

BROADBAND FOR THE GLOBAL GOOD

Broadband Leadership Summit
Geneva, Switzerland, 24 – 25 October 2011



This report summarizes the key outcomes and conclusions emerging from the Broadband Leadership Summit.

The Broadband Leadership Summit at ITU Telecom World 2011 took place from 24 to 25 October 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Summit which was co-hosted by ITU Telecom and the Broadband Commission for Digital Development convened over 330 leaders from industry, government and academia. The Summit focused on the role of broadband as critical modern infrastructure driving economic growth, trade and productivity, especially in light of today's challenging economic climate.

Immediately prior to the Summit, the Broadband Commission for Digital Development endorsed the "Broadband Challenge", recognizing communication as 'a human need and a right' and calling on governments and private industry to work together to develop the innovative policy frameworks, business models and financing arrangements needed to facilitate growth in access to broadband worldwide. At the Summit, the Broadband Commission also issued a set of four new targets that countries around the world should strive to meet in order to ensure their populations can fully participate in tomorrow's emerging knowledge societies.

PROGRAMME

DAY ONE

Plenary 1 – B more with Broadband

This Opening Plenary explores why broadband matters. It explores the role of broadband as a critical infrastructure for promoting economic growth, trade and productivity. In today's challenging economic climate, broadband is more essential than ever for stimulating economic recovery and creating jobs. The information, knowledge and education that can be provided via broadband services are public goods, now with global reach. The deployment of broadband infrastructure therefore carries important public benefits for the global good, including accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

- Broadband: A platform for economic growth & productivity
- Cyber-Trade or Cyber-Aid?
- Information, healthcare & education: public goods for global good

Panelists:

- H.E. Senator Stephen Conroy – Minister, Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy, Australia
- H.E. Mr. Igor Shchegolev – Minister, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications, Russian Federation
- H.E. Mr. Kapil Sibal – Minister, Communications and Technology, India
- Mr. Masami Yamamoto – President, Fujitsu Limited
- Mr Bruno Lanvin – Executive Director, INSEAD's eLab
- Mr. Carlos Slim Helú – President, Carlos Slim Foundation



Plenary 2a – Smartening up Society

This Plenary sets out visions for building our networked future. What does a smart society look like? Do innovation, digital cities and the provision of next-generation services automatically generate a smart society? And can regulation keep up? This Plenary explores all the areas in which investments must be made for building our networked future.

- Smart services
- Smart societies
- Smart regulation

Panelists:

- Mr. Leong Keng Thai – Deputy Chief Executive and Director General, Telecoms and Post, IDA, Singapore
- H.E. Mr. Tetsuo Yamakawa – Vice-Minister, Policy Coordination and International Affairs, Japan
- H.E. Mr. Mohamad Nasser Al Ghanim – Director General, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, UAE
- Mr. Hans Vestberg – President and CEO, Ericsson
- Mr. Wim Elkfrink – Executive Vice-President, Emerging Solutions and Chief Globalization Officer, Cisco
- H.E. Mr. Modibo Ibrahim Toure – Minister, Posts and New Technologies, Mali

Plenary 2b – Emerging Opportunities in Emerging Markets

This Plenary considers the vital opportunities offered by emerging markets. What are the optimal devices for accessing the Internet in emerging markets? How can access be extended across all segments of the purchasing pyramid? What are the emerging issues and emerging opportunities in developing markets? Emerging markets are important sources of innovation – is the direction of technology transfer being reversed? This Plenary examines some of the all-important issues in extending Internet access to the next billion Internet users, located mainly in emerging markets.

- Internet access devices: private, smart & mobile
- Extending access across the pyramid
- Emerging markets, emerging opportunities
- Technology transfer – in which direction?

Panelists:

- H.E. Mr Paul Ndong Nguema – Minister, Communication, Post Office and Digital Economy, Gabon
- Dr Hamadoun Touré – Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Mr Francis Gurry – Director General, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- H.E. Kapil Sibal – Minister, Communications and Information Technology, India
- Dr Wang Jiangzhou – Chairman and CEO, China Mobile Communications Corporation
- Mr. Oscar von Hauske Solis – CEO, Telmex

Plenary 2c – Social media for social change?

This Plenary explores some of the issues raised by the recent use of social media in different countries around the world. Recent events have seen social media used as a tool for real-time reporting from earthquake zones or as a powerful catalyst for social transformation – or social disorder. Social media offer opportunities for greater personal expression, as well as greater risks, with the speed and scale of online social media proving difficult for authorities to match, in both the Arab spring and recent UK riots alike. What are the lessons learned? What are the key principles at stake in our online world of social media, or social chaos?

- Communication – a human need or a human right?
- Can regulation keep up?
- Powerful tools for social transformation?

Panelists:

- Mr. Reza Jafari – Chairman and CEO, E-Development International
- Dr. Hessa Al Jaber – Secretary-General, ICT Qatar
- Dr. Kim Seang Tae – President, National Information Society Agency, Republic of Korea
- H.E. Dr. Rais Yatim – Minister, Information, Communications and Culture, Malaysia
- Mrs. Suvi Lindén – ITU Special Envoy to the Broadband Commission, former Minister of Communications, Finland
- Mr. Janis Karklins – Assistant Director General, Communication and Information, UNESCO

Plenary 3a – Sustaining the Growth in Traffic

This Plenary considers the drivers, amplifiers and impact of explosive growth in data traffic. In 2010, the amount of digital information transmitted around the world exceeded a Zettabyte (or 10²¹ bytes) for the first time, while mobile data traffic continues to grow explosively, driven by rapid growth in smartphones and high-functionality handsets. Do we face information wealth, or information overload? What strategies can operators use to cope with the data deluge, and how can their network upgrades keep pace with such explosive growth in data traffic? And what role do users and user expectations play in all of this – are they part of the problem, or part of the solution?

- The explosion in mobile data
- Managing networks & prioritizing services
- Managing user expectations

Panelists:

- Mr. Amir Dossal – Executive Director, United Nations Office for Partnerships
- H.E. Dr. Ali Abbasov – Minister, Communication and Information Technology, Azerbaijan
- H.E. Dr Yaacob Ibrahim – Minister, Information, Communications and the Arts, Singapore
- Mr. Ben Verwaayen – CEO, Alcatel-Lucent
- Mr. Steve Collar – CEO, O3B
- Mr. Caio Bonilha – President, Telebras

Plenary 3b – Megabits and MDGs

This Plenary considers the benefits of broadband for accelerating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Broadband promises to transform the provision of healthcare and education in developed and developing countries alike. But what are the real opportunities and benefits of broadband for achieving the MDGs? And how can broadband infrastructure and services be made to work to the best benefit of developing countries? Are Megabits or mobiles most helpful to the citizens of developing countries? This Plenary considers some of the very real applications of broadband infrastructure and services for accelerating achievement of the MDGs.

- Applications of broadband for healthcare
- Applications of broadband for education
- Applications of broadband for other MDGs

Panelists:

- Mr. Cheick Sidi Diarra – Under Secretary General; High Representative, UN-OHRLLS
- H.E. Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza – President, Burundi
- H.E. Commodore Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama – Prime Minister, Fiji
- Mr. Michel Sidibé – Executive Director, UNAIDS
- Mr. Osman Sultan – CEO, Du
- Professor Dr. Klaus Leisinger – President and Managing Director, Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development

Plenary 3c – Financing the Industry in Challenging Times

This Plenary considers the impact of the current economic outlook for the ICT industry, given considerable uncertainty across the markets. As the repercussions from the financial crisis continue, what are the implications for the ICT industry? From stimulus plans to austerity packages, do spectres of debt default or double-dip recession affect the investment and financing of networks – is big government back or can the private sector go it alone?

- Implications of the current economic outlook
- Funding networks
- Which way forward for financing?

Panelists:

- Mr. Jay Naidoo – Chairman, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
- H.E. Lord Tu'ivakano – Prime Minister, Tonga
- H.E. Mrs. Omobola Johnson – Minister, Communication Technology, Nigeria
- H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Salim Al-Fatissi – Minister, Transport and Communications, Oman
- Mr. Christian Salbaing – Deputy Chairman, Hutchison Whampoa
- Mr. John Davies – Vice President, Sales and Marketing, General Manager, Intel World Ahead Program, Intel Corporation

High-Level Round Table – Our Global Online Village

This closing High-Level Round Table explores our shared interests in our online global village. Do concepts of cyber-sovereignty apply to cyber-space? Does it even make sense to talk of one worldwide web, or are parallel online worlds developing? Are national governments any match for the global online giants? This Round Table emphasizes our shared aspirations and what's at stake in the development of a broadband-enabled future.

- One worldwide web, or many?
- Our online and multilingual global village
- Regulating & prioritizing content
- Concepts of cyber-sovereignty in cyber-space

Panelists:

- Ms. Becky Anderson – CNN
- H.E. Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal – Vice-President, Tanzania
- H.E. Mr. Alassane Dialy Ndiaye – Minister of State, Senegal
- H.E. Mr. Diego Molano Vega – Minister, Information Technologies and Communications, Colombia
- H.E. Mr. Tifatul Sembiring – Minister, Communications and Information, Indonesia
- H.E. Ambassador Philip Verveer – Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, USA



THE BENEFITS OF BROADBAND – NEW SERVICES, NEW SKILLS

Throughout the Summit, participants emphasized the benefits of broadband in all areas of our lives. According to ITU Secretary-General, Dr Hamadoun Touré, speaking at the opening session, “Broadband will revolutionize the lives of everyone, everywhere. It will help deliver radical improvements in healthcare, education, transportation, utility supplies and government services”.

As broadband infrastructure is rolled out in different countries around the world, the information, knowledge and education that can be provided over broadband infrastructure have now become global public goods. H.E. Pierre Damien Habumuremyi, Prime Minister of Rwanda, noted that new broadband-enabled services and applications offer a wealth of new opportunities, especially for developing countries. Indeed, Mr. Francis Gurry, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), argued that broadband provides access to the richness of content in

developing countries and brings developing countries fully into the global digital market-place. Many speakers were keen to offer insights based on real-life country experiences into the role of broadband as a critical 21st century infrastructure essential for promoting economic growth and jobs. Mr. Osman Sultan, CEO of Du suggested that governments should prioritize broadband infrastructure as a major enabler because it drives the economic development of entire countries. For every 1,000 broadband connections established, 80 new jobs are created. Some speakers called for a more accurate planning of broadband infrastructure roll-out, to ensure that it is properly integrated with other basic infrastructures in a country. Mr. Christian Salbaing, Deputy Chairman, Hutchison Whampoa (Europe) noted that broadband infrastructure projects are long-term projects built over a ten- to twenty-year time period, needing public/private partnership and the involvement of government and all the various administrations of a country.



H.E. Senator Stephen Conroy cited Australia's experience in building a National Broadband Network (NBN) as a significant investment in its broadband future to ensure 100% of Australians have universal access to speeds of at least 12 Megabits per second. H.E. Mr. Igor Shchegolev, Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation, shared the experience of Russia, outlining how his country has set up a program running from 2011 to 2020 that foresees the implementation of new infrastructure and new technologies through public/private partnerships.

H.E. Mr. Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Technology of India, noted that broadband infrastructure alone may not result in greater use of broadband, but that affordable equipment and cheaper access are also necessary. He cited the example of a US\$35 tablet launched in India to reach children and enable more than 220 million young school-going citizens to access greater information and develop new skills.

Oscar von Hauske Solis, CEO of Telmex, underlined the importance of ICT education throughout schools and universities to develop ICT skills. Mr. Bruno Lanvin, Executive Director of INSEAD's eLab, observed that technology alone is not the answer, and emphasized that innovations happen because clever people use technology cleverly. The future direction of broadband may come from unexpected angles; therefore, the skill set needed to benefit fully from broadband is far broader than just IT skills.

H.E. Mr. Alassane Dialy Ndiaye, Minister of State of Senegal, noted that broadband is not only empowering people individually, it is also transforming traditional social and economic activities (such as e-learning and telemedicine) and creating new value for both citizens and governments.

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BOOSTING GROWTH IN BROADBAND

While some speakers noted that each country faces its own specific challenges in deploying broadband, others were keen to emphasize the common benefits of an enabling policy environment, effective regulation, competition and investment incentives in boosting the market for broadband. H.E. Mr. Tetsuo Yamakawa, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination & International Affairs of Japan, noted that Japan's 100% coverage of broadband networks was achieved by a combination of opening up access and creating a climate which fosters competition between many operators – with competition proving to be a key means to achieve efficient service provision. H.E. Mrs. Johnson, Minister of Communications and Technology of Nigeria, cited Nigeria's experience in attracting investment in ICTs thanks to its strong policies, liberalized market and sound economic regulation. A good, consistent policy framework is a vital prerequisite for the development of any country's ICT sector, and regulators must act to ensure that policy is implemented.

National Broadband Plans can play a critical role in coordinating policy and investments in broadband. They also perform an important signaling function, indicating governments' commitment to promoting broadband development as a national policy priority. Clearly defined national broadband strategies will promote more private investment. H.E. Mr. Paul NDong-Nguema, on behalf of the President of Gabon, described Gabon's three-year plan for a national cyber strategy, Digital Gabon, which aims to expand broadband services on the basis of high-bandwidth infrastructure (e-learning, telemedicine and video conferencing), in combination with tax-exempt special economic zones to attract investment. H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Salim Al-Fatissi, Minister of Transport and Communications of Oman, described how Oman has established an Information Technology Authority and Digital Oman strategy and has instituted a comprehensive study to develop a structure for a National Broadband Plan.



Participants agreed that, given a positive enabling policy and regulatory environment, the market for broadband has high growth potential. Mr. Hans Vestberg, President & CEO of Ericsson, cited Ericsson's estimates that, by 2015, the world will have 7 to 8 billion mobile subscriptions, of which 5 billion will be mobile broadband. Meanwhile, by 2015, the number of people with access to the Internet will have tripled.

For Mr. John Davies, Corporate Vice-President and General Manager of Intel's World Ahead programme, the next major developments to grow the market and revolutionize broadband will be low-cost computers and a change in business model to prepaid broadband. Professor Dr. Klaus Leisinger, President & Managing Director of Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development, emphasized the role of economies of scale in transforming the Internet, with the costs for electronic public services reducing, as the number

of users increase. Mr. Christian Salbaing, Deputy Chairman of Hutchison Whampoa (Europe), noted that the cost of providing infrastructure is declining progressively – 3G networks cost less than 2G and now 4G networks have the potential to cut costs even further. This can only help in the roll-out of infrastructure. H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Salim Al-Fatissi, Minister of Transport and Communications of Oman, called for new ways to be found for financing the deployment of broadband infrastructure.

H.E. Mr. Diego Molano Vega, Minister of Information Technologies and Communications of Colombia, noted that providing access to affordable broadband services still remains a major challenge in a number of respects, however, with digital divides persisting outside main urban areas and amongst those at the bottom of the purchasing pyramid.



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THE CHANGING FACE OF THE ICT INDUSTRY

Specific sessions focused on the evolution of the industry and the rapid innovation transforming the ICT ecosystem. Dr. Wang Jiangzhou, Chairman of China Mobile, highlighted in particular the transitions from narrowband to broadband, from fixed to mobile, and from desktop to tablets.

Participants agreed that one of the most promising areas for investment is wireless broadband, which holds the most potential to reach the greatest number of inhabitants worldwide. Mr. Carlos Slim Helú, President, Carlos Slim Foundation, noted that mobile penetration is reaching 100% in the Americas, while the number of fixed lines is decreasing, so the younger generation are most likely to use their mobile to access broadband services. H.E Kapil Sibal, Minister for Communications and Information Technology, India, noted that wireless technologies can address

the challenge of last-mile connectivity, while Dr. Wang Jiangzhou, emphasized the role of mobile technologies in connecting rural areas. Mr. Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS, noted that the mobile phone is becoming a major tool in the prevention of disease, improved treatment and healthcare delivery.

Mr. Masami Yamamoto, President of Fujitsu Limited, stressed that broadband can also facilitate new ways of using other ICTs, such as cloud computing, for example. H.E. Mr. Tetsuo Yamakawa, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination & International Affairs of Japan, explained that although the Japanese tsunami had destroyed computer systems and data storage facilities, firms had reduced their risk of losing vital data in the disaster by storing data in a dispersed fashion using cloud services.

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SPECTRUM AS A KEY ASSET

Mr. Amir Dossal, Special Representative of SG of ITU for Global Partnerships, noted the trade-off between the use of spectrum as a strategic asset versus its management and allocation by governments. He suggested that spectrum should be treated as a public commodity and called for smarter regulation. Mr. Ben Verwaayen, CEO of Alcatel Lucent, agreed that spectrum is a crucial asset for offering next generation mobile services. He suggested that historically, governments may have viewed spectrum as a revenue generator, but for business, spectrum is a vital strategic asset. H.E. Commodore Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Republic of Fiji, cited Fiji's national broadband policy, which reallocates radio frequencies in order to make greater spectrum available for 4G.

Mr. Christian Salbaing, Deputy Chairman, Hutchison Whampoa Limited as the panelist for plenary on: Financing the Industry in Challenging Times,

highlighted that spectrum is the lifeblood of Hutchinson's business and, at the same time the motorway on which the company operates. He brought the importance for governments to come with free spectrum and facilitate development by making sure the spectrum is available.

Spectrum allocation remains a major issue the world over, as operators in many countries increase the capacities of their mobile network. During the plenary discussion on Sustaining the Growth in Traffic, Mr Caio Bonilha, President of Telebras, cited the example of Brazil, where implementation of 3G and 4G technologies requires considerable amounts of radio-spectrum. In some instances, there is spectrum available which is standing idle, while other services are struggling to secure the bandwidth they need. Mr Bonilha proposed that the adoption of shared spectrum could be an intelligent use of bandwidth.

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SOCIAL MEDIA AS AN AGENT FOR CHANGE

The Plenary session on “Social media for social change” debated the concept that social networks are not only a means of communication for the exchange of thoughts and ideas, but have also become an engine of revolution, progress and transformation. Janis Karklins of UNESCO suggested that the same principles of freedom of expression which apply to traditional media should apply to social media. Dr. Hessa Al Jaber, Secretary-General of ICT Qatar, noted that Internet rights and freedoms should encompass a much wider vision, with the broad objective of not only upholding basic human rights, but also preserving a healthy environment for the Internet and its users, one where the Internet can grow and fulfil its full potential, and that ultimately, no one can control what people write on the Internet.

Dr. Kim Seang Tae, President of the Korean National Information Society Agency (NISA) and Broadband Commissioner, suggested that the ‘smart media’ revolution is revolutionizing the way institutions communicate and creating new ways to build relationships in society. The so-called “smart revolution” in the Rep. of Korea is facilitating the transition from an industrial society to an information society and creating a smart society.

H.E. Dr. Rais Yatim, Minister of Information, Communications & Culture of Malaysia, noted that the events of the Arab spring have demonstrated a clear role for social media as a harbinger of social change. Suvi Lindén, ITU Special Envoy to the Broadband Commission and former Minister of Communications, Finland, observed that social media is changing the process of decision-making through greater transparency.

Mr. Michel Sidibé, Executive Director of UNAIDS, drew attention to UNAIDS’ new Crowdsourcing initiative – a new social networking service seeking to engage 100,000 young people as actors of change to help implement a broad strategy to fight AIDS. He emphasized that democratizing the issue and involving youth through social networks are key to working towards a solution and to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular Millennium Development Goal number 6 on HIV.



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THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

There was considerable discussion of the changing role of government. H.E. Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal, Vice-President of Tanzania, suggested that governments have the responsibility for creating demand and promoting new and innovative services for broadband infrastructure. H.E. Mr. Tifatul Sembiring, Minister of Communications and Information of Indonesia, agreed, noting that the Government of Indonesia has taken an innovative approach in promoting broadband by creating lead users at the national public administration and enabling public services over broadband. H.E. Dr. Ali Abbasov, Minister of Communications and Information Technologies of Azerbaijan, proposed that governments have a special responsibility to track certain types of information (such as child pornography) and address any lack of regional and international content.

H.E. Ambassador Philip Verveer, the United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, called for governments to make the case for broadband by bridging the access gap and by engaging in public-private initiatives. In his view, this also involves stimulating demand for new services by adopting policies directed at making broadband affordable and promoting the creation of relevant and compelling content.

Indeed, public-private partnerships can play an important role in the funding of broadband infrastructure. H.E. Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza, President of Burundi, stated that his Government attaches great importance to public-private partnerships and is working in collaboration with the World Bank to set up a backbone system in Burundi in order to provide all the inhabitants of Burundi with high-speed broadband access.



OUR GLOBAL ONLINE VILLAGE

H.E. Lord Tu'ivakano, Prime Minister of Tonga, emphasized that the global nature of the information economy today transcends national borders and interests, and suggested that expansion of networks and infrastructure should take into account the need for every citizen to be able to access and benefit from ICTs. H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Salim Al-Fatissi, Minister of Transport and Communications of Oman, agreed that ICTs are in effect borderless, hence a policy decision taken in one country has effects not only in that region, but around the world.

There was significant discussion on the concept of Internet access as a human right, as well as a human need, with participants divided as to whether it could - or should - be considered a human right. H.E. Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal, Vice-President of Tanzania, outlined his view that Internet access should be available for anyone anywhere, regardless of their location and home country.

H.E. Mr. Tifatul Sembiring, Minister of Communications and Information of Indonesia, called for cybersovereignty and cybersecurity to form a major focus of government policy, as there no clear boundaries exist in cyberspace. H.E. Ambassador Philip Verweer, the United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, appealed for the Internet to remain free of intergovernmental regulation, as this freedom has historically ensured that the Internet evolves in an organic, quick and open way.

ITU Secretary General Dr. Hamadoun Touré observed that broadband will enable developing countries to fully participate in the global online village. The Broadband Commission for Digital Development was established a year ago to achieve this goal and to assist all countries by empowering them to meet their Millennium Development Goals, an ambitious but achievable aim.



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THE BROADBAND CHALLENGE & BROADBAND TARGETS

Immediately prior to the Summit, the Broadband Commission for Digital Development endorsed the “Broadband Challenge”, recognizing communication as ‘a human need and a right’ and calling on governments and private industry to work together to develop the innovative policy frameworks, business models and financing arrangements needed to facilitate growth in access to broadband worldwide.

In the Broadband Challenge, the Commission notes that it is essential to review legislative and regulatory frameworks, many of which are inherited from the last century, to ensure the free and unhindered flow of information in the new virtual, hyper-connected world. The Challenge urges governments to avoid

limiting market entry and taxing ICT services unnecessarily to enable broadband markets to realize their full growth potential, and encourages governments to promote coordinated international standards for interoperability and to address the availability of adequate radio frequency spectrum. The Challenge stresses the need to stimulate content production in local languages and enhance local capacity to benefit from, and contribute to, the digital revolution.

Alongside the Summit, the Broadband Commission also issued a set of four new targets that countries around the world should strive to meet in order to ensure their populations fully participate in tomorrow’s emerging knowledge societies:



1 Making broadband policy universal: By 2015, all countries should have a national broadband plan or strategy or include broadband in their Universal Access / Service Definitions.

2 Making broadband affordable: By 2015, entry-level broadband services should be made affordable in developing countries through adequate regulation and market forces (for example, amounting to less than 5% of average monthly income).

3 Connecting homes to broadband: By 2015, 40% of households in developing countries should have Internet access.

4 Bringing more people online: By 2015, Internet user penetration should reach 60% worldwide, 50% in developing countries and 15% in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Countries' progress towards these targets will be regularly monitored by the Broadband Commission through its work, cutting-edge analysis, research and publications into the development of broadband markets worldwide.

About the Broadband Commission for Digital Development

The Broadband Commission for Digital Development was established in 2010 by the Secretary-General of ITU, Dr Hamadoun Touré, and the Director General of UNESCO, Ms. Irina Bokova, as a multistakeholder partnership comprising nearly sixty leading CEOs, senior policy-makers and academics united by their belief in the importance of broadband for boosting progress in the Millennium Development Goals.