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Note: This document consolidates the comments received by WSIS Stakeholders from the 9th October to 17th November. All the detailed submissions available at:

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

This serves as an input to the 2nd Physical meeting and could be considered as the proposal for the 1st draft to be considered by the meeting.

This document has been developed keeping in mind the [Principles](http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html).

Please note that the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by the General Assembly.

Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

**C. Challenges-during implementation of Action Lines and new challenges that have emerged**

*We acknowledge* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in building awareness of the

importance of people centric inclusive and development oriented Information Society..

*We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in constituting, enabling and supporting a

Sound framework and approach forrealizing the goal of a inclusive Information

Society.

*We recognize*

* That several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed in order to build inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies)[[1]](#footnote-1) beyond 2015.
* That in the vision of WSIS beyond 2015 in new challenges emerge in the development and implementation of the inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies).
* The critical need for integration of WSIS with the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

*We further recognize*

**the following challenges that have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines and**

**new challenges beyond 2015:**

1. More than **half of the world’s population is still not connected to the Internet**, and ICT infrastructure development needs to continue, especially in rural and remote areas, through the establishment of policy frameworks that drive economic development, promote innovation and enable the free flow of information and services.
2. Protection and reinforcement of human rights, particularly privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of association, in a rapidly changing context, and recognition of their importance to realizing economic and social development ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline. Ensuringthat the **same rights that people have offline must also be protected online**, in particular freedom of expression, which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through any media of one’s choice, in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
3. Making possible that, in the information society, all States take measures to prevent, and refrain themselves from taking, any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter, that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development of the population of the countries concerned, and be contrary to the welfare of their citizens.
4. Lack of **sufficient investment in digital inclusion** measures.
5. Integration of the **WSIS+10 and the Post-2015 processes and creating a mechanism to** fully align the objective of the **WSIS Action Lines with the Post-2015 Development Agenda.**
6. **The need for** increasing the low **global, regional and national awareness** about the relevance of WSIS to national economic development-related strategies and policies and the positive role it could play in the development of national strategies and policies, which underpins global development of ICTs, promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship and innovation.
7. The lack of a clear **link between the WSIS Process at the international level and institutional set up** at the national and regional level.
8. Policy frameworks are required that address the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries are required. The adherence to the concept of “access for all ICTs”, especially around broadband provision in developing countries and least developed countries is important.
9. **Lack of appropriate policies** (including a lack of policy coherence across key information and knowledge society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education) and a growing skills gap between rich and poor within the same country, between countries, and between regions of the world, which is hindering economic and social development.
10. Ensuring the **necessary legal, policy and regulatory frameworks** which are developed by using multi-stakeholder approaches that are open, transparent, inclusive and accessible at the national, regional and international levels, in order to continue to promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, in human capacities and content development, and to foster entrepreneurship and innovation.
11. Identification of **best practices in ICT applications** and provision of policy guidance on how they may be mainstreamed.
12. Continued **inequity of access in terms of human capacities and access to technologies** between countries, and between urban and rural communities within countries and the same country.
13. To fully integrate **gender equality perspectives** in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation. Efforts should go beyond techno-centric solutions towards advancing women’s innovative and meaningful use of ICTs for their empowerment and development.
14. **That indigenous and traditional knowledge** is not yet acknowledged as fundamental in building pathways to develop innovative processes and strategies for locally-appropriate sustainable development.
15. Ensuring continued extension of **access to all ICTs,** as well as information and knowledge, **including public access,** particularly in developing countries and among marginalised communities in all countries.
16. Promote and ensure the s**afety of online journalists,** bloggers and human right activists.
17. Improved the **engagement of youth, the aged, and persons with impairments**  in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.
18. Enhance the **participation of all youth,** and their access to the benefits of the information revolution and contribution to decision making processes. Improved engagement of youth in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.
19. Despite progress, **women still lack access, requisite skills and awareness**. They are still not well represented in decision-making positions and as producers in the ICT sector and are under-represented in the ICT industry in general.
20. Building models of multi-stakeholder **governance at national, regional, and international levels** that are open, transparent, and inclusive and accessible, and encourage multistakeholder participation in policy development and decision-making.
21. Broadband and mobility that characterize newly emerging tendencies in the development of the Information Society infrastructure are still unavailable for the majority of the world's population.
22. **Deployment of broadband networks** that provides affordable access to devices and services especially for people with disabilities.
23. Ensuring continued extension of **access for all to ICTs**, particularly deployment of broadband networks without increasing further gaps in access; and affordability of broadband devices and services ensuring the inclusion to broadband services, especially in developing countries and among marginalized communities in all countries, including people with disabilities
24. No universal access to information and knowledge with a lack of capacity building, policies, relevant content, media and of telecoms and broadband Internet infrastructure. This, together with the availability of affordable smartphones and other mobile devices will lead to their mass diffusion drive both the creation and consumption of ICTs, and provide access to online local content and the localization of ICT applications, such as E-commerce, E-health and E-agriculture.
25. Full respect for **cultural and linguistic diversity,** including the right for all to express themselves, to access, create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, including on the Internet.
26. Lack of policies that **support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage** within the Information and knowledge societies, for example those that encourage the development of local language content and of language technologies in minority languages. The lack of production of **content in local languages** threatens the local cultures and life styles. Development and promotion of language technologies in minority languages.
27. **Education that reaches out to all members of society**, that provides genuine lifelong learning opportunities for all, with national educational programmes which build ICT skills to respond to the specific human and market needs and ICT savvy teachers and learners on all educational levels, empowered to use technologies for sustainable development and building inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies).
28. Promotion of and empowerment through innovative approaches for **distance education and for open education resource (OER) content and applications.**
29. Further developing and building the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of Internet** standards, development and governance, which has underpinned the remarkable growth of the Internet to date, within a framework which supports a robust and resilient Internet also protects the internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.
30. Maintaining and building an Internet that is **free and rights-based,** open**, accessible for all, and nurtured by multi-stakeholder participation**
31. Ensuring that the **Internet remains open, unconstrained by technology mandates and burdensome** regulation, and free of limitations on what, when, and how users can communicate, access information, and build community.
32. Recoginize the importance of how **to govern and regulate (or not) the internet** and internet-related activity.
33. Ensuring that there continues to be an enabling approach to the governance of the Internet, which ensures that it keeps and maintains its innovative capabilities and capacity for development, that drives economic and social wellbeing amongst peoples of the World.
34. Reaching consensus on how **to enhance cooperation among all stakeholders in issues related to internet, but not the day to day technical issues.**
35. Reaching consensus on the role of governments in international Internet-related public policy issues.
36. Further developing and refining the distributed, bottom-up Internet governance mechanisms and recognizing that they are both a reflection of the technology itself, as well as a fundamental enabler for innovation and growth on the Internet.
37. Urgent need to remove barriers that prevent people accessing over the Internet services provided in other countries.
38. Open access to scientific information in all parts of the world, especially in least developed countries.
39. Ensuring that the proliferation of data, and efforts at open government and open data **meet the needs of people, improve the quality and responsiveness of services, and effectively contribute to transparency, good governance and accountability.**
40. **Ensuring environmental sustainability**, and avoiding harmful outcomes in the future from the massive increases in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing of massive e waste. Unless there is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate. In this context, building global alliances for development to achieve a more peaceful, just and prosperous world
41. Developing **equitable and inclusive global frameworks for international cooperation** by using multi-stakeholder approaches to identify and develop best practice for building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.
42. Strengthen the continued development of appropriate information security **and**

**privacy** to citizens and continue to support capacity building on incident response and coordination. creation of regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security (CIRT).

1. The development of **telemedicine at new levels,** with mobile devices, distance intervention and controls, and accessibility solutions which allows improving health care services across the national territory.
2. Recognizing the economic potential of the **Internet and other** **ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises** (SMEs), implementing policies that help SMEs increase their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitate their access to capital, enhance their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects, boost their ability to trade internationally, and enable the emergence of new small businesses that are “born global”. Ensuring that that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms encourage, rather than impede, this new driver for economic growth and development.
3. **Utilisation of the unused wireless capacity**, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries least developed countries, and countries with economic in transition, to provide access in remote areas and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries. Special concern should be given to the least developed countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure.
4. Establishment and enhancement of **financing mechanism taking into account innovative approaches** to bring the benefits of ICT to all.
5. **Universal access to information consumption and production**, in the framework of the respect of the moral and economic right of the authors and users.
6. Lack of information and media literacy skills as indispensable individual capabilities to fully participate in inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies).
7. Convergence of **mass media and social media** lead to a need of rethinking the enabling environment and self-regulation of media to maintain its freedom, independence and pluralism.
8. Promoting interoperability at international levels, allowing to share information in the fields of intellectual property, biodiversity and crime.
9. Identification of **emerging technologies** which could be cost-effective.
10. Adding on the agenda the importance of mutual mutual recognition of ICT professionals globally.
11. Heightening the awareness of the benefits and risk of ICTs. The challenge is to close the gap between evolution of technology and the overall regulatory bodies and the institutional framework. Education and capacity building must adapt and connect with the speed of the development of technology.
12. Providing continuing skills development, **especially for women,** in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities but also to allow youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the creative and cultural industries.
13. Need for regulators to understand concepts around the fast changing technology paradigms to enable domestic development and support direct inward investment in ICT deployments in a given Member State. Regulators need the knowledge and skills to be able to develop regulatory approaches that stimulates competition and well-functioning markets.
14. Progress, which has been substantial in this WSIS period, now must extend to an evaluation aspect as part of subsequent plans. Stakeholders, as a result of participation in WSIS, should be able to assess the value of projects and implementations to their own situation which may assist in the amplification of their own efforts to progress the Information Society in their sphere of influence.
15. Better identification of the transformative social impacts of digital technologies and their applications and uses, along with the related ethical issues.
16. Creation of an accessibility observatory, to follow and share good practice and solution on the **right of all citizens regardless of their language, age , gender, or impairment to access content** within the Information Society,
17. Making possible that, in the information society, all States take measures to prevent, and refrain themselves from taking, any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter, that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development of the population of the countries concerned, and be contrary to the welfare of their citizens.
18. Ensuring that the radio-frequency spectrum is managed in the public interest and in accordance with the principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulations, as well as relevant international agreements.
19. Ensuring that ICTs, particularly the Internet, have a responsible use, so that they cannot be used on the basis of warmongering and terrorist interests or for the dissemination of racist and xenophobic messages or other messages encouraging hatred among individuals and peoples.
1. “inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies)” to be discussed during the 2nd Physical meeting of the WSIS+10 High-level Event Open Consultation Process in December 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)