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|  | | **Addendum 9 to**  **Document** **WTDC14/****37-E** |
| **11 March 2014** |
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| SOURCE: | Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (See Annex 2 to Document WTDC14/37) | |
| TITLE: | Proposal to Revise Section 6.1.2 and Section 6.1.8 of ITU Strategic Plan Related to Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) | |

# 1 Introduction

Having regard to the importance of local content and its role in developing the use of broadband, countries with language and culture barriers, should pay adequate attention to significant proportion of the local content. Therefore, generating local content as an enabler for developing deployment of broadband services and enhancing its penetration, developing E-health, E-learning and E-commerce to satisfy demand for local content and encouraging countries with similar or common culture and language to construct local content, could help the faster continuing access to broadband services.

In view of the borderless nature of cyber community, APT Members suggest that the ITU-D acknowledge the importance of national legal perspectives for international cooperation in enhancing the reliability and even security in the use of ICTs. Therefore, APT Members suggest that ITU-D recognize the urgent need for harmonising legal system at a global level for cyber space to address at least most common legal issues, as a high priority to building confidence in the use of telecommunication/ICTs and accordingly the ITU should play a key role to facilitate in this direction.

# 2 Proposal

APT Members propose updating sections 6.1.2 and 6.1.8 of the Annex of Resolution 71 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010).

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| **ACP/37/9** | Objective(s): n/a |

**MOD**

### 6.1.2 Access to broadband

National broadband infrastructures are becoming the foundation of networked economies and information societies. Following the lead of some countries which have made it part of their universal service obligations, broadband access will be increasingly considered as a basic service that should be made universally available to all citizens. To support this, governments are encouraged to promote both supply- and demand-side policies that create incentives for broadband backbone and access network deployment. Market structures that promote broadband and related services at competitive prices will need to be encouraged. Governments are also encouraged to promote demand-side policies that advance broadband connectivity of schools, libraries and other public institutions. Having regard to the importance of local content and its role in developing the use of broadband, countries with language and culture barriers, should pay adequate attention to significant proportion of the local content. Therefore, generating local content as an enabler for developing deployment of broadband services and enhancing its penetration, developing E-health, E-learning and E-commerce to satisfy demand for local content and encouraging countries with similar or common culture and language to construct local content, could help the faster continuing access to broadband services.

Promoting broadband access will need to take into consideration the particular starting conditions in developing countries, where fixed-line penetration has been historically low and mobile penetration high. There will be an ongoing need to provide assistance and share best practices on the deployment of appropriate infrastructure technologies (e.g. next-generation networks, whether wireline, wireless and/or mobile-based) and policies that promote investment in infrastructure and service-based competition.

The increasing socio-economic importance of broadband access will also present new regulatory challenges, such as ensuring universal access by balancing and rationalizing access and prices in profitable and non-profitable areas, implementing the broadband backbone infrastructure, defining management models for the broadband infrastructure with a view to avoiding duplication of efforts and investments, establishing new pricing models and methodologies, mitigating natural monopolies and fostering competition, and equalizing the dissemination and adoption of new technologies and services in developed and developing countries alike.

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| **ACP/37/10** | Objective(s): n/a |

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### 6.1.8 Building confidence in the use of telecommunications/ICTs

With the increasing volume of e-commerce and online financial transactions, the availability of government services, the popularity of collaborative and social networks and the emergence of the "Internet of things", building confidence and maintaining trust in the use of telecommunications/ICTs will continue to be a major policy concern of governments and other stakeholders. As telecommunications/ICTs continue to be further integrated into the economy and our societies, their continuous availability, reliability and security will be increasingly vital to governments, businesses and individuals. In view of the borderless nature of cyber community, the ITU-D acknowledges the importance of national legal perspectives for international cooperation in enhancing the reliability and even security in the use of ICTs. Therefore, ITU-D recognizes the urgent need for harmonizing legal system at a global level for cyber space to address at least most common legal issues, as a high priority to building confidence in the use of telecommunication/ICTs and accordingly the ITU will play a key role to facilitate in this direction. Promoting cyber security and international cooperation and coordination in this domain remains a key priority in the coming period.

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