the ever prevalent social media networks, are facilitating both increased access to information, and the distribution of such information in formats preferred by users.

ICTs have been lauded as a great facilitator for development and deservingly so. However, in the absence of an enabling environment, comprising the requisite policies and legislative framework, ICTs can exacerbate existing inequalities and create new barriers.

This is a reality and challenge which many developing countries face. It is noted there are now references to the haves, have-nots, and the have-less; the latter being those citizens who enjoy access, but who are unable to derive maximum benefits from the digital developments taking place around them.

Colleagues,

Just as technologies are evolving, the digital divide is also evolving, and there is need to develop requisite strategies to address this particular challenge and others as they arise.

In such a context, it is incumbent upon governments working collaboratively with stakeholders, to provide these enabling environments. The efforts which we undertake to reduce the digital divide from a ICT standpoint must be accompanied by such other actions; such as development of infrastructure and utilities, improvement in social, cultural and educational facilities and the provision of adequate healthcare.

These are challenges posed by ICT and they occur hand in hand with the opportunities that this technology has afforded. This is because ICT, the Internet and scientific and technological development are bringing about fundamental changes to human existence.

We must now contend with the fact that life as we know it is a thing of the past; as technology advances with increasing velocity, buoyed by continuous creativity and ingenuity. Guided by Action Lines from a number of countries, the government of Trinidad and Tobago has embarked on activities aimed at transforming the country into diversified knowledge intensive economy, involving eEducation, eHealth, ePayments and other eGovernment services. One of our key activities is the elaboration of a national broadband strategy, aimed at providing widespread broadband activities throughout the country, as a driver of economic growth and development.

This is also accompanied by the development and implementation of a national open data strategy, which seeks to ensure that data and information in relation to government agencies are disclosable and accessible by all.



Other initiatives include the Start Programme, which in receipt of the access centers are being established in underserved and unserved communities. Similarly the Woman and Girls in ICT forums and ICT and Seniors Programme are aimed at including the young and old in the digital revolution.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The government of Trinidad and Tobago, as a member of the global community who has stressed the view that there are direct linkages between the WSIS+10 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, having regard to the fact that the WSIS process was itself informed by the MDGs, we as members of the global community need to ensure consistency of purpose with the multi-lateral processes for which we are members; and this can only be achieved through greater synergy and continued collaboration.

I thank you and may god bless you all.



Policy Statements I

Dr Salma Abbasi, Chief Executive Officer, eWorldwide Group



The eWorldwide Group have been closely working with the WSIS for the past 10 years supporting governments and civil societies working toward becoming a truly inclusive knowledge economy and digital society, along with supporting them to achieve the MDGs and sustainable development.

We have seen tremendous value and progress during the WSIS forum, as it provides a unique platform for sharing best practices

and being part of a global community with a shared vision of believing in the potential of ICTs.

As this journey comes to an end, it is critical that we learn from our mistakes reflecting on the challenges we have overcome and the successes we have achieved.

We have heard several governments share their desire of becoming Digital Nations. However, we are still struggling to overcome the urban and rural digital divide and the ever broadening gender literacy divide, which compounds the digital literacy divide.

If we are to succeed a paradigm shift is necessary. We need to work with countries to break away from creating institutional ICT policies that exist in silos, which are facing strong competition for National Priorities, Financial Resources and Human Resources to deliver and implement projects.

The ICT policies, including Broadband Policies, Telecom Policies, USFO Policies all need to be fully integrated, interlocked and aligned with our daily lives and more importantly developed in collaboration with key Ministries such as; Education, Agriculture, Health, Science and Technology, Environment, Trade and Industry, Labor, Social Welfare and Women and Child. Until and unless all of these key Ministries are brought together to the table in such forums working together to achieve the new Sustainable Development



Goals (SDGs), we stand a poor chance of success as they require innovative cross cutting strategies and partnerships to succeed .

The complex nature of the SDGs is demonstrated in this matrix table given to us. However, it also demonstrates the complete lack of realization of the extent of how ICTs are now fully integrated into every aspect of our lives; entertainment, social or professional.

Therefore, the WSIS forum needs to evolve to the next level, allowing space for more inter-ministerial and interdisciplinary round table discussions with all key stakeholders and multi-sector partners who all play a critical role in achieving the new SDGs, especially the youth.

In fact, policy statements need to be given next year by at least two youths per region, one male and one female allowing us the opportunity to hear their voices and listen to their ideas so that we can reflect together and begin to bridge the generation communication gap that the ICT Minister of Tunisia so eloquently mentioned that exist between 'children, parents and the institutions'. It is only than that we stand a chance to succeed in creating even better future for our children.



Policy Statements I

Mr Raymond Morel, TC3 Special Consultant, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,



As President of the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), it is my honour and privilege to address you at this event and to have the opportunity to highlight some issues that are close to the heart of IFIP.

IFIP is the global federation of national and international scientific, technical and professional ICT societies. IFIP aims at achieving a worldwide professional and socially responsible development and application of ICT. This goal is accomplished by:

- enhancing international cooperation between national and international organizations, and among individuals, in all aspects of research, development and application of ICT
- increasing professionalism in the ICT workforce
- promoting digital equity
- educating the public and enhancing public understanding
- disseminating and exchanging information.

I am pleased to observe that key themes of this WSIS Forum are addressed by what have been IFIP's strategic lines of activities for many years. In particular our work covers:

- innovation
- accessibility
- sustainable development
- cybersecurity.



At previous Forums I have emphasized the importance of a truly multi-stakeholder effort for reaching the Millennium Development Goals and expanded on the role of individual ICT professionals and the contributions they can make to the MDGs. This year I want to draw your attention specifically to IFIP's activities with respect to promoting global digital equity. IFIP considers digital equity to be *the* social justice goal of ensuring that everyone in society has equal access to technology tools, computers and the Internet, accompanied by the necessary knowledge and skills. One definition of digital equity is the bridging of *both* the digital divide and the participation gap. Digital equity therefore is a broader concept than simply digital divide.

To achieve successfully this goal of social justice, digital equity is based on five dimensions:

Technology resources: Access to technology resources (hardware, software, wiring and connectivity).

Quality content: Access to high quality digital content.

Culturally responsive content: Access to high quality, culturally relevant content. Effective use: Educators skilled in using these resources effectively for teaching and learning, that is education at all levels.

Content creation: Opportunities for learners and educators to create their own content. In all social environments, but especially in developing countries, the first two dimensions that should be tackled are: technology infrastructure and education at all levels.

It is worthwhile remarking that all the WSIS Action Lines have digital equity within them as a cross-cutting aspect.

IFIP will continue to support actively the commitment of WSIS to digital equity. The federation is particularly keen to continue our collaboration – particularly with regard to promoting global digital equity – in the years to come.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to raise here some important issues. My colleagues and I look forward to discussing these matters further with you in the next few days and after the Forum of course.



Policy Statements I

Mr Pablo Bello, Secretary General, Asociación Iberoamericana de Centros de Investigación y Empresas de Telecomunicación (AHCIET)



Introducción

Como consecuencia de la transformación que han experimentado las telecomunicaciones y las tecnologías de la información en los últimos 20 años y especialmente en la última década (2005-2015) con la explosión de Internet y los servicios convergentes se ha configurado un espacio nuevo: el Ecosistema Digital, posibilitando el surgimiento de nuevos mercados de servicios y contenidos digitales, configurando un conjunto nuevo de interacciones entre los usuarios, las empresas del sector y los proveedores de dichos servicios en el que necesariamente las redes y los servicios provistos sobre las redes deben coexistir de forma armónica y sostenible.

El sector de las telecomunicaciones, ya no puede entenderse como un mercado aislado, disociado del universo amplio de prestaciones que se nutren de la conectividad para desarrollar nuevos modelos de negocios. El lograr que dos o más personas puedan comunicarse a través de la voz, propósito tradicional de las telecomunicaciones, ha dejado de ser la razón fundamental de la conectividad.

Los *servicios de conectividad*, sustentados en redes de telecomunicaciones fijas e inalámbricas, constituyen la *infraestructura esencial* del Ecosistema Digital.



La *demanda de conectividad* deriva de la percepción de valor de los contenidos, servicios y aplicaciones en la red. Esta percepción de valor crea una relación indisoluble entre *proveedores de contenido y aplicaciones* y los *operadores de telecomunicaciones*:

- Los proveedores de acceso necesitan que la *oferta de valor* sobre la red sea valiosa para los usuarios finales.
- Los proveedores de servicios "en la nube" requieren que los usuarios puedan acceder a ella, con los estándares de calidad acordes con la naturaleza de las prestaciones que quieren ofrecer.
- Sin redes de telecomunicaciones no hay Internet... pero sin servicios y aplicaciones no tiene sentido Internet.

Podría hablarse de un proceso de *simbiosis* donde ambos se necesitan y son interdependientes el uno del otro. Ahora bien como en todo proceso de simbiosis debe existir beneficio para ambas partes. Lo fundamental,

por tanto, es procurar que existan las condiciones apropiadas para maximizar el desarrollo conjunto de ambos componentes esenciales del ecosistema.

En este nuevo entorno, cabe preguntarse si la definición de mercado que tradicionalmente se ha utilizado para caracterizar a las telecomunicaciones y de forma separada a los servicios y contenidos digitales provistos sobre la conectividad *sigue teniendo validez*.

El Ecosistema Digital, entendido como:

- El conjunto de prestaciones y requerimientos de diversa naturaleza que se proveen desde y a través de las redes de telecomunicaciones,
- El conjunto de infraestructuras y facilidades asociadas que habilitan el suministro de dichos servicios,
- Así como la interacción entre los prestadores de servicios de distinta naturaleza que constituyen la cadena de valor extendida de servicios de Internet,

Constituye un nuevo *sujeto de análisis* desde el cual se deben diseñar las políticas públicas.

Latinoamérica y el Ecosistema Digital

Entendiendo que el desarrollo económico se sustenta fundamentalmente en la capacidad de *generar valor agregado*, la pregunta que nos hacemos en la Región es: ¿Cómo podemos ser capaces de generar la mayor oferta de valor posible sobre la conectividad para generar la máxima riqueza en el Ecosistema Digital?



Si bien las empresas de telecomunicaciones (públicas y privadas) y los gobiernos han estado *invirtiendo importantes recursos* en el desarrollo acelerado de las redes y servicios de conectividad, vemos que una parte importante del valor agregado del Ecosistema Digital está siendo transferido a empresas globales.

El carácter global de los servicios digitales *"en la nube"* limita de forma significativa el alcance de las regulaciones nacionales y de sus órganos de control. Ello resulta especialmente relevante en un contexto en el que los grandes actores globales constituyen jugadores de carácter mundial, ostentando posiciones cada vez más dominantes basadas en fuertes efectos de red y economías de escala. La situación mencionada genera asimetrías sobre la consideración regulatoria de *prestaciones y/o servicios equivalentes* y distorsiones que tienden a desincentivar las inversiones en infraestructuras y perjudican a los desarrolladores de servicios y contenidos *de menor escala*.

En Asiet preocupa especialmente que el esfuerzo inversor acometido por las empresas de telecomunicaciones en nuevas infraestructuras y su contribución a la sostenibilidad económica del Ecosistema Digital no se vean debidamente compensados y que, más bien, en este nuevo entorno, como consecuencia de regulaciones obsoletas y planteamientos interesados se produzca una *desincentivación de la inversión*.

Es por ello que resulta importante analizar y comprender adecuadamente el Ecosistema Digital en un contexto amplio, a fin de revisar las políticas públicas y las regulaciones existentes de modo que ellas sean consistentes con el objetivo de maximizar la creación de valor en el largo plazo, de forma sostenible, contribuyendo de esta forma al desarrollo económico y las oportunidades de progreso de los ciudadanos.

Varios son los factores que a nuestro entender deben ser considerados a la hora de elaborar políticas públicas para el Ecosistema Digital:

Inversión.

Hacia finales del 2012, se estima que la inversión total en el sector de telecomunicaciones por parte de los operadores alcanzó los US\$ **26.789** millones³.

En el período que va del 2006 al 2012, el sector de las telecomunicaciones de América Latina invirtió aproximadamente US\$ **159.568** millones, a un promedio de US\$ 28.000 millones por año.

³ Fuentes: Análisis TAS, UIT, Banco Mundial.



No se disponen de datos sobre la inversión por parte de los operadores globales en la Región, aunque es de suponer que sea mínima y limitada prácticamente a las oficinas locales

Empleo generado

El número de empleos generados directamente por los operadores digitales globales en la región es muy reducido. En primer lugar, dada la estructura de su modelo de negocio, los mismos tienden a concentrar la plantilla de personal asignado a desarrollo de producto y funciones centrales en los países de origen, reservando a los países periféricos las funciones de venta y consultoría de clientes⁴. Se estima que de los aproximadamente 69.000 empleos directos de los seis operadores⁵ a escala global, solamente *600* se contabilizan en las oficinas de América Latina.

En contrapartida, los operadores de telecomunicaciones en América Latina y el Caribe alcanzan los **589.000** empleados a tiempo completo⁶, que se incrementan a **622.000** puestos de trabajo directo si se incluyen a los proveedores de equipamiento y dispositivos terminales.

Fiscalidad.

La contribución tributaria latinoamericana de las empresas participantes del Ecosistema Digital debe ser evaluada en términos de los ingresos para el tesoro público de los países donde desarrollan sus actividades comerciales. En términos generales, los impuestos deben ser categorizados en aquellas contribuciones gravadas sobre el lucro de las empresas y los tributos generados por el consumo de bienes digitales.

En el caso de la fiscalidad soportada por las empresas del Ecosistema Digital existe una diferencia entre los operadores globales y los locales, y está relacionada con el tratamiento fiscal de los bienes digitales.

En este marco de la indefinición de políticas fiscales, los operadores globales tienden a recurrir a prácticas contables que les permiten optimizar el pago de impuestos, apalancando distorsiones en marcos tributarios y transferencias entre subsidiarias⁷.

De acuerdo a estimaciones, la contribución tributaria de los operadores globales en América Latina, sumaria **US\$ 313,8** millones⁸ (2013). Estos montos no incluyen los

⁴ Facebook tiene 9.199 empleados a nivel mundial, en América Latina, tiene solamente cuatro oficinas (Buenos Aires, México D.F., Sao Paulo, y Bogotá) con una plantilla total estimada de aproximadamente 160 empleados. Fuente: Facebook Diciembre 31, 2014.

⁵ Facebook, Google, Twitter, Skype, LinkedIn, Netflix, . Fuente: TAS

⁶ Fuente: Estadísticas de la UIT (y en algunos casos de GSMA Intelligence para el sector móvil)

⁷ Cabe mencionar que estos operadores no son los únicos que usan este tipo de prácticas de optimización tributaria.

⁸ Fuente: Análisis Telecom Advisory Services. 2013



pagos del impuesto al valor añadido (IVA) por la compra local de equipamiento, aunque dada la centralización de infraestructura en países afuera de la región, este se considera como de un valor mínimo

En lo que concierne al sector de telecomunicaciones, considerando el impuesto al valor añadido, los impuestos específicos al sector de telecomunicaciones, y los impuestos a las ganancias, los operadores de telecomunicaciones contribuyen aproximadamente con US\$ **52.632**⁹ millones (2013). Este monto no incluye los impuestos corporativos de operadores menores como Entel Bolivia, NII (Brasil), y Iusacell (México).

Asimismo, excluye las contribuciones en términos de obligaciones con el *Servicio Universal* e impuestos a la importación y compra de equipamiento de telecomunicaciones, así como los montos de los pagos por espectro.

Ingresos.

Los ingresos de los operadores digitales globales del Ecosistema Digital en América Latina en 2014 suman US\$ **3.654** millones¹⁰.

Si bien esta suma debería ser considerada como parte del PIB del continente, es importante remarcar, sin embargo, que en la medida de que los fondos son asentados en países ajenos a la Región, los efectos inducidos por este monto son mínimos.

De acuerdo a información de la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones y GSMA Intelligence, los ingresos de los operadores de telecomunicaciones en América Latina y el Caribe para 2012-2013 se estiman en US\$ **153.228** millones.

Regulación equilibrada.

El Ecosistema Digital se sustenta tanto en los proveedores de conectividad a través de las redes de telecomunicaciones (TELCOS) como en los proveedores de servicios y contenidos en la red (OTTs), y es fundamental que ambos se puedan desarrollar de forma sostenible, con regulaciones y principios equivalentes.

Ello genera, como mínimo, dos reflexiones importantes:

- En primer lugar, los principios regulatorios deberían estar equilibrados¹¹ entre los distintos actores de la cadena de valor.
- En segundo lugar, es fundamental evitar que se distorsione la competencia a través de las relaciones que se producen al interior del Ecosistema Digital. En la

⁹ Fuente: Análisis TAS. 2013

¹⁰ Facebook, Google, Twitter, Skype, LinkedIn, Netflix, Tumblr Yahoo. Fuente: TAS

¹¹Los operadores de telecomunicaciónes soportan mucha regulación frente a los OTTs no sujetos a regulaciones gubernamentales.



medida en que se cumplan ciertos principios fundamentales en favor de la competencia y la no discriminación arbitraria, se estarán creando las condiciones para favorecer el desarrollo del Ecosistema Digital.

Conclusiones

La contribución económica directa de los operadores globales del Ecosistema Digital al continente latinoamericano es sumamente limitada. La comparación de la contribución directa entre operadores globales y locales muestra un marcado desequilibrio.

- En términos de contribución directa, los operadores de transporte (es decir, los proveedores de servicios de conectividad) representan los estadios de la cadena de valor más importantes en términos de impacto económico.
- Los ingresos de los operadores de transporte, representados por el gasto en telecomunicaciones de los abonados latinoamericanos facturado en el continente, suman el 2,47% del PIB consolidado de América Latina (si se suma el ingreso de proveedores de equipamiento y terminales, este porcentaje alcanza el 3,28%)¹².
- Entre los operadores de telecomunicaciones y los proveedores de equipamiento y dispositivos terminales generan alrededor de *622.000* puestos de trabajo directo, sin contar los empleos generados por sectores que proveen insumos a ambos estadios de la cadena de valor o los empleos inducidos por el gasto de los hogares cuyos miembros trabajan en algunas de las empresas de dichos sectores.
- Los operadores digitales globales representan una porción minoritaria del impacto económico directo, tanto en ingreso (US\$ 3.654 millones) como en empleados (600) y en contribución tributaria (US\$ 743 millones). Al mismo tiempo, se debe considerar que como el ingreso es facturado fuera del continente, los efectos multiplicadores del gasto directo se ven minimizados.

En la medida en que existe una asimetría en la tasa impositiva entre los operadores globales de Internet y los otros participantes de la cadena de valor del Ecosistema Digital, los reguladores quizás podrían imponer un régimen fiscal más igualitario al que deban acogerse tanto los operadores locales como los globales;

En definitiva, teniendo en cuenta que ambos actores son interdependientes y se necesitan, "*sin redes de telecomunicaciones no hay Internet… pero sin servicios y aplicaciones no tiene sentido Internet*", se hace necesario el buscar puntos de encuentro que permitan una solución que beneficie ambas partes y así favorecer el avance hacia la Sociedad de la Información, no solo en la región sino a nivel global.

¹² El PIB de América Latina es US\$ 6.208 mil millones.



English Version (Source: Captioning)

Distinguished Delegates,

Your Excellencies,

Allow me to thank ITU for the opportunity to give here, and to represent the Inter-American Association of Telecommunication Companies, with regard to the digital ecosystem in our region.

We have had some previous interventions, and we assume that connectivity services and the demand for them are essential components of the ecosystem. It is vital to examine the appropriate conditions for the development; we wonder if the idea of the market needs to be rethought, since we have a separate idea for markets of services and digital contents. Is this valid? The economic development, fundamentally, is based on generating added value.

So how can we add the best possible provision for connectivity, to generate the maximum wealth of the digital ecosystem? Telecommunication systems, whether public or private, and governments have been investing significant amounts in development of connectivity services and networks, but we still see that a lot of the added value of the ecosystem is being transferred to global companies.

The global character of digital services in the cloud significantly limits the scope of national regulations. And this leads to asymmetry in regulatory treatment, provision of services, and this discourages investment in infrastructure. AHCIET is particularly concerned by the fact that the investment efforts via telecommunication companies and the sustainable economy is not being duly compensated, and as a consequence of obsolete regulations and proposals by interested parties, there is a discouragement of investment.

Therefore, we think that it's important to analyze the digital ecosystem in a broad context, updating public policy and adjusting regulations to maximize the creation of value in the long term.

There are many factors which need to be taken into account for ecosystem in the region; investment is important. From 2006 to 2012, the telecommunications action in Latin America invested approximately 160 million U.S. dollars: an average of 28 million per year. Although we didn't have data on the investment by global operators in the region, we can suppose that it is fairly minimal and limited to local offices.

With regard to job creation, jobs directly created by telecommunication operators are much greater than that of global companies. There are only 600 jobs in global company



offices in Latin America, compared to 600,000 in telecommunication operators. Taxes are differentiated and global operators and local companies are taxed differently; and this leads to a different treatment of digital products. Income: now the GDP of telecommunication operators are included in the income of telecommunication operators within the GDP, but those of global operators are invoiced outside and therefore their effect on GDP is small.

Regulation: it is vital that providers of connectivity and providers of services and web content can do this in a sustainable way, and therefore, we need regulation which is equal for all in the value chain.

The telecommunication operators and providers of equipment and end user supplies are the major generators of direct employment. When we see asymmetry in taxation, the regulators perhaps could impose a more equal fiscal regime for local and global operators. Taking into account that both actors are independent and need one another, it's necessary to find common ground to enable us to have a solution which benefits both parties, and therefore promotes progress towards the information society, not only in the region but at a global level.

Allow me to take this opportunity to invite you to the third Latin-American Regional Telecommunication Congress which will be held in Cancun, Mexico, 13 to 17 of July this year.

We hope that we will have the support of ITU, ISOC, Ericson, [...] secretary of communications and transports of Mexico, and we will be looking for a consolidated dialogue space to ensure that Latin America and the Caribbean adopt decisions to take us towards the integrated development of our peoples.

Thank you.



Policy Statements I

Mr David Gross, Partner, Attorney At Law, Wiley Rein LLP /Internet Governance Coalition



Distinguished colleagues, thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

My name is Ambassador David A. Gross. Formerly, I had the great honor of serving as United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy from 2001 to 2009. During this time, I led the United States delegations to the preparatory meetings and I was the co-head

of the United States delegations to the United Nations' World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005).

Today I am appearing on behalf of the Internet Governance Coalition, an industry coalition with broad representation from the communications, Internet, and related industries, including Amazon, AT&T, Cisco Systems, Comcast NBCUniversal, Facebook, Go Daddy, Google, Juniper Networks, Microsoft, Telefónica, The Walt Disney Company, Time Warner Cable, 21st Century Fox, and Verizon Communications. As a group of international companies whose businesses are increasingly based upon the Internet, the Internet Governance Coalition has seen first-hand the successes of the Internet's bottom-up multistakeholder model, rooted in the 2003 *Geneva Declaration* and *Plan of Action* and the 2005 *Tunis Agenda for the Information Society*.

The WSIS meetings and the path breaking 2014 WSIS+10 High Level Event Outcome Document, as well as the outstanding success of the Internet Government Forum (IGF), have materially contributed to Internet-driven economic, social, and political developments during the past two decades. But, as always, there is much more that should be done to benefit everyone, especially for those living in the developing world and those not yet connected to the Internet. Therefore, I am pleased to deliver this statement about the Coalition's views about the positive outcomes that can be accomplished by this WSIS Forum and the "Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes" being conducted by the United Nations General Assembly this year.



In preparation for the NETmundial meeting hosted last year in Brazil, the Internet Governance Coalition developed its vision of sustaining principles for Internet governance, rooted in, for example, paragraphs 55, 56, 89 and 108 of the 2005 *Tunis Agenda*, which we believe continue to be relevant today. The Internet Governance Coalition believes that the world benefits by having the governance structure of the Internet be open, transparent, and representative of all stakeholders. The multistakeholder approach taken towards the Internet's technical functions has allowed for the creation of a decentralized system that has resulted in historically profound economic, social, and political benefits. This decentralized structure of the Internet has enabled individuals to access information and services, to connect to each other, and to share ideas and knowledge globally. By offering new possibilities for entrepreneurial creativity, the Internet has become a powerful engine for technological innovation, economic growth, and the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, especially in the developing world. We believe this model, strengthened as necessary, will continue to best serve these shared goals far into the future.

At NETmundial and since, the Internet Governance Coalition has emphasized that we all must join together to ensure a safe, secure, open, interoperable, and sustainable Internet. This means supporting policies that stimulate sustainable investment in, deployment of, and access to Internet networks and the industries and services that create demand for those networks. It also means supporting capacity building and implementation of best practices in relation to network security.

We are mindful that policies must support opening and maintaining international markets allowing the seamless flow of legal digital services, applications, products and information. Actions taken here and elsewhere should foster innovation and investment across Internet networks, services, and other sectors of the Internet ecosystem, including ensuring both the protection of human rights and the protection of intellectual property. These goals are best advanced through strengthened rule of law, which governments can advance greatly by establishing even-handedness and predictability in decision-making.

Finally, policies must support increased and appropriate transparency and openness in intergovernmental organizations and multistakeholder mechanisms, to ensure that all stakeholders can participate meaningfully in key Internet policy discussions. The quality of Internet governance decisions increases when diverse stakeholders choose to actively and consistently participate.

In addition to reaffirming these principles, this year at WSIS Forum and at the upcoming UNGA High Level Event in December, one of the main priorities for our Coalition is the renewal of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). IGF is one of the great successes of the WSIS, and its impressively large and growing number of participants illustrates the IGF's great value that is well understood by governments, industry,



academics, technological innovators, and by the Internet community. The success of the IGF is confirmed by its annual growth, both in the form of the numerous "day zero" and concurrent side events, which are themselves informative and successful, and by the more than thirty regional and national IGFs that have emerged.

The IGF also has an excellent record of strong support from host countries around the world, including, most recently Turkey in 2014 and soon Brazil in November of this year. And, as the CSTD recently reiterated (Draft Resolution, Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, at 6), when the IGF's mandate is renewed (as we strongly hope that it will), Mexico has offered to host the 2016 event.

As an event where anyone and everyone interested in the Internet can convene to exchange ideas, information, and best practices—to identify challenges and emerging issues, and to help find solutions—IGF has fulfilled the mandate set forth for it in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda. As the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) noted (in its report to the ITU's WSIS+10 High Level Event on the implementation of Action Line C-11), "[t]he IGF has embodied the multi-stakeholder model for Internet governance, responding to the Tunis Agenda." (10-Year WSIS Action Line C11 Facilitator's Report - Executive Summary (Document: WSIS+10/4/22)).

Beyond issuing a strong endorsement for the renewal of the IGF mandate, this WSIS Forum should encourage the UNGA WSIS review to take stock of the tremendous progress in the ten years since 2005, as reflected in the WSIS+10 Outcome Document (June 2014), the Report of the Secretary General of Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (23 Jan. 2015), UNESCO's review of action implementing the WSIS outcomes, *Building Inclusive Knowledge Societies* (2014), UNESCO's Connecting the Dots: Options for Future Action (2015), as well as elsewhere.

A fundamental technological and societal transformation has taken place since 2005. The world has been connected, via submarine cables, and continental and national networks, by the proliferation of mobile broadband, and by lower-cost satellites, coming closer to the vision of people around the globe connected to each other over a seamless, interoperable Internet. This connectivity has facilitated the explosive growth of the Internet economy, with the benefits increasingly being felt in the developing world, with the explosion in cross-border transactions, mobile banking, local user-generated media, and multilingual applications and content. And Internet innovation has changed the way we deliver traditional human services too, with developments in E-Government, E-Education, and E-Health having a positive impact on our daily lives.



As we move from taking stock to looking toward the future, we must reaffirm policies set forth in the WSIS + 10 High Level Event Outcome Documents – which will sustain and accelerate progress experienced during the last ten years and promote further growth and opportunity around the world. That means 1) continuing to promote investment and innovation in, and access to, networks and services; 2) reinforcing policies supporting the seamless flow of information; 3) protecting, promoting and respecting human rights; 4) addressing privacy and security interests, without imposing unnecessary barriers to trade; and 5) redoubling our commitment to capacity building, training, and information exchange in developing countries.

In closing, the Internet Governance Coalition appreciates this opportunity to address this important gathering of Ministers, policymakers, and thought leaders. This group should take this historic opportunity to send a clear message to the upcoming UNGA review endorsing the successful, bottom-up, multistakeholder model of Internet governance, to encourage strongly the renewal of the IGF mandate, to applaud the progress made since the WSIS, and to support continuation of the policies that have been so successful to date.



Policy Statements J

Ambassador Mikhail Khvostov, Permanent Mission of Belarus in Geneva, Republic of Belarus



Уважаемый господин Председатель,

Уважаемый господин Генеральный секретарь,

Ваши превосходительства,

Пользуясь случаем, хотел бы поздравить Международный Союз Электросвязи с юбилеем. 150 лет – знаковая дата для МСЭ и всего мирового сообщества.

Развитие информационного общества является национальным приоритетом Беларуси. За последние 5 лет наша страна сумела утвердиться в группе стран с высокой динамикой развития ИКТ, заняв **38-е место по Индексу** развития ИКТ.

15 мая с.г. Беларусь полностью завершила **переход на цифровое вещание** и, таким образом, выполнила эту задачу на месяц раньше срока.

Впечатляющие **темпы развития инфраструктуры ИКТ** стали возможны благодаря активной роли государства, значительных инвестиций, грамотного планирования и контроля исполнения при расширении сети фиксированной связи, а также благодаря усилиям частного сектора, который в условиях жесткой конкуренции смог обеспечить быстрое развитие доступной мобильной связи.



Отмечу, что цены на услуги связи, услуги широкополосного доступа в Интернет в Беларуси остаются на одном из самых низких уровней в регионе.

Нашу приверженность принципам и направлениям деятельности ВВУИО наглядно демонстрирует реализуемая в настоящее время Национальная развития программа ускоренного услуг В сфере ИКТ. Ee ключевыми направлениями являются: электронное правительство; электронное здравоохранение; электронное обучение и развитие человеческого капитала; формирование национального контента.

Признавая важность дальнейшего развития ИКТ и особую роль в этом процессе МСЭ, Беларусь выступила одним из соавторов **глобальной инициативы Соппесt 2020**.

В русле этой инициативы, а также Концепции ВВУИО на период после 2015 года в настоящее время в Беларуси разрабатывается **Стратегия развития информацион-ного общества на период до 2022 года**, в которой предусмотрены меры по повышению эффективности использования ИКТ как инструмента социально-экономического развития.

В качестве приоритетных задач в этом плане мы видим развитие умных технологий и их внедрение в сферу коммунального хозяйства, управление дорожным движением, а также более широкое вовлечение населения в использование умных технологий и цифровых услуг.

Основные **вызовы в сфере ИКТ** по-прежнему состоят в необходимости преодоления значительного «цифрового разрыва» между развитыми и развивающимися странами, обеспечении свободного доступа к новым и новейшим технологиям, в том числе для стран со средним уровнем дохода. Особое внимание важно уделить проблеме сокращения разрыва в стандартизации технологий, обеспечения их совместимости на глобальном уровне. Одним из ключевых нерешенных вопросов также остается выработка устойчивой недискриминационной модели управления сетью Интернет.

Многое необходимо сделать и в решении других проблем. В частности, важно наладить эффективное международное сотрудничество по вопросу защиты детей в онлайн-среде, консолидировать усилия сфере борьбы В С киберпреступностью, обеспечения безопасности, сохранности И конфиденциальности персональных данных.

Форум ВВУИО в этом плане представляет собой уникальную площадку для обмена мнениями, идеями, опытом внедрения инноваций, использования



возможностей ИКТ на благо устойчивого развития государств, повышения конкурентоспособности национальных экономик.

Считаем, что вопросы ИКТ следует воспринимать гораздо шире, как часть более масштабной тематики доступности технологий (энергетических, промышленных, сельскохозяйственных, информационных и других) в качестве залога достижения устойчивого развития и выполнения новых Целей устойчивого развития, которые будут утверждены уже в этом году.

Желаю всем участникам форума плодотворной и конструктивной работы!

Благодарю Вас, господин Председатель.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Madame Chairperson,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Development of the information community is a national priority in Belarus. Over the last five years, we have had a high rate of growth of ICTs; we are the 38th in the ICT development index. In 2007, we made the transition to digital broadcasting, one month before the deadline. The infrastructure of ICTs has developed quickly, thanks to the role of the government, significant investments, and in efforts of the private sector which in conditions of strong competition has ensured access to fixed and mobile communications.

Broadband access to Internet in Belarus remains at one of the lowest levels. In Europe, however, we are committed to the principles and action lines of WSIS; as can be seen by our national programme for accelerated ICT service development, with the key elements of eGovernment, eHealth, eLearning, and human capacity-building and national content.

Belarus was one of the authors of the global initiative *Connect 2020*; as part of this initiative, and the WSIS vision post-2015, we are developing a development strategy for the information society up to 2020, which provides for measures to enhance use of ICTs as an instrument of social and economic development.

One of the priorities is development of smart technologies and using them in road transport, management and involving the population in using smart technologies.

The main challenges remain: the need to bridge an enormous digital divide between developed and developing countries, making sure that there is free access to the newest



technologies, in particular for middle income countries. We have to look also at bridging the divide, in standardization of technologies, and ensuring global compatibility.

One of the key outstanding issues is a nondiscrimination model for Internet governance; and we need effective international cooperation for child on-line protection, and we have to consolidate efforts to combat cyber crime, and we must make sure that we have secure and confidential private data.

We think ICT should be seen as a broader issue of access to technology, energy, industry, and agriculture information and other resources; if we are to achieve sustainable development and new Sustainable Development Goals which are to be approved this year.

I should like to take this opportunity to wish all participants in the forum constructive and fruitful work.

Thank you, Madame Chair.



Policy Statements J

Mr Rufino Ovono Ondó Engonga, State Secretary, Ministerio de Transportes, Tecnología, Correos y Telecomunicaciones, Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Excelentísimos y distinguidos delegados de los Estados Miembros,

Señoras y Señores;

En representación del Ministro de Transportes, Tecnología, Correos y Telecomunicaciones de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, Excmo. Señor Don Bonifacio Celestino BAKALE OBIANG (quien por motivo de agenda no ha podido desplazarse...); me complace estar aquí reunidos y tomar la palabra en este importante acto de la CMSI 2015.

El tema elegido este año para la Cumbre, "*Innovar juntos: Aprovechar las TIC para el desarrollo sostenible*", es tan propicio y oportuno para los países como el nuestro, Guinea Ecuatorial, donde hoy por hoy las TIC son una puerta abierta para todos y ofrecen innumerables oportunidades y ventajas para romperse con las barreras del aislamiento tecnológico que han perpetuado el subdesarrollo en muchas partes del planeta. Y como todos seremos conscientes, con las TIC y con la concurrencia de todos y sin exclusión alguna, juntos podemos construir un mundo cada vez mejor; todos juntos podemos lograr un nivel de intercambios culturales, económicos, científicos, etc., nunca alcanzados en el pasado.

Comprometidos con esta realidad, el Gobierno de la R.G.E., bajo el liderazgo del Jefe de Estado y Presidente de la República, S.E. OBIANG NGUEMA MABASOGO, en la IIª Conferencia Económica Nacional del año 2007, ha trazado un vasto e importante programa de desarrollo en un Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social, G.E. Horizonte 2020 (PNDES-GE.2020); donde las Telecomunicaciones/TIC habían sido identificadas como una palanca clave para la transformación acelerada del País. En este sentido y considerando nuestra difícil geografía constituida de varias islas y con una parte continental, Guinea Ecuatorial debía adoptar medidas propicias para conectar sus diferentes territorios, y optó por construir e instalar una infraestructura nacional de banda ancha.

Y gracias a inversiones masivas en estas infraestructuras de base, en los últimos cincoseis años algo más de 95% del territorio nacional ya está conectado con unos 2.100 Km



entre cables submarinos y redes troncales de fibra óptica; con una conexión internacional garantizada con una capacidad de un 5,1% de los 5,12Tbps en el cable submarino del consorcio ACE (África Costa Europa). Otros cables submarinos están en curso de estudio para los próximos años, para conectar las bellas islas de Annobón y Corisco.

En el mismo orden de ideas, Guinea Ecuatorial junto con otros países del África Central estamos trabajando en el proyecto CAB (Central Africa Backbone), para la interconexión e integración de la subregión.

Distinguidos delegados, Señoras y Señores;

El Gobierno de la R.G.E., no obstante su firme compromiso por los principios y recomendaciones de la UIT y de las CMSI, y a pesar de las importantes inversiones realizadas en las infraestructuras de base; observamos y seguimos registrando un limitado índice de acceso digital (IAD), debido principalmente al escaso desarrollo de las redes de acceso y a la difícil asequibilidad de los servicios por los ciudadanos. En efecto, en términos de la utilización de las TIC no estamos muy lejos de los demás países de África subsahariana.

Por lo tanto, y en base a los cuatro (4) factores fundamentales que influyen en la capacidad de acceso de un país a las TIC; podemos señalar que en Guinea Ecuatorial hemos de trabajar mucho más y dar un paso decisivo en términos de asequibilidad y de calidad, factores muy relacionados con las redes de acceso, y no solo.

Señoras y Señores;

Uno de los grandes retos para este Ministerio encargado de Nuevas Tecnologías y Telecomunicaciones de la R.G.E., en relación a las políticas adoptadas por el Gobierno en su PNDES-GE.2020, pueden articularse en los siguientes puntos:

- **1.** Trabajar con los entes, operadores y otros socios para reducir a corto plazo la exclusión digital y mejorar nuestro IAD; lo cual implica mejorar y desarrollar la infraestructura de acceso y de última milla.
- **2.** Trabajar con los entes, operadores y otros socios para reducir la actual factura digital; lo cual implica mejorar la asequibilidad a los servicios, sobre todo internet.
- **3.** Trabajar con los entes, operadores y otros socios para proporcionar servicios de calidad a la ciudadanía; lo que implica mejorar la conexión, proporcionando una buena anchura de banda internacional.

Para terminar, queremos felicitarnos con el 150 aniversario de la UIT, que con ello la R.G.E. cumple sus 44 años como estado miembro de la Unión. Y en nombre del Ministerio



de Transportes, Tecnología, Correos y Telecomunicaciones, aprovechamos esta ocasión especial para expresar nuestra gratitud por los continuos apoyos y acompañamiento que hemos sido objeto a lo largo de estos años, y que esperamos continuarán en lo sucesivo. Augurando éxitos a los trabajos de esta Cumbre Mundial de la Sociedad de la Información 2015.

Muchísimas gracias.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

I'd like to thank the Secretary-General of the ITU,

Madame Chair,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Member states,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Representing the Ministry of Transport, Technology, Post and Telecommunication of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and His Excellency, who for unfortunate reasons could not come to join us, I'm very pleased to take his place, to take the floor at this extraordinary important meeting, WSIS 2015.

The topic chosen for this summit is innovating together enabling ICTs for sustainable development. This is very positive and timely for countries like mine, Equatorial Guinea, where day by day, ICTs are an open door for all, and offer opportunities and advantages to overcome the barriers of technological isolation that have perpetuated the underdevelopment of many parts of the planet.

As we are all aware, as with ICTs and if we are all on board together, we can together create a better world for everyone. Together, we can achieve a level of cultural, economic and scientific exchange never previously experienced.

So as we are committed to this reality, the government of Republic of Equatorial Guinea, under leadership of our head of state and President, His Excellency Mbasogo, with the national conference in 2017 sketched out a broad programme for national economic and social development which we call *Horizon 2020*; where telecommunications and ICTs were identified as a key for accelerated transformation of the country.



Along these lines, considering our difficult geography, as we are made up of various islands with one Continental part, Equatorial Guinea had to adopt measures conducive to connecting various different territories, and we opted to construct a national broadband infrastructure. Thanks to massive investment in these basic infrastructures, in the last five to six years, something around 95 percent of our national territory is already connected with around 2,100 kilometers of submarine fiberoptic trunk cable, with guaranteed international connection of 5.1 percent of the 5.12 terabytes per second in the submarine cable, which is an ACE cable – Africa Coast Europe. Other submarine cables are being thought about for the next few years, to connect our mutual lines. Equatorial Guinea along with other countries of Central Africa is working towards the project *Central Africa Backbone*, to ensure interconnection and integration of the subregion.

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

The government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, despite compromise commitment to the principles and recommendations of the ITU and the World Summit on the Information Society, despite significant investments in basic infrastructure, we see that we still have a low digital access index due to the low development of access networks and the difficult accessibility of services for citizens.

In terms of the use of ICTs, we are not very far from the other countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. On the basis of the four fundamental factors that influence the capacity of access, we need to work a lot more so that we can make a decisive step forward towards accessibility. These are factors related to access networks; one of the major challenges for us with new technologies is related to policies adopted by the government, and the *Horizon 2020* plan can be articulated in the following points:

- 1. To work with operators, other partners and societies to reduce the digital exclusion in the short term; this means that we need to develop and improve the infrastructure of the last mile.
- 2. To work with operators and other partners to reduce the current digital divide; which means improving accessibility to services, above all to the Internet.
- 3. To work with operators and other partners to provide quality services to the citizens; which means providing international level broadband.

In Africa, we have overcome lots of difficulties in history; in 2015, Equatorial Guinea has showed that we are able to fight against one of the most terrible viruses on the planet, and when we face other challenges, we want to work together to overcome them.



We would like to conclude by congratulating the ITU on its 150th anniversary. Equatorial Guinea has been a member of the union for 44 years, and we would like to take this opportunity to thank ITU for their ongoing support over those years; and to express the hope that over the next few years, we will continue to have such support.

We wish all the success for the WSIS 2015.

Thank you.



Policy Statements J

Mrs Genevieve Clavel, Governing Board Member, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)



Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished colleagues

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions – or IFLA – is the global voice of libraries and their users. IFLA has been a supporter of the WSIS process since the beginning, and we want to see the ten-year review once again prioritise the potential of ICTs for development as we go forward together, including our joint actions to reach the Sustainable Development Goals.

To bring this about, IFLA believes that more must be done to achieve affordable access, particularly for people who are socially and economically marginalised. We urge you all to recall the strong support for public access to ICTs stated in the WSIS+10 High Level Event outcome documents in 2014, and we reiterate the importance of public access to an open Internet through facilities suchas libraries and community information centres, or other publicly available access points, particularly in rural and remote areas.

We continue to believe that the digital preservation of cultural heritage is a matter of the utmost importance to all stakeholders in the information society. The continuing explosion in digital content and expression must not just be a fleeting moment in human history – we must work together to ensure that standards are in place to ensure interoperability across formats and platforms in the pursuit of long-term preservation. As the United Nations Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights pointed out in her report to the 28th session of the Human Rights Council earlier this year, we must have a fit-for-purpose copyright framework that allows libraries and archives to preserve and make digital material across borders. Greater sharing of digital knowledge can only lead to more creation, innovation, and understanding.

IFLA's overall vision for WSIS complements our vision for the SDGs and the post-2015 development framework. Harnessing the potential of ICTs for development requires more than access to technology; it requires states and other actors to invest in human



development, institutional capacity, human rights, and democratic, transparent and accountable governance. It requires building more just societies. These are processes that go well beyond the narrow Internet governance. It requires building more just societies. These are processes that go well beyond the narrow Internet governance issues that have dominated much post-WSIS intergovernamental debate, and they should have our full attention going forward.

We would therefore like to see that the WSIS Review is an open, inclusive and transparent process with meaningful input from all stakeholders – including by facilitating regional processes to elicit such input. The goal of people-centred information societies can only be achieved through the implementation of processes that engage all stakeholders, including those representing marginalised groups.

In closing, we call on those of you who share our vision to sign the *Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development*. IFLA launched the *Lyon Declaration* in 2014, and it sets out how access to information can support all of the Sustainable Development Goals, and how access to ICTs is a crucial part of the development equation. By signing it you will join more than 550 institutions and organisations from the library, development, business and technology sectors who wish to see access to information placed at the heart of the post-2015 development framework.



Policy Statements J

Mr Assem Moussa, ASDF Africa President, Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties (ASDF)



Ms Chairman, Your Excellencies, Honourable Ministers, The Secretary General of UN, ITU Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentleman. I bring you warm greetings from the smile of Africa representing ASDF International.

Let me 1st introduce myself as the 1st time to join wsis. My name is Assem Mousa,Iam the president of ASDF (association of scientist,

developer, faculties)in Africa , MEMBER OF ASDF Governing Council, and winner of Best industrial researcher by Asdf in dec 2014 as 1st one not only from Egypt but also from Arab and Africa countries ,and titled as e commerce global expert 2014-2015 by intercontinental who's who and member of international and intercontinental who's who ,I am also international journals editor and international conferences program Chief Guest Honor, Key note speakers and reviewers ASDF has been taking various key initiatives in fostering the research and providing telecommunication infrastructure at various levels in various countries...

ASDF is hosting its 5G Summit this July in United Kingdom AND Next year IT WILL BE in September at The Kingdom of Thailand before the auction of 5G Spectrum.

AND ALL OF U ARE WELCOME and invited.

On the implementation of 5G, ASDF is closely working with various banking segments to implement the Mobile Payments. With many global players.

The Africa Chapter headed by ASDF Africa President, covers the 55 countries in Africa TO increase the level and visibility of ASDF activities across African countries.

As the internet changes our life cloud of things will change and impact our life again This new technology cloud of things Emerging the following new technology(iot-cloud-5g-nano tech-Hci-context awareness-natural interaction) that change the concept from love things



and use people to love people and use things, COT Technology Tackle THE Two MAN KIND PROBLEM IN HEALTHCARE AND ENERGY, helping elderly and handicapped people and holds the promise of fixing the millennium-old human problems of poverty, disease, violence, and poor leadership 🛛 a true success comes when you help others be successful / 🖾 A true success comes in case of universal adoption of this new technology ...not only in Asia-America, Europe...but also in Africa.

My message to all the WSIS participants is universal adoption of cloud of things. Technology AND Africa to be a main consideration in this universal adoption... to fix Africa problems in poverty, disease, violence, and poor leadership. And we need to change Africa from ICT consumer to ICT producer and innovator 2 ASDF AFRICA an innovative Association with the vision of moving Africa from being a passive consumer to Active producer and innovator With the motive of bridging the digital gap between Africa and the rest of the world

Concluding, Africa should be, and I am sure will be, a strong innovator and very strong presence in all matters of ICT. We are looking forward to continue working together with the World Summit on the Information Society community towards building a large castle of digital literacy in Africa and all the world driven by social elements at large.

Ms. Chairman,

We take this opportunity to thank u and all the Member States and Stake Holders for their efforts towards finalization of the Outcome Document to be adopted by this high level WSIS 2015 and recommit for future participation from ASDF,ASDF Africa into this WSIS.

I Thank you Ms. Chairman!



Policy Statements J

Mrs Madeleine Scherb, Economist/President, Health and Environment Program (HEP)



Merci Madame la Présidente, honorables Ministres, Mesdames et Messieurs, bonjour à tous!

J'aimerai tout d'abord féliciter l'UIT pour son 150ème anniversaire. Je suis particulièrement fière d'avoir pu assister à ses travaux dès 2003, lorsque je suis venue pour la première fois au SMSI à Genève.

On parle aujourd'hui de connectivité mondiale. Internet a créé une transformation des sociétés dans le monde entier. Internet a aussi complètement changé ma vie. Durant mes études commencées à Yaoundé et terminées par un diplôme doctoral en Allemagne, j'ai découvert la possibilité de communiquer par email avec le monde entier. A l'époque, il n'y avait pas encore de cybercafés, ce mot même était encore inconnu.

Je me suis donc rendue à l'hôtel Hilton, le seul endroit où un accès à internet existait déjà. J'ai envoyé un abstract que j'avais soigneusement préparé aux organisateurs d'une conférence au Kenya. A ma grande surprise et joie, j'ai été sélectionnée pour le présenter. La jeune Camerounaise que j'étais a ainsi pu voyager pour la première fois dans un pays étranger. J'ai découvert un autre monde, fascinant et effrayant à la fois. C'était le monde des conférences internationales et des voyages dans le monde entier. Je me rappelle du safari auquel j'étais invitée durant mon séjour à Nairobi. Quelqu'un m'avait alors raconté que nous allions rencontrer des lions pour les observer. Par ailleurs, il arrivait parfois qu'ils attaquaient les touristes et les mangeaient. J'ai eu la peur de ma vie au point que j'ai refusé l'offre et laissé échapper cette opportunité unique.

Beaucoup d'autres voyages et présentations allaient suivre par la suite. A la base des changements intervenus dans ma vie, était pourtant un outil nouveau et qui reste encore aujourd'hui plein de promesses: Internet.



Etant toujours la présidente de Health and Environment Program, l'ONG que j'avais créée durant mes études, je souhaite aujourd'hui faire bénéficier la jeunesse de cet outil de développement durable. Après l'organisation de séminaires au Cameroun pour sensibiliser la population aux aspects du droit de la propriété intellectuelle en relation avec le commerce (adpic), nous soutenons maintenant les élèves de l'école primaire Emergence à Douala.

Nous voulons répondre aux nouvelles questions qui surgissent. Mais comment les traiter sans rompre la nature même de l'internet? Il est un outil d'innovation, de collaboration, sans oublier la sécurité qualifiée de sécurité collaborative. Notre but est d'augmenter le niveau de la sécurité. Internet peut ainsi devenir un outil de développement durable. Au Cameroun, nous disposons de nombreuses ressources humaines et naturelles, c'est un avantage comparatif certain.

Il y a encore trop de personnes qui ne sont pas suffisamment informées sur la bonne utilisation d'internet même si elles ont déjà les qualifications requises. Nous pensons qu'on doit se pencher plus sur des valeurs telles que la sécurité, la confidentialité de la vie privée, sans oublier le rôle important que peuvent jouer les gouvernements et le secteur privé. Aussi nous invitons-vous à vous joindre à nous.

English Version (Source: Captioning)

Distinguished ministers,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon to you all.

I should like first of all to congratulate ITU on the occasion of its 150th anniversary. I am very proud that I was able to participate in work of ITU from 2003, when I came to WSIS in Geneva.

Today we are talking about global connectivity; ICTs have been a revolution throughout the world, and in my own life. I began my studies in Yaounde and finally obtained a PhD in Germany; I discovered the possibility to communicate by E-mail worldwide. At that time there were not yet any cyber cafes, that word had not yet been invented.

I had to go to the Hilton Hotel, which was the only place where there was already Internet access. I sent a paper which I had prepared to the organizers of the conference in Kenya; to my great surprise and joy, I was selected to present this paper. So that young woman from Cameroon, who I then was, was able to travel for the first time in



earth to a foreign country. And I discovered another world there, a different world. It was both fascinating and terrifying at the same time.

It was a time for international conferences and travel worldwide; I remembered a safari I was invited to when I was in Nairobi, and somebody then told me that we were going to go and look at lions and observe them; and sometimes that these lions attacked tourists and ate them. So I was very frightened and I refused to go on the safari, and I missed that unique opportunity as a consequence. Then there were many other journeys and presentations afterwards; and because of the changes in my life, because of this new tool which is still a very promising tool today, Internet, I am still the President of Health Environment Programme, the NGO which I created during my studies.

Today I would like young people to enjoy all the advantages of sustainable development. After the organisation of a seminar in Cameroon to raise awareness of the intellectual property rights related to trade, the Tripps, we are now supporting the pupils of the primary school in Duala. We want to answer the new questions which are coming up. But how can we do this without the Internet connection?

This is a tool for innovation, cooperation and of course qualified security and security and cooperation. We have to increase the level of security. Internet can also become a tool for sustainable development. In Cameroon we have human and natural resources in plenty. This is of course a comparative advantage. But there are too many people who are not sufficiently informed on the good use of Internet, even if they already have the requisite qualifications.

I think we have to focus more on values such as security and privacy; and we must remember also the important role which can be played by government and private sector.

Also and therefore, we invite you work together with us.

Thank you.



Policy Statements J

Prof. Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary-General, EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation

Excellences, distinguished delegates/colleagues, stakeholders, ladies and gentlemen, friends, it is a great honor and pleasure to be here today to contribute to the WSIS Forum.



Since its conception and first phase, held here in Geneva, WSIS was characterized by its specific focus on "society" and the deep involvement of both stakeholders and civil society in the process. It was the initiator of new era in the relations between the UN and civil society.

Two years later on the occasion of the Tunis Phase, 11 WSIS action lines have been identified in order to take into account major part of human interests (culture, learning, government, health and more).

The action line "C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs", in charge to ITU, addressed some concrete needs in order to make feasible the implementation of the rest of the services (e.g. Government, Business, etc.). Cyber frauds, viruses, cyber identity and spam were, at that time, the main targets.

Nowadays the demand for "safety & security" in all its forms has increased, especially quantitatively and qualitatively, making clear the need for new approaches to enable the entire sector to ensure better results. It is time to extend the scope from "confidence and security" to a much more general scenario including not only security in a broader sense but even safety, natural and human disasters recovery and management, and more.

Safety and security are integral part of human rights; we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3,22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights).



We must promote the opportunity to share experiences and best practices among countries and foster research thanks to the WSIS.

H.E. Mr Yasuo Sakamoto, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Japan), yesterday said - on the occasion of natural disasters ICT is the lifeblood to ensure citizen's safety.

Looking from a different perspective: we outline the role of ICTs in risks assessment and management. ICTs are playing key roles in a number of "risky" scenarios from health and children abuse to homeland security and law enforcement, crimes, trafficking (humans, drugs, weapons, artifacts, etc.) and even safety on working places and mobility.

As Mr. Sunil Bahadur Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications in Nepal, told us on the occasion of his contribution - ICTs were crucial in recovering the territory during and after the recent earthquake.

Internet of things, grids, network of sensors, remote sensing as well as Near Field Communication glued by networking are some of the building blocks of safety and security apps.

In conclusion I would like to suggest including and promoting a wider range of "security" topics under the WSIS umbrella endorsing a holistic approach to the "Safety, Security, Disaster Recovery" sector.



Policy Statements J

Mr Kwaku Ofosu-Adarkwa, CEO, 25th Century Technology Limited

Excellency the Chairperson,

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished WSIS Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen;



The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) as we are

all aware was organized to establish a clear vision for building an inclusive global information society in an interconnected and increasingly technology-driven world. Having participated in the preparatory process, then, as a member of the Ghana's official delegation from 2002 and seeing to the eventual conclusion of the 2003 (Geneva) and 2005 (Tunis) Action Plan and the implementation process to date, we decided now, from a private sector lens, to monitor, through a research study, the progress of achievement in relation to one key WSIS Action Line: Action Line C3.6 that states "Governments should actively promote the use of ICTs as a fundamental working tool by their citizens and local authorities. In this respect, the international community and other stakeholders should support capacity building for local authorities in the widespread use of ICTs as a means of improving local governance.

This study was also looked at from the perspective of Ghana's case, based on its key 2003 ICT Policy Action Pillar emphasising - *"Development and spread of ICTS in communities to encourage the uptake of ICT-based innovation.*

We accordingly addressed the study gap of assessing the effects of ICT on governance systems and their systematic and evolutionary impact on the inclusion of the citizenry in a manner that enhances real public value creation that continually embraces the local and rural communities. This was with the view to facilitate the development of a conceptual framework that will contribute to enhance the integrated engagement and partnership of governance systems, institutions and the citizenry at the local level and



thereby help bridge the phenomenon of digital divide to aid collaborative and inclusive development in pursuance of Action Line C3.6.

Excellency Chairperson, key research findings revealed the following among others:-

<u>Research Finding 1:</u> International and national governance entities appreciate engagement in the policy decision making process but the high level of commitment has evidently not been translated to affect the local communities

Implication:

There is the need in the information society reforming to move ownership of policy development from the centre to empower community level actors to promote inclusiveness and ownership of policy development.

<u>Research Finding 2:</u> Meeting local citizens' expectation of good governance characteristics drives ICT-enabled governance initiatives yet value drivers are external to the local citizenry making them unresponsive to innovative and dynamic changes.

Implication:

There is the need to align governance and organizational focus with the knowledge and needs of the citizenry so trust and confidence would become inevitable in the relationships.

<u>Research Finding 3</u>: Robust/seamless connectivity to aid the use of modern IT tools for communication and collaboration to aid decentralised networking has eluded the local areas thus thwarting Web.2.0 deployment.

Implication:

There is the need to make broadband and modern IT tools of communication accessible and affordable to all and also facilitate the education of broadband use from demand-side perspective.

With regards to Policy, Excellency Chairperson, Ladies and Gentlemen;

<u>Research Finding 4</u>: Policies on local content development, Mobile-Government, equity and access, broadband universalization, citizen education from broadband demand-side perspective, aided by capacity development that are essential to promote digital inclusion are absent in most developing countries.

<u>Implications:</u> ICT-enabled Governance to benefit all, as information society management reforming tool, should be backed by M-Gov, local content, open data and capacity



development policies to encourage uptake to promote inclusiveness and also help reduce Digital Illiteracy.

From the Theoretical perspective:

<u>Research Finding 5</u>: Other numerous, but less apparent, distracting factors aside the problem of lack of inclusion affects ICT and citizen engagement.

Implications:

As we move forward to develop 2020 information society strategy, attention must be paid to the Co-Evolution between Technologies, Institutions, Network Industries and the citizenry (Finger *et al* 2007). Indeed the future dynamics of technology convergence and decentralised partnership should guide our forward thinking discourse as we pursue "Connect 2020 Agenda" - Goal 3 - on "Sustainability" in a manner that will account for local participation and inclusion, that looks into the future and conducive for continuous knowledge sharing and management thereby empowering the citizenry to embrace innovation and dynamic changes and processes that ICT offers in governance reiteratively.

Chairperson, as we respond to the charge of the UN Secretary General to evolve a post-2015 development agenda that focuses on "The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet" and in working towards the outcomes, requiring of us to formulate a strategy to be adopted in September, 2015 towards "Transforming the World - and from our study point of emphasis - *on the Rural and Underserved communities*-, we of 25th Century Technology Limited (25THCTL) propose that the "Connect 2020" Agenda, adopted by the ITU in Busan, 2014, envisaging information society empowered by the interconnected world to aid sustainable growth and development, should go beyond its Four (4) Growth Targets as currently postulated.

These targets, we contend are focused primarily on infrastructure enhancement (the hard side). In themselves they are good, but from the point of view of sustainability, not sufficient to address the gap in the inclusiveness of the local communities.

The targets as they stand now do not incorporate the "people development aspect" that is to say the "citizenry knowledge management component" in other words the "soft side". Accordingly, we recommend that the Development Bureau of ITU considers, in addition to its operational plan, to focus on harnessing the capability of the local citizenry to utilize the benefits of the broadband access so created under Goal 2 "Inclusiveness".

The creation of broadband access alone, without the corresponding economic usage by the entire civil society will not bring economic gain to multinational organizations,



governments, the private sector and indeed NGOs whose massive investments have gone into and will continue to go into the development of broadband infrastructure to help bridge the digital divide. Indeed in the case of Ghana, in mid May 2015, a robust fibre optic backbone infrastructure, covering over 800 kilometers and linking over 200 rural communities on the eastern corridor of the country, the development of which was undertaken by Government in partnership with DANIDA was launched. What benefits if the rural communities cannot utilize the facility for want of local content from contextual point or hosting locations perspective to aid massive community application to bring value for money for investment in the infrastructure as our study shows?

Drawing and invoking Action Line 3.6 (b) "*international community and other stakeholders should support capacity building for local authorities in the widespread use of ICTs as a means of improving local governance* " the 25THCTL, focusing on its contribution in this area, stands ready to seek collaboration in facilitating the massive development of local content, contingent to the needs of the rural, traditional and underserved communities to facilitate the mass application of ICT to innovation and wealth creation.

We accordingly urge UNESCO, and in collaboration with the Development Bureau of ITU, to plan towards massive private sector participation in developing countries to complement the process of attaining the goal of innovating in local content development especially from contextual point of view.

In conclusion, Excellency Chairman, the promotion of meaningful partnership embracing all constituencies and enforcing diffusion of ICT in a manner that provides citizencentric effects to shape democratic ideals and public value creation should be our focus moving forward to 2020. Strengthening participation of the local communities through effective local content development and application will continue to be a mark for the measurement of inclusiveness in the information society and therefore an area that should continue to engage our collaborative attention going forward to 2020.

Thank you.



Policy Statements J

Mr Peter Alfred-Adekeye, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Post.world

The way we post and receive letters has not changed in over 2000 years when Augustus Caesar launched the first formal postal system in ancient Rome.

Today, over 4 billion trees are felled to make paper for the 400 billion letters we post every year, which are delivered by postal workers traveling 3.6 billion kilometres annually in their trucks.



This is a double blow for the environment because by felling all those trees, we deprive the Earth of billions of oxygen emitters, while postal trucks pollute the atmosphere on a grand scale with their CO2 emissions.

Meanwhile, according to the UPU, the average postal worker in western Europe serves 300 people, while a postal worker in Latin America serves 3,000 people and in Africa, it is one postal worker for at least 15,000 people; a clear sign of the lack of adequate postal distribution infrastructure in Africa and other emerging markets.

The consequence of this is that the per capita of letters sent in Africa is 2, the Middle East is 3, South East Asia is 10, Latin America is 18 while in Western Europe, it is 400 with the Swiss topping the world with a per capita of almost 700!

The fact that most adults worldwide now have a mobile phone got us thinking that, what if we could create a technology that would give every physical address on earth a verified digital online letterbox that would enable everybody with a mobile phone or computer to post and receive letters completely digitally, without needing to print anything, in real time, at the same speed as Instant Messaging.

Guess what, it is my pleasure to present to you <u>www.letterbox.world</u> - an online technology platform that we are honoured to be launching today, that enables public and private postal and telecommunications operators worldwide to offer their customers individual digital letterboxes.



LetterBox is the online version of your physical letterbox, enabling you to post and receive letters completely electronically, in seconds, from any device.

Put simply, LetterBox enables the real-time transmission of Letters over the Internet from verified senders to verified recipients.

Mpesa gave millions in Africa that previously lacked banking services, mobile phonebased banking. It is our hope that LetterBox will give every African, Latin American, South east Asian and other under-served people the world over an Internet-based letterbox enabling them to post and receive letters in real-time thus improving businessto-business and business-to-consumer communication, which in turn will boost their local economies and GDP, while also providing people and businesses in developed markets in Europe, North America, Australia etc. with a completely green digital-age postal service that enables them to send and receive letters in seconds, view letter timelines, set letterbox status and many more intelligent features that makes letters a fun communication tool while leapfrogging it to the 21st century.

We conservatively estimate that with Letterbox, Postal and Telecoms Operators have the potential to grow their earnings by up to 1000% from profit sharing with LetterBox and new e-revenue from e-commerce, e-government and other e-services, built atop the letterbox platform.

We are commencing pilots in a number of countries and interested Postal and Telecom Operators should contact LetterBox at post@post.world to learn more.



Closing of the Policy Statements

H.E. Mrs Magdalena Gaj, President, Office of Electronic Communications, Republic of Poland

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank all speakers who delivered their statements during the last two days.

It was a pleasure to cooperate with you.

We created a unique platform of dialogue and exchange of experience.

To sum up our discussions, we all agreed that we need to continue the WSIS process.

However, it has to be a truly multistakeholder model of cooperation. We need engagement of all UN agencies, governments, private sector, academia and civil societies.

Only together we can create a hyper connected world.

A lot has been achieved, but there is still plenty of work ahead of us.

We need to address different gaps: gender gap, generation gap, gap between developed and developing countries or digital gap.

We need to provide all citizens affordable access to ICTs and broadband Internet. We must tackle innovation.

It is crucial, because ICTs are enabling sustainable development.

They are engine for growth – economic and social progress.

That is why, I will repeat it again.

WSIS is not the problem. WSIS is a solution.

It is a huge task.

Yet the challenge to create inclusive information society is within our reach. If we want to go far, we need to go together.



Quick Links

Quick Links

WSIS 2015: High-Level Track Policy Statements

 <u>http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Content/doc/outcomes/Policy Statements</u> <u>Booklet WSIS2015.pdf</u>

WSIS 2015: Forum Track Outcome Document

 <u>http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Content/doc/outcomes/WSISForum2015</u> OutcomeDocument ForumTrack.pdf

WSIS 2015: WSIS-SDG Matrix

<u>http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/sdg/</u>

Video Interviews :

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpoIPNIF8P2MzfRsHgxowvP6MPFkEPXru

Photographs :

• https://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/sets/72157653393099115

WSIS 2015 Official Website :

• http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/

Open Consultation Process :

• <u>http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/0CP/</u>

Agenda :

• <u>http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Agenda/</u>

ImeetyouatWSIS :

• <u>www.wsis.org/imeet</u>

Facebook WSIS Process :

• <u>https://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess</u>

WSIS Flash :

• <u>http://groups.itu.int/stocktaking/WSISFlash.aspx</u>

Twitter WSIS Process #WSIS :

• <u>https://twitter.com/wsisprocess</u>



United Nations Group on the Information Society :

• <u>www.ungis.org</u>

Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development :

• <u>http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/</u>

For further information please write to the WSIS Secretariat at <u>wsis-info@itu.int</u>