INNOVACIÓN EN POLÍTICA PÚBLICA Y LA REGULACIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO DIGITAL

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ITU Americas

CRC Workshop Cartagena 2022

Punto de partida

La meta que proponemos

CONECTIVIDAD TOTAL

ACCESO UNIVERSA

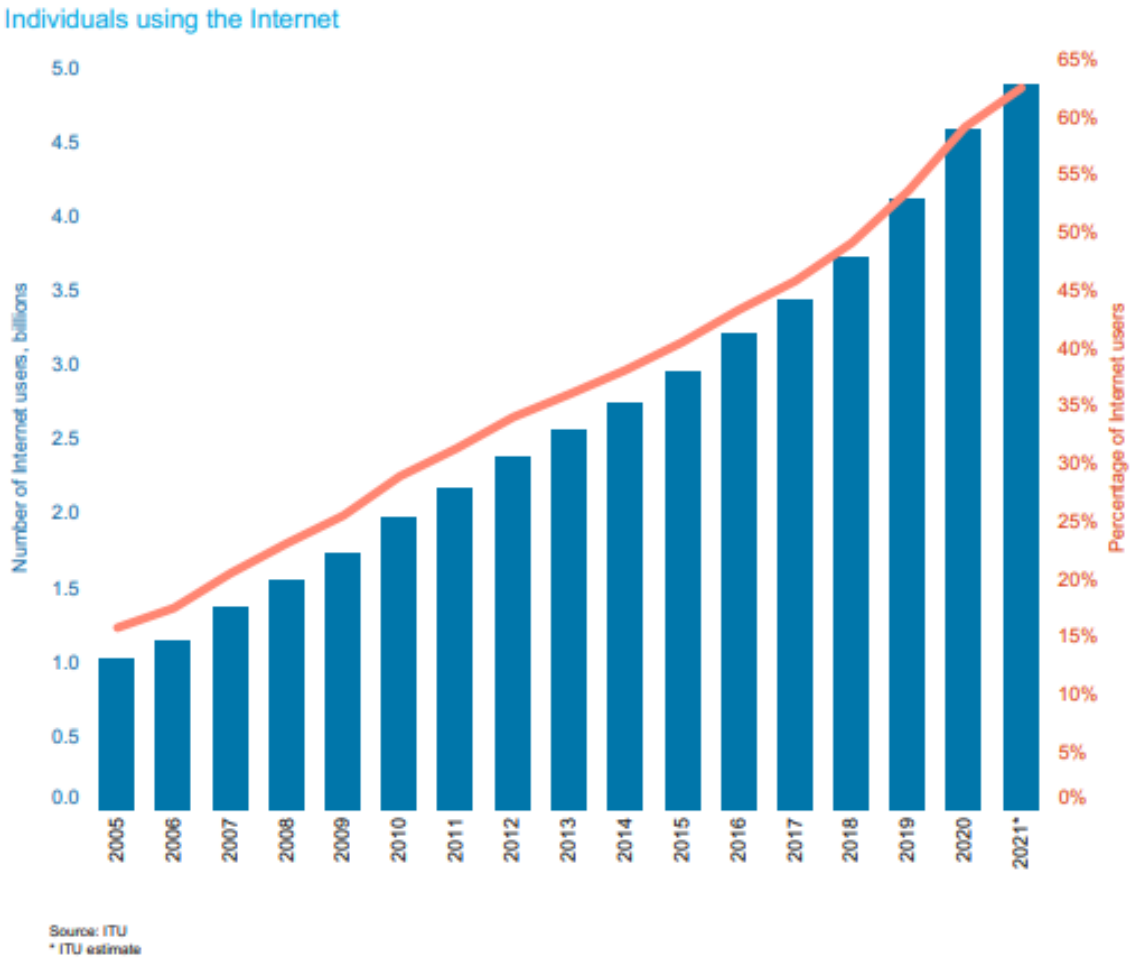
Table 2.1: Aspirational targets for 2030 and current situation

Indicator	Target	Current situation globally[a]	Number of countries meeting the target[b]
Internet users (% of population)			
Aged 15 and above	100%	63%[c]	13/151[c]
Gender parity ratio (1 = parity)	1	0.92	40/112
Households with Internet access (%)	100%	66%	13/126
Schools connected to the Internet (%)	100%	40% (primary)	42/93
		51% (lower sec.)	50/94
		66% (upper sec.)	50/97
Businesses using the Internet (%)			
0 employees or more	100%	n.a.	6/24
> 10 employees	100%	n.a.	23/47
Mobile network coverage (% of population)			
3G	100% for the most advanced technology already in use in the country with minimum coverage of 40%	95%	2/29[d]
4G		88%	66/157
5G		n.a.	n.a.
Fixed-broadband speed (% of subscriptions)			
>10 Mbit/s	100%	91%	25/150
School connectivity			
Min. download speed (Mbit/s per school)	20	n.a.	8/24
Min. download speed (kbit/s per student)	50	n.a.	n.a.
Minimum data allowance (GB)	200	n.a.	n.a.
Entry-level broadband subscription price			
% of gross national income per capita	2%	1.9% (mobile)	96/185
		3.5% (fixed)	64/174
% of average income of bottom 40 percent of earners	2%	2.5% (mobile)	50/110
		6.0% (fixed)	21/106

Entry-level broadband subscription price				
% of gross national income per capita	2%	1.9% (mobile)		96/185
		3.5% (fixed)		64/174
% of average income of bottom 40 percent of earners	2%	2.5% (mobile)		50/110
		6.0% (fixed)		21/106
Individuals using a mobile phone				
Gender parity ratio (1 = parity)	1	n.a.		29/56
Individuals owning a mobile phone (% of population)				
Aged 15 and above	100%	n.a.		22/78
Gender parity ratio (1 = parity)	1	n.a.		30/72
Population aged 15+ with basic digital skills (%)	70%	n.a.		8/77
Gender parity ratio (1 = parity)	1	n.a.		5/70
Population aged 15+ with intermediate digital skills (%)	50%	n.a.		11/76
Gender parity ratio (1 = parity)	1	n.a.		5/70

Notes: n.a. = not available (global situation cannot be assessed due to limited data coverage).
a: Data are either for 2021, 2020, or the latest year available in the last four years; more details are provided in thi chapter.
b: Among countries for which data is available. *x/y* means that in *x* out of *y* countries for which data are available t target has been achieved or almost achieved (see text for details).
c: Percentage of total population instead of population aged 15 and above.
d: Number of countries where coverage of 4G has not reached 40 per cent of the population.
See ITU and OSET (2022) for details.
Sources: ITU; UNCTAD (retrieved May 2022); UNESCO-UIS database (retrieved February 2022).

Internet uptake has accelerated during the panden



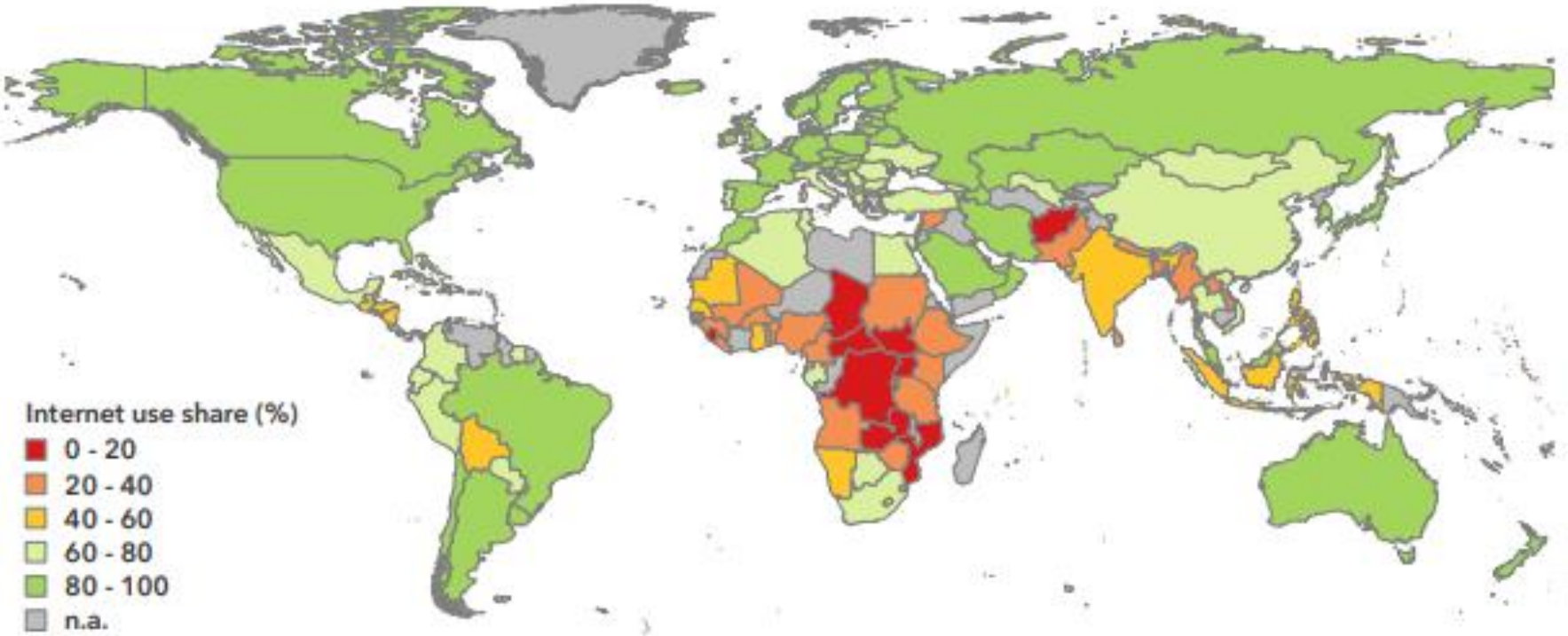

#ITUdata
4.9 billion people
are online in 2021


or 2.9 billion people -
have never used
the Internet


Of the 2.9 billion still offline
96 per cent live in
developing countries

Figure 2.5: The global digital divide

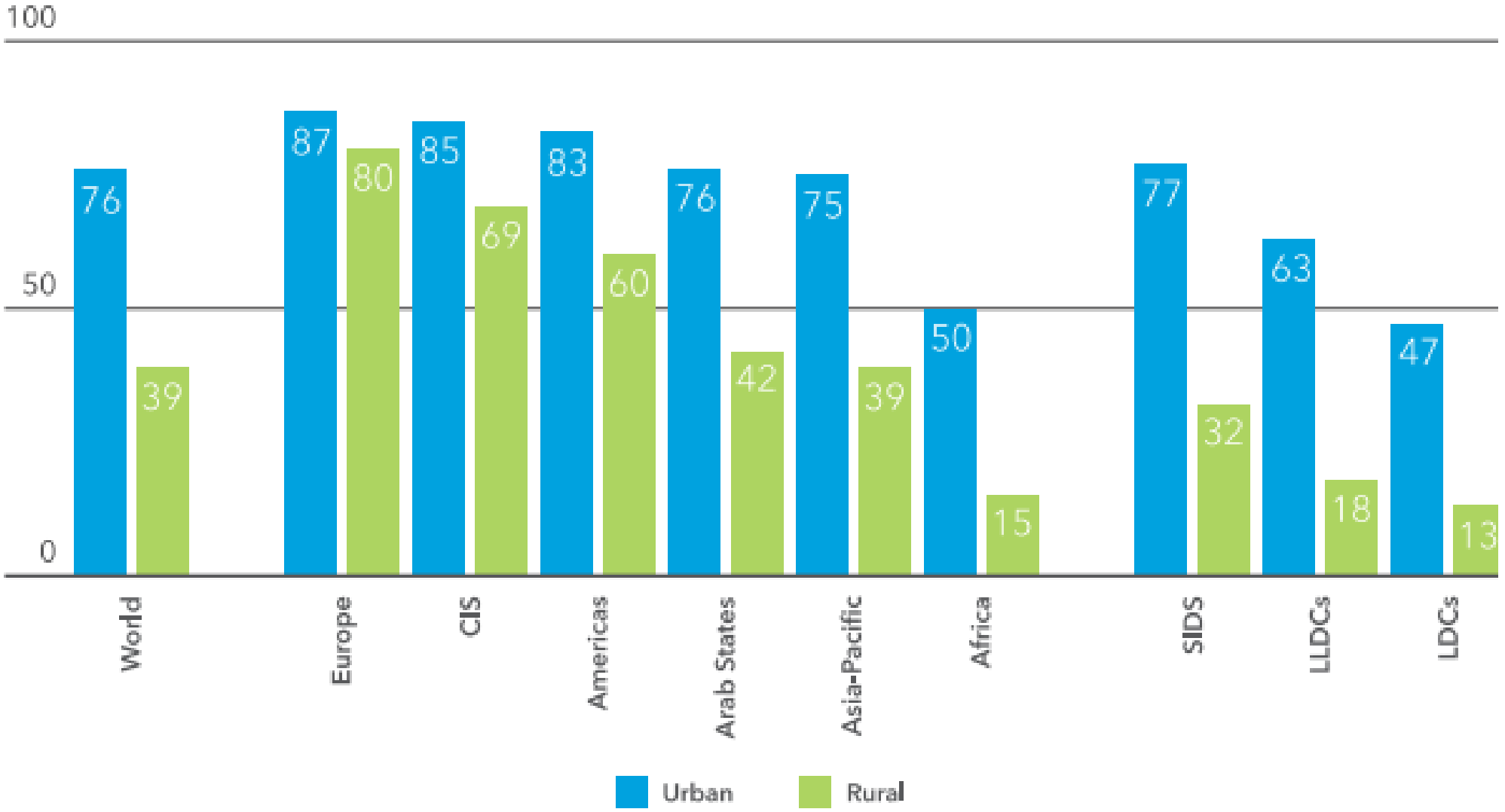
Percentage of the population using the Internet, 2020



Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of ITU and of the secretariat of ITU concerning the legal status of the country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The base map is the UNmap database of the United Nations Cartographic Section.
Source: ITU.

Figure 2.7: The urban-rural divide

Percentage of the population using the Internet in urban and rural areas, 2021



Global urban/rural divide

Individuals using the Internet in 2020

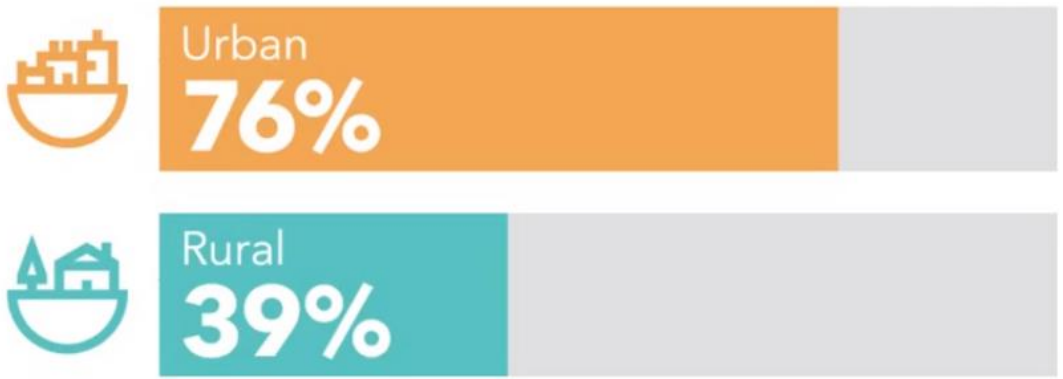
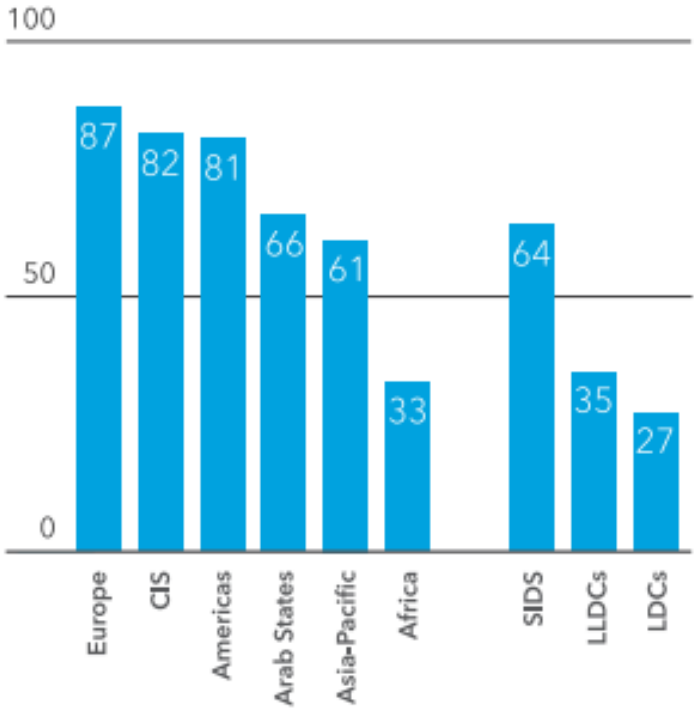


Figure 2.3: Internet penetration around the world

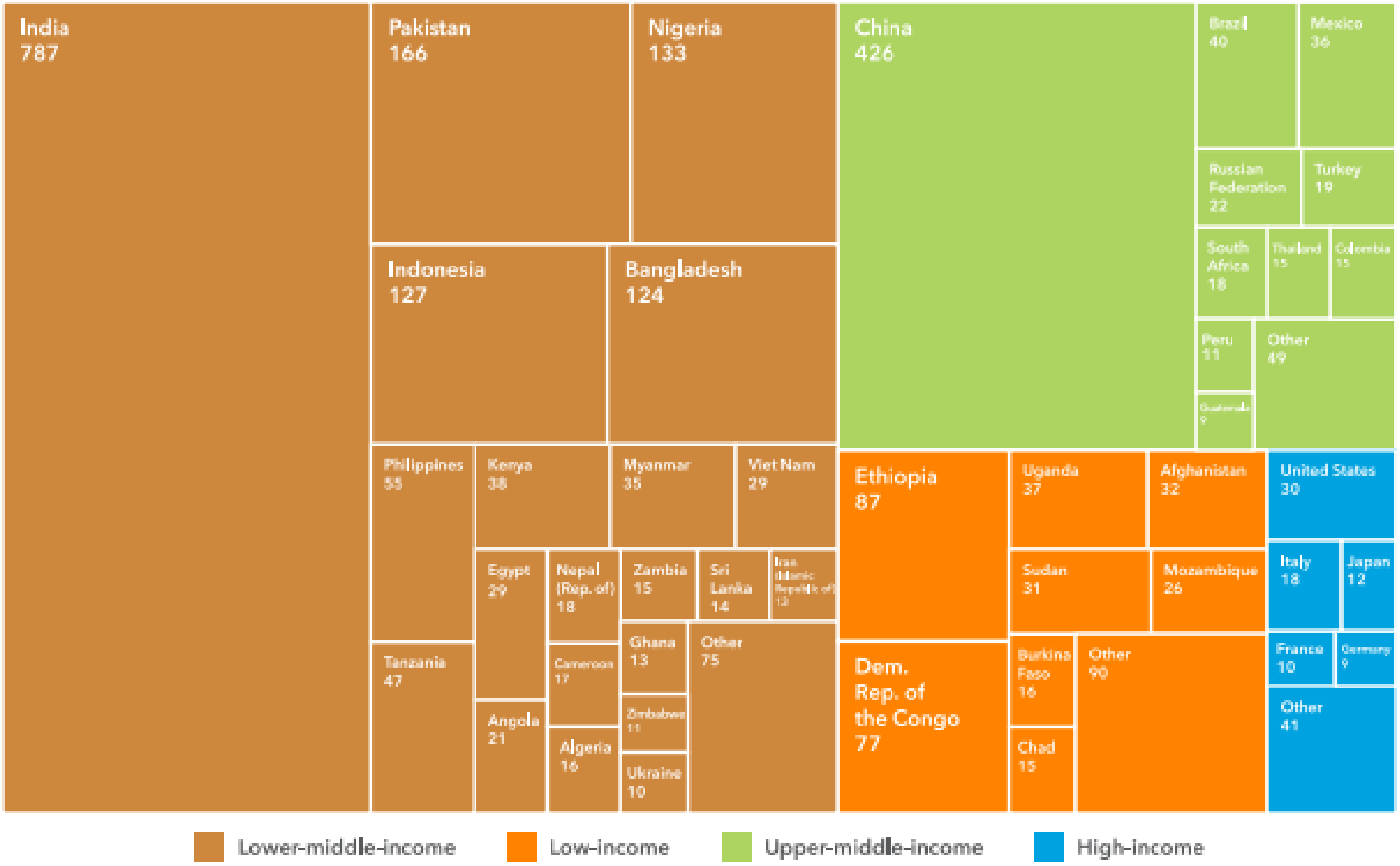


Note: CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.
Source: ITU.

Figure 2.4 shows how Internet use progressed in all countries, using the year in which each country first reported 10 per cent Internet use as the starting point. The figure shows that most countries reached 50 per cent usage after ten years (from the 10 per cent starting point) and 75 per cent after 16 years. At the 20-year point, 93 per cent of countries had reached 75 per cent usage.

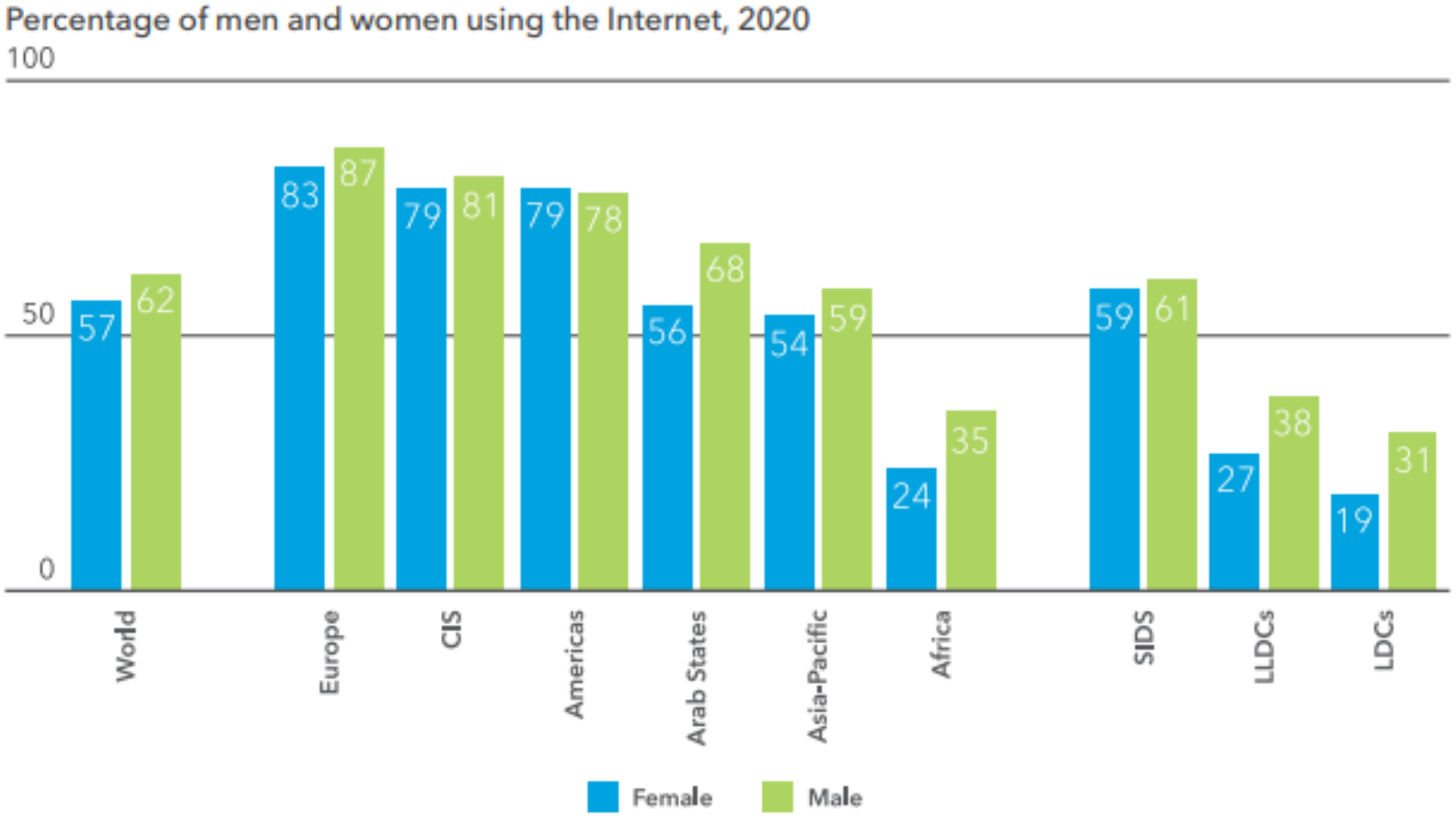
Figure 2.6: Development level and the offline population

Individuals not using the Internet (millions), by income group, 2020



Note: Size of the tiles represent the country's share in the world's offline population.

Figure 2.8: The gender digital divide



Note: CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.
Source: ITU.


#ITUdata
Globally,
62 per cent of men
use the Internet


compared to 57 per cent
of women, whereas in the
Least Developed Countries


#ITUdata
only 19 per cent
of women are connected


#ITUdata
compared to
31 per cent of men

Figure 2.16: Mobile network coverage

Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, by generation of mobile network

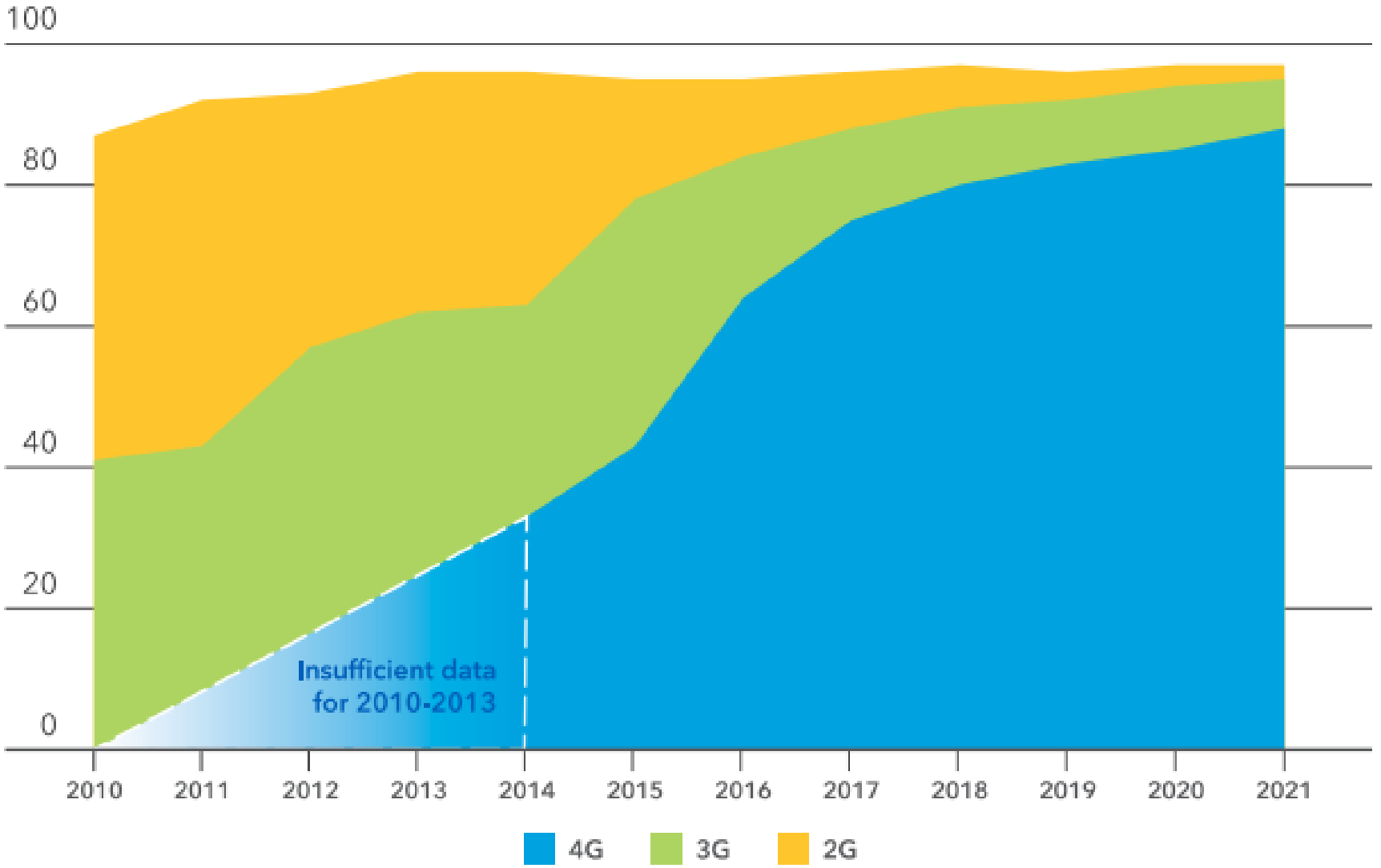
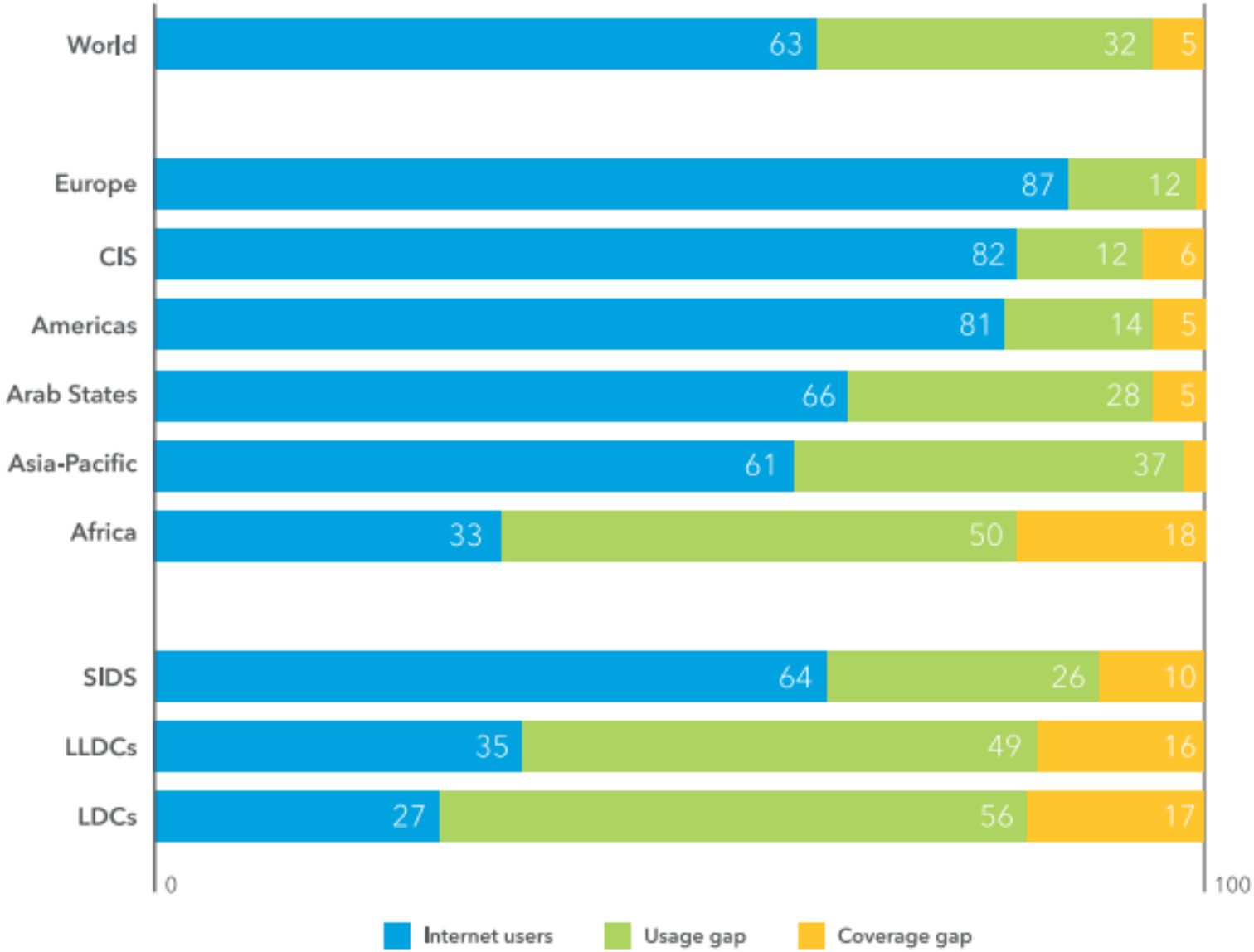


Figure 2.18: Coverage gap and usage gap

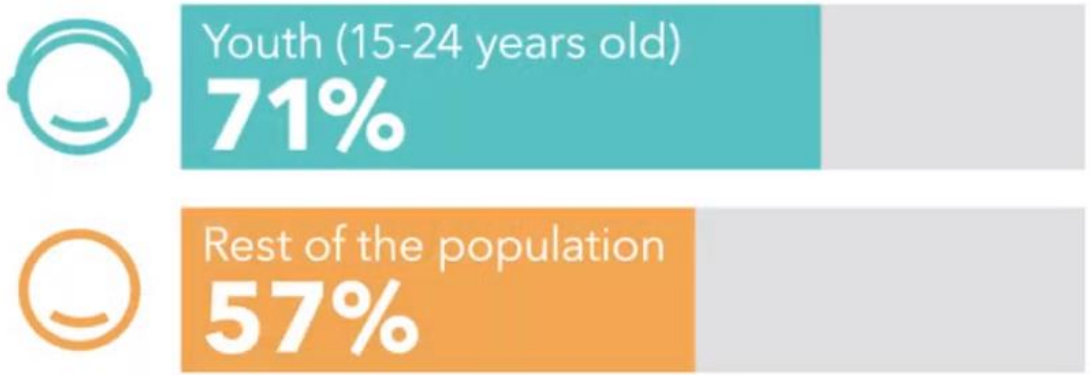
Percentage of the population using the Internet, not using the Internet and not covered by a network, 2021



Notes: The coverage gap is the percentage of the population that does not have access to a mobile or fixed network.

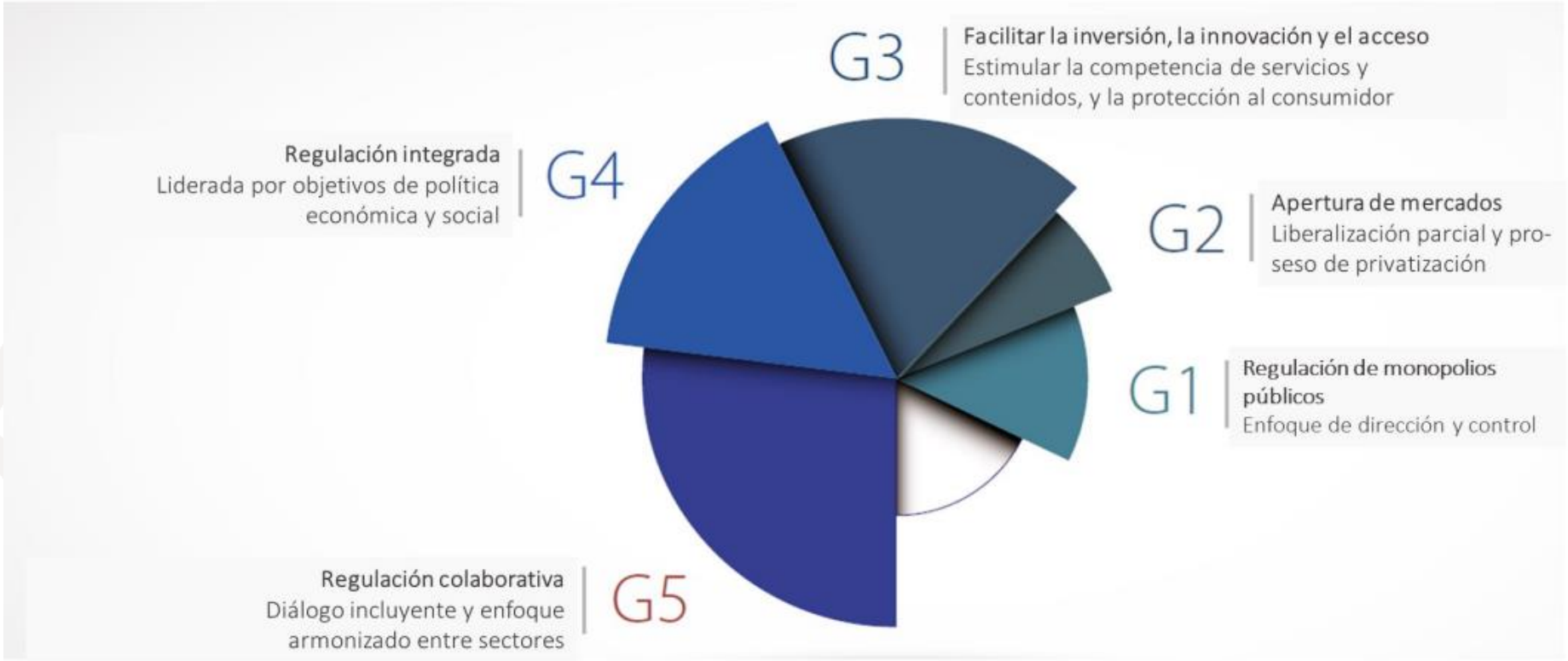
Global generational gap

Individuals using the Internet in 2020

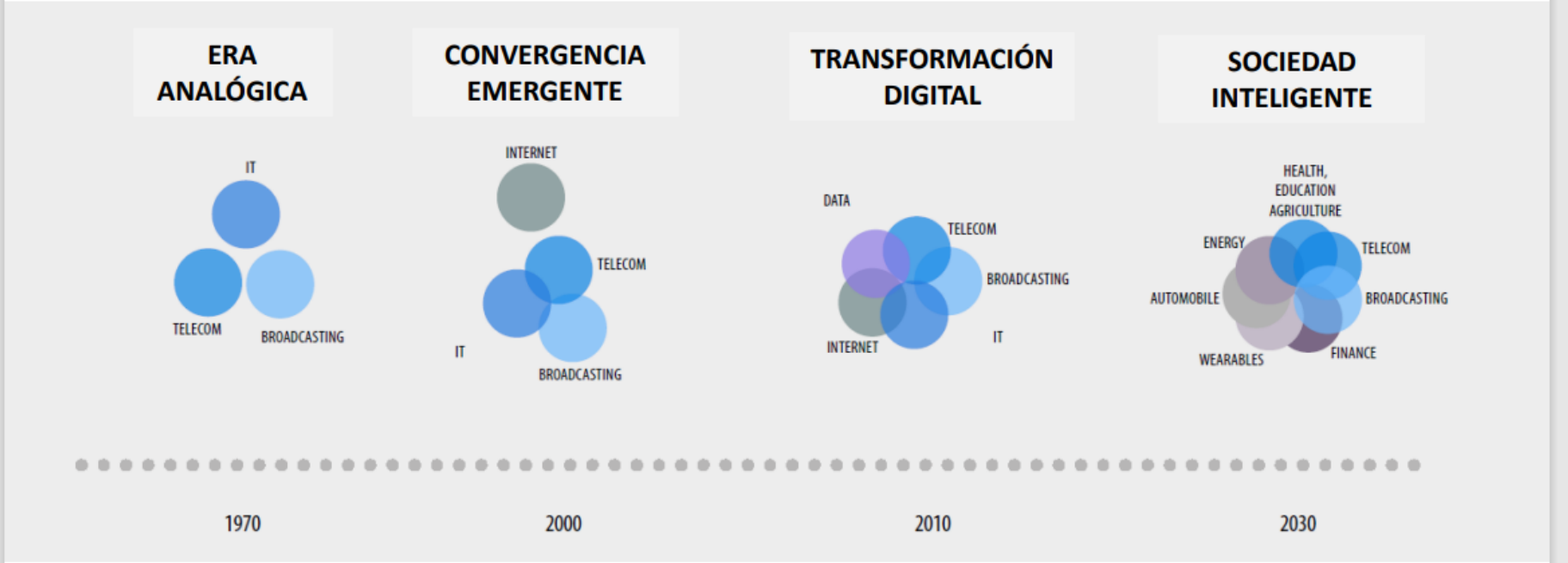


Desafíos regulatorios y de política pública

Las Cinco Generaciones de la Regulación

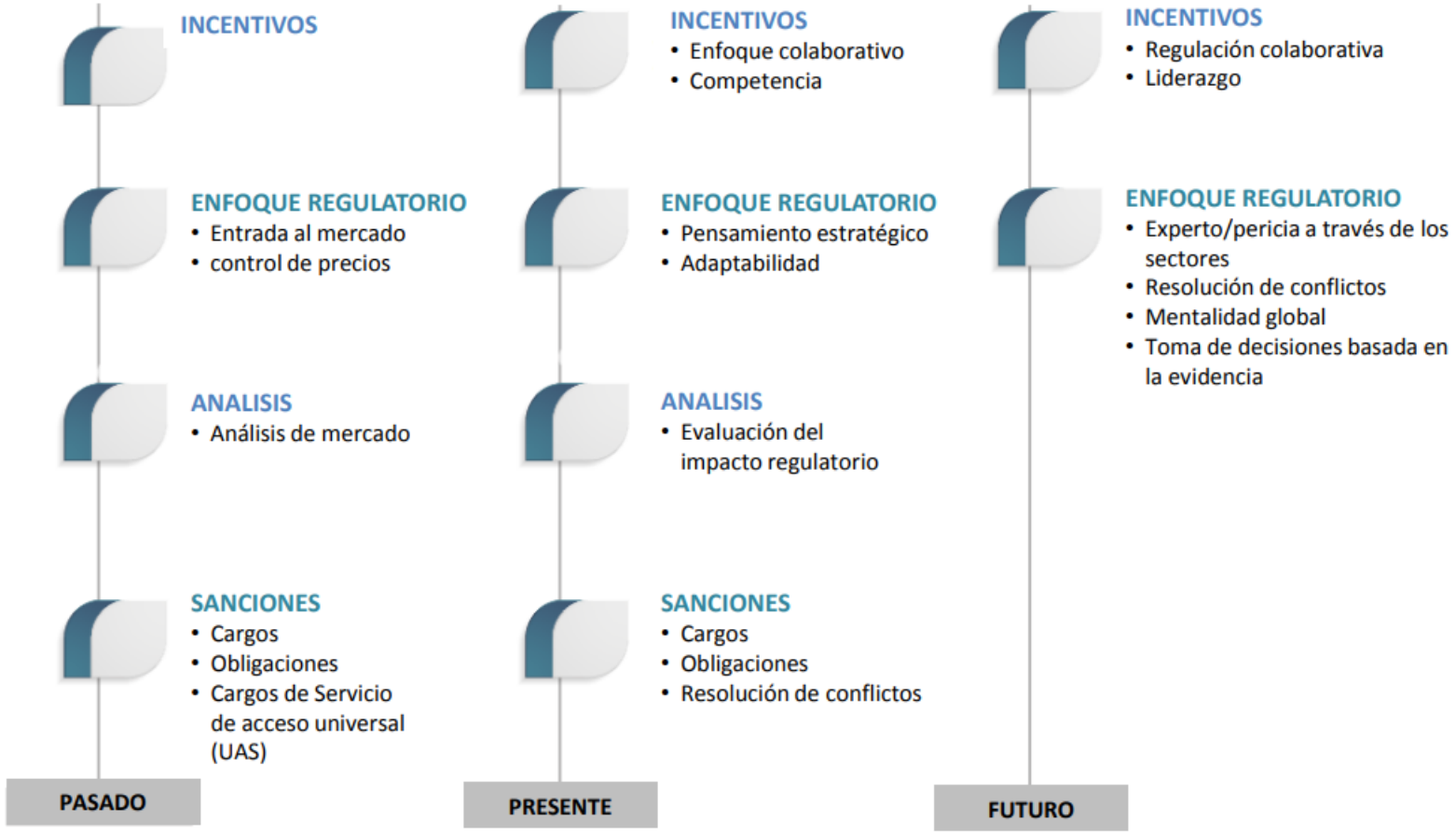


Transformación digital



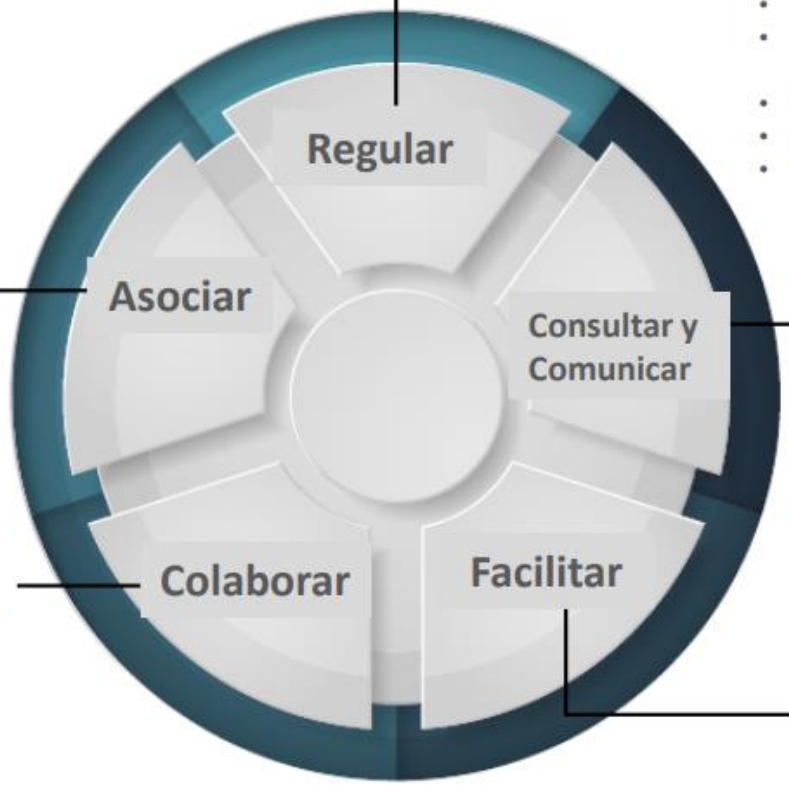
En las últimas dos décadas, la transformación digital ha estado reestructurando el sector de las TIC - y cada vez más los otros sectores - lo que plantea desafíos y oportunidades

Evolución de mandatos y competencias regulatorios



Fuente: ITU

Regulación G5: la rueda de la regulación colaborativa



- Ex-post
- Reforma Regulatoria
- Instrumentos basados en el mercado
- Resolución de conflictos
- Aplicación
- Abstención reglamentaria

- Consultas abiertas
- Evaluación de impacto reglamentario
- Educación del consumidor
- Compartir información y mejores prácticas

- Creación de igualdad de condiciones para la inversión y el crecimiento
- Regulación por incentivos
- Monitoreo

- Propiedad
- Abogacía
- Asociaciones
- Liderazgo
- Coordinación

En conjunto con:
- Autoridad de competencia
- Autoridad de medios y radiodifusión
- Autoridad de protección de datos
- Bancos centrales
- Otras partes interesadas
- Co- y auto-regulación (industria)
- Poder judicial

Fuente: ITU

Cambios en la trayectoria del Regulador de TIC, la regulación y el mercado

Fuente: ITU

Table 2. G5 Index Component Structure

Pillars	Components	Indicators
Pillar I: National Collaborative Governance	Cooperation among ICT bodies	Collaboration with (Independent) Spectrum Authority/
		Collaboration with (Independent) Broadcasting (content) Authority
		Collaboration with Cybersecurity agency
		Collaboration with CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team)
		Collaboration with (Independent)
		Collaboration with ICT ministry OR ICT regulator AND Information Society Agency
	Cooperation with other sector agencies	Collaboration with (Independent) Finance Regulator
		Collaboration with Energy regulatory Authority
		Collaboration with Transport regulatory Authority
		Collaboration with (Independent) Competition Authorities
		Collaboration with Postal regulation Authority
		Collaboration with (Independent) Consumer Protection Authority, Data Protection Authority
		Collaboration with Ministry of Health (e-health)
		Collaboration with Ministry of Education (e-education)
		Collaboration with Ministry of Environment (e-waste)
		Collaboration with Ministry of Economic development OR similar focusing on a single or a subset of economic sector/s, e.g., Industry, Agriculture, Fishery)
Pillar II: Policy Design Principles	Regulatory design procedures	Are public consultations designed as a tool to gather feedback from national stakeholders and guide regulatory decision-making?
		Is there a formal requirement for Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) before regulatory decisions are made AND/OR ex-post or rolling reviews?

		Are the decisions of the regulatory authority (entity in charge of regulation) subject to a general administrative procedures law?	
		Can affected parties request reconsideration or appeal adopted regulations to the relevant administrative agency (all sectors)?	
		Are national policy and regulatory frameworks technology and service-neutral?	
		Regulatory experimentation	Are there mechanisms for regulatory experimentation?
			Are there regulatory sandboxes for digital financial inclusion?
		Policy reviews	Do ministries/regulatory agencies conduct ex-post policy reviews?
			Do ministries/regulatory agencies conduct policy rolling reviews?
	Transparency	Are the laws (all sectors) that are currently in effect available on a single website managed by the government?	
		Is public access to information ensured and fundamental freedoms protected, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements?	
		Are there ethics rules in place that apply to the regulator's staff, including Head/Chairperson and Members/Commissioners (e.g., improper acceptance of gifts, personal and financial conflicts of interest, post-employment obligations, etc.)?	

Pilar III: Digital Development Toolbox	Digital strategy for development	Strategy design and implementation	Is there an overarching digital strategy in place?
			The digital strategy has mechanisms for implementation/ operational objectives?
		Is broadband considered as part of UAS definition?	
		Is there a digital identity framework in place?	
		Is there an e-gov/ Digital first for government / National e- government strategy or equivalent?	
		Has your country adopted e-waste regulations or e-waste management standards?	
		Does a regulatory framework exist for ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities?	
		Public Services	Has your country adopted any policy/legislation/regulation related to Smart Cities?
			Has your country adopted any policy/legislation/regulation related to e-Health or Smart Health?
			Has your country adopted any policy/legislation/regulation related to e-applications and/or m-applications on Education and Learning?
		Cybersecurity	Is there cybersecurity legislation or regulation?
			Has your country signed or ratified the Budapest convention on cybersecurity?
		Data Protection	Are there formal data protection rules (e.g., law, regulations)?
			Has your country signed on international agreements determining jurisdiction and/or managing cross border flows on data privacy?
		Emergency Situations	Has your country signed or ratified the Tampere convention for communications in emergency situations?
			Does a National Emergency (Telecommunications) Plan exist?
		Infrastructure Sharing	Does an official register or a mapping exist in your country of all telecommunication/ICT infrastructure?
			Is there any cross-sector (ICT and other) infrastructure sharing or fiber co-deployment regulations/ agreements/promotion initiatives in your country?

	SDG	Is the digital strategy SDG-oriented OR has a specific mention of or reference to SDGs or other international development goals (e.g., MDGs, WSIS goals, EU Strategic objectives)?	
		Are there policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production, or coordination mechanism for sustainable consumption and production?	
		Is there a developed and operationalized global strategy for youth employment and to implement the Global Jobs Pact of the ILO?	
		Strategies for targeted groups	Broadband plan / initiative includes to promote the provision of broadband services to women and girls
		Broadband plan / initiative includes to promote the provision of broadband services to persons with disabilities?	
		Broadband plan / initiative includes to promote the provision of broadband services to youth people	

Pillar IV: Digital Economy Policy Agenda	International collaboration	Does your country belong to regional integration initiatives with ICT chapters?	
		Has your country have made commitment to facilitate trade in telecommunications services?	
	Framework for innovation	Is there a holistic innovation policy or one tailored to the ICT/digital sector?	
		Is there a forward-looking competition policy, law or regulation applied to digital markets?	
	Framework for digital transformation	Has your country adopted a forward-looking or innovative national strategy, policy or initiative focusing on spectrum (e.g., IMT-2000, 5G, FWA, satellite, HAPS, 6 GHz)?	
		Are there policies and regulations for e-commerce/e-transactions?	
		Policies for specific sectors	Does the digital strategy include multiple sectors of the economy?
			Has your country adopted any policy/legislation/regulation related to e-apps and/or m-apps linked to Agriculture/Science/Financial Services?
		Industry 4.0	Does it include a strategy, policy or initiative focusing on IoT? Or applied any measure regarding spectrum management and availability for IoT?
			Has your country adopted any policy/legislation/regulation related to cloud computing?
			Has your country adopted a national strategy, policy or initiative focusing on AI?
	Taxation framework	Are there specific taxes on the telecom/digital sector OR on Internet services?	
		Are there regulatory incentives targeted at network operators or other digital market players?	

Source: ITU

Algunos indicadores relevantes del G5 benchmarking

- Colaboración efectiva entre reguladores (TIC, Espectro, Radio, Ciberseguridad, Competencia, Consumidores, financiero, energía, transporte, postal, salud, educación.)
- Banda ancha como acceso universal
- Estrategia digital modernizada y en implementación
- Procesos de consulta reglamentada
- RIA: análisis de impacto regulatorio /Evaluación Ex Post
- Regulación sobre identidad digital
- Avance en el e-government

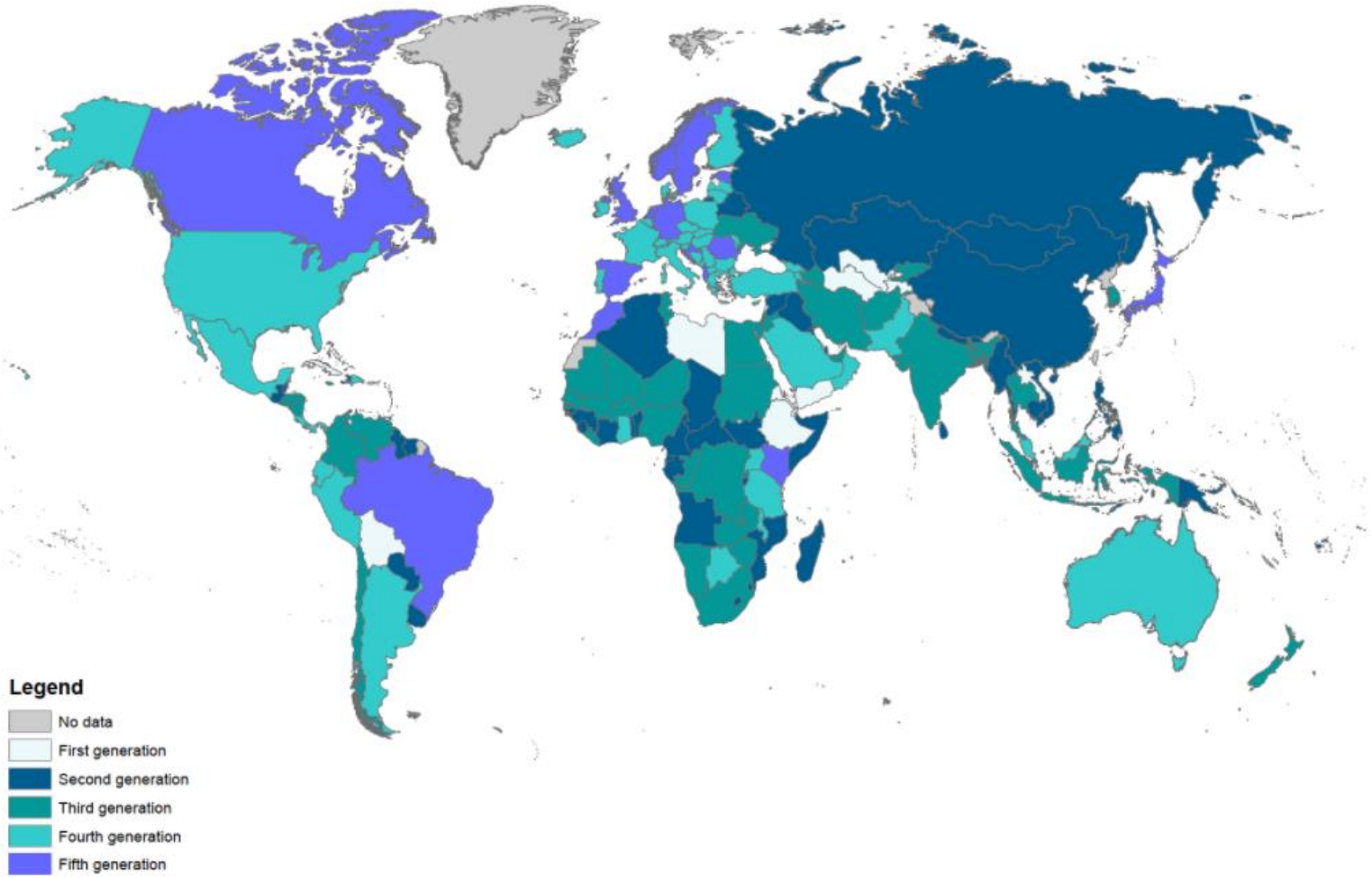
Otros indicadores relevantes G5 benchmarking

Legislación, regulación o política sobre protección de niños en línea	Regulación sobre basura electrónica	L, R o P sobre Smart cities, Smart health, e-education. Etc	Compartición de infraestructura y co-despliegue entre sectores (incluye las verticales- pro-5G)
Planes focalizados a poblaciones como mujeres, niños, discapacidad,	Comercio electrónico	Innovación para el sector TIC- promoción de la innovación	Mercados digitales regulados. (no solo telco). Plataformas OTT mercados de 2 o más lados. O por lo menos códigos de conducta, autoregulación

Para finalizar

- Regulación, política o legisación tecnologías emergentes_ IoT, Inteligencia Artificial, etc
- Incentivos regulatorios para los jugadores digitales. No solo telco
- Mecanismos de experimentación regulatoria. Todos los sectores. (SANDBOXES Por ejemplo)
- Mecanismos de evaluación expost.

Figure 3: Generations of regulation – where do we stand in 2019*?

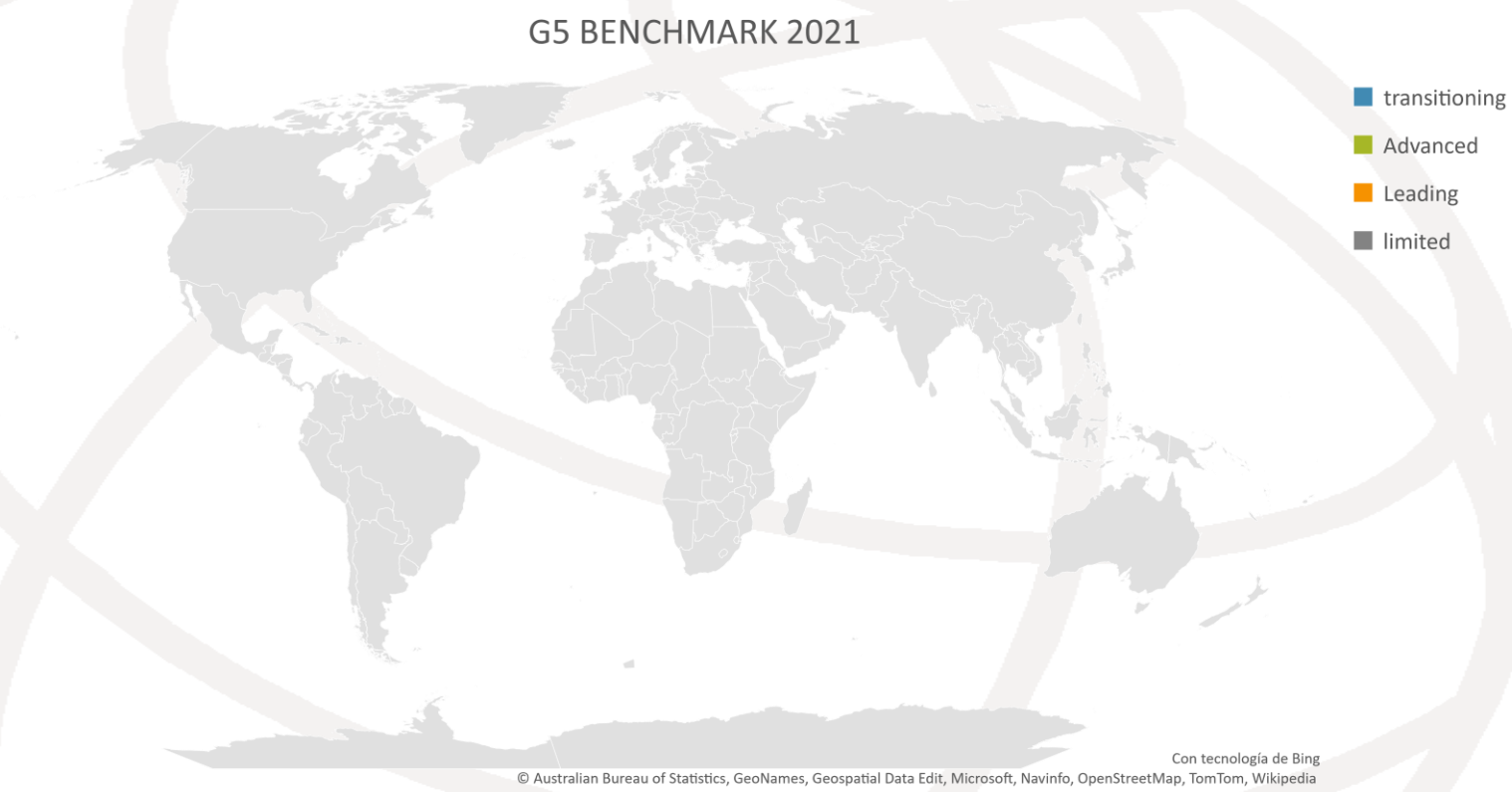


Note: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of ITU concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Source: ITU

	Country	Region	ICT Regulatory Tracker Score	G5 Benchmark	Combined Score	GEN
1	Norway	Europe	95.5	39	134.5	G5
2	United Kingdom	Europe	95	37	132	G5
3	Singapore	Asia-Pacific	91.5	39	130.5	G5
4	Croatia	Europe	94	36	130	G5
5	Germany	Europe	93.5	36	129.5	G5
6	Romania	Europe	92	36	128	G5
7	Netherlands	Europe	93	35	128	G5
8	Kenya	Africa	87.5	37	124.5	G5
9	Estonia	Europe	87	37	124	G5
10	Sweden	Europe	89	35	124	G5
11	Brazil	Americas	88.5	35	123.5	G5
12	Morocco	Arab States	88.5	35	123.5	G5
13	Canada	Americas	85.5	37	122.5	G5
14	Spain	Europe	86	36	122	G5
15	Albania	Europe	83	35	118	G5
16	Japan	Asia-Pacific	72.5	37	109.5	G5

Source: ITU

G5 BENCHMAK- DE LAS REGULACIÓN DE TELECOMUNICACION ES A LA DIGITAL



Argentina	transitioning	56,79
Bolivia	transitioning	53,70
Brazil	Advanced	73,77
Canada	Leading	84,72
Chile	Advanced	75,77
Colombia	Advanced	71,91
Costa Rica	Advanced	68,52
Cuba	transitioning	30,71
Dominican Republic	Advanced	69,69
Ecuador	transitioning	56,79
Guatemala	transitioning	46,60
Honduras	transitioning	46,14
México	Advanced	65,90
Panamá	Advanced	60,49
Paraguay	transitioning	38,58
Perú	Advanced	68,36
United States	Advanced	78,09
Uruguay	Advanced	69,14
Venezuela	limited	22,99

APLICAR LA REGULACIÓN EXISTENTE QUE SEA POTENCIALMENTE OBSOLETA A LAS NUEVAS TECNOLOGÍAS GENERA EL RUESGO DE ASFIXIAR LA INNOVACIÓN.

Manual de Regulación Digital UIT/Banco Mundial

INNOVACIÓN EN MATERIA DE ESPECTRO RADIOELÉCTRICO

Recomendaciones UIT

- Licencias creativas para el despliegue de tecnologías (uso privado, uso compartido)
- Nuevas condiciones subasta de espectro-ampliación de redes vs. Maximización de ingresos
- Espectro no licenciado (uso libre) 6Ghz
- Simplificación en proceso de concesión de espectro
- Costo moderado de espectro y disponibilidad de espectro

Table 1.2. Creative approaches to spectrum use rules

Spectrum use rules	Description	Benefits	Challenges
Spectrum sharing	Multiple users of different applications/ technologies share the same band	Accommodates many users for more efficient spectrum use	Requires some level of management with potential for interference
Unlicensed spectrum	No limit on the number of users in the band on a licence-exempt basis	Enables easy access to spectrum for new and varied uses	No spectrum management means higher potential for interference
Private uses for IoT	Enables local network use for specific industrial functions, such as mining, ports, or health care	Supports IoT for a range of sectors with relatively low risk of interference owing to localized use	May limit the availability of 5G spectrum for wider commercial use

Source: Sayed 2019, Bedi 2018, LVM 2020.

INNOVACIÓN EN POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS

Recomendaciones UIT

Transformación de los fondos de acceso universal- contribución en especie

Ejemplo: Colombia, Brasil, ,Sudáfrica, Alemania

Política colaborativa- construida con enfoque holístico. Financiación de todos

Mecanismos nuevos, eficaces y ágiles para financiar infraestructura digital

Nuevas políticas de conectividad rural

INNOVACIÓN EN POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS

Recomendaciones UIT

(Manual regulación digital, GSR2021)

- Nuevos agentes involucrados en la financiación
- Política fiscal racional. Incentivos inteligentes.
- Ecosistemas locales de innovación
- Financiación de la innovación digital y nuevos incentivos

INNOVACIÓN REGULATORIA

Recomendaciones UIT

- Colaboración entre reguladores y autoridades sectoriales
- Regulación moderada – Simplificación como ejercicio sistemático
- Mecanismos formales e informales de colaboración con la industria
- Simplificación en procedimientos de licencias y concesiones (países generación2)
- Autoregulación digital: códigos voluntarios de prácticas- sobretodo plataformas digitales

INNOVACIÓN REGULATORIA

SANDBOX REGULATORIOS Y EXPERIMENTACIÓN

Ampliación de marcos jurídicos. Nuevos prototipos de modelos reglamentarios

Multidisciplinares: transporte, comercio, telco, principios comunes

Los sandbox no deben ser rígidos sino flexibles.

Bancos de prueba son una buena práctica

Plataformas de ensayo nuevas tecnologías- 5G- IoT

Figure 1.7. Elements of the regulatory sandbox model in France and Thailand

Sandbox elements	France	Thailand
Compliance	Full or partial exemption from regulation, on case-by-case basis	Reduced regulation, but must not charge fees or connect to networks
Timeframe	Sandbox licence valid up to two years	Sandbox licence valid up to two years
Regulatory guidance	Regulator assists with administrative procedures until full licence award	Licensees must report on progress to regulator every three months
Examples	Aerospace company testing communications on-board aircraft	Utility company testing microgrid for power and water services

Source: Regulatory Authority for Electronic Communications and Posts (ARCEP). Bac à sable réglementaire (Regulatory Sandbox), https://www.arcep.fr/professionnels/startups-entrepreneurs/bac-a-sable-reglementaire.html ; NBTC 2019.

Principios de diseño de políticas GSR

Sientan las bases de la regulación colaborativa y definir un nuevo enfoque de la regulación del mercado, teniendo en cuenta el amplio contexto económico y político." En el mejor de los casos: El objetivo aquí es tener los nueve principios de diseño de políticas de alto nivel consagrados en las leyes y decisiones reglamentarias a través de herramientas concretas que son:

Mirando hacia adelante

Holístico

orientado a los ODS

Basado en evidencia

A prueba de mercado

Basado en incentivos

Basado en la innovación

Inclusivo

Tecnología neutral

ROL DEL REGULADOR PARA LA INNOVACIÓN

Reformas necesarias

Líder, dinámico-coordinador entre reguladores (Colaboración)

Diferenciación funcional- pero fortalecimiento de la independencia

En varios países de la región(G2 y G3-promover las reformas)

Fomento de la innovación y de los innovadores

En lo digital: Supervisor de la autoregulación-códigos voluntarios

Transformación digital del regulador: datos, inteligencia artificial,

Una coalición para conectar a los no conectados

Partner2Connect

Aligned with...

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

United Nations | Common Agenda

P2C is aligned with the WSIS Action Lines and the SDGS, and it has been developed in close cooperation with the Office of the Secretary General's Envoy on Technology. P2C will support the implementation of the United Nations Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation and the United Nations Secretary General's report: "Our Common Agenda".

Partner2Connect

La Coalición Digital Partner2Connect es una alianza de múltiples partes interesadas lanzada por la UIT en estrecha cooperación con la Oficina del Enviado del Secretario General sobre Tecnología, y en consonancia con la Hoja de ruta para la cooperación digital del Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas, para fomentar la conectividad significativa y la transformación digital a nivel mundial. Una plataforma de liderazgo para unir esfuerzos en el camino hacia la conectividad de todos los ciudadanos en el mundo.

ACCESS

Connecting people everywhere

ADOPTION

Empowering communities

VALUE CREATION

Building digital ecosystems

ACCELERATE

Incentivizing investments

Connectivity & Digital Infra (Infrastructure)

Connectivity & Digital Infra (Affordability)

Cybersecurity

Partner2Connect

Skills

Digital Inclusion

Relevant/Local Content & Services

Partner2Connect

Entities

Todas

Type of entity

Todas

Country of pledge-maker

Todas

Region of pledge-maker

Todas

Region of pledge implementation

Todas

Target groups

Todas

Type of pledge

Todas

Focus Area

Todas

Search

Clear filters

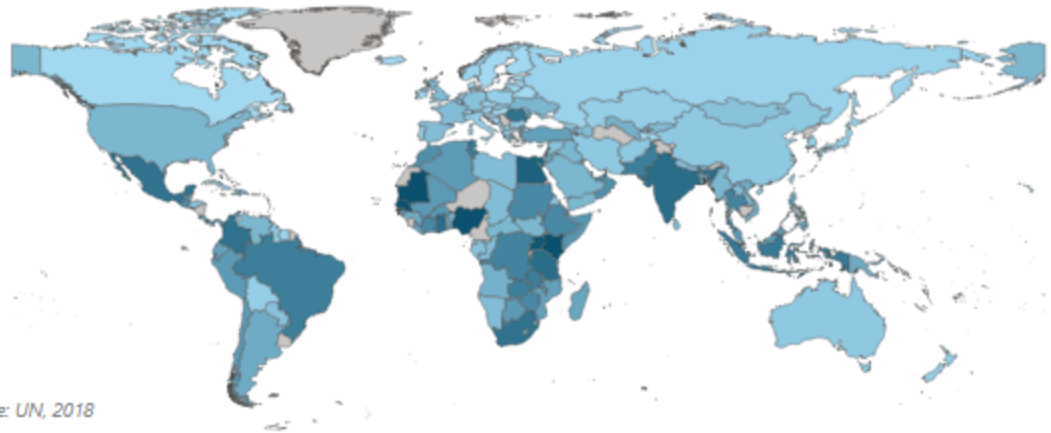
428
Pledges

$26,06 ...
Estimated financial value (USD)

222
Entities

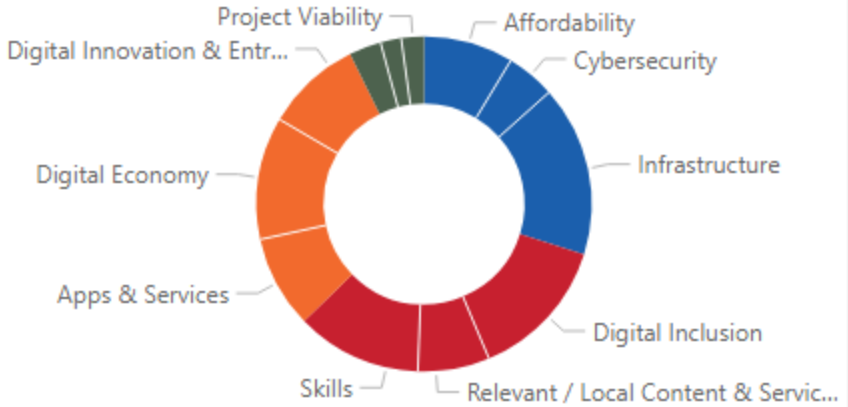
105
Countries of pledge-makers

Countries of implementation | Countries of origin of pledge makers

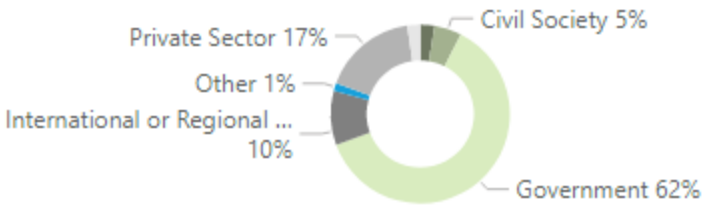


Source: UN, 2018

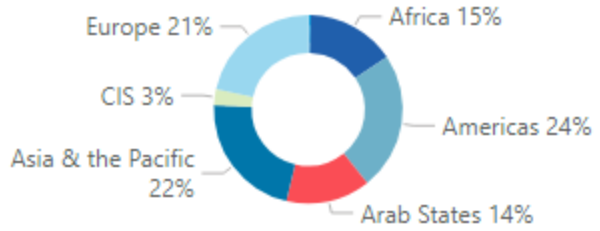
Focus Areas



Types of entities



Share of pledges per region



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Entities

Todas

Type of entity

Todas

Country of pledge-maker

Todas

Region of pledge-maker

Americas

Buscar

- Africa
- Americas
- Arab States
- Asia & the Pacific
- CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)
- Europe
- International

101
Pledges

$2,66 m...
Estimated financial value (USD)

64
Entities

20
Countries of pledge-makers

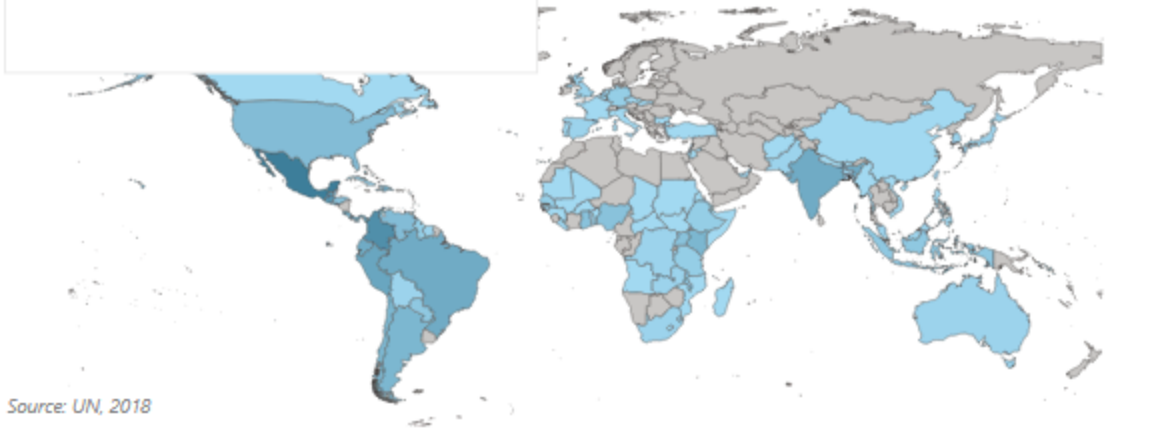
Focus Area

Todas

Search

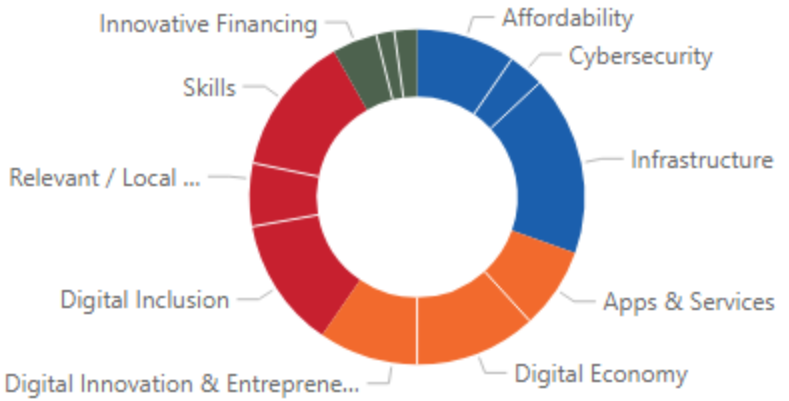
Clear filters

Countries of origin of pledge makers

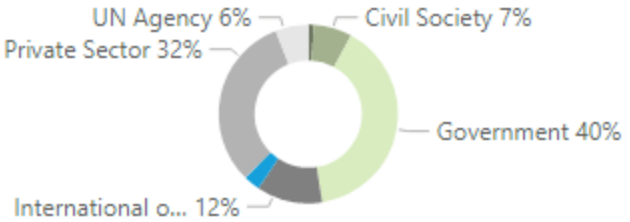


Source: UN, 2018

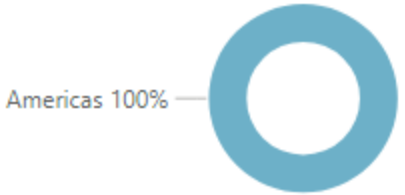
Focus Areas



Types of entities



Share of pledges per region



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Ejemplos de los pledges anunciados en América

- Esfuerzo de México de seguir modernizando su regulación, y avanzar también en políticas públicas (Aldeas inteligentes)
- Estrategia regional de despliegue de infraestructura CRC
- Modernización regulatoria: Colombia, México, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Argentina, república dominicana
- Más de 40 pledges de los Estados Miembros en Américas 18 países, centenar de iniciativas de sector privado, entre muchos otros.

Back to pledges

Name of pledge

P2C Schools Project

Entity

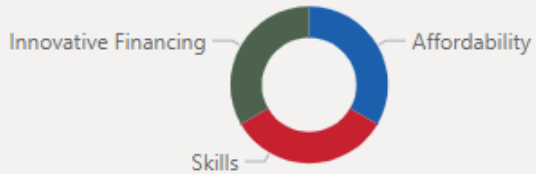
Global Partnerships Forum

Location

United States, Americas

$10 mil	1000	Programmatic	Single
Estimated financial value (USD)	Estimated number of people impacted	Pledge type	Pledge

Focus Areas



Target groups

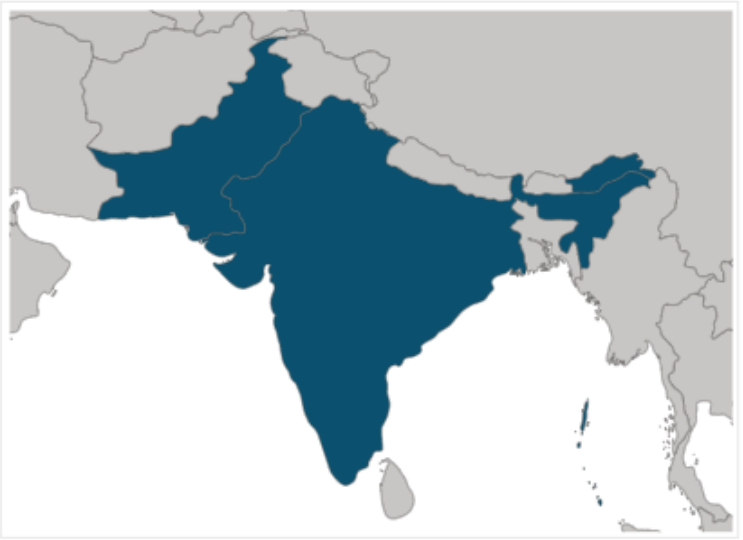
Children
Women

01/06/2022
Start

30/06/2023
End

The Global Partnerships Forum values the important mission of the Partners2 Connect initiative to provide Internet connectivity to people around the world. The pandemic has set us back over a decade in terms of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and therefore the P2C effort is much needed if we are to make any kind of dent in connecting the unconnected. Our commitment will involve three Focus Areas: Access; Adoption; and Accelerate, and our pledge will consist of two components: Advocacy and Programmatic.

Programmatic
In addition to our commitment for great advocacy of the P2C Initiative, we also pledge to fund connectivity projects that can bring about Internet access to 1000 children in schools and households. Our initial target countries are Cameroon, India, and Pakistan. Details of the country level initiatives are being developed, taking into account the capital costs of equipment and the monthly subscription for internet service (up to 3 years). We are working with several schools and foundations to determine the best and most effective and efficient modalities for implementation. We hope that with this model, we can bring in additional partners and funders to support P2C. We anticipate and hope this component of our pledge will continue to grow in the months ahead.



Back to pledges

Name of pledge

Actualización y modernización del marco regulatorio de las Telecomunicaciones

Entity

Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala

Location

Guatemala, Americas

Estimated financial value (USD)	18,00 mill. Estimated number of people impacted	Policy Pledge type	Single Pledge

Focus Areas

Target groups

Children
Indigenous peoples
Older persons
Persons with disabilities
Women

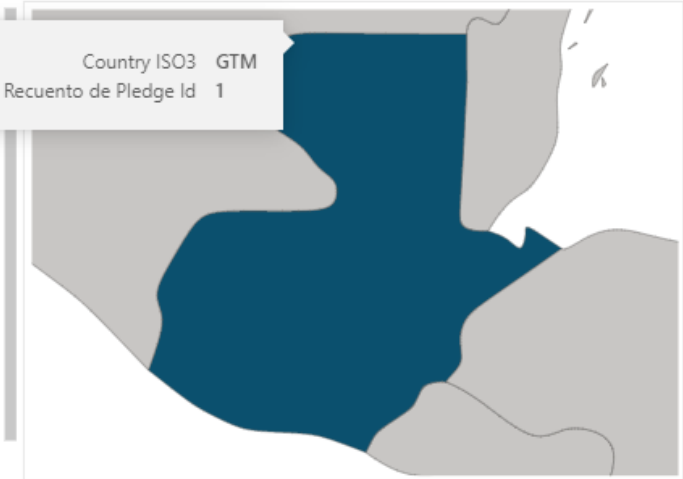
02/05/2022
Start

31/12/2025
End

"La Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala, se compromete a dar seguimiento a las diferent-- iniciativas para la modificación del marco normativo de las Telecomunicaciones en Guatemala y velar por la inclusión de la modernización con base a los instrumentos recomendados por la UIT, a efecto de contar con uno nuevo para el año 2025".

Dentro de estas revisiones en las mesas técnicas que se conformarían para el efecto, se velará porque se incluyan los siguientes temas:
a) Inclusión de la autonomía total o parcial del ente regulador;
b) Fortalecimiento de su ejercicio de sanción en materia de apoyo judicial y extrajudicial.
c) Implementar sanciones fuertes que desestimulen la competencia desleal y abusos en el Sector.
d) Implementar normas para la protección al consumidor de parte del ente regulador.
e) Crear mecanismos que regulen y promuevan la competencia.
f) Introducir una norma regulatoria de portabilidad numérica.
g) Normar la publicación de ofertas de interconexión de referencia.
h) Regular la forma de compartir la infraestructura para operadores móviles.

- "La Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala se compromete a elaborar un plan estratégico de explotación de espectro de acuerdo a la evolución de la tecnología en el mercado."



Source: UN, 2018

23/06/2022 16:34:45

Name of pledge

Annual Digital Literacy Program (PAD) 2022

Entity

Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones (IFT)

Location

Mexico, Americas

Estimated financial value (USD)	Estimated number of people impacted	Programmatic Pledge type	S
			03/
			30/

Focus Areas

Target groups

Other

The purpose of the Digital Literacy Program is to define the actions to be carried out by the Federa Telecommunications Institute (IFT) during the year 2022, with the aim of providing digital skills to p that allow them to get involved in the digital environment. It seeks to train and sensitize users rega rights, the benefits of using telecommunications and ICT services and equipment.

The program seeks to contribute to reducing the digital gap and promoting the empowerment of users, with information that allows them to strengthen decision-making when contracting and using their telecommunications services and equipment, taking advantage of the benefits of incorporating ICTs in their lives every day; also know and enforce their rights in the digital environment.
The foregoing, it will be implementedthrough courses, talks and face-to-face or online workshops, as well as the generation of guides and tutorials that allow training, information and awareness on:
- The generation of digital skills that allow them to take advantage of the benefits provided by telecommunications and ICT services in daily life and in the educational and productive sectors,
- Your rights as users and how to enforce them,
- Making informed decisions when contracting and using their services,
- The proper use of its telecommunications services and equipment,
- The work of the Institute and the digital tools developed in favor of users,
- The safe use of services and devices, among others.
It is important to mention that the program includes collaboration with public and private institutions to carry

Source: UN, 2018

23/06/2

Back to pledges

Name of pledge

Smart Villages, Sustainable Wellbeing

Entity

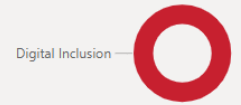
Secretaría de Infraestructura, Comunicaciones y Transportes (SICT)

Location

Mexico, Americas

$1,25 mill. Estimated financial value (USD)	98,50 mil Estimated number of people impacted	Programmatic Pledge type	Single Pledge
			01/01/2020 Start
			30/11/2028 End

Focus Areas



Target groups

Children
Indigenous peoples
Older persons
Persons with disabilities
Women

Pledge: :
• Carry out the installation of free satellite connectivity in 75 rural locations in Mexico to contribute to closing the digital divide and improve the quality of life and the level of well-being of its inhabitants .

Smart Villages, Sustainable Welfare is a free satellite connectivity project for public sites located in rural locations or those without telecommunications service coverage that promotes digital access for sustainable purposes to improve the quality of life and the level of well-being of its inhabitants and thereby contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Smart Villages is a public policy model that consists of 4 phases:

1. Access Phase: connectivity is provided to public sites related to the following sectors: economic, health, educational, culture, tourism.
2. Use Phase: Creation of an environment to promote community production projects related to the following activities:
o Economy: Development of fair trade schemes and financial inclusion.
o Health: Telemedicine.
o Education/Culture: Digital literacy.
o Government: Online procedures

Source: UN, 2018

23/06/2022 16:34:45

Back to pledges

Name of pledge

Canasta Digital Social

Entity

Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones (INDOTEL)

Location

Dominican Rep., Americas

Estimated financial value (USD)	2000 Estimated number of people impacted	Financial Pledge type	Single Pledge
Focus Areas		Target groups Women	04/04/2022 Start 16/08/2024 End

La Canasta Digital Social, es un programa con los Fondos propios para el Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones, (FDT), que tiene por objetivo contribuir a la autonomía e independencia de las mujeres encargadas de sus hogares y que están en condiciones de pobreza y vulnerabilidad, mediante el uso de Internet y las tecnologías digitales, para que puedan alcanzar su desarrollo social económico, y el bienestar y cuidado de ellas mismas y sus familias. Las beneficiarias tendrán un subsidio parcial al servicio de Internet de banda ancha mediante un dispositivo de acceso inteligente, por 24 meses, para 2,000 mujeres, preferiblemente solteras, con Índices de Calidad de Vida ICV1, ICV2, en edades comprendidas entre 20 y 50 años, nivel de educación básica, con por lo menos un miembro de la familia activo en la escuela, y además deben ser parte del programa Gubernamental SUPÉRATE. El proyecto será implementado en 10 provincias del país, con 17 municipios de baja penetración de Internet fijo y el servicio eléctrico convencional. El costo individual del Plan es de RD$1,061.12 al mes, de los cuales las beneficiarias pagarán la suma de RD$200.00 pesos dominicanos mensuales y el Indotel RD$861.12.00.

Back to pledges

Name of pledge

Compromiso Para La Conectividad

Entity

Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería - Dirección Nacional de Telecomunicaciones

Location

Uruguay, Americas

Estimated financial value (USD)	Estimated number of people impacted	**Programmatic** Pledge type	**Joint** Pledge
Focus Areas: Digital Economy, Affordability, Infrastructure, Cybersecurity		**Target groups**	**01/07/2022** Start **31/07/2023** End

El Compromiso para la Conectividad busca tener un alcance amplio (sentido holístico) en el esfuerzo de conectar a los no conectados, buscando:
a. disponibilizar infraestructura de telecomunicaciones en lugares donde falta
b. mejorar la calidad de servicio y la experiencia de usuario, con parámetros claros de exigencia de calidad y enfatizando además en la capacidad de control.
c. promover el uso de la infraestructura con valor agregado (enfoque de transformación digital) tanto para usuarios empresas como para usuarios personas: comercio electrónico, e-salud, e-educación, inclusión tecnológica en ámbitos productivos, entre otros.
d. empoderar a los usuarios en el uso seguro y responsable de las Telecomunicaciones / Tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. La pandemia aceleró este proceso y precipitó el vinculo de las personas con la tecnología, sin disponer de tiempo necesario para prepararse en ello. Énfasis en grupos mas vulnerables: infancia y adolescencia, adultos mayores, pequeñas y medianas empresas.
Uruguay tiene en marcha la Agenda Digital donde todos estos temas están presentes, formando parte de una estrategia de 12 objetivos agrupados en 5 áreas, constituyendo el marco general de trabajo.
Cada objetivo tiene metas específicas, que serán implementadas por diversas organizaciones públicas y privadas, monitoreadas desde Agesic (https://www.gub.uy/agencia-gobierno-electronico-sociedad-informacion-conocimiento/, por lo que cada organismo debe incorporar estos objetivos en sus planes de acción.
El Compromiso que estamos presentado consiste en establecer una hoja de ruta clara en la definición de política de telecomunicaciones en vista de alcanzar los objetivos estratégicos establecidos

Algunas recomendaciones concretas para el desarrollo digital

- Promover **la regulación colaborativa** y la aplicación de criterios de **mejora regulatoria**: simplificación, Análisis de impacto regulatorio. (visión digital + telecomunicaciones)
- **Promover esquemas de experimentación, flexibilización, sandbox** todo lo que permita garantizar despliegue, y transformación digital y genere **incentivos a la inversión**
- **Mejorar la administración del espectro** radióeléctrico, nuevas formas de adjudicar, nueva visión no recaudatoria (GSR21).
- **Reducir barreras al despliegue de infraestructura** en los municipios. Concientizar las necesidades de despliegue en las nuevas redes 5G y futuras.
- Definir **alternativas de estructuración financiera** para el desarrollo del negocio, contando con nuevos agentes.
- Regulación ampliada de la **compartición de infraestructura**
- **Reducción de carga fiscal-** Costos de espectro
- **Coordinación y colaboración entre autoridades:** POLÍTICA DE ESTADO-

CONCLUSIONES

- Regulación colaborativa
- Simplificación regulatoria
- Innovación y experimentación regulatoria. (cajas de arena).
- Flexibilidad regulatoria
- Transformación digital del regulador
- Gobernanza de datos e información para la toma de decisiones.
- Estímulos a la inversión
- Nuevo enfoque de financiación
- Nuevos actores (comunidad y pequeños operadores)
- Innovación en la gestión del espectro

AÚN DEBEMOS INSISTIR, NO LO HEMOS LOGRADO…

Carlos Lugo Silva

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Members and Partners Relations for Americas

Partner2Connect Coordinator Americas Region

Oficial Experto UIT