General Assembly's overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes

Official Form for Written Submissions

A. Your information

Title: *Contribution from the Government of Argentina*

First name: Click here to enter text.   **Last name:**   Click here to enter text.

Name of Organization: Click here to enter text.   **Stakeholder Type[1]:** Government

Country: Argentina   **Email:**   Click here to enter text.

B. Formal Input

Some guiding questions for your submissions are listed below:

1. To what extent has progress been made on the vision of the people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society in the ten years since the WSIS?

The Argentine Republic has made great efforts to implement the principles agreed at the World Summit on the Information Society, including reducing the digital divide and promoting public policies aimed at strengthening education, knowledge, and access to information for the entire national population.
In this sense, national projects of great importance have been carried out in order to achieve an equitable access of the population to information and communication technologies.

In the last decade, Argentina has experienced a transformation in the development of Information and Communication Technologies/ICT, including telecommunications.

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[1] When specifying your stakeholder type, please indicate one of the following: Government, Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia, and Technical Sector.

The National Executive Branch prompted innovative public policies as regards Telecommunications/ICT, which were key in the evolution of new technologies. Said policies have been a hinge for the economic growth of our country; generating a growth in production and specialization of the industrial sector. Besides, they turned into catalytic policies to promote digital inclusion, social justice, the integration of the peoples, the democratization of information and knowledge, equal opportunities, and the federalization of communications for all inhabitants.

As from 2003 the decisions taken by the governments of Dr. Néstor Kirchner, first, and Dr. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, later, allowed the recovery of strategic resources such as the administration, management, and control of the Radio Spectrum, the termination of the concession of the Argentine Postal Mail, and the preservation of the rights of use on the Orbital Positions allocated to the Argentine Administration.

Below a description and details of the National Plans that are the pillars of development and innovation as regards Information and Communication Technologies in Argentina:

A. National Telecommunication Plan: "Argentina Conectada" (Argentina Connected)

In September 2010 the National State established, by Decree Nº 1552, the National Telecommunication Plan Argentina Conectada, as a public policy aimed at developing strategic infrastructure and services as regards sovereign communications with a strong democratic and inclusive imprint.

Argentina Conectada is based on a joint effort between the National State and the private sector, articulating the participation of major communication companies operating in the country, and small and medium-sized local operators in the social economy.

With the consolidation of Argentina Conectada as a comprehensive connectivity strategy, we continue paving the way for cultural, productive, and technological development in the field of social communications, confirming the role and determination of the National State to ensure the free flow of information and expressions that strengthen the democratic quality of Argentina.

Through the Plan "Argentina Conectada", 30,000 km of optical fiber were built, comprising 25,800 km. of a Federal Backbone and 4,200 km. of a Provincial Backbone, reaching at least 1,461 locations throughout the country.

Furthermore, the largest National Data Center of Latin America was created at AR-SAT, Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales; 10 Provincial Public Telecommunication Companies were established to manage the networks; a PhD in Telecommunications was created at the Balseiro Institute; and Security, Education and Health Networks were designed to develop platforms on the Federal Fiber Optic Network interacting with all corresponding areas of the National State.

B. ARSAT and the Argentine Aerospace Plan

In 2006, Act No. 26.092, which creates the national company ARSAT S.A. (Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales), was adopted, constituting the first step towards a transformation of the telecommunication market in the Argentine Republic.

ARSAT S.A. is a company with 100% state capital and is responsible for implementing projects on telecommunications/ICTs in their various stages, in a federal and inclusive manner according to the requirements of the public sector, the private sector (local cooperatives and operators, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises – SMES), the social and cultural movements, and the productive, scientific and technological sector.

The Argentine Aerospace Plan of ARSAT S.A. is in full development of the building process of the first Argentine Telecommunication Geostationary Satellite System (SSGAT), for which has hired INVAP SE, who is responsible for carrying out the engineering, development, manufacturing, and starting-up of the satellite devices that will compose said system.

In this regard, it is noteworthy that the first geostationary satellite fully integrated in our country ARSAT-1, was launched in October 2014 and put into service at the 72° W.L. orbital position on December 13, 2014. Besides, it is also planned the launching and entry into service of the ARSAT-2 satellite at the 81° W.L orbital position for the last quarter of 2015. Finally, it is also planned the construction and entry into service of new satellites that will comprise the Argentine System as from 2017.

It is important to highlight that these satellites will allow providing telephony, data, Internet, and television services throughout the country and throughout American Region.

Said satellite system, besides being intended to occupy and operate the two orbital positions mentioned, it aims to preserve the rights of the Argentine Administration based on the regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); meeting the needs that the country has as regards telecommunications, promoting the argentine industrial development and increasing the provision of satellite services for commercial, public, private, and government applications.

In this regard, it is noteworthy that this Plan is articulated with other public policies that are being developed by the National Government (the Argentine System of Digital Terrestrial Television, the National Plan "Argentina Conectada" - Broadband and ICTs, the Strategy Digital Agenda of Argentina, the Program "Conectar Igualdad", the Internet Program for Educational Institutions, etc.).

In line with the above, we must add that the Argentine Administration will continue to actively participate - as it has done to date - at the intergovernmental and international telecommunication organizations promoting the maintenance of the rights to use the orbital positions and associated frequencies allocated to Argentina, supporting the development and consolidation of the Argentine Satellite System and the national satellite industry, as well as promoting and pursuing greater equity in access and an efficient use of the orbit-spectrum resource, primarily taking into account the needs of developing countries.

Another key actor related to science and technology as regards telecommunications is the company INVAP S.E., dedicated to the development of space technology, being the only Argentine company qualified by NASA to carry out space projects and able to design, construct, test, and operate satellites.

Moreover in 2010, the Centro de Ensayos de Alta Tecnología S.A. (CEATSA) was created, with the aim of providing environmental testing services for the satellite, aeronautics, electronics, automotive, defense, energy, and capital goods industries in general. CEATSA was designed to meet the needs of the national industry complementing the production processes by providing tests and measurements to control the quality of complex technological products and systems. In this way, the company is positioned as the first and only reference in the industry, becoming a key instrument for promoting the development of South America.

i. Progress made regarding the Satellite Plan: AR-SAT 1 and AR-SAT 2
- ✓ Launching of ARSAT 1 in October 2014 from French Guyana.
- ✓ Integration and launching of the Telecommunication satellite ARSAT 2
- ✓ Integration and launching of the Earth Observation satellite SAOCOM.
- ✓ Testing of the *Tronador II* launcher which will put into orbit satellites of up to 250kg.
- ✓ Beginning of the work of the launching pad for earth observation satellites in Puerto Belgrano. Its completion will enable Argentina to be the only country in the southern hemisphere capable of carrying out a full satellite mission (design, construction, testing, and launching of satellites).

ii. Investment made
2006 – 2014: $ 7,379 million

C. Open Digital Television (TDA, for its acronym in Spanish))

Under the National Telecommunication Plan, the Argentine State adopted the Argentine System of Digital Terrestrial Television (SATVDT, for its acronym in Spanish), through Decree No. 1148/2009, encouraging a quality, open, free-of-charge, and of national coverage television. This public policy aims to ensure the democratization of information and knowledge, digital inclusion, and respect for cultural diversity; strengthen and develop the national industry; promote employment; achieve scientific and technological progress; promote quality television content; and encourage citizen participation. The implementation of new technologies allow the deployment of the Digital Terrestrial Television and the Digital Satellite Television; both constituents of the Open Digital Television.

Since its inception, 84 Digital Transmission Stations (EDT, for its acronym in Spanish) were installed in different parts of the country, allowing an 82% of the population access to the service. Moreover, and in order to ensure access to this service, the National State has already handed over more than 1,200,000 digital television decoders, free of charge, to people in situations of vulnerability, including people with disabilities or special needs, retirees or pensioners who receive minimum compensations, as well as to institutions and social organizations. Thus, the traditional logic indicating that access to the latest technologies must begin by sectors with greater resources and then continue along less-favored sectors is reversed.

i. Progress made regarding Digital Television

- ✓ 83 Digital Transmission Stations (EDT) operating throughout the country.
- ✓ 85 per cent of the population has Digital TV coverage.
- ✓ 1,200,000 decoders distributed.
- ✓ 100,000 decoders distributed to differently abled people.
- ✓ Export of the Digital Television Platform to Venezuela: stations, decoders, and advice on digital audiovisual content.
- ✓ 5,000 rural locations and more than 12,000 rural schools connected to the Digital Satellite TV system (TDS, for its acronym in Spanish)
- ✓ 100% of the rural population will have coverage by 2016.

ii. Investment made
2009   - 2015: $ 6,749 million

iii. TDA and International Cooperation
During the celebrations of the Argentine Bicentennial, the country hosted the second meeting of the ISDB-T standard International Forum, from May 3 - 5, 2010, in order to share the experience gained during the implementation of the standard and the development of Digital Television in Argentina with other countries of the world.

This International Forum brought together numerous government authorities from Latin America and the world, businessmen, leaders from the Argentine chambers, college representatives, technical specialists, and independent content producers, implying a diversity and plurality of voices involved in the issue. Consequently, Argentina was the driving force behind the creation of the Intergovernmental Conference on Digital Terrestrial Television in the Americas Region, which was established by the signing of the "Declaration of Santiago, Chile" on March 29, 2011, by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Philippines, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela; and Japan as special guest.

This Conference was aimed at the creation of an intergovernmental forum for the exchange of experiences, the articulation and development of joint proposals regarding Digital Terrestrial Television, with an integrative and inclusive vision that addresses social, cultural, and technological issues.

D. NAC – Núcleos de Acceso al Conocimiento (Centers of Access to Knowledge)

The Program "Núcleos de Acceso al Conocimiento" (NAC, for its acronym in Spanish) is part of the Strategic Digital Inclusion Axis of the National Telecommunication Plan "Argentina Conectada", and it provides a forum for expression, knowledge production, and expansion of rights through free access to connectivity and to the new Information and Communication Technologies.

The Program highlights the vision of "Argentina Conectada" through the implementation of public spaces for digital inclusion throughout the national territory; generating equal terms for access and connectivity to new technologies, as well as for the development of digital skills and jobs in pursuit of the development of people and their communities.

NACs involve the participation of the National State, provincial and municipal governments, the productive sector, the civil society, and community organizations in pursuit of local development and a better quality of life for people. Access to information, communications, and knowledge is not only a key factor for the enrichment and competitiveness of the Nation but, mainly, a source of social, cultural, and economic development for its people. In this sense, the National State assumes a decisive role in this

area, democratizing access to connectivity and to the use and appropriation of new Information and Communication Technologies.

This Plan was created in pursuit of achieving a genuine digital inclusion. Through it, the National State is committed to providing furniture equipment, training, digital content, and technical and administrative support to the NACs, while the host institution must provide the physical space and human resources to ensure local management of these spaces. The same operate within the framework of community development institutions open to all people, for the digital inclusion of people who have no access to services through the market, either by the vulnerability of their social and economic situation, or by their geographical remoteness.

NACs also represent an area of literacy, digital update and job training, both individual and community, in order to facilitate general access to culture and to the local and global knowledge. It is also a meeting place for community production in order to promote digital inclusion, improving and facilitating productive activities of the population and contribute to the development of people and their communities, helping to reduce the digital divide.

NACs, as specific areas of participation, expression, knowledge, and entertainment, are a point of contact between public policies carried out by the National State and people, and they promote:

- ✓ The recognition of rights.
- ✓ The full exercise of citizenship.
- ✓ The development of digital skills.
- ✓ Community participation and social inclusion.
- ✓ Productive initiatives and entrepreneurships.
- ✓ Apprenticeships and job training.
- ✓ The use and appropriation of new Information and Communication Technologies
- ✓ The cultural assessment of the territorial space where the NAC is part of.
- ✓ Cultural integration (TV, movies, etc.)
- ✓ Educational and technological amenities.
- ✓ Access to information and knowledge in the interest of each participant.

Besides, it also started the installation of 2,428 V-SAT satellite stations to provide Internet connectivity for rural and border Educational Institutions, and generated 27,000 direct jobs and 20,000 indirect ones throughout the country. Investments made up to 2013 were of $ 6.466 million and it is projected that by the end of 2014 will reach $ 9,896 million.

i. Deployment data:
- ✓ 237 active NACs
- ✓ 198 installed NACs
- ✓ 177,361 people circulating monthly
- ✓ 30,000 people developed digital skills
- ✓ 3,000 people learned a digital job
- ✓ 10,630 people were given access to a computer
- ✓ 25.000 students were trained achieving a College certification
- ✓ 27.901 people saw a film at the cinema
- ✓ 17.260 people searched the web for their first time
- ✓ 700 jobs created to revitalize the NACs
- ✓ 3,460 PCs installed
- ✓ 198 micro-cinema facilities and TDA installed
- ✓ 346 videogame consoles installed
- ✓ 519 TVs installed

E. Federal Fiber Optic Network (REFEFO, for its acronym in Spanish)

The Federal Fiber Optic Network (REFEFO, by its acronym in Spanish) is the main tool developed by the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment, and Services for the homogenization of the rights of access to information and communication services in the Argentine Republic. Today, it has more than 30,000 kilometers of optical fiber around the country and allowed to reach more than 1,800 locations, of which 1,460 did not even have basic telephone service.

The REFEFO was conceived as a multipurpose network, which allows the connection of public institutions as well as of retail telecommunication service providers, and audiovisual media services.
In this regard, the REFEFO supports the Federal Network for Government Services, which guarantees data transfer and sharing of information among education, health, social development, public safety, national defense, entertainment, and e-government services. Besides, it allows the expansion of connectivity services towards the various regions of the country in order to provide bandwidth to different ISPs, promoting the creation of competitive markets that provide quality and affordable Internet services to all users throughout the country.

F. New bands for 4G mobile service
Another public policy adopted by the Federal Government during the administration of Dr. Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner as regards technological innovation in the telecommunications/ICT sector was the call for bids on frequency bands for mobile fourth generation services or 4G. The measure responds

to the large increase in demand for mobile communication services, generated from the economic growth experienced by Argentina since 2003.

Currently, Argentina has 45 million active mobile lines, which will receive this new navigation technology. Besides, the National State is implementing a series of complementary measures to ensure interconnection between cooperatives, small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) and mobile virtual network operators (MVNO). All this with the support of the *Autoridad Federal de las Tecnologías de la Información y de las Comunicaciones* (Federal Authority for Information and Communication Technologies) (AFTIC, for its acronym in Spanish) and of the company ARSAT S.A.

G. National Plan "Igualdad Cultural – Inclusión en la Diversidad" (Cultural Equality – Inclusion in Diversity)

The National Plan Cultural Equality - Inclusion in Diversity created by Decree No. 345/2012 conceived access to ICTs and culture as a fundamental human right of all the inhabitants of the Argentine Republic.

The goals of this Plan are:
- ✓ Integrate and articulate current public policies as regards communication and culture to enhance their effects and expand their scope.
- ✓ Generate technological and infrastructural conditions to ensure equal opportunities in access, production and dissemination of cultural goods and services, in a federal and inclusive way.
- ✓ Promote the production of cultural goods, crucial for job creation, social integration, and the promotion of national culture at local and international levels.
- ✓ Encourage the production, circulation, and exchange of cultural goods throughout the country.

This Plan, together with the aforementioned such as the Open Digital Television (TDA) and Argentina Conectada, have achieved greater social penetration through the REFEFO, which has acted as facilitator for their implementation

H. "Conectar Igualdad" (Connect Equality)

Among the public policies developed by the National State is the Program "Conectar Igualdad" created by Decree No. 459/10; whose main goal is the restoration and enhancement of public education and the reduction of the digital, educational, and social divides in the country.

"Conectar Igualdad", as a digital inclusion policy at the federal level, has distributed 5,072,564 netbooks to students and teachers in secondary schools, special education schools, and state managed teacher training institutes providing connectivity to 6,200 public schools.

The Program provides the use of netbooks both at school and at the homes of pupils and teachers, thereby impacting on the daily lives of all families. It also intends to work to achieve a literate society in new information and communication technologies, enabling a democratic and equal access to basic technological resources in the XXI century.

The Program also provides training, connectivity, and content production through the Educ.ar. website, having developed to date over 35,000 learning objects, including videos, computer graphics, comics, and didactic sequences. Contents and applications are developed in part by the National State, sector companies, and other countries in the region.

Students, teachers, families, directors, and technological referents are part of this process that aims to create profound changes to strengthen a new school that consolidates a fair, free, and sovereign Argentina.

I. Audiovisual Content

The regulatory framework for audiovisual media emerged as another milestone that set a before and after in the telecommunications/ICT market in Argentina, with the enactment of Act No. 26.522 on Audiovisual Media Services aimed at regulating audiovisual media services in Argentina and the development of mechanisms for the promotion, decentralization, and encouragement of competition in order to achieve cheaper, democratic, and universal new information and communication technologies.

In connection with this subject content generation was developed through the implementation of Poles of Audiovisual Production in the country, which have positioned Argentina in the international market as the fourth largest producer in audiovisual content.

The National State in order to promote a quality television, more inclusive and closer to citizens, has promoted public policies that encourage the development of the audiovisual industry. To do this, it was necessary the creation of spaces that will drive, at the national and regional levels, training, production, and dissemination of audiovisual content. This policy of democratization of access to content led to the creation of the Argentine Universal Bank of Audiovisual Content (BACUA, for its acronym in Spanish). This Audiovisual Bank is vital, constituting an easily accessible digitized network, formed by the material contributed by various actors in the audiovisual field from all regions of Argentina. BACUA intends to supply universal audiovisual content, to both new and existing broadcasters. Thus, a cultural dialogue between different regional identities of Argentina is promoted through the audiovisual field. The communities of each region of the country will watch, through their local television, contents produced elsewhere and distributed by the BACUA. Thus, a federal space of audiovisual exchange is

consolidated, which purpose is to search, organize, digitize, and socialize audiovisual content reflecting the cultural diversity of Argentina.

J. TECNOPOLIS for all men and women

Since July 2011 to the present, the Office of the President has promoted TECNOPOLIS, which is a science, technology, industry, and art exhibition, located in Buenos Aires. Access to the same is completely free-of-charge and it has been visited by over 15 million Argentines in its five editions. The exhibition brings science, art, technology, and innovation together through the creativity, knowledge, talent, and strength of all Argentines.

K. Act Nº 27.078 Argentina Digital

Act No. 27.078, Argentina Digital, is a telecommunication law that aims to ensure the human right of access to Information and Communication Technologies, considering them an important factor for the technological and productive independence of the country.

Said Act declares of public interest the development of Information and Communication Technologies, Telecommunications, and associated resources. It also promotes the State's role as planner, encouraging competition and job creation by establishing clear and transparent guidelines to encourage a sustainable development of the sector, ensuring the accessibility and affordability of ICTs.

Moreover, the development of ICTs is conceived as a generator of an enabling environment so that the inhabitants may take advantage of the catalytic potential of the same.

In turn, it promotes the exercise of universally recognized human rights, focusing on freedom of expression, federalization of communications, cultural diversity, democratization of information and knowledge.

It guarantees the inviolability of communications, including postal mail, e-mail, or any other mechanism that induces the user to assume its privacy and the privacy of traffic data associated with it, provided through telecommunication networks and services.

It establishes the "universal service" as a set of ICT services to be provided to all users, ensuring access to the same in quality and affordable conditions at fair and reasonable prices, regardless of their geographical location.

In summary, the regulatory framework of the Argentina Digital Act allows access to, and use of, ICT services in Argentina, and the development of mechanisms for the promotion, decentralization, and encouragement of competition in order to reduce in price, democratize, and universalize the use of the new information and communication technologies.

L. Credit program for Cooperatives and SMEs

As a means of financing for the sector of Information and Communication Technologies, the National State implemented a line of credits for investment in productive activities in the sector for more than 300 cooperatives and national SMEs. This decision favored access to credit lines that allowed the creation, replacement, and improvement of networks through the domestic production of goods, thus encouraging local industry.

The credit program for SMEs and Cooperatives is in line with the public policies implemented by the National State as regards telecommunications, promoting inclusion, social development, and growth in all sectors and regions of Argentina.

In February 2014 a credit line was agreed between the former Communications Secretariat (now Federal Authority for Information and Communication Technologies) and the Banco de la Nación Argentina, which plans to invest up to $ 5 million in loans for improvement and investment in infrastructure for cooperatives and SMEs that provide telecommunication services. These credits pretend to encourage the construction of new networks, the substitution and/or expansion of existing ones, giving priority to domestic goods.

In line with the public policies listed and their respective programs, and towards promoting the achievement of the goals set at the World Summit on the Information Society, Argentina has been developing its international policy as regards information and communication technologies. In this sense, Argentina promotes the following topics at the international level:

✓ Access, use, and appropriation of information and communication technologies by the population;
✓ Rights of users and quality of service at affordable costs.
✓ Internet Governance;
✓ Integration of communication infrastructure with other countries in the region.
✓ Efficient administration of the use of the radio spectrum and equal access to the orbit-spectrum resource;
✓ Development of the postal industry and its convergence with new technologies, among others.

On the other hand, Argentina has been actively involved in different areas of participation and discussion to achieve the goals of the Summit at the regional level. In this sense, our country is part of the Regional Plan for the Information Society since its inception in 2005. In it, Argentina leads various Working Groups of the Action Plan of the eLAC, such as:

- Teleworking
- Internet Governance
- Information and Communication Technology Industries
- e-health
- Education and ICTs
- Cibersecurity
- Technological Waste

Argentina was the first country to propose the creation of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and participates since its first meeting held in 2006. It has contributed in preparing the program of the forum through the participation of experts in the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Furthermore, within the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) Argentina has actively participated, according to the priorities of her national policies, on topics linked to:

✓ Reducing roaming costs.
✓ Collection and dissemination of information on Broadband National Plans.
✓ Promotion and dissemination of public policies aimed at minority groups, such as: gender, indigenous peoples, and youth, among others.
✓ Empowerment of women in ICTs.
✓ Dissemination of policies on disabilities and age-related disabilities.

✓ Promotion of projects related to telehealth, specifically the project drafted by the National University of Rosario, about a "mobile telemedicine station", which can work wirelessly (wifi and/or satellite) in remote areas and/or difficult to access, providing assistance to a first diagnosis and connection with hospitals.

✓ The implementation of the results of the "Connect Americas" Summit, organized by the ITU to obtain financing for regional development projects.
✓ Addressing issues related to the Internet and its governance.
✓ The promotion of technical cooperation projects for the deployment of infrastructure, such as IXPs in countries that require them (it was coordinated with technical regional organizations -ISOC, LACNIC, ITU among others- the preparation of a report on dynamic Best Practices for International

Internet Connectivity (ICC) through a list of all Internet Exchange Points (IXP) or Network Access Points (NAP) of the Americas Region).

2.   What are the challenges to the implementation of WSIS outcomes?

The challenges in implementing the principles agreed at the WSIS are the establishment of public policies to reduce the digital divide, boosting public-private synergy in order to promote equal access to all services and benefits of the information and knowledge society, the strengthening and improving of education systems using ICT tools that promote development and empowerment to the population through the inclusive national plans implemented.

Additionally, and if we understand that the information and communication technologies (ICTs) offer the possibility of promoting equality among people, we must promote the establishment of legal, political, and regulatory practices to ensure the availability, accessibility, and affordability of telecommunications/ICTs for people with disabilities and people with special needs and for those who live in vulnerable conditions.

On the other hand, we must redouble efforts to achieve maximum access to services, products, content and ICT terminals promoting access to digital literacy, the creation of decent jobs, the promotion of e-government, and all the benefits of the digital inclusion.

In that order, we must also consider the responsibility of States to continue to promote the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity, and local content in the digital ecosystem of Internet and associated services in order to ensure universal access and grant vitality to multilingual societies, strengthening a dialogue between cultures, openness, mutual understanding, and tolerance for others, among other things, contributing to achieve democratic stability, international peace and equal opportunities for all the inhabitants of the planet.

3.   What should be the priorities in seeking to achieve WSIS outcomes and progress towards the Information Society, taking into account emerging trends?

✓ Encourage and promote joint work between governments, the private sector, the academia, the civil society, the technical community and international organizations.

✓ Promote international cooperation through technology transfer between developed and developing countries.

✓ Monitor the outcomes of the WSIS+10 Statement and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 adopted by the International Telecommunication Union (High Level Forum 2014).

✓ Strengthen the role of States in matters related to Internet Governance.

✓ Increase the relevance of the Internet Governance Forum.

✓ Promote the continuity of leadership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the Partnership for Measuring ICT because as a specialized agency of the United Nations in the field of telecommunications/ICTs, it can determine if the progress of ICT development is related with the progress in achieving the SDGs, another role of ICTs as a development facilitator.

4. What are general expectations from the WSIS + 10 High Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly?

✓ Ensure the continuity of the Internet Governance Forum through the renewal of its mandate, as it has proven its value for the open discussion of topics on Internet Governance in a multi-stakeholder space.

✓ Promote international cooperation with a focus on Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen regional networks of ICT infrastructure, knowledge, and development of public policies that promote development and innovation in the Region.

✓ Promote the exchange of experiences and a coordinated regional participation in issues related to Internet governance.

✓ Preserve and promote the role of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as coordinator and co-facilitator of the SDGs for the Post-2015 Development Agenda, continuing with the implementation of the annual High-Level Forum, allowing this intergovernmental platform to be a multi-stakeholder open consultation process, generating spaces for dialogue and consensus to meet the targets adopted by the UN General Assembly.

✓ It should include the possibility of organizing High Level Forums and other relevant meetings on ICT in developing countries with regional alternation to ensure an effective and equitable participation.

5.   What shape should the outcome document take?

✓ It should include specific goals to be achieved, contemplating mechanisms to monitor achievements in the coming years, focusing on an active coordination of digital agendas and national projects that promote development.

✓ It should contain an accounting of the specialized UN agencies identifying the status of coordinator and/or co-facilitator of the SDGs.

✓ It should determine the frequency of review of the Post-2015 Development Agenda by the General Assembly before the final and overall review in order to enable adjusting the SDGs according to the Recommendations made by the specialized Agencies.