

Innovation in ICT technologies, Broadband, Smart Cities and manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals Organized by CMAI, Global ICT Forum 15th June 2017, ITU – Geneva, Switzerland

The 1st India Global ICT Forum 2013 was started by CMAI Association of India since 2013 when 1st forum was organized at New Delhi on 6th & 7th May 2013 attended by Dr. Hamadoun Toure, Sec. General, ITU, Hon'ble Mr. Tim Unwin, CEO, CTO, UK, Hon'ble Minister Shri Kapil Sibal, MOCIT, Addressing the audience, Hon'ble Minister Dr. Farooq Abdullah, MNRE, Addressing the audience & representatives from 37 countries.

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CMAI Association of India invites you to join the 2017 Edition - Innovation in ICT technologies, Broadband, Smart Cities and manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals Organized by CMAI, Global ICT Forum Alongwith 11th CMAI ICT World Communication Summit & Awards 2017™.

The Conference is officially supported by the following:

- WSIS Forum - International Telecom Union, Geneva, United Nations (ITU)
- Information and Knowledge Societies for Sustainable Development Goals
- Commonwealth Telecom Organization, UK
- All India Council of Technical Education, Government of India (AICTE)
- Association of Indian Universities, Government of India (AIU)
- Telecom Export Promotion Council (TEPC), Government of India
- International Telecom Union Asia Pacific Telecommunity (ITU-APT)

This event will showcase the latest research, processes, services and products emerging from the ICT sector. These innovations are playing an integral part in shaping emergence of Countries as a fast-growing and inclusive economy. The Forum provides an opportunity for international participants to hear from Government officials and private sector representatives about their significance.

Issues arising from new Innovations has caused major issues in Cyber security and it has become a priority for governments around the world. Major cyber attacks, data losses, and compromised networks fill the headlines, and governments, the private sector, and citizens all recognize the need for action to improve cyber security. Governments worldwide are struggling with questions around how to do this while balancing privacy, civil liberties, and cost. Over the past decade, national governments have been developing strategies to address emerging security issues associated with the rapidly expanding use of information and communications technology (ICT).

Past and Present Supporters



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Economy, governance, environment and society are the four primary pillars which characterize a city. These are reflected via three overarching dimensions of a city: (1) environment and sustainability, (2) city level services and (3) quality of life.

Infrastructure is a pivotal aspect of a smart sustainable city. Traditionally, there have been two types of infrastructure: physical (e.g. buildings, roads, transportation, and power plants) and digital (information technology (IT) and communications infrastructure). There is also the concept of a service infrastructure which provides services which run on top of the physical infrastructure (e.g. education, healthcare, e-government, and mass transit). The digital infrastructure provides the glue to enable the smart sustainable city to operate efficiently and in an optimal manner.

Common physical and service infrastructures include: (1) smart energy, (2) smart buildings, (3) smart transportation (4) smart water, (5) smart waste, (6) smart physical safety and security, (7) smart healthcare and (8) smart education.

ICT has a crucial role in SSC since it acts as the platform to aggregate information and data to help enable an improved understanding on how the city is functioning in terms of resource consumption, services, and lifestyles. Examples of what ICT can achieve include: (1) ICT-enabled information and knowledge sharing (2) ICT-enabled forecasts and (3) ICT-enabled integration. Data prediction, analytics, big data, open data, Internet of things (IoT), data accessibility and management, data security, mobile broadband, ubiquitous sensor networks, all become essential in SSC and are predicated on a solid ICT infrastructure.

The ICT infrastructure is at the core and acts as the nerve centre, connecting all the different spheres.

For smart Cities

“A Smart Sustainable City (SSC) is an innovative city that uses information and communication technologies (ICTs) and other means to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban operation and services, and competitiveness, while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to economic, social and environmental aspects”.

The Internet of things

An important trend that has gained prominence in the last few years is the 'Internet of things' (IoT).

What this actually means is that all objects and equipment in the world will be connected via Internet in one way or another. Internet will be in everything including the jewelry and clothing. Today's information technology is so dependent on data originated by people that our computers know so much about things in which ICT will play vital role in developing IOT.



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New Innovations in the field of ICT, broadband, Smart City and Manufacturing several new issues will evolve and will develop into significant national-level problems that require government consideration, including the protection of assets, systems, and networks vital to the operation and stability of a nation and the livelihood of its people. Threats against these vital assets target corporations and citizens, and Cyber security safe will also become a major concern.

The main purpose of the Conference to be held in Geneva would be to provide platform to demonstrate various innovations and applications of various Countries and to provide developing Countries to see these innovations and consider adoption in their Countries & how to be secure from New Innovations being made. There would also be Industry sponsors who would be willing to adopt the innovations and Cyber Security apps for commercial use. Suitable innovations would be awarded by Industry and conference.

There have been several new initiatives for innovations across globe, especially Africa has come up nicely for mobile payments, India with Akash tablets and so on.

Talking of Innovations, according to estimates by World Bank and other private firms, the innovations can produce an annual GDP output of more than \$50b. Big enough to eradicate the poverty and hunger problems of several Countries of world. Various Countries have developed several Innovations in the past. The need is the free flow of available knowledge and instruments so that these innovations can reach the masses globally and become affordable.

When we talk of developing Countries like India, China, South Africa we have immense manpower waiting to be harnessed and capitalized. Even a small impetus can drive the people of these economies, considering that Indians and Africans are everywhere in west, we should not have any doubt on what we can do in our Countries.

India of late has been known for Nano Car, Akash Tablet, lowest tariff in mobiles, outsourcing model, infrastructure sharing, mobile applications and VAS etc.

African continent is known for several interesting innovations by the aboriginals because they use locally available products to solve a problem which results in interesting innovations, by harnessing science and technology, African countries have a stronger chance of addressing poverty, disease and environmental destruction.

For participation kindly contact on given below email and numbers.