

RAW FILE
WSIS FORUM 2018
MARCH 21, 2018
10:00 A.M. CET
ICT APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES

Services Provided By:

Caption First, Inc.
P.O Box 3066
Monument, CO 80132
1-877-825-5234
+001-719-481-9835
Www.captionfirst.com

This text, document, or file is based on live transcription. Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART), captioning, and/or live transcription are provided in order to facilitate communication accessibility and may not be a totally verbatim record of the proceedings. This text, document or file is not to be distributed or used in any way that may violate copyright law.

>> Good morning, everyone. We are about to start session 11. Anybody in the audience as well as the speakers please join me on the stage. Thank you.

>> Last call for the Delegate from Iran, please. Okay. Hopefully he will join us soon. Good morning, everyone. Could you take your seats, please?

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you. This is session 11, applications and services. It is a continuation in a lot of ways of the previous session. I'm Moira de Roche, facilitator, I from an organization called A P3. In the interest of time I won't introduce all the Delegates but we will introduce them as we ask them questions. So I will start with Mr. Kemal Huseinovic from Antu. He is the action line facilitator. Over to you.

>> KEMAL HUSEINOVIC: Thank you Madam Chair. Thank you for the opportunity to give some kind of introduction regarding the ICT applications field and importance for the development of the sector. So for the application side it is very important to have resilient strong infrastructure to have a good competition on

the market regarding the services, service providers and then based on that it is a possible to build good ecosystem in the ICT applications area. So ITU, we in ITU are working very hard to build a cooperation with the other UN sister agencies in order to really implement the full potential with the ICT applications. So to give the human face to the ICTs we are working closely with the World Health Organizations and it is well-known common initiative, be healthy, be mobile that we are working together for many years in ten countries. Now we also work closely with UNESCO on e-learning and e-education field and I am pleased to announce that we have a big event next week together with UNESCO in Paris. It is a mobile learning week which we are going to discuss new opportunities, new applications in the field of education and in the field of e-learning. We are also working with labor organizations and we recently developed together toolkit for digital skills. But it is going to be launched very soon.

So we are working also with many other UN agencies in different aspects from the perspective of cybersecurity, ICT applications, accessibility, connectivity. So maybe if I can stop here and to give a chance to other panelists to say a few words. Thank you.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you very much. I am very interested in the toolkit for digital skills. I forgot to mention that every speaker has four minutes to speak. At four minutes you will see a yellow card and 30 seconds over I will ring the bell. It seems a little -- make us think we are all back at school. But the next speaker is a Delegate from Iran. If you would introduce and I won't run the risk of messing of your name. Thank you.

>> NASROLLAH JAHANGARD: Thank you very much Ms. Madam Chair. My name is Mr. Nasrollah Jahangard, I am Deputy Minister for ICT in Iran. And thank you to ITU for hosting this conference. Let me give some information to put in about Iran. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to address WSIS Forum 2018 here in Geneva. As you know all these -- the world happiness day. It is the first day of spring and also the first day of Irani new year. It always means -- and I wish you all the peace and prosperity time in this new year.

Our national policy in Iran in ICT sector is to provide facilities and infrastructure that would provide the needs of users across the country in balance and fair manner. In this regard many related projects have been done in national in which are according to our aspects of WSIS Action Lines. Some of them have been started from 2003 which we were engaged from the first of -- first activity of WSIS and continues to participate in all the related processes. This projects have been implemented

during Iran national development plans in past 15 years.

Fortunately present in new Government and his cabinet fully support ICT activity and implementation of national program networks all over the country so as currently all cities in Iran, about 1200 cities have encourage of 3G and 4G services and 20,000 villages have similar services in Iran. Penetration of mobile access is more than 100%. And broadband access penetration rate is more than 50%.

Present use of audit this year to start the new services freedom access to information for all the people in the country and right now Iran has access to the services. More than 50% -- 50 million mobile users have Smartphone era. It means for the government is a good opportunity to accelerate and provide different e-services. Such as e-Health, e-banking, e-payment, e-learning and any other aspect of services in the country and push the country toward the mobile Government services in near future.

Therefore a suitable ICT infrastructure and access platform for deploying online services have been set up. In this regard more than 100,000 applications, present applications have been innovated and development by generation based on three years and we expect it -- and it would be about more than 1 million opportunities for creating new application in country. Some of these applications makes -- make a huge opportunity. And -- so as more than 100,000 jobs yearly appreciate -- in three past few years recently.

The total capacity of the smart kit is to make it -- in the next coming years and it shows the potential of market for ICT and related services. The other services have been done by this activity policy and rules of PP with private sector result and rapid growth of -- and growth of greater content and information.

So as the content in Internet have been -- has been doubled in the past four years. This is the very big signal to investor and pillars in the world and also as well as inside the country to be participated in the -- in deploying the new platform services and tools. Like other countries this rapid progress has faced some challenges. Three most important ones are -- are improvement, users, digital services, providing user privacy and also providing data security.

>> Excellency I'm sorry your time is up. Perhaps we will get back to you. And maybe perhaps you can carry on. That was very interesting. We happy new year and country's freedom day today. We move on to the Delegate from -- who Excellency is Karol Okonski Ministry of Digital affairs. Over to you.

>> KAROL OKONSKI: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Delegates from around the world. So first let me begin by

appreciating the fact that I am here and can be part of this panel, part of this great event. And thank you very much.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Sorry to interrupt. I should ask the questions. Can I ask you a question?

>> KAROL OKONSKI: Sure.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: What are the key challenges or most significant challenge of public data from the point of view of public administration and the second question is how do you specifically encourage businesses to reuse public open data? Thank you.

>> KAROL OKONSKI: Okay. Yes. This trigger -- I think that the topic of open data, and open public resources is very important one. Actually public administration collects vast amounts of data. And this data is very crucial and creating some new services, that have some specific new business value. And the data the sharing of data is something fundamental for keeping that response and accuracy of what the Governments are doing. So it is -- two and the citizens can use to -- make sure the Government -- and this is why think that sharing the public information with everyone, with entrepreneurs have Governmental organizations, with citizens is just vital task. Something that the idea of -- that everyone can on their own collect the data and analyze it and process and enrich it. This is something that makes it possible for the organizations and for the follow all interested to use this data to create something that would be specific and for giving community.

And definitely I think you have heard already a number of times that this phrase the data, so something that Poland is promoting. Poland European Union but also here in the front of this room, this audience, is actually another statement. Is the statement of nonpersonal data. So-called raw data is actually like error. It is something that -- just need to get by. And like error cannot belong to anyone. This is something that has to be fairly stated and can be -- so how we are approaching this, we think this source systematic approach, some -- that's why we develop dedicate the program to open public data. And we think that most effective stuck structure for such programs is two level implementation. There is -- you have on the first level we have so-called policy task force. So we have the Deputy Ministers actually setting some strategic goals and some strategic initiatives and topics and then you have the second level, this is the -- this is something that we call the open data officers and ministry. So which ministry should be a person responsible for actually opening the resources and giving ministry -- because this only inside this ministry this actually know which data has the best value and what would be the best way to provide it to the public. Public information.

What our ministries is also doing is we are running a large scale project and we -- that's also the -- so the access to data standards and indication. So we are let's say revitalizing the one gateway, one portal for open data. So everyone interest just one portal to access the data. So we are working on this portal to make it more user friendly, more accessible. At the same time we are working on the standard but also what is important is three dimensions. Technical standards, but also the legal and the -- and the security measures that has be taken in to account in open data. And then, of course, you need resources. You need the data itself. And access to the API. So it can be (inaudible). It can be processed in a thematic way. Sorting data and resources and then point to the case. And what we have to make everyone by -- this is what we think is just making sure that everyone sees the benefits and advantages of using those. Just doesn't have to be produced a number of times but as long as it is produced it can be accessed. Thank you.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Now we have the Delegate from India. Mr. Prabhash Singh, telecom commission, Department of Telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Singh, in the Indian context how are ICT tools being leveraged for disaster Resolution. And India has taken great initiatives using ICTs. Can you please tell us about a few of them which will help other countries to perhaps follow. Thank you.

>> PRABHASH SINGH: Thanks a lot. And my friend -- from another part of the world. India recall -- it is like a mother, a child, through love, through affection and even sometimes they are -- the mother is depending on -- similarly mother of household like a mother -- and we -- we are all -- as you go through the -- there is different type of kingdoms. If you are -- different type of communication. And you are working -- they are having -- is working around these things there. So the core system is -- in order to have a proper function of the complete -- in the mother responses for that one. And if we don't follow that ecosystem properly then it ends in disasters as we can -- as we see that first and in front of (inaudible) here.

Basic point I want to focus is that these disasters are there. They are to be managed and to be propagated and this is important to -- respective Governments and this one we are taking initiative in India in which we are creating a common portal for all the stakeholders which are there in disaster management, we are having our 11 to 12 departments are there in India which can stand alone basis here. And we are having disaster -- we are having different part -- considering the flood. Other than earthquake, part of us concerning other things we are also there. Fire and things are also there. Now we are

designing a portal and we build it on the same page as all the departments. And simultaneously more importantly is the solution of information. As you know when the information is to be -- distributed to the right time of persons at right time and right pace. Role of ICTs is to bridge the persons who are sending the information to the right type of person. So that will be the role of portal which we are developing in India as such. Now as a part of that portal we will pick initiative in which we are using the ICT Protocol. And the -- that Protocol we are having an XML file which we are sharing among the stakeholders and to whom the information is informed. So that we are doing in that portal and that portal implementation already we have started. The issue with implementing said portals are there, that each unit who is holding -- who is having that one is having some issues either because they don't want to participate or they don't want to leave their (inaudible). So we are having that -- having that one but still we are open that. And when the portal comes in to picture the advantage we will be getting out, we will be able to send the message seamlessly **whr** earthquake or any major disaster comes to the effective person in time. Maybe in fraction of seconds it is delivered to them or through Internet whatever is there. Second as far as the green initiative is concerned we are taking few initiatives that are there we that we are taking. We are having our own ICT policy. We -- ICT process in 2013 which it was a green initiative and we want to reduce the carbon footprint. That we will be using that -- that -- using -- we will be using the secure audit of the system. And these initiatives were in that one. Now we are financing another policy in which we will talk about sustainable development. So that is under purview. Last but not least, one more point I want validate, one interesting initiative which India has taken in to picture that the (inaudible) of the customer, India having about 1.7 billion customers and all that database we are going to construct and we are already in the process of 50% already offer and focus of this one, it will be quite helpful for the Government Associations. Anybody wants, all persons who are there they are welcome and we can -- we can contact us about these initiatives.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you. I'm sure we have time later for you to expand perhaps on your green initiatives. Next speaker is from Swiss society of virtual and mixed reality. Mr. Jean-Philippe Mohamed Sangare. If you can tell us what is SSVAR and what are the objectives and then secondly what are the important of these technologies in the health and education sector. Thank you.

>> JEAN-PHILIPPE MOHAMED SANGARE: Thank you madam. I'm going to speak in French as we have interpretation available. I

would like to thank WSIS for this excellent opportunity to speak to you. Two years I was able to test a virtual reality experience because I really impressed by the experience. Because I wanted to make it -- I wanted to meet up. Therefore I met amateurs and professional researchers. And I realized that there was a need for a common exchange platform. So that these people were able to communicate with one another and exchange their passion and views. I was -- I wanted to ensure that these innovations were able to exchange in to work together and had to entertain ourselves. So with SSVAR was created and thanks to the Swiss innovation which allowed me to achieve this, I was able to set up a community platform whose aim was to bring together professionals and amateurs in the area of virtual, augmented and mixed reality. We now have 200 members and 20 staff members. We have doctors and financial people and even (inaudible) number as well.

We connected with other people as well as international organizations. We receive the support from Google, Microsoft, and Zurich and recently from HP. From an economic point of view, knowing that the sector of augmented reality has five billion dollars and this number will increase to 100 million dollars. Therefore SSVAR will help to connect startup companies. You have trouble to find financing for their projects. Last year we had an investment Summit in Zurich that allowed startups and investors to meet. We had a stand in the Popov room and you can come and talk to us and you can see virtual reality and mixed reality in action and rooted reality in action as well. We must not confuse these technologies. So what we are really interested in is what's happening in this area.

The medical impacts two years ago professor Hamid from London undertook an operation where the students could follow the operation as if they were there in the room as the operation was underway. In terms of teaching applications are numerous. So there is really enormous potential in this area for virtual reality to take place. I would like to continue to talk of the different experiences but I would really like to really come and speak to me in Popov room. We have very high quality material to hand out to you which gives you more detail on how this can be used. Thank you very much.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you Jean Philippe. If I can go back to Excellency Mr. Kemal Huseinovic and just a second question which is please inform us about investment sector, investment opportunities in ICT sector in Iran. So I'm sure we are all interested.

>> KEMAL HUSEINOVIC: Okay. Thank you very much. One of the most emerging market inside the country in Iran is in ICT telesectors. During the past four years the -- two, three years

increasing our market from 6 billion dollars, of course, to 7 billion dollars and expected in future for five years is close to the -- close to 50 billion dollars. And mostly it is -- rely on IT sections and services, content and new platform for IoT and 5G inside the country. And for this rapid growth we are looking for investors in local market and also international, in international market. And the Government recommends all -- companies private company or initial company, to have joint with local company to accelerate its sales, services and also platform for the country.

As you know Iran is -- capacity is more than 81 million inhabitants. And the platform of access, digital access is all country -- only villages we have more than 25,000 villages with 25 -- with mid 20 family inhabitants and average 100 inhabitants in each villages. All villages have digital access for telephone and the Government supports to implement the access to these villages up to know -- think more than 20,000 of these villages have access to information. And services and Government pushed private sector to deliver and to implementing access to data for all in the list of villages. It means access -- accessibility is -- and we are expected to have digital e-services inside the country and this is a huge market.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you so much. And Karol do you have anything to add?

>> KAROL OKONSKI: Yes, I think one thing I would like to say, what is part -- apart from all the technology aspects of implementing not only the case of operator, delivering in that aspect is, of course, the training and education. Decide on administration provides the data. Because only provide the right format and systematically would advantage, value can be in process. So the network indicating the officials and how to collect data, who how to make it -- like how to open them virtually is an important fact. And then also education towards the citizens by making (inaudible) -- making certain part alongside which we can use to access the data to make it popular but at the same time making sure that if government is providing data, it can be both for the case of response and accountability of the Government but also knowing that there might be some additional business perspectives. So some business startups can actually use this data to build some mobile application and other -- make another use which will be specific for given community. And making sure that this information about the data being available is widespread. Also one -- and to add this also in the application, one more -- let's say making use of practices we see also the goal of cooperation on the international level. And also IT can play its role. We are actually more advanced countries more Developed Countries share

the best practices, how they approach the topic. So that demands -- just starting this process of opening data can just benefit from not making this errors but also benefitting from what would be the best, most economic, most effective way of running an initiative. And here we see that it can be both bilateral collections between the countries but also it is a sharing -- at some point report of findings and -- think ITU can it be here also and Poland which actually itself can be -- can overlap and also one of the leaders is -- can also be here in passing. Thank you.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you very much. You are going to tell us a little bit more about your green initiatives in India and good examples that other countries can find?

>> PRABHASH SINGH: Thank you. Two examples which are very important because a lot of opportunities from ICT -- as I pointed out in -- so that we are already implementing and new initiatives which other organizations I believe. And the points of view of green initiative and they are in fact, monitoring properly as -- to the initiatives. And those -- some of the key points of those green initiatives I would like to share is one is that we are doing frequent audits of our consolidations as a result of the efficiency. Especially power factors and (inaudible). Second one is this is very important, equally important it is (inaudible). And perspective all -- because they are efficient tools. Third green initiative which we are doing right now is that we have (inaudible). India has a lot of (inaudible) which -- other ICT are particularly -- specifically what are the areas power problem. And, of course, this is one -- we -- still we have to -- we are not -- again we are modifying our policy. And we are having another approach to our system of telecommunications. Policies to financed and we are delivered to the policy. But we initiate after some time. The -- the other green initiatives of what India has told. Very big countries, have 1.2 billion population officially, officially 1.35 billion and 1.7 million of telephones are working with mobile. This brings together. So one initiative is to think that ETIOC is very important for us. Because we are already having a digital identity system. Using that (inaudible) we are using (inaudible). What is there, once -- what is up. That is real identity and here identity for communication. The questions of established activity. If we see that how much paper we are saving on this initiative. One form and -- four pages of -- which five grams. 20 grams per (inaudible) we are saving. And we are having 1.18 billion multiplied by 23. How much it works out, 36 tons of -- it is about 36 thousand tons of paper which we using for having this type of problem.

Plus we are having a lot of space problems. Then another

initiative which already Government is taking is the (inaudible) initiative. Any governments or services which is to be provided to the public of India is to be done through a preform which -- which -- this has got a lot of transparency and impacted the environment also because communication period is reduced and is being used and -- the type of things are -- so whole systems will be impact to that one. Then we are having another initiative which is the SAR. It means that specific (inaudible). It is a big issue and we are one of the safest countries. We are having a portal, this portal can be accessed by anybody and if you want to test it, particular facility which is (inaudible). So that will -- another -- this initiative we have to -- after taking this initiatives we have worked out that our data has gone from 1.6GB to -- it has gone from 3 years from 70. The data has gone to 1.6GB and 2017 the official source and is still growing. Our data is growing 500 times in the span of three years. So that can be done and there are other initiatives also with the -- we are having -- is that all the Government departments also is there including my department. Any type of license and any type of communication will (inaudible). So that decision we have taken and we are moving in that direction. But yes, this -- we are moving slow. But maybe in span of one or two years' time we will encounter this initiative and I invite all my friends here, if they want to know about share our experiences or know our experiences on these issues they are very welcome.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you very much. I look forward to your progress and I am sure we will hear good stories in a few years. You would prefer people to come down to have a dinner and perhaps add anything, is that correct? Is it you have something additional to say.

>> JEAN-PHILIPPE MOHAMED SANGARE: Just to add a couple of things to my statement. It is very important to not look at virtual augmented reality only as an angle as a game or a nonvideo game. It is very important to understand there are professional ramifications across all stairs we saw a report on the TV recently on an event that took place somewhere and you have the point of view of director and camera man. And it is just in one direction. Tomorrow in the future with these new technologies, 360 degrees video, you will be able to see the whole context all around you. For example, in aerospace simulation is very difficult to carry out in space. To then reproduce them in a massive environment if you are trying to reproduce the conditions of a space mission then there is a huge amount to do to achieve this.

So augmented or virtual reality is a lot more than simply a game. And simply videos or other types of entertainment, it goes

a lot further than that. So yes, do come see us in the Popov room. We do have material that you can try out. We have mixed reality goggles that you can try out. It is an idea that you don't know yet.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you. I hope people take advantage of your offer. Now I am going to hand over before I take a couple of questions from the audience I am going to hand over to Kemal to give us some more perspectives.

>> KEMAL HUSEINOVIC: Thank you Madam Chair. I think when we are talking about the ICT applications, that we should be aware of certain preconditions that should be fulfilled. I already mentioned infrastructure. But also good services and then applications and then content including local contents of different languages. Some colleagues and distinguished panelists spoke about the digital skills and knowledge, how to use the ICT applications and the basic digital skills. Also cybersecurity is very important because people are afraid if they take -- if they cannot just to use applications, to use certain areas, then they will not do it. So it is a very important to build trust and confidence in the use of ICTs. In that regard it is also extremely important to build partnership relationship with the other sectors. So not to stay close in the silos, and to have a radical cooperation but also cooperate horizontally. It means that we ICT people should talk to the other sectors, should talk to the -- our outside people, not to talk to ourselves only. So that's really important. And it is also important to establish cooperation with regulators of other sectors. I mean ICT regulators should collaborate with health regulators, education regulators and that's what we are in ITU is encouraging different kind of big events conferences, workshops, seminars and we have common projects with many other institutions like World Bank and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation regarding digital financial inclusion projects. I already mentioned our cooperation with the World Health Organization, International Labor Organization, UNESCO and some others. In that regard it is good to create a favorable enabling environment for the ICT applications to educate users, to educate markets for the private sector and I will also give a chance to the other panelists.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: I would like to invite one or two questions from the audience. Does anybody have a question? If you do switch your microphone on, please. I don't see anybody.

>> (Off microphone). What specific measures have been taken and what are the digital (inaudible)? (Off microphone).

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you. Thank you, sir. Your sound was a bit wonky. You want to know what initiatives regionally have been taken around safety and security, cybersecurity.

>> (Off microphone).

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Yes.

>> (Off microphone).

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Okay. So you congratulate Elmir on the great strides they have made and some regional cooperation out there in any way. Can you answer that, please?

>> As I understood I'm not sure (inaudible) or not. The Government tried to support local and -- local content. Because mainly are going based on accesses (inaudible). But the content and services and the world Government try to support the private sector to bring their ability on the force to producing content for local language. And as secure environment because of right and money and tariff for them and make preferred tariff in local content for digital on net and it help us to achieve double edged, content in Persian language in Internet during four years and right now as I mentioned we have more than 100,000 Persian applications in local markets. And it help us to deliver in different type of services the -- in the market but private sector. So inside homes, in may be -- to producing in a small size, homemade different product and delivering to the market with the network, to this application or to big companies. There are a lot of I think more than 100 companies growth for this application and they have big portion of the market for eGovernment, Government and also in banking services, fully transaction in Oman in banking. Different application on mobile. It is possible. Thank you very much.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you. Does anybody else on the panel want to address that question around security and regional cooperation?

>> From our friend from Iran and Iran is (inaudible) regarding automation. And also implementation about this ICT security, ICT which is there. It will be -- all the digital entity on those. And then -- connectivity monitoring and accessibility monitoring improved as far as in terms of services. So that is -- that activity can also improve.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you.

>> And call from our side, in terms of security on this important factors is also the identity, the digital identity and here the transborder applications of transborder transactions is something that is a challenge and within the European Union, for example, there has been an act, come from this year to make sure it makes it possible to -- amount first identify and then accept the digital identity from the countries. So then for the transponder operation it is would be possible to perform the e-services using my own -- identity digital identity from my own country we perform -- perform operation in all countries. So finding a solution that is applicable in broader context with

the development. Probably is one of the challenges to -- how to approach this. But I think if there is some standards, they can do it. And some measures to from our -- the right to identify individual reality. I think we start -- we start on standards to able to come up with a solution.

>> MOIRA DE ROCHE: Thank you. I think we need to close our session right now. It has been very, very interesting. I would like to thank our panelists to contributing and keeping to time which gave us time to expand on these projects. Can we have a round of applause, please?

(Applause.)

This text, document, or file is based on live transcription. Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART), captioning, and/or live transcription are provided in order to facilitate communication accessibility and may not be a totally verbatim record of the proceedings. This text, document or file is not to be distributed or used in any way that may violate copyright law.
