>> Investment in ICT application and can result in
productivity, quality improvements and further investment in ICT
infrastructure.
ITU telecommunications sector, ITU-D has immensely contributed
to the rapid growth and expansion of the telecommunication ICT
networks and services to assist in rural areas and many areas
like health, agriculture, transport, Government and education.
ITU-D has been harnessing the power of mobile poens and Mobile
Applications to deliver a wide range of services and information
to the public. And I'm co-Chairing the steering Committee of
jint project be healthy be mobile with ITU, WHO, multi country,
multi meeting project providing assistance to promote ICT
applications. This project partner from multiple sectors,
promote bigger mobile. This initiative focus on the use of
mobile technology in improving prevention and treatment of
noncommunicable diseases. Health -- this public private
multimedia initiative also has a recent establishment in health

pub. And ITU and food agriculture organizations, FAO developed
e-agriculture strategic guide earning and implementing
e-agriculture services this week. This week hug against hunger
was jointly organized with FAO. Next week ITU and UNESCO will
joint in organizing mobile running week and the same of skills
for connected to the world to exchange knowledge about the ways
to achieve skills related habits. Specified by (inaudible).
Moving to the future ITU-D is enhancing activities with further
organization of resources with private sector, technical advance
and national and regional development and Foundations. ITU
together with our partners are ready to provide technical
assistance to develop and implement national ICT applications
and strategies and initiatives. And before concluding I would
like to take this opportunity to invite you all to the
telecommunication development advisory group to be held in
Geneva, 9 to 11 April. This meeting will review priorities
strategies, operations, financial matters of ITU-D. On behalf of
the BDT director I look forward to welcoming you to TDAG 2017.
     >> Thank you so much for the opening remarks and setting the
stage for the conversation. Certainly you mentioned one device
has been a very important topic in connecting everyone. I would
like to turn our attention to his excellently Mr. -- Minister of
the -- and national agency for multimedia. Such a large country,
accessibility is a major obstacle to the development of ICT.
Especially in countries with related income. How does a country
as vast as Niger face this challenge and this estimate? And what
strategy does Niger put in place to develop local services and
applications?
     >> Thank you very much. And good morning, everyone. In the
country like Niger the picture of what the country is -- it is
about 1.3 square kilometers. The population 12.4 -- of course,
there are many countries who have been investing heavily for the
past several years but because of the context, lead to rich
connected to rich masses. So what we have decided to do recently
was to have a nonmulti-stakeholder approach to look
at -- connectivity challenge from sort of problem Resolution
perspective, not just from the productivity perspective. We
brought together both Governments, Ministry of ICT, Ministry of
Agriculture, Ministry of Health, finance, commerce, energy and
(inaudible). We also bring in the picture the dollars and
international partners. The UN agencies, the private funded
documents, the NGOs, what we found out that the NGOs were
already present in most of those areas. Just costing them to
much to deliver services. They bring also the Civil Society and
the startups because we want that to be sustainable. In order
for it to be sustainable we need to have the private sector be
part of it. And any Niger has about 25% of the population of

that years old. And to really prepare for them to transform the rural area. And it is more than 85% of our population that is this multicultural areas. We then decided to launch a flagship program. And that way there is -- there are three objectives for all of us. And it is a program that private sector is obviously -- is called smart village and which is aiming at connecting about 15,000 plus villages. But in stages of, of course. By connecting those we feel are the most project connect. This approach, focus really on knowledge acquisition, women empowerment and entrepreneurship. Multi-stakeholder approach, people centric. Youth centric and addressing really the issues through technology. Thank you.

>> Minister, thank you so much. Certainly some best practices from Niger. Very concrete and applicable. Leaving one design and multi-stakeholder approach to deal with the challenge. I would like to turn my attention to His Excellency Mr. -- Minister of transport and communication and technology in Azerbaijan. Very specifically, Mr. Minister what is the level of use of ICT application and services in Azerbaijan? And today when you look at the future, what are the key issues? Where are you going?

>> Thank you. Mr. Chairman, good morning. Firstly I want to inform you today in Azerbaijan in several countries we celebrate our national holiday which named Moros. This holiday was included to the list of -- list of intangible -- excuse me. Yeah, technology, sometimes. Yeah. Okay. This holiday has been included in to the list of UNESCO, UNESCO intangible country world heritage. This holiday reflects spring and I want to congratulate all of us on this occasion. And, of course, if anyone wants to learn more about this holiday, we can easily do -- solve this ICT application. This indicated that ICT has been highly developed in Azerbaijan. ICT development is part of country's development priorities. And important activities have been carried out in this direction. The national strategy on the development of information society and the state on its implementation have been adopted. We have the opportunity to use ICT application and services based on latest technologies.

Today the Internet penetration rate in Azerbaijan is about 80%. And 72% of us from these number is broadband Internet users. There 112 mobile phones per 100 people.

Fixed wireless as well as mobile technologies are used for access to Internet. All inhabitated territories of country are covered on this technology. The most widely used ICT application are eGovernment solutions. The services are widely used in order to deliver public services to citizens. At the same time e-services widely used but population in commerce banking and insurance and other fields. The country also focuses on regional

projects. Azerbaijan is satellite projects cover not only region, but Europe, Asia and Africa. My colleague from Niger talked about such capabilities. Maybe our satellite can provide opportunities for accessibility in this region. The communication satellites are -- broadcasting TV and radio and delivering Internet services to these regions.

   The second telecommunication satellites as a space too, which will launch in to orbit in the mid current year will further expand these opportunities. We have data centers that built in Azerbaijan which can be used for the services, regional services in our -- in our region. G cloud has been created on basis of this data center. Today Azerbaijan serve us main and Internet abroad for such project which named (inaudible) and gateway which connect. And Azerbaijan a few years ago assigned new project that named ICT. Such opportunities create not only for a country and for our regional countries, near opportunity for usage of ICT application and services.

   Thank you very much.

      >> Thank you Mr. Minister very much. I didn't know many things about Azerbaijan, and we are seeing an opportunity for business in Azerbaijan. If such Forum can help foster such relation, fantastic. Let's turn our attention to a different country and we have the pleasure of having on stage His Excellency Elmir Velizade from Mexico. And Mexico a different environment. But do have some insights. According to the Mexican experience how can you choose which services are important to digitize. And what do you think is the biggest challenges in establishing a national plan from limitation of ICTs throughout the country? As you are going through this transformation.

      >> ELMIR VELIZADE: Thank you. Good morning. Well, first thank you very much for first of all for this opportunity and maybe first of all, let me say that we also share this challenge as Minister just mentioned, that we have a huge territory. It is about 2 million square kilometers and 120 operational -- 120 people. And a lot of municipalities within the country. We have in the world more than 2500 municipalities. And with quite a big dispersion within the country. So this is the challenge I think that we share with many of the countries. And so about the criteria for choosing the procedures to be utilized, it was data mine according to the priorities of both the Government and the population. And how, well, to analyze it among all the things, the most searched census on Internet and the services with frequency of use reported by the corresponding institutions in the Federal Government.

   This resulted in a creation of a catalog, a kind of sort of catalog for all the procedures done by the Federal Government.

And specific protocol for this digitalization. This -- the process of highly participatory one where citizens can voice errors in to a so-called health desk. And in addition citizens participate in gerz exercises are carried out continuously in order to identify services prone to the digitalized and provide value to citizens. Such is the case of consultation exercise that was on a set of services identified by the so-called business coordinating Council for it. The same we put in to consideration for the citizens. And in -- so our -- the core of the system is the national digital strategy that is -- this institution, this group reports value to the President of Mexico. And we focus on the most services to the population, such as the one important case that was certificate online that required the collaboration of the 32 states in the country. This is very -- it was a success story. And to create fully digital services that has an impact on identity and access to what the services both in the public and private spheres. Because as you know without certificate you are nobody. I mean the rest of the rights are not -- you cannot access the rest -- to the rest of the rights. And, of course, it is the great importance of Mexican Government that international support is continued to be given to services that foster development. And finally, to the second part, just to be very brief comment, that as -- as I already said we have a huge territory. And so this resource on several location challenges that affect the three levels of the Government. In order to correctly implement the national digital strategy coordination office was created reporting as I said to the President's office. This institutional agreement guarantees that the fulfillment of the -- of this strategy has the highest priority and correctly assess its needs using all the necessary resources at the federal public administration has at least disposed. So we feel that establishing a office at the highest level is the best way to quickly boost the actions needed for advancing electronic government or providing services in a digital world to a population. Thank you again for this opportunity.

>> Your Excellency, thank you so much for sharing those insights on the importance of having clarity and purpose in the planning your policy and strategy. Turning to the country of Oman, Dr. Salim Al Ruzaiqi, Information Technology Authority. Oman launched in 2013 very ambitious PKI of national program. One of the services that it provides and one of the impact that this program has created? We talk impact matters and this is a best practice example to reflect on. Second point of my question is UNCTAD in 2016, in the top five countries in the world, global enterprise registration portal, so that is quite an achievement and what are the technology advancements and

projects that were brought to Oman?

>> SALIM AL RUZAIQI: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair. And good morning, everyone. It is a pleasure to be part of this panel. And, of course, Oman has you said we launched one of the important infrastructure projects. It is one of those projects that is -- that is set for all the Government agencies to use. The public infrastructure which is using both the smart idea, the national idea and also the mobile (inaudible). So people who have identity the smart car were in the car they have the tool operating we have in Oman. And, of course, the impact of the report, we have 56 Government systems and PK infrastructure for single sign on for all Government services. And we have this infrastructure provides both strong authentication for all the services, it provides e-signature, the digital signature for all Government documents. It provides encryption when send things across the network between the Government agencies, of course, electronic stamps and timestamps is very important services that are set for these PK services. The impact is very important and the good thing that this is -- this is a mandate from the cabinet, that every Government agency has to use this infrastructure for setting up of the systems online. And we have issued more than 12.5 million digital identities both for the AID and for the sync card. And also we -- until now we have more than 9.2 million transactions that deal with the -- within the PKI. So the PKI has been a mandate in the Government. It has been -- it is one of the -- it is only digital signature endorsed by the law, the courts of Oman. And it provides a single sign on for all the Government agencies, services online. The second part of the question is related to digital -- related to -- the UNCTAD in 2016, first five countries in the world. And this initiative is also very important that Oman has also ranked in the 30s and has more than 100 positions and there is -- user -- register business in the world. And today you could register a new business within a few minutes in the country.

And the two -- this system also very, very important because it is very important initiative as part of Government e-transformation. It is -- it has done a lot of reengineering, simplifying the process and changing the rules, changing organizational structure. And this is one of the very, very successful initiatives in the region. More than 23 government agencies integrated with the system, supply information or getting information from the system. The system provides information for both the private sector and also for the public sector which is very critical. One thing that is important in this important initiative and it went through the transformation initiative that we have -- this is one of the best practices

that we have. It start from documenting regional process and
creating very high impact chain management process within the
Government. And also this is also very well seen with World Bank
and with other international organizations. And it ensures that
all the businesses in our -- every country's objective is to
ease the investment, investor's life within the country. And
this is again it is very, very important for all of us. This
system also using the national -- the national PKI, using the
national cloud, the Government cloud in all infrastructure
initiatives. All this technology is very important. This system
also based on open source which is a very, very important. So
this is the two, two important initiatives that we are very
happy to share with you. One of them is infrastructure project.
The second one is application, real transformation in order for
those lines of businesses to have, the businesses manpower and
health four, five very specific Government focused
transformation in the country. Thank you.
     >> Thank you for those remarks and I did note infrastructure
and application and the focus on simplicity in building the
infrastructure but make it simple for both citizens and
businesses to access to Government services. Best practice,
leverage in other countries for maximum impact. I'd like to turn
our attention to the private sector of this panel. We start with
Nokia corporation. Head of global Government relations. What
are your thoughts on policy labels for the Digital Economy and
for the countries on this panel but also in the audience. And
second part of my question what are the positive impacts
expected of disruption that everyone talks about, fourth
industrial revolution? What are the impacts of that fourth
industrial revolution? And what do we need to do to address this
disruption?
     >> Thank you. Thank you very much for the questions. And
indeed let me start with the enablement of the Digital Economy.
There are many. There are many policy interventions that can
take place. Of course, we have interventions related to the
underlying infrastructure which is actually the basis for the
applications and the services. So I won't say incentivizing
investment. Spectrum is very important there. But there are
also reducing cost of deployment and ensuring that one -- energy
utilities that we also think about putting the right
infrastructure for telecommunications in the ground when this is
happening at the same time. Important as well as related to new
business models and what kind of policies are important for new
business models. Balanced net neutrality rules we feel is
important. The Internet is critical but we should be able to
differentiate traffic but discriminate traffic but differentiate
traffic because various applications and services demand

latencies. So it is important to be able to differentiate traffic. And another one to enable new business models is related to balancing the need for data protection with the ability to use the data for innovative business approaches. So that balancing is very important. And the third one is related to cybersecurity. As we all know trust is essential for people to adopt applications and services in the Digital Economy. So making sure that as we move to the Internet of Things we are creating the right cybersecurity frameworks because as you know the more Internet of Things we have, the more openness you have to networks and the potential for vulnerabilities.

So this is related to what could be done to enable digital economy from a more telecom ICT perspective but, of course, we need to look at the sectors that are being digitalized. And so it is important that we look at what are incumbent policies in the sector that might handle digitalization. We might have old policies from the pre-Digital Age that are consistent barriers to digitalization. We need to be aware of that and to address those. Moving to the second part of your question related to the fourth industrial revolution, we have the first industry and second one and third and we are now moving to the fourth one which is interconnection of all physical elements and infrastructure and that all increasingly controlled by Artificial Intelligence. So we are talking about constituents of the fourth industrial revolution which is about robotics automation, all these things merged together to move us forward. Of course, there will be many positive impacts. I think on productivity. For instance, digital energy networks that we can more efficiently manage the distribution and consumption of energy and digital health networks that we can enable comprehensive and continuous monitoring of people's health and predictive about what is happening in terms of health and improve preventive health care. We have, of course, also the digital production networks where the recreation of physical goods can actually happen much closer to the end user and allow on-demand manufacturing with minimal tooling. Many positive impacts of the fourth industrial revolution but on the other hand we also have to be very careful about disruption. And I think major disruption will happen in labor and also in prioritization of income. So we know that the fourth industrial revolution will bring a lot of new jobs but also some existing jobs will be at risk. So making sure that we are addressing this in time, making sure that we understand the evolution of employment and that we understand what we can do to implement effective new learning systems, that we can implement now forms of employment contracts, appropriate social safety structures. So all these things are absolutely critical to proactively

mitigate risks that are related to the fourth industrial
revolution. So we also point for proactive action with all the
stakeholders to be very much aware of that and to handle that
practically.

>> Thank you. Thank you for those remarks. I think you did
mention country's potential through this fourth industrial
revolution as a real possibility and challenge that we need to
tackle in the private, public sector, academics, research
institutions and being attentive to the trust in cybersecurity
at a time when the IoT is really the means and some of the
capabilities brought by this fourth industrial revolution.
The -- some famous journalists, I would like to turn to the last
panelist, if you have questions, but if you don't, I will have
some. Journalist had mentioned that the world is flat and the
same journalist soon after said the world is hyper connected.
And this hyper connected world can still connect more
individuals. But our fourth panelist, Dr. Kwaku Ofosu-Adarkwa, I
hope I am not mispronouncing the name. Very exciting information
to share with us. And according to figures released by the ITU
Mobile Broadband subscriptions have more than 25% annually,
reaching 4.3 billion globally by the end of 2017. We heard in
Azerbaijan 120% of mobile penetration. So quite an exciting
figure. Today two-thirds of the world's population have access
to mobile phone which one-third more of access. Which more than
half of all mobile connections around the world are now
broadband. To what extent have economies taken advantage of this
technology investment? And what's ahead of us? Are we at the
beginning of something?

>> KWAKU OFOSU-ADARKWA: Thank you very much Mr. Minister. I
associate myself with the WSIS process for the past 16 years. I
have taken keen interest and my company in facilitating the
process for the consultation. This year during the open
consultation one question posed by the monitors on consultation,
what -- what question is specific to your economy that has to
come to the floor. Said we are searching 21st Century
technology, building synergy between action line C7 and
respected that countries will hit the process of (inaudible)
sanitation management which overachieve and now the synergy
established between target line A and then 6B. Where it is
important that we ensure that they must see group in ICT
penetration, in ICT statistics which are channeled by the
developing economies mostly will impact on the ability of the
citizens especially the community level, especially at the
distant level to be part of the process of waste management.

Indeed if you come to leveraging ICT in that respect, the gap
is there. We note in the case of Ghana enough activities have
been done. Connectivity is very high. Our national

communication authority, about 79 broadband connectivity, about
130 penetration of the mobile and also if you go to the
ministerial policy level and (inaudible) to the fiber optics and
community issues, and establishment of digital centers for
innovation, where you can also (inaudible). Again Ghana has even
at the policy level run this system. What opportunity for Ghana
to click on the platform of using ICT as a catalyst for managed
waste. In Ghana about 12,000 (inaudible) a year. Only
about -- in the mobile areas about 0.28% kilo per person per
day. And in the cities about 0.68 kilo per day. And mostly
about 40% of the (inaudible) can -- because of inefficiency in
the private sector delivery and the policy level. We have the
ministries also empowered to ensure that we have partnership
between the private sector and the advances involved to achieve
such a group. This opportunity that search that we have taken,
published in the ITU framework, we also highlight the way
forward. The way forward being that even the Telcos we are
putting on competitive, stands a big advantage to be part of
this process by (inaudible) strategy, zoning areas, using the
network as areas where the citizenry involvement which is very
important, involvement. Citizenry in education and risk
management will also be done on their network. This is an area
where for the development of economies we must take steps so
that we don't miss out on -- as opportunities that created again
because we miss out to keep our environment clean and monitoring
our waste management under the (inaudible) and we have
opportunity to harness our technologies and lead them to
effective management of the -- and Ghana is poised to achieve
that in the creation of sector responsible with the creation of
the user communication which is also pursuing the ICT policies
with the creation of new (inaudible). 21st Century technology is
poised to serve us and link it to facilitate the process of
these software development and solution development to harness
the potential that we can gain from recycling with treatment and
I stand to say that that is a major area that is pursuing the
world economies. Thank you.
    >> I would like to open the floor for questions from the
audience. Think about -- yes. Question over there. If you have
the microphone. Yes. Yes, please. Yeah, we can hear you.
    >> Hello. Russian Federation of information processing. We
consider the information society, already in the past. It was a
first workshop of WSIS in 2003 on the knowledge society. Okay?
Engineer the knowledge society. It was a book that we wrote
after this first phase and you can have the link if you are
interested in it. Nowadays we observe that to be able to be
successful in SDG we need at least three prerequisites. First
some security. You don't be successful with SDGs if you have no

security. But --
     >> Excuse me. Apologies, sir. What is your question to the panel? If you can come to that.
     >> What is for us actually instead of some prerequisite I try to say education and (inaudible), they very urgent need to take a position in front of network of robots. That's why we have proposed last year in WSIS with a lot of success a text called human digital rights and responsibility. That means each country should be able to decide if they need the power of network of robots or if they continue to leave the human writing the process. Otherwise it is disappearing of human spaces in the play. That is a question now.
     >> Thank you. The role of policy defining policy and the importance of -- who would like to take this question? Try it.
     >> Yeah, I'll give it a try. I think in my intervention I made it clear that at least as far as Niger is concerned it is really people centric approach that we are embarking in to. For us it is clear. Technology has to be used for the development. Not the only other way around. We are trying to have that multi-stakeholder approach so that all those issues can be discussed. And policy, right policies can be set up in a very open and consultative manner. For us it is human driving the strategy and not the other way around. Thank you.
     >> I would agree we need to have a human centric approach. Of course, as I mentioned the changes due to the fourth industrial evolution on the nature and type of jobs that we have. But that doesn't say that, of course, all those jobs would disappear. I think what is important is that in evolutions of job, that we understand how it will work with technology and how the added value of humans will remain and will evolve.
     >> Thank you. I have a question for the panelists. We heard during the introduction of the WSIS 18 conference from the Chairman from the UAE, the importance of metrics to really understand how we making progress towards the SDGs. How are we advancing and defining what works and what doesn't. In Oman we heard about great progress and how you measure things, initiatives in different countries. Who has got a point of view on metrics and on understanding the speed at which we are meeting those SDGs or need to accelerate? Who has a point of view to show us?
     >> I will try to answer your questions and share our experience. Firstly for the measuring ICT development in our country, we established (inaudible) with our statistical Committee. We very firstly what we seen and then our statistical Committee take in to consideration the main indicator which was appointed by ITU for the measuring WSIS goals. And secondly, Azerbaijan imitated among the CIS countries, and this is

(inaudible) initiated some indicate for the Digital Economy which based on that European indicators. And therefore if you take our national label we will take the internationally adopted international recognized some integrated. This will be easy for our campaigning and therefore we are thinking that we will use the international indicator for such nation. This will be good. And secondly I want to -- answer maybe two questions of our participant who addressed it to us. In our country we decided we will -- all our activities provide in the name of information society. In getting our panel and our colleague, mention it previously and now exists so many names of new societies which was spoke -- for example, knowledge economy, knowledge society, post industrial society and the first evolution and others and then for the big understanding by our people, better understanding by our Government and better understanding of our community we spoke I think maybe simple terms which will be better for understand. And we think the information society, this is umbrella terms which fully covered all such activities. If we will try very, very fast change such terms, this is not assist to our activities, whereas points and decisions, policy making persons we see such problems, some such difficulties in their understanding such problems. And therefore when we participate in world information society Summit Forum and we are thinking information society name, this is good for our activity. And we spoke about some mentioning integrators for information society. If we will use so different names, I think this is good and also would for our activity. Thank you very much.

>> Information to insights and knowledge, we use that for communication as well. So that's inform policy. You wanted to say something?

>> Yes. On your question, if I may. Our position is we really have to be careful about numbers or statistics because when you look at the (inaudible) so much disparities and there are some -- I mean we -- for example, we sit -- the other hand of the spectrum. So if we have to be measured, if we have to be these numbers, they really have to be relative. They have to mean something for us. I have seen, for example, we measure penetration, that penetration, et cetera. For countries likes our it is a mistake because we try to improve on these numbers. If we have to do these numbers they have to be relative and put in context, then yes, that can help us progress and try to meet the development goals. But comparing everyone with the same standards I think is questionable to my view. Thank you.

>> Great. If I should suggest also, add to your question, the very issue of just general numbers, but not measuring how inclusive that number is having on the population it is a

challenge. The WSIS is all about inclusiveness. So if we have to shell out numbers and we don't measure how those numbers impact on the lives of the citizens on the lives of women with within the community on the lives marginalized on the lives of those underprivileged persons, then we will -- that is the position that have tried to declare on this platform that -- between the SDG indicators and the action line indicators say that whatever we are measuring would indicate, for instance, job creation, availability for -- move out of ICT. Applications, availability for decision making. That should be part of the measurement assistant but not just general figures.

>> The numbers is measuring for impact, from that. You wanted to say something. Yes.

>> Just very quickly, use the interpretation services available. Just really in alignment with what has been said, just remember that as you know in the United Nations these dates have generated a series of indicators to measure progress. What we are doing in one of these countries in Mexico's case in particular, is to make this relative and adapt these to our conditions in a specific case of this area of technology. What we saw focusing and in close contact with Institute of statistics to design indicators which were really reflect progress made. So something cognitive, we cannot see anything progresses or not. But this has to be very adaptable to the conditions of each country but the general framework of using the indicators available from the United Nations. Thank you very much.

>> Metrics but in the context of the progress that we want to achieve and the relevance to our societies in which we live. I think we are coming to the conclusion of this session. I would like to ask if there is any other question from the audience? One final question? Yes, sir gentleman in the back, please. You can switch on your microphone.

>> Yes. Thank you. My name is Tuhorn from Internet corporation. More than the 90% in Developing Countries are using mobile broadband. But platform is related to the high quality mobile broadband. How can we separate the high CP and high quality broadband? This is also important for the WSIS and enable development cost. Thank you.

>> If I understand rightly how can we act sell rate the adoption of broadband --

>> My question is how can we accelerate high CP and high quality broadband.

>> High speed and high quality broadband. There was a lot of discussion in industry and public sector. So I think I would like to answer from both the public sector and from Nokia. So maybe you can start with you.

>> I will try to answer the questions. The end of 2016 Azerbaijan was adopted 12 statistics, strategical roadmaps. One of them included development information technologies. In this strategic roadmap we decided we will appoint maybe some indicators, maybe some labels firstly for the mobile operator. Firstly for the minimal criteria for the coverage inside of country and secondly appoint quality label for the providing services by model operators. I think by such way we can reach results well -- then we will increase quality of services by mobile operators. In my country the mobile operators mostly use 4G technologies. If our model operators will be used such modeling technologies this is well reflect to the quality of services.

>> Thank you so very much for those comments. And maybe final comments from you.

>> Yes. Of course, quality is very much related to investments. So we need to facilitate investments in mobile broadband especially as we are going to move now towards 5G and it is the new generation and about full end to end technology chain thank will move us to the next quality and availability of broadband. So I mentioned in the beginning of my speech some of the policy enablers. I think we need to take that very serious. The better quality and better speed we have but also going forward what is important in terms of automation is everything that relates to latency and then this 5G networks will bring new capacity but very small latencies that will enable all these use cases that will be perceived as a much better quality than what we have to pay.

>> I would like to conclude the session and you will find the summary in the closing session tonight and I would like my fellow panelists to join me in the front so we can have a group picture and I want to thank you all for your participation.

   (Applause.)
<p align="center">***</p>