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>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Hi good morning. Welcome to session No. 9. My name is Andre Lucas Fernandes and I will be the facilitator here today. So this session have a big challenge because the team is very intensive one. We have many perspectives. There is the issue of the national regulation. There are multi-stakeholdery incentives and digital divide, access and business implications. That means one thing. How the Action Lines are put here in this session.

So before we start I would like to ask you to submit any statement if you have one to the WSIS Secretariat so it can be put online and reflect outcome document. Also there is a desk here that the audience can make questions. And we have remote participation, too. I like to say also that this session has a new format. Moving away from the traditional policy statements used in the last editions. Each speaker can take three minutes to respond to each questions or have six minutes in total. So let's start and with this time may force be with you.

I like to start with Mr. Kemal here. He represents the WSIS action line about the ITU. Mr. Kemal. What is your views of regulators and policymakers to creating an enabling environment to leverage ICTs for SDGs? . Have you seen any evolution in the role and mandate and indeed how they collaborate with other sectors? And also if you let me, how

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does ITU gather data about the evolution of regulation and how can this be on benefit of the stakeholders?

>> KEMAL HUSEINOVIC: Thank you very much. First of all, let me say good morning, to all of you. It is my pleasure and honor to be here with our esteemed panelists and Moderator. It is a really very high level panel. So my pleasure is to present the work and the efforts that ITU is making in order to help Member States to create favorable enabling environment. This especially has importance, having in mind Sustainable Development Goals adopted recently by the United Nations General Assembly. So let me say that international community already started to implement Sustainable Development Goals and its 169 targets. And as such recognizes that telecommunication ICTs as a cross-cutting enabler for growth and development. We are now not only required to address how to create the enabling environment for broadband and to facilitate universal access to ICT services at an affordable price, but also make ICTs work for other sectors of life. Today no one and no sector can imagine life without ICTs. Let me quote Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Anthony Guterres who said that to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals we need to broaden the circle of action, to include Governments bilateral and international organizations, and international financial institutions. Partnership with Civil Society, the business community, and others, all those groups of stakeholders are critical to success. We can only agree with that statement and I'm happy to be able to say that we at the ITU are focusing on creating an enabling environment for ICTs, looking at the wide range of issues including the need for inclusive and collaborative dialogue to accelerate associate economic development. These issues are important to so many of our members in both developed and Developing Countries. Because of the rapidly evolving nature of the sector in a converged competitive environment even more so now. What would be required of regulators and policy makers in such environment? One thing for sure there will be a need for collaborative regulation, between and among countries, between and among regulators and policymakers, between and among the service providers financial and other sectors.

So we all must work together in order to create the most convenient environment. So let me just briefly mention the history of the development of the regulation in telecommunication sector. We started from monopoly that was first generation. Second one was opening markets, establishing independent regulatory authorities, and boosting competition, opening markets for the competition and third

generation was boosting the foreign investments. Fourth was in function of the social and economic development. And fifth one now we are in the stage of five, it is collaborative regulation. There is a really pressure need for cooperation between regulators among the different sectors. In that sense the ITU development sector especially is working closely with other United Nations sister organizations in order to make and boost cooperation among the different regulators in those sectors. In agriculture, education, health, energy and many other sectors. Maybe at this moment I can stop and I can -- I didn't answer yet your question regarding how we collect data. There is a bulk of services and products that we have on our disposition how to serve better our Member States like ICT regulatory tracker, like ICT-I portal where you can find useful information and we have -- we are producing on a yearly basis ICT outlook report. Thank you.

>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Thank you Mr. Kemal. It was very rich information. And it is important the point of the session of cooperation between the United Nations agencies and the multi-stakeholder cooperation because it is the principle of the technique. Let's move to the next speaker, Mr. Leon Juste Ibombo from the Republic of Congo. Mr. Leon Juste Ibombo I will talk to you in English. I know you prefer French but I have a problem and it is a limitation of mine. So Congo Republic has invested in huge infrastructures projects. Build broadband networks. As of today do all citizens in the whole country having access to broadband networks and gets benefits of a Government investments in these infrastructures? And also the Republic of Congo to like to move towards the Internet Society. How could this be done in trust and confidence with the cyber security issues? Please let's hear your views about this.

>> LEON JUSTE IBOMBO: Thank you very much. Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, as I'm taking the floor before this August Assembly I would like to first of all, thank on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Congo the Secretary-General of the ITU for his invitation to participate in the WSIS Forum 2017.

We are aware of the essential role of ICTs. For the future of humanity the world has committed for around 15 years to implement a sustainable development program, based on a fundamental principle which was established in the first WSIS in Geneva in 2003. That is information society based on the possibilities of peoples and communities to create, use and share the information society. Fostering sustainable development and improving the standard of living as well as

fully respecting Human Rights. With this principle in mind as well as the WSIS plan of action, the President of Congo, His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, in 2004 integrated ICTs as a catalyst for his strategy to reduce poverty. A strategic goal here was to ensure national coverage for ICTs and telecommunications to guarantee universal access to telephone services and Internet on the one hand and to accelerate the launch of Congo as an Internet Society on the other. In 2015 which was the goal for achieving the Millennium Development Goals this boosted work towards creating an internet society thanks to Governmental projects which were funded through our own money or with assistance from multi bilateral partners.

There were two strategic pillars here. The first is implementation of new institutional legal framework, adapted to the goal of building an information society and implementation of this pillar set the gage for a good level of governance in the sector and this attracted investment particularly mobile phones which created a large amount of jobs and allowed us to increase growth in the sector but also made across the hall territory many innovative telecommunication services available, particularly 4G, LTE launched in January 2017. The second pillar is developed a national infrastructure. ICTs open for the subregion and the world. Implementation of this has allowed to us improve the basis of high speed ICTs, national backbone and fiber optic cables and our connection to the fiber optic network on a global level. On a subregional level we have a link with a Gabon telecommunication network and we are continuing to work with Cameroon through a central African backbone project. Within this infrastructure project we would like to flag up that in terms of Internet collectivities Congo in 2013 set out an Internet exchange point which was chosen by the African union to be a hub for central Africa in this area.

Sustainable development **SDG** goals established by the United Nations this is the topic of this Forum. In Congo the ICT sector contribution to this is done through the implementation of its political vision, supporting Intergovernmental action and this is a part of our Internet Society. Focus, we are developing various added value services and multi use services and this should be accessible for all. Congo is seeking to consolidate the rooting of our society as an Internet Society and we can bring together the administrative aspects and economic aspects. There are various areas that we have launched work in for development here and they currently under way. We are creating the institutional legal framework for the information society in Congo. We have got the -- the home

straight here, the last kilometer because the majority of businesses and households can benefit from high -- from high speed networks, and we also are creating an incubator to -- for technology businesses. I would like to conclude also in terms of the question of cyber security, I can say here that security should be the main concern in this technological venture. Thus therefore we plan on strengthening our legal arsenal adopting legal documents focusing on data protection and cybercrime. Next week we will on 20th of June we will be launching a workshop on implementation of our national strategy for protection and empowerment of children in the digital space. This workshop is part of the child online project, COP project. So Moderator Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, that is the vision that Congo has for telecommunications. Before I conclude I would also like to pay tribute on behalf of the Congolese Government to the organizers of this Forum, the ITU and they are always very tireless in their efforts to support Africa. Thank you very much.

>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Thank you Mr. Leon Juste Ibombo. It was a very good explanation and it is really good to see the amount of data that Congo has to show to us. And the very part of the last mile part and the importance to the people. It is -- it shows that the Congo Republic it is inside the debate here in the WSIS Forum and has the force to create the partnerships we need in this level of the WSIS. Thank you so much. Yes, please.

>> LEON JUSTE IBOMBO: I just wanted to add something on local collectivities. We launched a Governmental program for free Internet and through on bus there is are bus lines, public bus lines which allow young people, particularly, to be connected freely to the Internet. And in Brsiville we have various hot spots that are also free and it allows young people to go online free of charge. So that's a way of Democratizing the Internet this this structure. Thank you very much.

>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Thank you. Our next speaker is Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Osman. Please if I misspelled our name, correct me. He is the state Minister of communications of Sudan and ar Ibrahim what is the way to select the target areas in the universal service projects. And what are the future projects that are expected to be implemented which is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals with the United Nations agenda? And also what are the eGovernment challenges and its expect the solutions? Please.

>> AHMED MOHAMED OSMAN: Dear facilitators, Moderators,

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear academics and professionals, I greet you with Saleman echo. It is my pleasure in the name of my country to thank all the organizations and the Moderators of this Forum for all their efforts that have been spent in organizing this Forum. Today we are more convinced that the information technology is very important for bridging the gap between countries. Also Sudan is very interested in participating in sustainable goals. Of course, Sudan has had many challenges because of the sanctions that have been -- that it has been facing. Please let me review what we have achieved.

More than 31 -- 130,000 kilometers have been covered with fiber optics which is more than 85% of the Sudan area. So Sudan also has an important role in connecting the whole African continent. Internet users have been more than 9 million users. We have also covered more than 2,000 organizations, Government organizations. We have also in the domain of governance we have covered many organizations such as post. We have also participated in electronic services. There is also a second version of improved Sudan e-get that has been developed. Many applications have also been put in place which has enabled us to update organizations in different domains such as education and health. This is only a small summary of what we have achieved. We have our efforts are continuing to cover more and more services to facilitate the life of the citizens.

Dear attendants, in Sudan we are working very hard to develop information technology to guarantee information and knowledge without any limitations for everybody. And this is a way to protect our societies from negative users of modern ICTs. And this is also to protect the future generation. That is to say we have to have a common general vision to take in to account the needs of the people. We have to protect the right -- Human Rights, human values and one of the major challenges that all face is that of information security. The electronic attacks threaten all domains and cyberspace has become an open space for terrorism and for piracy. From that viewpoint we consider that it is a necessary to protect the networks, the organizations, the applications because this is the role of the international community. And we have to make a common effort to fight piracy on the net. With regards to your first question on the means to choose the way to have universal service, the telecommunications office has a yearly plan which is defined by the specialized parties, and it follows the following plans. First of all, we define the areas that do not have communication services. We do a survey

on the ground. We gather the proper data. And we specify the data on the basis of economic elements. For defining a plan to serve all those isolated areas, the areas are defined upon the level of poverty. We see the number of people that live in this area, the distance from the central -- the possibility to access the service. Serve universal services and Governmental services. We must link all areas to the service. How does the financing go about? We have a partnership with the regional telecommunication services and the operators. There is financial investment to create the stations necessary in the different areas. The operators covers the operational costs of the stations. For your second question, on the challenges of eGovernment, those challenges are different -- diverse. First of all there is a role that goes for the Government institutions. We have to develop eGovernment. We have to cover all the isolated areas with all the services. We have to improve the services. The country is a very wide country and we need financial support to cover the whole country. Our economic situation difficult. The third challenge is that of information and cyber protection. So we have to cover those elements as well. And today the cyberspace is opened to terrorism to piracy. Thus it is necessary to protect the individuals and networks. It is a moral responsibility of all the responsibility of the international community. And today we must all make a common effort in this way. The last point is to reinform the content in Sudan. And some Governmental organizations have succeeded theirs. Thank you for your attention.

>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Thank you Mr. Ibrahim for your information. And one more time it is a very rich data. So let's take it in to account. Our next speaker is Mr. Nicholas. We have a change in our program because Ms. Mirian Teresita Palacios Ferreira did not come. So he is here representing the con na tell from Paraguay. And Mr. Nicholas, I would like to know and I will be speaking in Spanish so it is more familiar for Brazilian guy, I would like to know what sort of incentives can be provided or that comes to securing new investments in the telecom sector and for entrepreneurs and also what has Paraguay done in the telecom sector in order to reach, bring to the population benefits of 4G. 4G telecommunication.

And with the arrival of 1700 megahertz and 2100 megahertz.

>> Nicholas: Good morning. Thank you very much Moderator and dear Delegates of the union, Ladies and Gentlemen, if I may I would like to try to clarify things a little bit. Ever since the -- bringing online of the Internet

of Things this has brought about a lot of possibilities. It has been possible to reach a lot further, go deeper, go in to more detail, and also improve the living conditions. And also make sure that we can cover the basic needs of population. Paraguay recognizes all the efforts have been made in the area of invention, R&D and also new scenarios for telecoms. And in this way we can cover a lot of different social needs and also people toll have disabilities as well. And so we want to make sure we can cover the entire territory for which we are responsible in a sovereign way. We want to make sure that people can benefit from all the techniques.

The -- we have been working towards solutions through dialogue and we have been working tirelessly to try to understand the viewpoint of different members. Understand the interest of one and all. For these reasons Paraguay has been able to take more active part in activities and gathering of union and we want to defend our interest as a country with disadvantages and developing country.

And we have been able to make strides forward and we are able to present our position in light of our understanding so people better understand our situation. Some countries have been able to surmount all the various obstacles and what we have done can serve as an example for one and all. We want to build consensus, build understanding to surmount all the problems but there is some members that are still working very hard to improve their situation and it is important to understand these needs, these necessities. We can admire countries that have interwoven interests that sometimes seem to be conflicting. But we want to do is to see to it that like countries Paraguay can help. I **woik loo** to inform the international community through the help of ITU we have developed our plan, 2020 for telecommunications. It is on the basis of the parameters of the country and also in the framework of 2030 Agenda as well. We are aiming very high. Ant want to make sure that telecommunications can be a support, for education, for health, for economy as a also the security of the country. Interest of the population, so we have the backing, the backing of the Government in a plan called Paraguay digital. We have defined a number of conditions and also there has been competitive **biding** as well for cellular telephony. And we are using the 1700 to 2100 band. This is for 4G. The primary objectives is the granting of licenses. So that it is possible draw upon the advantages of fourth generation. This has been very **rel vant**. There have been different social commitments as well that have been taken onboard. The number of mobile Telecenters and they have

the structure necessary for training, training of children, young people and broadly speaking this all citizens over the next four years.

We, of course, are training students but also there is input in Universities. The young people have taken this onboard. They are very interested in a progress. So a number of high speed lines have been put in computers made available in all throughout the schools. All throughout the country. We have also sought to learn from the experiences of other countries as well because we all have something to contribute. We will continue taking active part in all possible fora. Paraguay is voicing its interest to continue supporting the endeavors of the union in all institutional areas and continue taking part as a member in the Council of the ITU as well and its stages as a land locked developing country. Thank you.

>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Thank you Mr. Nicholas. Experience of Latin America is very important, too. And it is one more time a very rich data. Our next speaker is Mr. Pablo from Spain representing the ASIET. Mr. Pablo when I said in the start may the force with be you I said that to you because we have background questions now. So will be addressed to you. At the end of 2016 3.2 billion people were using the Internet, representing 47% of the world's population. Internet access is a catalyst for economic and social welfare, give access to the remaining 53% is a challenge that must be addressed by the countries at global level and in particular those of Latin America. In your opinion, what are the necessary actions to overcome this challenge?

And the second, in this new digital ecosystem the eruption of the OTT has been radical change in the value chain. Such it is in the provision of connectivity they are presenting all the links of the value chain offering service and applications that may well be considered as substitute of classic communication services which can create centuries in the sector due to different text and regulatory treatment of different operators. In your opinion what actions or measures would be taken to achieve our harmonized and sustainable development of the digital ecosystem and in particular what is the role of the privileged sector in this new environment and particularly the role of the public sector to achieve enabling environment of the digital ecosystem? Thank you. And good luck.

>> PABLO BELLO ARELLANO: Thank you very much. I will speak in Spanish. Sorry. I would like to thank the ITU first and foremost and thank our Chairman as well for moderating this Forum. My name is Pablo Bello Arellano. I am executive

director of -- I was Vice Minister of Chile. President's first term of office. What I would like to do is to engage in some thinking here, some brainstorming, springing from the questions raised by the Moderator. The first is to observe that the world has never been connected as it is today and I think this that is a good starting point. And something that we should actually give ourselves a pat on the back. The regulators have all done a good job. We are making progress and in Latin America this means in the last ten years the bridging of the digital divide is a reality. We have been closing the gap. We are able to bring more and more people in to the digital world, the digital ecosystem as it were. As far as I said closing the gap, bridging the divides but we still have to do better. And so we see one out of every two inhabitants in the world is connected but the other half are not connected. So we have the figures. This means that one of every two people is living in the 21st Century but the others are still living in a 20th or even 19th Century. This is something that's very urgent. We have to bridge the digital divide that goes without saying. So we have been bringing online more and more connectivity, but at the same time there are divides that are growing wider, the gap is growing wider because the policies are used in different country are different. So in fact, when it comes to the number of appliances that are connected as having to do with a fourth industrial revolution, the Internet of Things, and so in coming years the gap between developing and developed countries is going to grow even greater significantly so. So we have a lot on our plate to close this gap. I could give you a long list of policies or measures from what the private sector has done in Latin America, that we consider as being very important, could be adopted. But since we are talking about the specific area I would like to focus on certain areas within the context of the fundamental importance when it comes to rising to the challenges we have ahead of us. The two main tasks we have ahead of us are first of all bridge the digital divide as I said earlier and secondly go from the Internet of consumption to an Internet of production. So all the productive capacity the economies have worldwide make greater use of information technology. Important piece of information it is a bit worrying here, in the last 15 years the growth and productivity work in labor in Latin America has basically remained unchanged. There has not been a major increase in productivity. And something else here that's a source of concern the studies are showing if Latin America and a large part of the developing world is not able to make a quantum

leap in the area of productivity when it comes to intensive use of IT then the economic growth that is expected for the next 15 years will only be half of what it was in the last 15 years. And so we are talking about something that's a fundamental importance in economic policy and development of our countries. What's really important when it comes to rising to the challenge of the digital divide means that we have to understand the urgency and also the strategic importance borne by what we are talking about here this morning in Geneva. What we are focusing on here in the area of telecom and IT we know, we have to continue working. Working to raise the awareness of the political authorities and also various Actors and players in each and every one of our countries. So the leadership here is of excellent importance. I am talking about political leadership, entrepreneurial leadership as well to so we can move ahead faster in bridging the digital divide and building trust in the public/private partnership. This has to be the focus. It is of fundamental importance and we have to make sure that people understand each other and that everyone above board. When we want to see to it that different parties are empowered, the way the government turns to industry, the industry to the regulatory bodies and also the links between these entities to society. This is very important if you want to close the gap. So we have to have this understanding of the technological changes. The technological changes are occurring at a dizzying pace and all too often we don't know how to regulate. The way we regulate in the past it doesn't work today. We have to also understand investment to speed up the pace of investment. This is of central importance. In Latin America we consider that in order to bridge the gap we are going to have to invest more than 400 billion in the next 7 years. This is -- we are talking about huge resources. It is more than double of what was mobilized in the last seven years. So it is not easy. It is not clear that we are going to be able to closely bridge the gap if we continue doing what we have went doing up 'til today. We have to identify also the various development factors that are going to spur economic development. So we are going to have to spur investment, spur competition innovation. These are all aspects that are of fundamental importance and in a context in which the digital ecosystem is changing, telecommunications are no longer -- we are not just talking about telecommunication but we are talking about a digital ecosystem with a value chain as well and -- the various aspects play a very important role. So we will have to have simple rules

intelligent frameworks whereby we can spur innovation and whereby the regulations can actually be a driving force and not a break. So we will have to provide better incentives and we will have a vibrant Digital Economies. And so I'll just like to say that rather than giving a long laundry list of measures, we will have to strengthen the public/private dialogue and be able to knock on the doors and talk to the people who are still not convinced regarding the importance of all of this. In this way we will be able to drive greater development in Latin America and also in a very large part of the rest of the world. Thank you.

>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Thank you Mr. Pablo. (Speaking in a non-English language). Participation of the youth in the labor space and the development of the future economic development of Latin America. So thank you for your contribution.

Our next speaker is Carolyn Nguyen. She is representing Microsoft. So we also have a background questions. And may have a look in that. What does enabling a policy environment means in practice? That's a simple but complicated question. At the same time it is a paradox. And also what are some examples of business engagements that demonstrate the value of enabling policy environment in fostering sustainable economic national development? Please.

>> CAROLYN NGUYEN: Thank you very much for the questions. Thank you Moderator. And good morning, Excellencies, Delegates, colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen. Thank you for the opportunity to make a statement and share our learnings in this panel. I'm going to focus my comments on a more practice basis. And also the first thing I want to start out with at this would very, very heartened to hear all the messages in terms of the importance of collaborations across all the different stakeholders, across all the statements this morning. In particular we hope that, you know, we -- as businesses we operate on a very practical levels and really really heartened to hear that very strong message coming from this panel. You had mentioned earlier that about 3 and a half billion people are only about 3 and a half billion people are currently connected. There is about 4 billion people globally without Internet access. You have all mentioned the digital divide and I would like to bring up one more digital which is SDG 5, the gender divide. Being the only woman on the panel. To a couple of things of in terms of statistics. Only 37% of women have Internet access and bringing an additional 600 million women and girls online could boost global GDP by as much as 18 billion dollars and

this is according to the ITU. There is a further knowledge in the community within a development community that empowering women also empowers the next generation. Because women tend to spend what development dollars in educating their families and communities. I want to put it out as a strong consideration with respect to thinking about the digital divides.

And that compounded and impact of Women's Economic Empowerment. My esteemed panelists have already spoken in broad stroke about the challenges. At Microsoft and business when we think about connecting the remaining 4 billion people there are unique challenges. I will deep in one particular scenario that we have been working on just to demonstrate some of the learnings and then I will go to your question in terms of how does that learning drive an enabling framework on a very practical basis. I will speak about our example in Marengo which is a project in Kenya which got its starting point in IGF. And so what we aim to do here is to go out to the really the remote and rural areas where there is no electricity power grid and the project was developed in partnership with the government of Kenya's ministry ICT and Jamal telecom limited and we endeavor to develop a local system operator because the notion when we start to think about communities and bringing on onbrd one community at a time it is about building out that local capacity which my colleagues have spoken to because without that first step the challenge is how to take that first step and building out the digital ecosystem and unless that's done, there is no sustainability in to economic development is very difficult. For example, learning from our own experience what we had done in the past, for example, was to go to Ghana and contribute a lot of PCs. However the students weren't really trained and learned to use that equipment. So that's investment in aid money that went to waste instead of local sustainable impactful results. One of the driving mantras is very much local, sustainable and impactful which means absolutely essential to partner with local organizations, local Governments and local communities because only in those conversations can we identify what exactly are the needs. So within Marengo, within Kenya we developed and leveraged a technology called TV white space which provides affordable access but also leverage as solar energy because there is no such thing as a utility grid out there. The organizations that we -- that we are connecting include a local farm. Essentially Democratizing access for that farm to a global community, to -- so the market for that farm in Kenya is now

the world. We also empower and connect library services to enable access for the community to resources worldwide as well as schools. And here's a quote that we got from the principal of that school which says that with access to online content and standardized test preparations her students have improved their scores in every subject in Kenyan national exam. Capacity building, in the opening Plenary yesterday there was lot of focusing on jobs and by working together with local communities and other stakeholders we were able to deploy a sustainable solution that addresses real needs, reinforcing the value of the multi-stakeholder approach. Now as business one of the things that we are doing also is to try these examples and trials out in countries globally and then with the hope that with very specific evidence we can go to development banks and other investment corporations such as OPEC to *skream* up these kinds of practices across the world and I can't say best practices because the situations is very different in each of the countries. So in this particular case OPEC has agreed to provide a 4 million dollar loan to that local entrepreneur to scale up the project and provide connectivity in the region. Another point to bring up in the enabling framework is to think about investment, how to attract sustainable investment. It has got to be both a bottoms up and a top down conversation. To answer your questions about what's an enabling policy framework, first there has to be economic considerations in terms of how to make the initiatives impactful and sustainable leading to national economic growth. Secondly social and cultural considerations especially with respect to Human Rights and also what local contents would make an impact. Thirdly is a technology and innovation. One of my panelists talk about the innovation to bring these technologies to address practical issues. I want to put that forward as we need to think about technology evolution and how that can be used practically to address the SDGs and then finally governance approaches. And also reflect the needs of stakeholders in a different consideration. One other thing I would like to add, one of the things that is necessary to educate each other with respect to the impact of technology. Panelist has *spoeken* about trust. One of the things that's really helpful is to enable well informed stakeholders that *so* that well intentioned regulations can result and that requires a lot of trust. On Monday the international Chamber of Commerce released this policy statement on ICT policy and sustainable economic development and there are copies of the papers around and you it describes the components of policy framework that I

have described in a little bit more details as well as business initiatives to address how technology can enable the SDGs. Thank you very much.

>> ANDRE LUCAS FERNANDES: Thank you miss Carolyn for all this information. It is very good to hear, especially the critical part of the gender divide. We can see that enabling environment is not something as simple but requires multiple strategies at the same time. We cannot have a new law and ignore the capacity building Nexus of the local context, the need. And it comes from the digital divide itself. Or try to Act in a local area and ignore other divides, the gender divide the youth divide, the Human Rights question or sensitive questions that multi-stakeholder technique needs to open in the debate arena. But challenges are also opportunities for change and development.

I want to thank you for your presence here today. And remember that the final summary will be provided during the concluding session this Wednesday here at the Popov room. So thank you for your presence here and thank you all the speakers.

(Applause.)

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