UNITED NATIONS
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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Broadband for Development in the ESCWA Region

ITU Arab Regional Development Forum
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UN-ESCWA, ICTD

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UN-ESCWA ICT Division Activities in Bridging the Digital Divide

Vision

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- Aspires to play a major role with ESCWA member countries in their transformation towards knowledge-based economies, while striving to increase employment and reduce poverty, utilizing ICT and its applications.

- Narrowing the digital divide at the national and regional levels remains a primary objective by building a development-oriented I.S. in line with WSIS outcomes.

2012-2013 Expected Accomplishments

(a) Perceptible progress towards the development of knowledge based economies in ESCWA member countries, substantiated by the formulation and implementation of pertinent policies and strategies.

(b) Enhanced capacity towards competitiveness of the ICT sector in the region on the production and service delivery levels with special focus on partnerships, research, development and innovation.

2012-2013 Strategy

- Narrow the digital divide in Western Asia and help build an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society.
- Conceptualize and implement programmes related to the development of enabling environments, capacity building, ICT applications, digital Arabic content, and promoting the ICT sector.
- Assess and update existing plans of action through analytical studies, meetings, advisory services and training.
- Enhance the currently used set of ICT indicators.
- Implement pilot field projects to enhance national capacity for development.

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UN–ESCWA and Alcatel–Lucent Partnership: Overall objectives

The partnership constitutes an illustration of the multi–stakeholder approach advocated by the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society

Both organizations are committed to contributing to the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Agenda, in order to reduce the digital divide and bring the benefits of information and communication technologies to all

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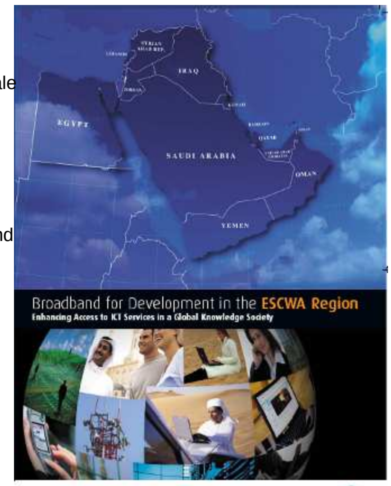
Joint study on Broadband for Development in the ESCWA region

- **Not only a study but also a tool to promote action:**
  - Highlights the development potential in the ESCWA region;
  - Provides assessment of factors that hinder the wide-scale deployment;
  - Proposes concrete actions to guide ESCWA Member Countries.
- **Based on two complementary know-hows:**
  - A leader in telecommunications, particularly in broadband equipment manufacturing;
  - A United Nations organization in charge of regional economic and social development;
  - Capitalizes on the two organizations' complementary expertise and objectives, and is aimed at allowing stakeholders to benefit from the development of broadband in the ESCWA region.



With Alcatel-Lucent (February 2007)

Alcatel-Lucent UN-ESCWA

Broadband for Development Study: Content

- Overview
- Broadband market take-up in the ESCWA region
- Broadband demand and supply patterns in the ESCWA region
- Selected broadband deployment case studies
- Factors affecting broadband demand in the ESCWA region
- Going forward (findings and recommendations)

Broadband for Development Study: Main findings

- The dramatic take–up of broadband access in developed countries is basically due to the introduction of **competitive** offers for **bundled** broadband access, telephony and TV services (so–called Triple Play)
- The economic case for broadband access **cannot be made separately from the revenue generated by voice telephony and TV distribution**, with their associated advertising–based or subscription–based paradigms
- The study recommendations focus on factors having a **substantial impact** on the demand and supply aspects of Broadband in the ESCWA region
- The list of proposed recommendations must be considered as **a set of coherent action items** rather than a "*one–size–fits–all*" recipe

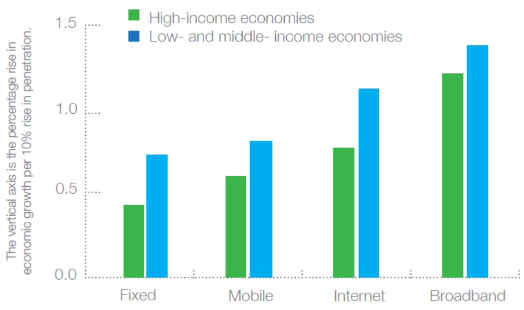
Broadband study is the main success of UN-ESCWA collaboration with Alcatel-Lucent but it remains to be translated into a real tool for broadband promotion in the region.

Global Perspectives on Broadband

Broadband For Development: Boosting Economies

- Used by more than 500 million people worldwide
- Changing the landscape of telecom and media and blurring boundaries between service and content providers. Drastically changing the economic model for operators.
- Leading to accelerated socioeconomic development

How investing in broadband can boost economies



Source: World Bank (2009).

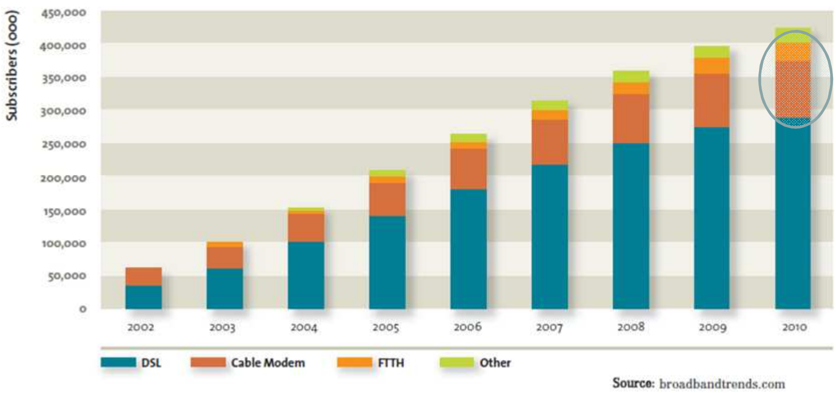
***Reference**: Broadband: Platform for Progress, Broadband Commission, 2010*

Broadband For Development: Job Creation

- An additional GBP 5 billion investment in broadband networks would create or retain an estimated 280,500 UK jobs for a year.
- Broadband network construction will create 304,000 jobs between 2010 and 2014, and 237,000 between 2015 and 2020.
- Based on regression-based forecasting, it is estimated that an additional 427,000 jobs will be created: 103,000 in 2010–2014 and 324,000 in 2015–2020. The accumulated total jobs over a ten year period (2010–2020) will reach 968,000.
- Broadband leads to a 0.2% to 0.3% increase in employment in a US state for a 10% increase in broadband lines.
- Broadband has added about 1-1.4% to the employment growth rate.
- In the United States, a 1% increase in broadband penetration leads to a 0.2 – 0.3% growth in employment.
- Broadband added 10-14% to the growth rate in the number of jobs between 1998-2002.

***Reference**: Broadband: Platform for Progress, Broadband Commission, 2010*

Previous estimations of global broadband anticipated subscribers growth (Estimated by 2006)



Reference: ESCWA & Alcatel-Lucent Study on Broadband for Development, February 2007

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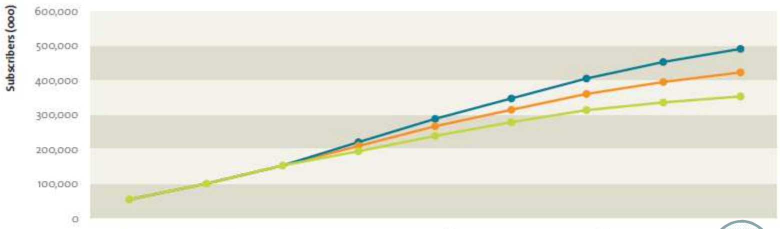

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Global - High	60,956	98,559	151,534	217,827	284,433	345,230	404,537	453,712	491,243
Global - Likely	60,956	98,559	151,534	206,865	262,466	312,929	358,084	395,101	421,970
Global - Low	60,956	98,559	151,534	197,153	243,331	280,868	312,910	337,068	354,904

Source: broadbandtrends.com

Reference: ESCWA & Alcatel-Lucent Study on Broadband for Development, February 2007

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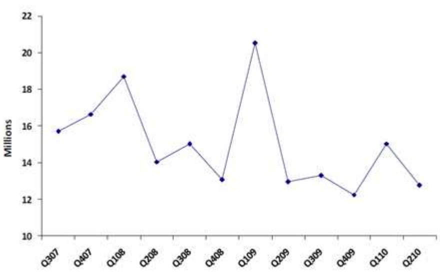
Recent Broadband Growth Trends

- During Q2-2010, there were **498 million** broadband subscribers globally. This was up 12 per cent year-on-year **from 445 million** and up 2.6 per cent on the previous quarter from **485 million**.
- Net additions during Q2 2010 totaled 12.8 million, down 15 per cent on the previous quarter from 15 million but comparable with net additions in Q4 2009 when they were 12.3 million..
- The number of broadband subscribers increased, but net additions have fallen since their peak at over 20 million in Q1 2009.

Quarterly net additions over the last three years Q3 2007 – Q2 2010



Source: Point Topic Ltd 2010

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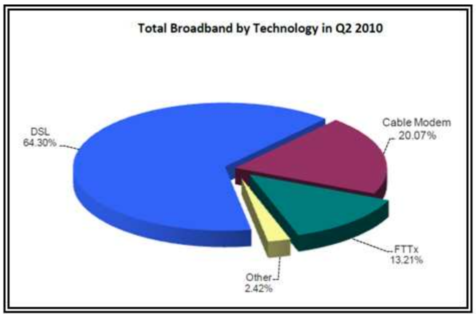
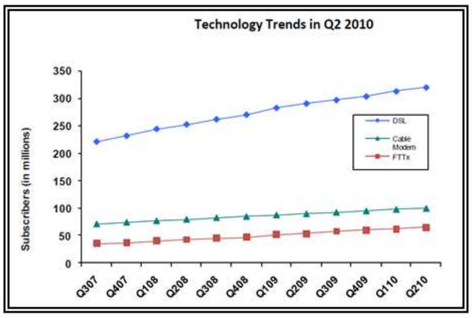
Recent Broadband Technology Trends

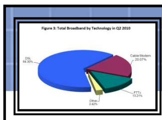
Breakdown of subscribers in terms of broadband technologies, Q2-2010





- The use of all three technologies continues to increase.
  - **DSL** was the most common technology, used by over 320 million subscribers (over 64 per cent of the total).
  - **Cable modem** was next, used by 99.9 million subscribers (20 per cent).
  - **FTTx** was used by 65.76 million subscribers (13.2 per cent).

Source: Point Topic Ltd 2010



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Recent Broadband Technology Status

Ranking	ADSL		Cable		FTTx	
First	1.China	Over 95 million subscribers; (*29.7 per cent of the worldwide DSL total*)	1. USA	46.1 million cable modem subscribers; (*46.1 per cent of the worldwide cable modem total*)	1. China	25.14 million subscribers.
Second	2.USA	Over 31 million subscribers (*9.6 per cent of the DSL total*).	2. Canada	over 5.7 million lines (*5.7 per cent of the cable modem total*).	2. Japan	18.4 million subscribers.
Third	3.Germany	Over 23 million subscribers (*about 7.2 per cent pf the DSL total*).	3.South Korea	5.1 million lines .	3. South Korea	with 8.8 million subscribers.
Fourth	4.France	18 million	4.Japan	4.22 million lines.	4. USA	6.07 million subscribers.

After North America, Western Europe had the second largest share of the cable modem market at 18.17 per cent, or 18.16 million lines. Countries in this region with the largest cable modem markets were the UK with 3.95 million lines, Germany with 2.79 million lines and the Netherlands with 2.46 million lines.

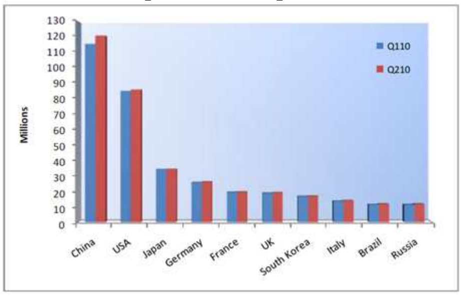
The largest FTTx markets are in Asia, with Asia Pacific and South and East Asia controlling over 82 per cent of the FTTx market globally (65.76 million lines).

Source: Point Topic Ltd 2010

Current Broadband Technology Trends

- Since displacing the USA in Q2 2008, China has maintained its number one position while the USA is in second place.
  - China (including Hong Kong and Macau) was in first place with over 120.6 million subscribers. This was up 4.7 per cent on the previous quarter from 115.12 million.
  - The USA had 85.75 million subscribers. This was up by less than 1 per cent on the previous quarter from 84.9 million.

'Top 10' countries in terms of total broadband subscribers as of Q1 2010 and Q2 2010



China and the USA combined control over 41 per cent of the global broadband subscribers in the world. The number of broadband subscribers in China continues to grow at a faster rate than that in the USA.

China added the most new subscribers in Q2-2010, at 5.47 million. The USA followed, adding over 842,000 new subscribers and third was India, adding over 677,000 new subscribers. India displaced Germany compared to the previous quarter, which was in fourth place with over 459,000 new subscribers.

Source: Point Topic Ltd 2010

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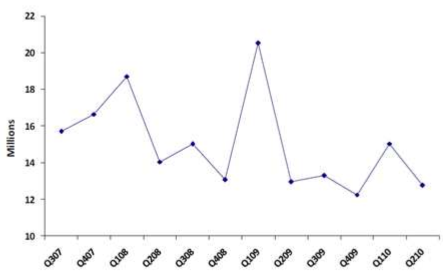
Quarterly net additions over the last three years Q3 2007 – Q2 2010



Source: Point Topic Ltd 2010

Source: Point Topic Ltd 2010

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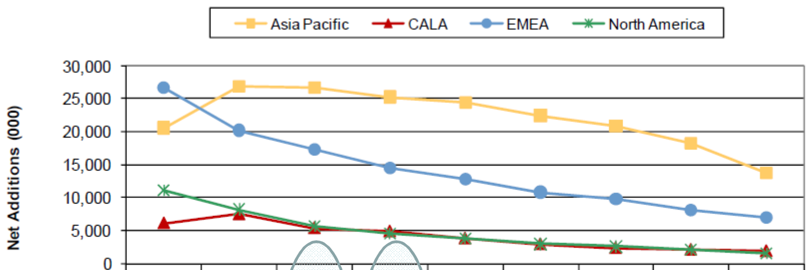
Future Broadband Growth Trends

Global Broadband Net Additions by Region, 2007-2015



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asia Pacific	20,515	26,827	26,595	25,214	24,393	22,376	20,758	18,229	13,635
CALA	6,049	7,414	5,328	4,823	3,750	2,864	2,285	2,027	1,816
EMEA	26,573	20,141	17,282	14,400	12,735	10,773	9,693	8,061	6,954
North America	11,015	8,143	5,656	4,474	3,812	2,921	2,551	2,092	1,492

Source: broadbandtrends

Source: Broadbandtrends, 2010

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Broadband Future Outlook by 2015

- Global Fixed Broadband Subscribers will reach 679 million by end of 2015.
- Global Penetration of Households will reach 37 percent; Western Europe will be 80 percent.
- Global FTTH net additions will outpace DSL by 2014.
- FTTH will account for 22 percent of Asia Pacific Fixed Broadband by 2015.
- DSL will remain the leading broadband technology with 59 percent of subscribers by 2015.

Source: Broadbandtrends, 2010

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Broadband Future Outlook by 2015

- Although innovative services and applications such as IP-TV will help drive adoption, the strongest factor remains cost.
- From a regional perspective, CALA, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Europe will have the strongest growth during the forecast.
- DSL will remain the dominant broadband technology throughout the forecast period, with 59 percent of total fixed broadband subscribers.
- FTTH will offer the strongest growth opportunity with 21 percent CAGR, while cable will be the lowest at 4 percent.
- Of the alternative broadband technologies, WiMAX holds the most promise for widespread deployment.
- Mobile broadband delivered over LTE networks is likely to have some impact on fixed broadband, especially in emerging markets, where consumer will be more likely to migrate to mobile broadband rather than fixed broadband technologies. (This will also be true in markets where mobile broadband pricing is on par with fixed broadband).

Source: Broadbandtrends, 2010

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Recent Regional Perspectives on Broadband

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Country Ranking according to Fixed Broadband penetration, 2009 (ITU)

		Fixed broadband subscriptions (000s) 2009	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 2009
1	Liechtenstein	27.0	75.19
4	Denmark	2,071.00	37.86
6	Netherlands	5,902.00	35.57
7	Switzerland	2,685.60	35.49
8	Norway	1,637.50	34.03
9	Korea (Rep.)	16,347.70	33.82
13	Sweden	2,941.60	31.80
14	France	19,690.00	31.58
16	Canada	10,274.40	30.60
17	Germany	24,977.40	30.40
19	United Kingdom	18,233.00	29.62
20	Belgium	3,134.10	29.44
21	Hong Kong, China	2,049.30	29.18
25	Israel	1,850.00	25.80
26	United States	81,146.20	25.79
53	**United Arab Emirates**	**690.4**	**15.01**
68	**Qatar**	**145.8**	**10.35**

		Fixed broadband subscriptions (000s) 2009	Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 2009
69	**Bahrain**	**75.9**	**9.59**
77	Turkey	6,386.30	8.54
80	China	103,978.00	7.73
90	**Palestinian Authority**	**233.0**	**5.45**
91	**Lebanon**	**222.0**	**5.26**
92	**Saudi Arabia**	**1,342.80**	**5.22**
104	Tunisia	372.8	3.63
106	**Jordan**	**203.5**	**3.22**
113	Algeria	818.0	2.34
120	**Kuwait**	**45.0**	**1.51**
121	Morocco	475.8	1.49
124	**Oman**	**41.1**	**1.44**
126	**Egypt**	**1,101.60**	**1.33**
137	India	7,745.70	0.65
138	Djibouti	5.3	0.61
139	Iran (I.R.)	400.0	0.54
144	**Sudan**	**162.7**	**0.38**
147	Mauritania	9.0	0.27
148	**Yemen**	**54.0**	**0.23**
155	Libya	10.0	0.16
156	**Syria**	**34.7**	**0.16**

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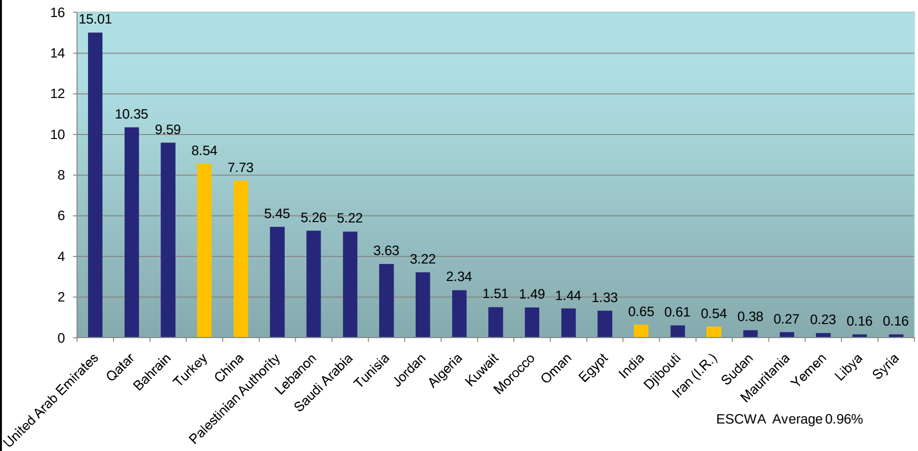
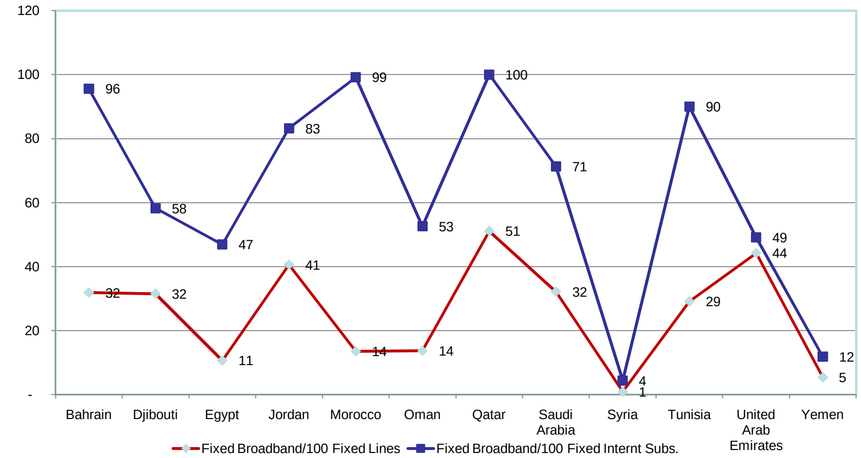
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in the Arab Region, 2009



Source: ITU Statistics, 2009

Relationship to fixed lines & to fixed Internet Subscriptions

Arab Region, 2009



Source: ITU Statistics, 2009

Competition in the Telecom & Internet Landscape

- Mobile Market the most competitive and liberalized.

COMPETITION IN THE TELECOM AND INTERNET MARKETS IN THE ESCWA REGION, JULY 2009

Country or territory	Internet services	Mobile services	Fixed-line services (according to operational networks)
Bahrain	Competitive	Competitive	Competitive
Egypt	Competitive	Competitive	Monopoly
Iraq	Competitive	Competitive	Competitive
Jordan	Competitive	Competitive	Competitive
Kuwait	Competitive	Competitive	Monopoly
Lebanon	Competitive	Duopoly	Monopoly
Oman	Monopoly	Competitive	Monopoly
Palestine	Competitive	Competitive	Monopoly
Qatar	Monopoly	Duopoly	Monopoly
Saudi Arabia	Competitive	Competitive	Competitive
The Sudan	Competitive	Competitive	Duopoly
Syrian Arab Republic	Competitive	Duopoly	Monopoly
United Arab Emirates	Duopoly	Duopoly	Duopoly
Yemen	Duopoly	Competitive	Monopoly

Source: Arab Advisors Group (AAG), Strategic Research Service (23 July 2009).

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WiMAX in the Arab World 2010

Operators licensed to provide fixed wireless services

Country	Operators licensed to provide fixed wireless services	WiMAX commercially launched (Yes/No)	Licenses which allow the operator to provide services over WiMAX
Algeria	Smart Link Communications	Yes	WiMAX
	Algerie Telecom (in collaboration with AnwarNet)	Yes	WiMAX
	Icosnet	Yes	WiMAX
	EEpad, Webphone, Vocalone, webcom, Matelsat Ornaise, E.COM.SIUM, and Sarl fast mark network.	No	WiMAX
Bahrain	Zain Bahrain	Yes	NFWS
	Mena Telecom	Yes	NFWS
Egypt	-	-	-
Iraq	IPTC	No	WLL
	Itisaluna	No	WLL
	Kalimat	Yes	WiMAX
	IBN (Banks)	Yes	WiMAX
	Baghdad Co.	No	WLL
	IraqTEL	No	WLL
	Fanous	No	WIMAX
Jordan	Umniah	Yes	FBWA
	wi-tribe	Yes	FBWA
	Zain ISP	Yes	FBWA
	Kulacom	Yes	FBWA
	Mada Jordan	Yes	FBWA
Kuwait	Fast Telco	Yes	FBWA
	Qualitynet	No	FBWA
	Mada Telecom	Yes	FBWA
Lebanon	Cable One	Yes	BWA
	Cedarcom	Yes	BWA
	GDS	Yes	BWA
	Pesco	Yes	BWA
	Waves SAL	No	BWA
	TRISAT SARL	No	BWA
	LCNC SAL	No	BWA
Libya	Libya Telecom and technology (LTT)	Yes	WiMAX
	Aljeel Aljadid	No	WiMAX
Mauritania	Mauritel	No	WiMAX
	Mattel	No	WiMAX
	Chinguitel	Yes	WiMAX
Morocco	Meditelecom	No	WiMAX
	Wana	Yes	WiMAX
Oman	Nawras	No	FWS
Palestine	-	-	-
Qatar	Qtel	No	FWA
	Vodafone Qatar	No	FWA
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Telecom Company (STC)	No	PFS
	Etihad Etisalat (Mobily)	Yes	DSP
	Integrated Telecom Company	Yes	DSP
	Etihad Atheeb (GO)	Yes	PFS
	Saudi Integrated Telecom Company	No	PFS
	Optical Communications Company	No	PFS
Syria	-	-	-
Tunisia	Planet Tunisie	Yes	WiMAX
	Tunisie Telecom	No	WiMAX
UAE	Etisalat	No	WiMAX
	Du	Yes	WiMAX
Yemen	Yemen Net (PTC)	No	WiMAX

Notes:
- NFWS: National Fixed Wireless Service
- WLL: Wireless Local Loop
- FBWA: Fixed Broadband Wireless Access
- BWA: Broadband Wireless Access
- FWS: Fixed Wireless Service
- PFS: Public Fixed Services
- DSP: Data Service Provider

Source: Operators and regulators

Arab Advisors Group; Strategic Research Service; June 2010

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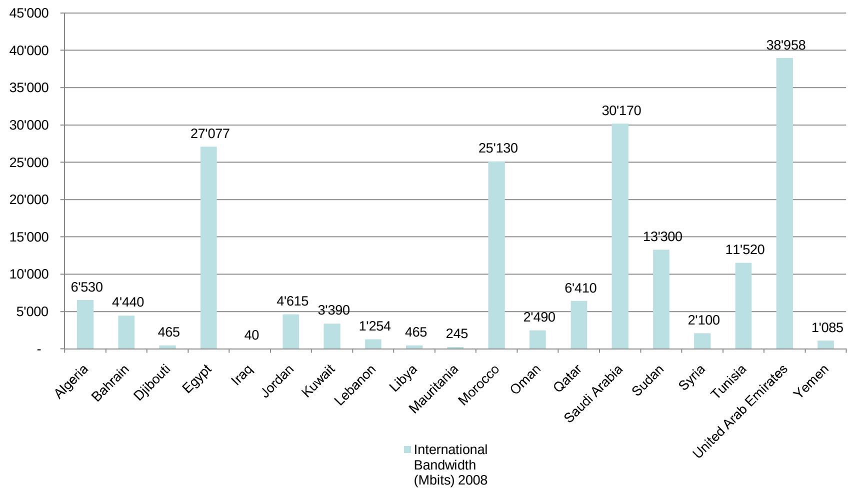
Factors affecting Broadband in the ESCWA Region & The Way Forward

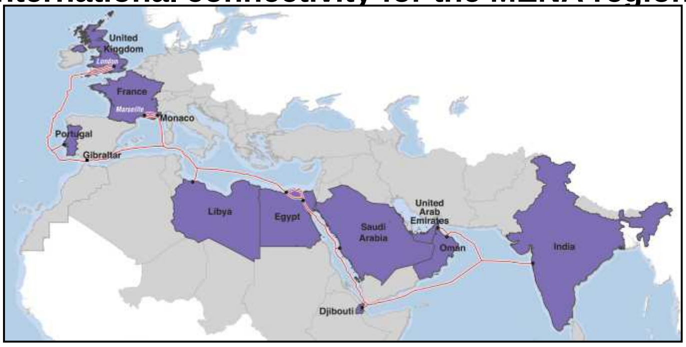
Factors affecting demand for broadband in the ESCWA Region

1. Service Prices
2. Regional and international connectivity
3. Quality of service
4. Existence of relevant content and applications
5. Penetration and means of access
6. Development oriented policies
7. Convergence

Distribution of International Internet Bandwidth, Mbps, 2008



The Europe India Gateway Submarine system: More international connectivity for the MENA region.



Source: Arab Advisors, 2010

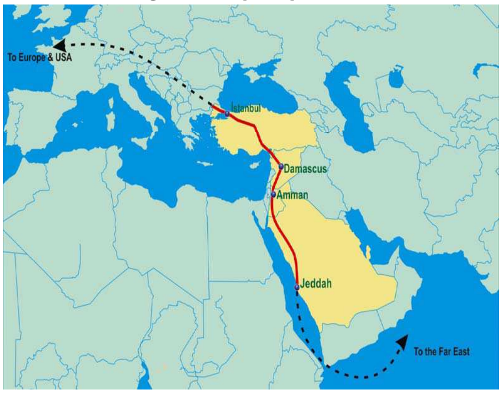
GBI FO Cable System: Further augmenting the Gulf Region‘s global connectivity.

Source: Arab Advisors, 2010

MENA FO Submarine Cable: Orascom Telecom Connecting the Middle East and North Africa to India, Greece and Italy

Source: Arab Advisors, 2010

Four telecom operators join forces to launch JADI: A terrestrial fiber-optic cable connecting Turkey, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.



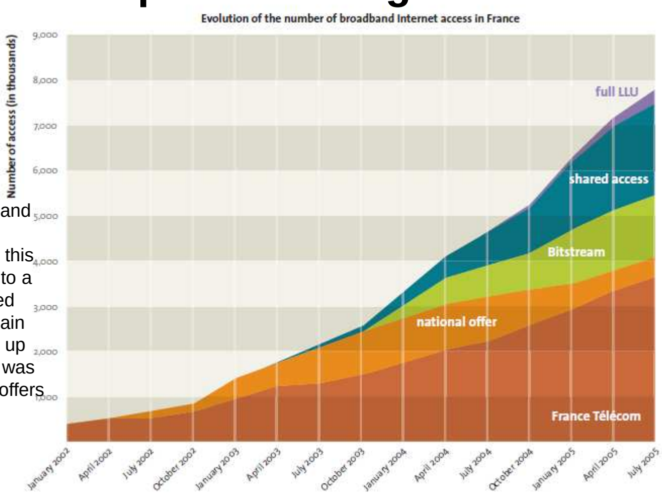
Source: Arab Advisors, 2010

Comparison between English and Arabic online

Estimates for 2010		
	Arabic	**English**
Total Population Speaking the Language	347,002,991	1,277,528,133
Total Population Speaking the Language On-line	65,365,400	536,564,837
Web pages on Google in this Language (million)	350	25,000
Growth in Internet Users (2000 - 2010) %	2501.20%	281.20%
Pages per million Internet Users in this Language	1	20
Sources: http://www.internetworldstats.com and Google.com		

Effect of Local Loop Unbundling in France

The dramatic take–up of broadband access in France, which was highlighted in the introduction to this report, was “technically” related to a regulatory framework that favored local loop unbundling. Yet the main driver behind customers signing up massively to broadband access was the introduction of **competitive** offers for **bundled** broadband access, telephony and TV services (so–called Triple Play).



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The Way Forward

- The following recommendations are closely inter–related, and depend overall on one overarching principle: the economic case for broadband access cannot be made separately from voice telephony and TV distribution, with their associated advertising–based or subscription–based paradigms.
- The list of ideas below must be considered as recommendations for coherent action, rather than a "*one–size–fits–all*" recipe. The ESCWA region consists of 14 countries that share many sociological, political and cultural aspects, but also demonstrate profound disparities in economic, social, and human terms. Hence, what is proposed below is a general framework for action. Implementation must be adapted to each country–specific situation.

- Bring down broadband prices with bundled service offers, and create a virtuous adoption circle
- Improve regional connectivity and peering, and allow the emergence of powerful regional service providers.
- Improve technical and human factors related to Quality of Service as a key enabler for mass broadband adoption
- Provide relevant content and applications, and use broadband access as a lever to improve human development deficiencies in the region
- Develop collective means of access to the Internet and affordable PCs
- Include broadband access as a Universal Service Obligation
- Develop and generalize local loop unbundling and the emergence of multiple–service offers by newcomers and incumbents
- Develop core network convergence into a next–generation network paradigm

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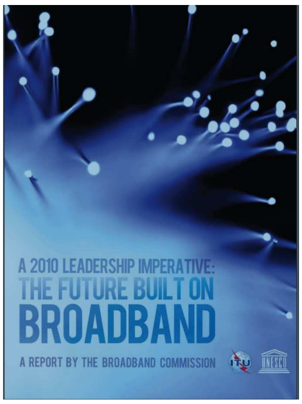
Global Broadband Commission's Report



1. A 2010 Declaration of Broadband Inclusion for All
2. Executive Summary - A 2010 Leadership Imperative: Towards a Future Built on Broadband
3. Creating a Broadband Development Dynamic: A Strategic Framework for Action
   - 3.1 Policy: From Clear Policy Leadership to an Enabling Environment
   - 3.2 Infrastructure: Investing in Infrastructure for the Future
   - 3.3 Technology: Future-proofing Technology
   - 3.4 Innovation: The Changing Face of Innovation
   - 3.5 Content and Applications: The Growing Importance of Content and Applications
   - 3.6 People: Building the Network of Ideas and Information
   - 3.7 Government: Government takes the lead in creating demand
4. Broadband and the Interlinked and Interdependent MDG Agenda
5. Broadband and Beyond the MDGs
6. Recommendations and Proposed Plan of Action

New York, September 19, 2010

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Call from Arab Stakeholders towards Activating Comprehensive Cooperation in Internet Governance

نداء الفرقاء العرب
نحو تفعيل التعاون العربي الشامل لحوكمة الإنترنت إقليميا ودولياً

نحن الفرقاء – من القطاع العام والخاص والمجتمع المدني – المشاركون في اجتماع الخبراء حول خارطة الطريق العربية لحوكمة الإنترنت المنعقد في بيت الأمم المتحدة في بيروت في السادس والعشرين من شهر تشرين الأول/أكتوبر 2010 في إطار المبادرة المشتركة بين جامعة الدول العربية ولجنة الأمم المتحدة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا للحوار العربي حول حوكمة الإنترنت، والذي نتج عنه وثيقة "الإطار العام والمبادئ والأهداف لخارطة الطريق العربية لحوكمة الإنترنت"؛

انطلاقاً مما أقرته القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات بمرحلتيها في جنيف 2003 وتونس 2005، حول بناء مجتمع المعلومات وتحديداً فيما يخص حوكمة الإنترنت؛

وآخذين بالاعتبار أهداف وتوجهات "الاستراتيجية العربية العامة لتكنولوجيا الاتصالات والمعلومات – بناء مجتمع المعلومات (حتى 2012)" وخاصة تلك التي تصب في إطار تحسين حوكمة الإنترنت إن كان لجهة النفاذ أو التعددية أو البنية التحتية؛

وتأكيداً على ضرورة حوكمة الإنترنت بشكل متعدد الأطراف، وشفاف وديمقراطي، وبمشاركة كاملة من الحكومات والقطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني والمنظمات الدولية وبشكل يكفل توزيعاً منصفاً للموارد ونفاذاً ميسراً أمام الجميع و تشغيلاً مستقراً وآمناً للإنترنت مع مراعاة التعددية؛

وترسيخاً للجهود التي قامت بها الأمم المتحدة في إطلاق "المنتدى العالمي لإدارة (حوكمة) الإنترنت" في خمس سنوات متتالية **وبناء على** الجهود التي بذلت في إنجاحه والمشاركات التي قام بها جميع أصحاب المصلحة من المنطقة العربية بما فيها المنظمات الإقليمية وبخاصة جامعة الدول العربية ولجنة الأمم المتحدة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا؛

وآخذين في الحسبان النقاشات التي تمت في الاجتماعات الخمسة "للمنتدى العالمي لحوكمة الإنترنت" والمواضيع التي تناولتها برامج العمل؛ وكذلك المداولات التي تمت على مستوى الخبراء العرب؛

ندعو الحكومات العربية إلى السعي لتحقيق الإطار العام والمبادئ والأهداف الاستراتيجية لخارطة الطريق العربية لحوكمة الإنترنت؛ وإلى الاسترشاد بها في وضع خطة عمل إقليمية، وأخر وطنية منبثقة عنها، وتفعلها بحيث تشمل مجموعة من الأنشطة والمشاريع، وكذلك إلى بناء الشراكات الوطنية والإقليمية من أجل تنفيذها وقياس الإنجاز الناتج عن تطبيقها، ولتكون مدخلاً لكافة النقاشات والجهود العربية المعنية بحوكمة الإنترنت والتي من شأنها تطوير الخارطة بإستمرار في ضوء الاحتياجات العربية والمستجدات الدولية؛

كما ندعو كافة الفرقاء المعنيين ببناء مجتمع المعلومات بشكل عام، وبحوكمة الإنترنت بشكل خاص، في المنطقة العربية من قطاع عام وخاص والمجتمع المدني والمنظمات العاملة في المجال، وبالأخص المؤسسات الحكومية، إلى التعاون من أجل إطلاق "المنتدى العربي لحوكمة الإنترنت" تحت مظلة جامعة الدول العربية، بحيث يعقد بشكل دوري ويرمي إلى:

(أ) مناقشة قضايا السياسات العامة المتعلقة بمواضيع حوكمة الإنترنت المنتقاة في "المنتدى العالمي لحوكمة الإنترنت" بغية تعزيز النفاذ لها وأمنها واستقرارها وتطويرها؛

(ب) تأمين قاعدة للحوار، اعتماداً على هيكلية لامركزية، بين جميع الفرقاء وبما يتماشى مع أجندة تونس وإعلان مبادئ جنيف وبالتالي تسهيل تبادل المعلومات والممارسات المثلى واستقاء الدروس والمعرفة خاصة من أصحاب الخبرة السياساتية والتقنية والأكاديمية ومن ثم نشر ما يتم من مناقشات وما يتخذ من إجراءات؛

(ج) تقريب وجهات النظر وصولاً إلى آراء عربية موحدة حول أولويات المنطقة لحوكمة الإنترنت وآليات الاستجابة لاحتياجات الدول العربية فيما يخصها؛

(د) تحديد قضايا التكنولوجيات الناشئة، حسب الحاجة، ووضع التوصيات الخاصة بها، كما يلزم، دون التدخل في العمليات اليومية أو التقنية للإنترنت؛

(ه) المساهمة في بناء القدرات في مجال حوكمة الإنترنت في البلدان العربية، والاستفادة بشكل كامل من الموارد المحلية للمعارف والخبرات؛

(و) نقل المنظور العربي إلى المستوى العالمي وتثبيت الدور العربي في وضع السياسات العامة لحوكمة الإنترنت من دون أن يكون للمنتدى وظيفة إشرافية أو أن يحل محل الآليات أو المؤسسات أو المنظمات القائمة.

وندعو أيضاً المنظمات الدولية والإقليمية في المنطقة بالتعاون مع جامعة الدول العربية ولجنة الأمم المتحدة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا، إلى التخطيط لتنظيم وعقد وإنجاح المنتدى العربي لحوكمة الإنترنت على المستوى الإقليمي والسعي مع مختلف الجهات لتأمين الموارد اللازمة لذلك.

ونناشد مجلس الوزراء العرب للاتصالات والمعلومات:

(أ) تبني الإطار العام والمبادئ والأهداف الخاصة بخارطة الطريق العربية لحوكمة الإنترنت وحث الحكومات على السعي لتحقيقها؛

(ب) إطلاق المنتدى العربي لحوكمة الإنترنت وتحديد ولايته وطبيعة ومهام السكرتارية التي سيعهد إليها تنظيمه، بما يتماشى مع ما ورد في أجندة تونس حول حوكمة الإنترنت؛

(ج) تشكيل لجنة استشارية عليا للمعاونة في تنظيم المنتدى بحيث تضم ممثلين عن الحكومات العربية والقطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني والمنظمات العالمية والإقليمية؛

(د) تفويض اللجنة الاستشارية العليا في تحديد آليات عملها والعمل على تأمين الموارد والشراكات اللازمة، والتعاون مع سكرتاريته للإعلان عن برامج المنتدى الزمنية؛

(ه) تكليف اللجنة الاستشارية العليا بعقد اجتماعها الأول في الربع الأول من عام 2011، وذلك تحت رعاية جامعة الدول العربية وفي مقر الأمانة العامة، بهدف تحديد آلية وموعد ومكان عقد المنتدى العربي الأول لحوكمة الإنترنت؛

(و) تكليف اللجنة الاستشارية العليا لطرح المقترح المبدئي للإرشادات الخاصة بتفعيل البرامج الفرعية وقياس الإنجاز لخارطة الطريق العربية لحوكمة الإنترنت على كافة الفرقاء المعنيين من أجل تضمينها، بعد الأخذ في الاعتبار المقترحات والآراء التي قد تطرح بشأنها، في وثيقة شاملة لخارطة الطريق العربية لحوكمة الإنترنت.

Beirut, October 26, 2010

UN-ESCWA

ESCWA and Internet Governance

- ICTD at ESCWA became involved in the IGF process since its inception.
- ESCWA drafted a key contribution to the global workshop on IG, in March 2004 advocating increased participation in the existing IG mechanisms.
- ESCWA serves in the ICANN GAC since 2008 to cater for the interests of its Member countries.
- ESCWA served in the Selection Committee for ICANN global fellowship program
- ICTD at ESCWA developed a study in 2009: "**Internet Governance: Challenges and Opportunities for the ESCWA Member Countries**":
- Launched in 2010, **the Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance (ADIG) Initiative.**

Major Components of the Arab Dialogue on Internet Governance

Study on Internet Governance

Collaborative Roadmap on IG

A proposed Arab IGF concept

Interactive Portal

(including an online forum, online questionnaires and link to community initiatives)

Joint Public Meetings

(Panel Discussion Session in IGF-V and Joint Expert Group Meeting in Beirut)

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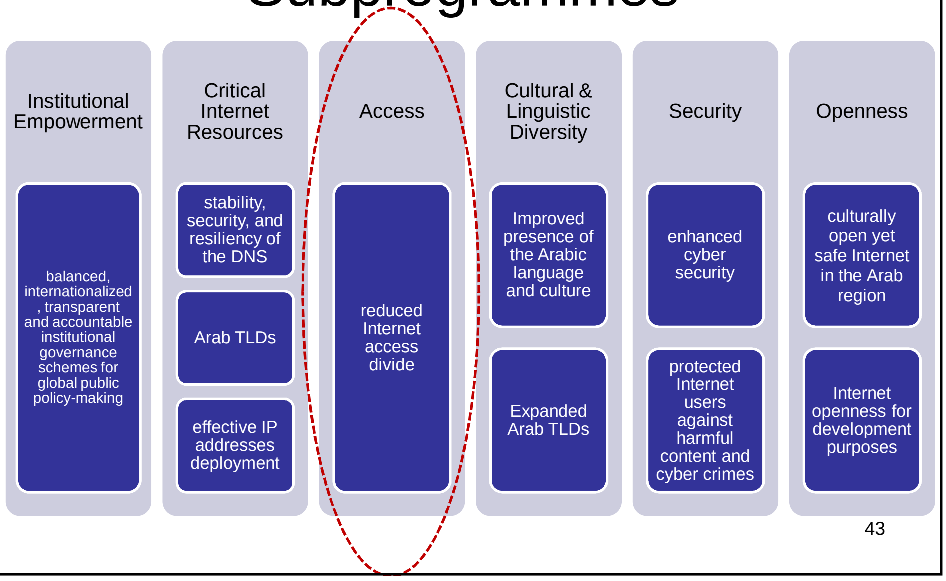
Subprogrammes



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Benefits of an Arab IGF

The Arab IGF will be:

- A platform for empowering the region in global Internet Governance arena;
- A venue to follow-up on the progress of the Proposed Regional Roadmap for Internet Governance in Arab Countries;
- A replica of the global IGF process on a regional level for the period of 2011-2015;
- An interface and liaison to the global IGF process in its second phase;
- An umbrella to launch a number of national IGFs;
- A multi stakeholder process that is led by the governmental and intergovernmental bodies in the region.

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Thank you…

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