

**Document Number : WSIS+10/3/87**

**Submission by: Brazil, Government**

***Please note that this is a submission for the Third Physical meeting of the WSIS +10 MPP to be held on the 17th and 18th of February.***

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

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

This document has been developed keeping in mind the [Principles](http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html).

Please note that the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by the General Assembly.

Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

С2. Information and communication infrastructure

**1. Vision**

Infrastructure is the cornerstone and the most important aspectin achieving goals such as digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs by all, taking into account relevant experiences from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Provide sustainable connectivity and access to rural, remote and marginalized areas at national and regional levels, Broadband connection based on converged services and enhanced radio frequency spectrum and orbit management supported by efficient backbone, new technologies, innovative policies, national broadband plans based on reliable data, and international standardization are the keys for such achievement.

**2. Pillars**

1. To enhance the coverage, quality, and affordability of Broadband telecommunication networks, infrastructure development utilizing converged services, enhanced frequency spectrum management, and both wired and wireless technologies are essential.
2. Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services, including Internet and access to affordable information and technologies for citizens, ensuring minimum speed, signal and connectivity stability, non-discrimination of legal content/traffic and reliable customer services
3. Promote IXPs as tools to improve quality, to increase local, regional and international Internet connectivity and resilience, and to reduce the costs of such connectivity in the network infrastructure, as well as foster public policies and exchange of technical expertise on these issues.
4. Increase research and development, and deployment of new technologies, to provide reliable and affordable information and communication infrastructure.
5. Utilize policy and financing mechanisms such as Universal Service Funds and/or Public Private Partnership, to connect and cover rural and remote areas with affordable Broadband information and communication infrastructure.
6. To attract private investment, competition and market liberalization policies, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed, bearing in mind that market solutions may not always result in the rollout of sufficient infrastructure
7. Policies, technologies, and actions, such as connecting public facilities and encouraging the usage of multi-/sign- language, need to be considered to ensure minorities, disadvantaged, aged, and persons with impairments are connected to Broadband telecommunication networks..
8. Planning and actions based on proper and reliable data related to information and communication infrastructure are essential, keeing in mind the protection of privacy .
9. To develop affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements.

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

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

i) Emergency telecommunication services should be secured.

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

k)

**3. Targets**

[Access to Broadband telecommunication networks, and the gaps

1. By 2020, XX % ofhouseholds should haveInternet access (World, developing countries)
2. By 2020,Internet user penetration should reach YY% (World, developing countries)]