WSIS FORUM 2017
OUTCOME DOCUMENT

Information and Knowledge Societies for Sustainable Development Goals
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working together towards **2025**

World Summit on the Information Society
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 | Tunis 2005 | New York 2015

ITU

WSIS Forum 2017

Outcome Document

WSIS Forum 2017:

Information and Knowledge Societies for SDGs

Version 1.5 (Work in Progress)

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following organizations (WSIS Stakeholders) to the content of the WSIS Forum 2017:

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- **ASIET**
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- **Clean Development Group (CDG)**
- **CYBERLAW ASIA**
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- **eWorldwide Group**
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- **International Chamber of Commerce (Microsoft)**
- **International Trademark Association (INTA)**
- **Intervale**
- **Microsoft**
- **Nokia**
- **Pavan Duggal Associates**

- **Subah Infosolutions**
- **Symantec Corporation**
- **Systemics-PAB**
- **Türk Telecom and UNDP IICPSD**
- **Wiley Rein LLP**

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- **APIG**
- **APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"**
- **Arianous**
- **ARTICLE 19**
- **ASDF International**
- **Association for Progressive Communications**
- **CMAI/Global ICT Forum**
- **e Worldwide Group**
- **EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation**
- **Evolving Consulting/Digital Coalition**
- **G3ICT**
- **Geneva Internet Platform, UNIGE and DiploFoundation**
- **GESI**
- **GFCE**
- **GSMA**
- **ICANN**
- **IEEE**
- **IFIP**
- **IFIP IP3**
- **IGF Secretariat**
- **IGF Support Association**
- **Internet Society of China**
- **INWES - The International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists**
- **ISOC**
- **Be He@lthy, Be Mobile**
- **ISWA**
- **Just Net Coalition**
- **Khalifa Empowerment Program for Students**
- **OISTE**
- **Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.**
- **Project Connect**
- **Project Integration**
- **Semantis**
- **TEDxGeneva**
- **The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and Nokia**
- **The Geneva Learning Foundation**
- **VITO - Flemish Insitute for Technological Research**
- **World Economic Forum**
- **World Summit Awards**
- **Zamen Salamati co.**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR COMMISSIONS:

- **Access Partnership**
- **ARCTEL / UNU**
- **Council of Europe**
- **CSTD**
- **FAO**
- **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**
- **UNCTAD**
- **UNICEF**
- **ILO**
- **ITC**
- **UNEP-Basel Secretariat**
- **WMO**
- **UNCTAD**
- **UNDESA**
- **UNECA**
- **UNESCO**
- **UNGIS**
- **UN-OICT**
- **UPU**
- **WHO**
- **WIPO**

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- **Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)**
- **EI Research**
- **University of Geneva**
- **Grenoble Ecole de Management**
- **IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies (ICT-SIS)**
- **Shantou University/CyberLabs**
- **Royal Holloway, University of London**
- **University of Zurich**

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List of Organizations that Participated in the WSIS Forum 2017

Department	Entity	Country
TechNation	Private Sector	**Afghanistan**
Public Procurement Regulatory Commission	Government	**Albania**
AKEP	Electronic and Postal Communications Authority	**Albania**
Permanent Mission of Algeria	Algeria	**Algeria**
Ministère De La Poste, Des Télécommunications, Des Technologies Et Du Numérique	Algeria	**Algeria**
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Higher National School Of Computer Science	Univ/Academia	**Algeria**
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www.derechoyreed.com.ar	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Argentina**
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Misión Permanente De La Republica Argentina Ante Los Organismos Internacionales En Ginebra	Argentina	**Argentina**
Ministry of Production	Government	**Argentina**
Ministry of Transport, Communications and Information Technologies	Armenia	**Armenia**
University of Wollongong/Fairfax Media	Univ/Academia	**Australia**
Number Resource Organization	Private Sector	**Australia**
Institute for Culture and Society, Western Sydney University	Univ/Academia	**Australia**
School of Humanities and Communication Arts, Western Sydney University	Univ/Academia	**Australia**
IFIP - International Federation for Information Processing	UN and/or International Organizations	**Austria**
World Summit Award	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Austria**
Brainswork GmbH	Private Sector	**Austria**
UNIDO	UN and/or International Organizations	**Austria**
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	UN and/or International Organizations	**Austria**
Knowledge Management Austria	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Austria**
ISWA - International Solid Waste Association	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Austria**
Azerconnect LLC	Private Sector	**Azerbaijan**
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Government	**Azerbaijan**
Ministry Of Transport, Communications And High Technologies Of The Republic Of Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	**Azerbaijan**
Presidental Administration Of The Republic Of Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	**Azerbaijan**
Permanent Mission Of The Republic Of Azerbaijan To The United Nations Office And Other International	Azerbaijan	**Azerbaijan**
Azerbaijan Internet Society	Azerbaijan	**Azerbaijan**
Utilities Regulation And Competition Authority	Bahamas	**Bahamas**
Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)	Private Sector	**Bangladesh**
Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio & Communication (BNNRC)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Bangladesh**
American International University - Bangladesh	Univ/Academia	**Bangladesh**
East West University	Univ/Academia	**Bangladesh**
Bangladesh Computer Council	Government	**Bangladesh**
BTRC	Bangladesh	**Bangladesh**
Sunbeams School	Private Sector	**Bangladesh**

Young Power in Social Action	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Bangladesh**
Access to Information (a2i) Programme, Prime Minister's Office	Government	**Bangladesh**
University of Dhaka	Univ/Academia	**Bangladesh**
Cabinet Division, Government of Bangladesh	Government	**Bangladesh**
Bangladesh Permanent Mission	Government	**Bangladesh**
Ministry Of Posts, Telecommunications And Information Technology	Bangladesh	**Bangladesh**
Posts And Telecommunications Division, Ministry Of Posts, Telecommunications And Information Technol	Bangladesh	**Bangladesh**
Prime Minister's Office	Government	**Bangladesh**
Fiber@home Limited	Other	**Bangladesh**
UNDP Belarus	UN and/or International Organizations	**Belarus**
Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United nations Office in Geneva	Belarus	**Belarus**
Permanent Mission of Belarus	Belarus	**Belarus**
SEMANTIS	Semantis	**Belgium**
ChinaEU	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Belgium**
CECUA	Semantis	**Belgium**
Dalberg Data Insights	Private Sector	**Belgium**
European Commission	UN and/or International Organizations	**Belgium**
VITO - Flemish Insitute for Technological Research	Other	**Belgium**
G4 Geneva - Neurocognitivism	Other	**Belgium**
Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI)	Private Sector	**Belgium**
VITO nv	Other	**Belgium**
World Telecom Labs	Private Sector	**Belgium**
Administration communale d'Etterbeek - Echevinat Emploi, PME et Classes moyennes - c/o Mr J. Laurent	Other	**Belgium**
Nokia	Private Sector	**Belgium**
ETNO - European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association	Private Sector	**Belgium**
Expedia	Private Sector	**Belgium**
ESOA	Private Sector	**Belgium**
European Union	UN and/or International Organizations	**Belgium**
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)	SADC- Southern African Development Community	**Botswana**
Botswana Communication Regulatory Authority	Government	**Botswana**
Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE)	Univ/Academia	**Brazil**
E. I. Research	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Brazil**
Brazilian Network Information Center (NIC.br/Cetic.br)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Brazil**
NIC.br	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Brazil**
Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication	Government	**Brazil**
Internet Society	Internet Society - ISOC	**Brazil**
CGI.br - Brazilian Internet Steering Committee	Other	**Brazil**
Anatel	Brazil	**Brazil**
Ministry Foreign Affairs/Brazil	Government	**Brazil**
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Brazil	**Brazil**
Communications Regulation Commission	Bulgaria	**Bulgaria**
Permanent Representation Of Republic Of Bulgaria To Geneva, Switzerland	Bulgaria	**Bulgaria**

MTITC	Bulgaria	**Bulgaria**
Ministère de la Communication	Government	**Burkina Faso**
Agribusiness TV	Private Sector	**Burkina Faso**
Ministère Du Développement De L'Economie Numérique Et Des Postes	Burkina Faso	**Burkina Faso**
Arcep	Burkina Faso	**Burkina Faso**
Mission Permanente du Burkina Faso à Genève	Burkina Faso	**Burkina Faso**
Burundi Blackbone System	Private Sector	**Burundi**
Ministère des Postes, des TIC et des Médias	Burundi	**Burundi**
National Authority For Communications ANAC	Cabo Verde	**Cabo Verde**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Cabo Verde	Government	**Cabo Verde**
JUGE/ Chargé Des Relations Juridiques	Village Suisse ONG	**Cameroon**
Réprésentant de Nos Affaires Juriqdiques	Village Suisse ONG	**Cameroon**
Centre féminin pour la promotion du développement - CEFEPROD	CEFEPROD	**Cameroon**
Fondation Généreuse Développement FGD	Fondation Généreuse Developpement	**Cameroon**
Association pour le Soutien à la Démocratie des Communautés Africaines	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Cameroon**
Ministry of External Relations Cameroon	Government	**Cameroon**
CAPDA	CAPDA - Consortium d'appui aux actions pour la promotion et le développement de l'Afrique	**Cameroon**
National Agency for Information and Communication Technologies	Government	**Cameroon**
Commonwealth Department, Ministry of External Relations	Government	**Cameroon**
Agence de Régulation des Télécommunications	Government	**Cameroon**
IFIP Global Industry Council	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Canada**
Optel Group	Private Sector	**Canada**
International Network of Women Engineers and Scientist - INWES	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Canada**
Global Affairs Canada	Canada	**Canada**
Innovation, Science And Ecnomic Development Canada	Canada	**Canada**
ADVINTIVE	Private Sector	**Canada**
D-Wave Systems Inc.	Private Sector	**Canada**
Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications chargé des Nouvelles Technologies	Central African Republic	**Central African Rep.**
ARTP	Government	**Central African Rep.**
Start-Up Chile	Government	**Chile**
Post and Telecom Press	Other	**China**
China InfoCom Media Group	Other	**China**
China Information Technology Security Evaluation Center	Government	**China**
STU International Institute for Internet	Univ/Academia	**China**
Internet Society of China	NGO and/or Civil Society	**China**
Shenzhen Accessibility Research Association	NGO and/or Civil Society	**China**
Beijing Qianyi Health Management Co. Ltd	Private Sector	**China**
World Internet of Things Convention	UN and/or International Organizations	**China**
Huawei Technologies	Private Sector	**China**

Health and Family Planning Commission of Ningbo Municipality	Government	**China**
China Communication Technology	Private Sector	**China**
China Mobile Communication Corporation	Other	**China**
Jiangsu Posts & Telecommunications Planning and Designing institute Co., Ltd	NGO and/or Civil Society	**China**
School of journalism and communication	Univ/Academia	**China**
China Mobile Communications group jiangsu	Private Sector	**China**
China Disabled Persons' Federation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**China**
UN University Institute for Computing and Society	UN and/or International Organizations	**China**
N-SOFT	Private Sector	**China**
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Zhicheng Public Interest Lawyers	NGO and/or Civil Society	**China**
DotAsia Organisation	Other	**China**
Tsinghua University	Other	**China**
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Colnodo / Association for Progressive Communications	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Colombia**
ONIC	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Colombia**
ANRTIC	Government	**Comoros**
Vice Présiedence In Charge Of Ministry Of Transports, Poste, Telecommunication & TIC	Ministère des Transports, des Postes et Télécommunications, des TIC	**Comoros**
COMORES TELECOM	Ministère des Transports, des Postes et Télécommunications, des TIC	**Comoros**
AUTORITE NATIONALE DES REGULATIONS DES TIC	Ministère des Transports, des Postes et Télécommunications, des TIC	**Comoros**
Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications	Government	**Congo (Rep. of the)**
Commission Nationale de la République Démocratique du Congo pour l'UNESCO	Government	**Congo (Rep. of the)**
Ministère de l' Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire	Government	**Congo (Rep. of the)**
Sutel	Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones (SUTEL)	**Costa Rica**
Ministère de laCommunication, de l'Economie Numérique et de la Poste	Côte d'Ivoire	**Côte d'Ivoire**
Ministère De La Communication, De L'Economie Numérique Et De La Poste	Côte d'Ivoire	**Côte d'Ivoire**
Authorité de régulation des Télécommunications/TIC de Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI)	Government	**Côte d'Ivoire**
Autorité De Régulation Des Télécommunications De Côte D'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	**Côte d'Ivoire**
ANSUT - Agence Nationale Du Service Universel Des Télécommunications	Côte d'Ivoire	**Côte d'Ivoire**
Agence De Gestion De Fréquences De Côte D'Ivoire (AIGF)	Côte d'Ivoire	**Côte d'Ivoire**
Agence Nationale Du Service Universel Des Télécommunications / TIC (ANSUT)	Côte d'Ivoire	**Côte d'Ivoire**
Mission Permanente de la République de Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	**Côte d'Ivoire**
Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries - HAKOM	Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries (HAKOM)	**Croatia**

Ministerio De Comunicaciones	Cuba	**Cuba**
Unión de Informaticos de Cuba	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Cuba**
University of Informatics Sciences	Univ/Academia	**Cuba**
Universidad de la Isla de la Juventud "Jesús Montané Oropesa"	Univ/Academia	**Cuba**
Centro Nacional de Información de Ciencias Médicas	Other	**Cuba**
Ministerio de Educación	Government	**Cuba**
CUBARTE Centro de la Informática en la Cultura	Government	**Cuba**
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BLUETOWN	Private Sector	**Denmark**
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Ministry of Communication, Post and Telecommunication	Djibouti	**Djibouti**
Ministère de La Communication, chargé des Postes et des Télécommunications	Djibouti	**Djibouti**
University of Djibouti	Univ/Academia	**Djibouti**
Djibouti Telecom	Djibouti	**Djibouti**
Egyptian Red Crescent	UN and/or International Organizations	**Egypt**
UNDP	UN and/or International Organizations	**Egypt**
International Relations	National Telecommunication Regulatory Authority	**Egypt**

Information Society Affairs	National Telecommunication Regulatory Authority	**Egypt**
NTRA	Government	**Egypt**
The American University in Cairo	Univ/Academia	**Egypt**
National Telecom Regulatory Authority	National Telecommunication Regulatory Authority	**Egypt**
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Egypt	**Egypt**
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Helmes AS	Private Sector	**Estonia**
e-Governance Academy	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Estonia**
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Wako Gutu Foundation/National NGO	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Ethiopia**
Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	Ethiopia	**Ethiopia**
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Funzi	Private Sector	**Finland**
ITEMS International / EC MEDICI	EC Medici Framework	**France**
Eupalia	Private Sector	**France**
DAPSI	Diaspora Africaine pour la Société de l'Information	**France**
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OIF	NGO and/or Civil Society	**France**
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AEHRF-Geneva Chapter	Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum	**France**
Orange	Orange	**France**
LIMSI-CNRS	Univ/Academia	**France**
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Open-Root	Semantis	**France**

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Grenoble Ecole de Management	Univ/Academia	**France**
International Chamber Of Commerce	International Chamber of Commerce	**France**
Scalian Eurogiciel	Private Sector	**France**
Lawyer At French Court Of Appeal	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**France**
Désidédata And RS Strategy, France	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**France**
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Programme Officer, The Council Of Europe.	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**France**
Université Paris 3-Sorbonne, France.	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**France**
Director Software Heritage Project, INRIA, France	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**France**
Egalco	Private Sector	**France**
Aiodd	NGO and/or Civil Society	**France**
Représentation permanente de la France à Genève	France	**France**
Council of Europe	UN and/or International Organizations	**France**
SILVER TOUCH TECHNOLOGIES SAS	Other	**France**
International Institute of Educational Planning of UNESCO (IIEP-UNESCO)	UN and/or International Organizations	**France**
Internet Sans Frontières / Internet Without Borders	NGO and/or Civil Society	**France**
Geneva Liaison Office	CECIDE - Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement	**France**
MISSIONS PUBLIQUES	Private Sector	**France**
SCMD	NGO and/or Civil Society	**France**
ESSEC - International Business School		**France**
XDC Angers Tech	Other	**France**
LA CARAVANE DES DIX MOTS	Semantis	**France**
Ministry of External Affairs - Consulate General of Saint Lucia (Martinique)	Government	**France**
Rockworld International	Private Sector	**France**
ESA - European Space Agency	UN and/or International Organizations	**France**
Habefast Sarl		**France**
Go For Life		**France**
Hewlett Packard Enterprise		**France**
GHL		**France**
Evolving Consulting	Private Sector	**France**
World's Global Telecom	World's Global Telecom	**France**
ITU	UN and/or International Organizations	**France**
QUALCOMM	Private Sector	**France**
Africa 21	NGO and/or Civil Society	**France**
UNESCO	UN and/or International Organizations	**France**

0x70	Other	**France**
Ministry Of Economy	France	**France**
DHP-Digital Health Partnerships	Private Sector	**France**
Impact Hub Geneva	NGO and/or Civil Society	**France**
Ministère De L'Economie Numérique, De La Communication, De La Culture Et Des Arts	Gabon	**Gabon**
Ministry of Digital Economy, Communication, Culture and Arts	Government	**Gabon**
Taiba Charity Center	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Gambia**
Give1 Project Gambia	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Gambia**
Institute for War and Peace Reporting	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Georgia**
The Ministry Of Economy And Sustainable Development Of Georgia	Georgia	**Georgia**
Georgian National Communications Commission	Georgia	**Georgia**
Permanent Representative Of Georgia To The UN Office And Other International Organizations In Geneva	Georgia	**Georgia**
Permanent Mission Of Georgia To The UN Office And Other International Organizations In Geneva	Georgia	**Georgia**
Council of Europe Tbilisi Office	UN and/or International Organizations	**Georgia**
Future Laboratory Georgia	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Georgia**
Neusoft Corp	Private Sector	**Germany**
UNU - Vie - SCYCLE	UN and/or International Organizations	**Germany**
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Other	**Germany**
UN University	UN and/or International Organizations	**Germany**
Federal Ministry of the Interior	Government	**Germany**
GIZ / BMZ	Government	**Germany**
SAP SE	Other	**Germany**
Rohde & Schwarz	Other	**Germany**
UEFA		**Germany**
ILO - International Labour Organization	ILO - International Labour Organization	**Germany**
Institute of Automatic Control at Leibniz University	Univ/Academia	**Germany**
Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspace	Univ/Academia	**Germany**
Appkunft	Private Sector	**Germany**
PEAT GmbH	Private Sector	**Germany**
Collaborating Centre on Sustainble Consumption and Production (CSCP)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Germany**
25th Century Technology	Private Sector	**Ghana**
Smad Infosys Ghana	Private Sector	**Ghana**
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Government	**Ghana**
Subah Infosolutions	Private Sector	**Ghana**
Nasco Foundation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Ghana**
Ghana Investment Fund For Electronic Communications	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications	**Ghana**
Ghana Open Data Initiative Project	Government	**Ghana**
Accra Polytechnic	Univ/Academia	**Ghana**
Takoradi Technical University	Univ/Academia	**Ghana**
EETT	Hellenic Telecommunications & Post Commission (EETT)	**Greece**
Ministry of Digital Policy, Telecommunications and Media	Greece	**Greece**

Permanent Mission of Greece in Geneva	Greece	**Greece**
Just Net Coalition	Just Net Coalition	**Guatemala**
COMMUNITY INITIATIVES FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Guinea**
Autorité de Régulation des Postes et Télécommunications (ARPT)	Government	**Guinea**
Postes, Télécommunications Et Economie Numérique	Guinea	**Guinea**
National ICT Regulatory Authority	Guinea-Bissau	**Guinea-Bissau**
Administrative And Financial Management	Guinea-Bissau	**Guinea-Bissau**
Ministry of Transport and Communications, Minister'S Office	Guinea-Bissau	**Guinea-Bissau**
CARICOM SECRETARIAT	UN and/or International Organizations	**Guyana**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Guyana	Government	**Guyana**
CONATEL	Haiti	**Haiti**
Ministry Of Public Works, Transports And Communications	Haiti	**Haiti**
Directorate Of International Affairs & Strategy	National Media and Infocommunications Authority	**Hungary**
Presidential Cabinet	National Media and Infocommunications Authority	**Hungary**
President	National Media and Infocommunications Authority	**Hungary**
Corvinus University of Budapest	Univ/Academia	**Hungary**
Association Of Scientists, Developers And Faculties	ASDF - Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties	**India**
Permanent Mission of India	India	**India**
CMAI Association of India	Other	**India**
Indian Institute of Mass Communication	Univ/Academia	**India**
Esaad Telecom Pvt Ltd	Other	**India**
Alphion India Pvt Ltd	Other	**India**
IEEE IGDTUW	Other	**India**
Symantec Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.	**India**
TBM Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Other	**India**
Technology For Development	Other	**India**
Eternal University	Other	**India**
Cybersecurity	National Law University	**India**
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE	Government	**India**
ITU-APT Foundation of India	Other	**India**
Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT), United Nations	UN and/or International Organizations	**India**
Central Board of Secondary Education	Other	**India**
Delhi Public School	Other	**India**
Greenapple Infotech Pvt Ltd.	Other	**India**
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	Government	**India**
AT&T Communication Services India PVT. Ltd.	International Chamber of Commerce	**India**
Mohan Lal Sah Bal Vidya Mandir (School)	Univ/Academia	**India**
Virtual Infocom	Other	**India**
Department Of Telecommunication	India	**India**
Consumer Unity & Trust Society	NGO and/or Civil Society	**India**
CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY (CII)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**India**

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS ,DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS , GOVT. OF INDIA	Government	**India**
Research & Advocacy	APC - Association for Progressive Communications	**India**
Communications And Information Policy Programme	APC - Association for Progressive Communications	**India**
Bhansali Cables and Conductors	Private Sector	**India**
International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity	Private Sector	**India**
FICCI	International Chamber of Commerce	**India**
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND IT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	Government	**India**
CyberLaws.net India	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**India**
Digital Empowerment Foundation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**India**
RASHTERPATH PRINTERS	Other	**India**
G.M.N. COLLEGE	Univ/Academia	**India**
ISRO	Other	**India**
Permanent Mission Of India To The UN, Geneva	India	**India**
PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA TO UN IN GENEVA	India	**India**
TCIL Bhawan	Other	**India**
Centre for Communication Governance	Univ/Academia	**India**
Datawind INC	Private Sector	**India**
ICT Watch Indonesia	ICT Watch Indonesia	**Indonesia**
Indonesian Community Radio Networks	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Indonesia**
iGrow My Own Food	Other	**Indonesia**
PT. 8villages Indonesia	Private Sector	**Indonesia**
Universitas Multimedia Nusantara	Univ/Academia	**Indonesia**
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia	Indonesia	**Indonesia**
Budi Luhur University	UN and/or International Organizations	**Indonesia**
PricewaterhouseCoopers Consulting Indonesia	Other	**Indonesia**
Iran University of science and Technology	Univ/Academia	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Arianous ICTD	Arianous ICTD	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Zamen Saalamati	Private Sector	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Presidantial Office	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
The Ministry Of ICT	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Tebyan Information Institute	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
IUST - Iran University Of Science And Technology	IUST - Iran University of Science and Technology	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
University Of Tehran	IUST - Iran University of Science and Technology	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Qom University	IUST - Iran University of Science and Technology	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Tarbiat Modares University	IUST - Iran University of Science and Technology	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Knowhow Consulting	IUST - Iran University of Science and Technology	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

Iranian Research Organization For Science And Technology (IROST)	IUST - Iran University of Science and Technology	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Iran Telecommunication Research Center (ITRC)	Arianous ICTD	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
IUST Research Center For ICT Strategic And International Studies (ICT-SIS)	IUST - Iran University of Science and Technology	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Customs Administration	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Ministry of Health and Medical Education	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Communications Regulatory Authority of Iran (CRA)	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Information Technology Organization of Iran (ITO)	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Data Processing Company (Parvaresh Dadeha)	Private Sector	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Iran	Government	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Informatics Services Corporation	Arianous ICTD	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
Central Bank Of I.R.of Iran	Arianous ICTD	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
charitable institute for protecting social victims	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**
N/a	Other	**Ireland**
EC MEDICI Framework	EC Medici Framework	**Italy**
Secretariat	EC Medici Framework	**Italy**
Expert System S.p.A.	Private Sector	**Italy**
JRC S2D2 Fondazione Politecnico di Milano	Univ/Academia	**Italy**
European Law Students' Association	ELSA International - European Law Students' Association	**Italy**
FAO of the UN	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization	**Italy**
City of Pietrasanta	Government	**Italy**
Food and Agriculture Organization	UN and/or International Organizations	**Italy**
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UN and/or International Organizations	**Italy**
Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations	UN and/or International Organizations	**Italy**
PFC - persona famiglia comunità	Private Sector	**Italy**
Ministry Of Economic Development	Italy	**Italy**
Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health		**Italy**
EUI - European University Institute		**Italy**
ICTP	UN and/or International Organizations	**Italy**
Civil Society	EC Medici Framework	**Italy**
FAO	UN and/or International Organizations	**Italy**
Permanent Mission Of Italy To The UN And Other International Organizations	Italy	**Italy**
CNR-IBIMET	Univ/Academia	**Italy**
Girls in ICT Caribbean 2017	Other	**Jamaica**
Ministry Of Internal Affairs And Communications	Japan	**Japan**

Permanent Mission of Japan	Japan	**Japan**
Japan International Cooperation Agency	Government	**Japan**
Fujitsu	Private Sector	**Japan**
NEC Corporation	NEC Corporation	**Japan**
FURUKAWA ELECTRIC Co., LTD.	Other	**Japan**
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION	Private Sector	**Japan**
Hitachi, Ltd.	Private Sector	**Japan**
Public Policy, Corporate Intelligence	Yahoo Japan Corporation	**Japan**
NTT Communications	Japan	**Japan**
ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Japan**
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation	Private Sector	**Japan**
Keio University - Faculty Environment And Information Studies Tokyo, Japan	Univ/Academia	**Japan**
Keio University	Univ/Academia	**Japan**
International Policy Division	Japan	**Japan**
Ministry of information and communication	Government	**Kazakhstan**
"National Information Technologies" JSC	Other	**Kazakhstan**
JSC National Information Technologies	Government	**Kazakhstan**
National Information Technologies JSC	Government	**Kazakhstan**
African Telecommunications Union	ATU - African Telecommunications Union	**Kenya**
GESCI - Global eSchools & Communities Initiatives	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Kenya**
Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology	Kenya	**Kenya**
Ministry of Information, Communications and Telecommunications	Kenya	**Kenya**
National Communications Secretariat	Kenya	**Kenya**
Kenya ICT Action Network	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Kenya**
African Union Commission	UN and/or International Organizations	**Kenya**
National Assembly	Kenya	**Kenya**
University of Nairobi	Univ/Academia	**Kenya**
Waste Electronical and Electronic Equipment Center	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Kenya**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya	Kenya	**Kenya**
World Technopolis Association	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Korea (Rep. of)**
Daejeon Metropolitan City Government	Government	**Korea (Rep. of)**
WERI	Univ/Academia	**Korea (Rep. of)**
Research Group On International Organizations And Cooperation	Korea (Republic of)	**Korea (Rep. of)**
Korea Information Society Development Institute	Korea (Republic of)	**Korea (Rep. of)**
Korea Internet & Security Agency	Government	**Korea (Rep. of)**
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	Univ/Academia	**Korea (Rep. of)**
KCA (Korea Communications Agency)	Other	**Korea (Rep. of)**
KCA	Other	**Korea (Rep. of)**
Kuwait University	Univ/Academia	**Kuwait**

CITRA - Comunication & Inforamation Technology Regulatory Authority	Government	**Kuwait**
Communication Information Technology Regulatory Authority	Government	**Kuwait**
Communication and Information Technology Regulatory Authority	Government	**Kuwait**
Institute of Electronics and Telecommunications, Kyrgyz State Technical University after named I. Ra	Univ/Academia	**Kyrgyzstan**
KSSDA	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Kyrgyzstan**
Rural Support Service of Latvia	Government	**Latvia**
Language Technology Company "Tilde"	Private Sector	**Latvia**
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development	Government	**Latvia**
UNDP - ICT Policies Section/ Technology For Development Division	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	**Lebanon**
Technology For Development Division- UN ESCWA	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	**Lebanon**
Université Liban	Semantis	**Lebanon**
OGERO Telecom	OGERO	**Lebanon**
UNESCWA	UN and/or International Organizations	**Lebanon**
Social Media Exchange	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Lebanon**
Exploitation & Maintenance Directorate	Lebanon	**Lebanon**
Minister Office	Lebanon	**Lebanon**
Internal MAINTENANCE SERVICES	Lebanon	**Lebanon**
Liberia Telecommunications Authority	Liberia	**Liberia**
Liberia Telecommunications Authority(LTA)	Liberia	**Liberia**
NRD CIRT / NRD CS	Private Sector	**Lithuania**
DG for Communications Networks, Content and Technology of the European Commission	UN and/or International Organizations	**Luxembourg**
World's Global Telecom	Private Sector	**Luxembourg**
Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority	Malawi	**Malawi**
Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority	Other	**Malawi**
Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower Development	Government	**Malawi**
Multimedia University	Univ/Academia	**Malaysia**
CyberSecurity Malaysia	Government	**Malaysia**
Ministry Of Communication And Multimedia	Malaysia	**Malaysia**
TELEKOM	Malaysia	**Malaysia**
Women'S Rights Programme	APC - Association for Progressive Communications	**Malaysia**
Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the UN	Malaysia	**Malaysia**
Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the UN, Geneva	Malaysia	**Malaysia**
Mission permanente de la République du Mali	Mali	**Mali**
Ministère de L'Economie Numerique et de la Communication	Government	**Mali**
Autorité Malienne De Régulation Des Télécommunications, Des Technologies De L'Information Et De La C	Mali	**Mali**
AUTORITE DE REGULATION	Government	**Mauritania**
Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Mauritania	Government	**Mauritania**
NATIONAL COMPUTER BOARD	Government	**Mauritius**
Halley Movement	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Mauritius**
Permanent Mission of Mexico	Mexico	**Mexico**
Federal Telecommunications Institute	Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones (IFT)	**Mexico**

Secretariat of Communications and Transportation	Government	**Mexico**
Ministry of Public Administration	Government	**Mexico**
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	Univ/Academia	**Mexico**
Secretaría De Comunicaciones Y Transportes	Mexico	**Mexico**
SCT	Mexico	**Mexico**
Rhizomatica	APC - Association for Progressive Communications	**Mexico**
Presidencia De La República	Mexico	**Mexico**
COLEGIO DE INGENIEROS MECANICOS Y ELECTRICISTAS A.C.	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Mexico**
Instituto Federal De Telecomunicaciones	Mexico	**Mexico**
National Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Information Technology	Government	**Moldova**
Mission permanente de la Principauté de Monaco	Monaco	**Monaco**
Electronic Communications	Monaco	**Monaco**
Représentante Au Siège De Genève	Village Suisse ONG	**Morocco**
Représentant Au Siège De Genève	Village Suisse ONG	**Morocco**
AMIGHA	INTA - International Trademark Association	**Morocco**
Ministry of Science and Technology, Higher and Technic Professional Education	Government	**Mozambique**
Instituto Nacional Das Comunicações De Moçambique	Mozambique	**Mozambique**
Ministry of Labour Industrial Relations & Employmebt Creation	Government	**Namibia**
Jagaran Media Cener	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Nepal (Republic of)**
Karnali Integrated Rural Development & Research Centre (KIRDARC) Nepal	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Nepal (Republic of)**
School of Management Tribhuvan University	Univ/Academia	**Nepal (Republic of)**
Rural Area Development Programme, RADP	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Nepal (Republic of)**
Rural Area Development Programme,RADP	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Nepal (Republic of)**
Youth's UNESCO Club	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Nepal (Republic of)**
Ministry Of Information & Communications	Nepal	**Nepal (Republic of)**
Global Forum on Cyber Expertise	Government	**Netherlands**
University of Groningen	Univ/Academia	**Netherlands**
Policy And Advocacy Team	IFLA - International Federation for Information Processing	**Netherlands**
Global Engagement	Internet Society - ISOC	**Netherlands**
Executive Director Of The Global Network Initiative, The Netherlands	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Netherlands**

Author Of UNESCO Publication "Privacy, FOE And Transparency", Faculty Of Law Of The University Of Gr	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Netherlands**
the Boston Consulting Group	Private Sector	**Netherlands**
VEON	Private Sector	**Netherlands**
IFLA	Private Sector	**Netherlands**
Ministry of Economic Affairs	Government	**Netherlands**
Arabic Digital Reform Institute	Private Sector	**New Zealand**
CEABAD (Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Banda Ancha para el Desarrollo)	Other	**Nicaragua**
ONG RAYOUWAN MATA	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Niger**
Contribution à l'éducation de base	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Niger**
ANETIC	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Niger**
Leadership Watch	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Nigeria**
African Centre for Citizens Orientation - ACCO	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Nigeria**
Nigerian Communications Commission	Nigeria	**Nigeria**
Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC)	Nigeria	**Nigeria**
Continental Project Affairs Associates	Private Sector	**Nigeria**
OSAPND/PAP	Government	**Nigeria**
Pan African Institute for Entrepreneurship and Community Development	Univ/Academia	**Nigeria**
University of Jos Library	Univ/Academia	**Nigeria**
Federal Ministry Of Communications	Nigeria	**Nigeria**
Galaxy Backbone Limited	Nigeria	**Nigeria**
Computer Science	Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences	**Norway**
Norwegian Institute of Foreign Affairs	Univ/Academia	**Norway**
Norwegian Communications Authority	Norway	**Norway**
Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law	Univ/Academia	**Norway**
NTNU - Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet		**Norway**
NorSIS	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Norway**
Ministry of Manpower	Government	**Oman**
Ministry of Health,	Government	**Oman**
Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad	Univ/Academia	**Pakistan**
UNESCO Chair In ICT4D	Royal Holloway, University of London	**Pakistan**
University of gujrat	Univ/Academia	**Pakistan**
Planning and Development Department, Government of Punajb	Government	**Pakistan**
University of Central Punjab	Univ/Academia	**Pakistan**
Pakistan Community Peace Foundation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Pakistan**
The University of Lahore	Univ/Academia	**Pakistan**
COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Pakistan	Univ/Academia	**Pakistan**
3G Technologies (Guarantee) Limited known as Central Asian Cellular Forum	Other	**Pakistan**
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)	Pakistan	**Pakistan**
Media Initiatives for Social Change Organization	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Pakistan**
Direct Focus Community Aid (DFCA)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Pakistan**
Bytes For All, Pakistan	APC - Association for Progressive Communications	**Pakistan**
Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarollo Laboral	Government	**Panama**
Comisión Nacional De Telecomunicaciones - CONATEL	Paraguay	**Paraguay**
Ministro de Trabajo Empleo y Seguridad Social	Paraguay	**Paraguay**

MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO EMPLEO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL	Paraguay	**Paraguay**
Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones	Government	**Peru**
University of the Philippines System	Univ/Academia	**Philippines**
Department Of Information And Communications Technology (DICT)	Philippines	**Philippines**
ADB	UN and/or International Organizations	**Philippines**
Ministry of Digital Affairs	Poland	**Poland**
Team Poland	Poland	**Poland**
Department of International Cooperation	Office of Electronic Communications	**Poland**
Press Unit	Office of Electronic Communications	**Poland**
Department Of Strategy And Telecommunications Market Analysis	Office of Electronic Communications	**Poland**
Office Of Electronic Communications	Office of Electronic Communications	**Poland**
3DKreator	Private Sector	**Poland**
FlyTEch UAV	Private Sector	**Poland**
Photon Entertainment	Private Sector	**Poland**
Polish Post Digital Services	Private Sector	**Poland**
Notel Poland	Private Sector	**Poland**
Dream World	Private Sector	**Poland**
Systemics-PAB	Private Sector	**Poland**
Universidade Aberta	Univ/Academia	**Portugal**
Barreiros	Private Sector	**Portugal**
Ministry Of Planning And Infrastructure	Portugal	**Portugal**
ANACOM	Portugal	**Portugal**
ARCTEL-CPLP	UN and/or International Organizations	**Portugal**
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY, UNU-EGOV	UN and/or International Organizations	**Portugal**
United Nations University	UN and/or International Organizations	**Portugal**
CODE FOR ALL, LDA	Private Sector	**Portugal**
Intervale	Intervale	**Russian Federation**
Tatneft	Other	**Russian Federation**
Department Of State Regulation Of The Economy	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Ministry of Informatization and communication of the Republic of Tatarstan	Government	**Russian Federation**
Association of social development	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Russian Federation**
The Permanent Delegate Of The Russian Federation To UNESCO	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
FSUE NIIR	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Ministry Of Telecom And Mass Communications Of The Russian Federation	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Rostelecom	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Sputnik News Agency and Radio	Other	**Russian Federation**

Russian state library	Government	**Russian Federation**
Permanent Misson Of The Russian Federation In Geneva	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Ministry Of Telecom And Mass Communications Of The Russian Federatioa	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Government of the Republic of Tatarstan	Government	**Russian Federation**
Permanent Mission Of The Russian Federation To The United Nations Office And Other International Org	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Russian Mission To The UN In Geneva	Russian Federation	**Russian Federation**
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority	Rwanda	**Rwanda**
Director General'S Office	Rwanda	**Rwanda**
Ministry of Youth and Information and Communication Technology of Rwanda	Rwanda	**Rwanda**
RWANDA UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY (RURA)	Government	**Rwanda**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of St. Kitts and Nevis	Government	**Saint Kitts and Nevis**
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	Government	**Saint Lucia**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Commerce	Government	**Saint Vincent Grenadines**
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Government	**Saint Vincent Grenadines**
General directorate of passport	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
National Information Center	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Ministry of Interior - National Information Center	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Ministry of Commerce and Investment	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Ministry of interior- Saudi Arabia	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
National Information Center/ ministry of Interior	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Ministry of Justice	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
king abduiziz street	Saudi Arabia	**Saudi Arabia**
Elm Co.	Private Sector	**Saudi Arabia**
Communications and Information Technology Commission CITC	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC)/ National Committe for Information Socie	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Public security at Ministry of interior	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Mission Of Saudi Arabia To The UN In Geneva	Saudi Arabia	**Saudi Arabia**
KACST	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Public security	Government	**Saudi Arabia**
Ministère des Postes et des Télécommunications	Government	**Senegal**

Jonction	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Senegal**
Ministere de l'Economie, des Finances et eu Plan	Senegal	**Senegal**
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal	Private Sector	**Senegal**
Ministere Des Postes Et Des Telecommunications	Senegal	**Senegal**
ARTP - Autorité De Régulation Des Télécommunciations Et Des Postes	Senegal	**Senegal**
ARTP - Autorite De Regulation Des Telecommunications Et Des Postes	Senegal	**Senegal**
Primature	Senegal	**Senegal**
Ministere De La Promotion Des Investissements, Du Partenariat Et Des Teleservices De L'Etat	Senegal	**Senegal**
Agence De L'Informatique De L'Etat	Senegal	**Senegal**
Ministere De L'Economie, Des Finances Et Du Plan	Senegal	**Senegal**
Ministére de la Promotion des investissements, des partenariats et du developpement des teleservices	Government	**Senegal**
AUTORITE DE REGULATION DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS ET POSTES	Senegal	**Senegal**
Ministry For Trade, Tourism And Telecommunications, Department For Electronic Communications	Serbia	**Serbia**
Ministry For Culture And Media	Serbia	**Serbia**
Educational-Research Society	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Serbia**
Executive Director Of The Global Forum For Media Development(GFMD), Serbia	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Serbia**
DiploFoundation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Serbia**
RNIDS	Private Sector	**Serbia**
Ministry of Information and Communications	Sierra Leone	**Sierra Leone**
House Of Parliament	Sierra Leone	**Sierra Leone**
National Telecommunications Commission	Sierra Leone	**Sierra Leone**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Multilateral and Legal Affairs Division	Government	**Sierra Leone**
Infocomm Media Development Authority	Singapore	**Singapore**
Singapore Customs	Government	**Singapore**
Government Technology Agency of Singapore	Government	**Singapore**
Division For The Development Of Information Society, Ministry Of Public Administration	Slovenia	**Slovenia**
Ministry of Public Administration, Minister'S Office	Slovenia	**Slovenia**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia	Slovenia	**Slovenia**
ICPE - International Center For Promotion Of Enterprises	ICPE - International Center for Promotion of Enterprises	**Slovenia**
Minister'S Office	Slovenia	**Slovenia**
Ministry of Communication and Aviation	Solomon Islands	**Solomon Islands**
Irise Hub	Private Sector	**Somalia**
Cyber Defence At The Council For Industrial And Scientific Research (CSIR)	EC Medici Framework	**South Africa**
Sangonet	NGO and/or Civil Society	**South Africa**
Research ICT Africa	Univ/Academia	**South Africa**
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	Government	**South Africa**
Global Advocacy And Policy Strategy	APC - Association for Progressive Communications	**South Africa**
SAP Africa (Pty) Ltd	Private Sector	**South Africa**
Dept Of Telecommunications And Postal Services	South Africa	**South Africa**
Department If International Relations And Cooperation	South Africa	**South Africa**

Researchi ICT Africa	NGO and/or Civil Society	**South Africa**
ASIET	ASIET - Asociación Interamericana de Empresas de Telecomunicaciones	**Spain**
Fundació Privada per a la Xarxa Oberta, Lliure i Neutral, guifi.net	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Spain**
ROSARIO DE LA ROSA LLORENTE	Other	**Spain**
Chair On ELearning, UNESCO, Spain	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Spain**
MINSITRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS/PM OF SPAIN	Spain	**Spain**
IE Business School	Univ/Academia	**Spain**
Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda	Government	**Spain**
IE Africa Club	Univ/Academia	**Spain**
Telecommunications Regulatory Commission Of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	**Sri Lanka**
Ministryo of Telecom & IT	State of Palestine	**State of Palestine**
CHILD DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (CDF)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Sudan**
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN BOND (IWB)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Sudan**
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	National Telecommunications Corporation (NTC)	**Sudan**
GDCO	Gedaref Digital City Organization	**Sudan**
ICT	Gedaref Digital City Organization	**Sudan**
Sudacad	Private Sector	**Sudan**
UNIGE- ITU - WSIS Team	Univ/Academia	**Sudan**
SUDAN MISSION IN GENEVA	National Telecommunications Corporation (NTC)	**Sudan**
Gedaref University	Gedaref Digital City Organization	**Suriname**
SWAZILAND GOVERNMENT	Government	**Swaziland**
Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology	Swaziland	**Swaziland**
Mr	Other	**Swaziland**
Internet Rights Advocate, Postdoctoral Researcher At Stockholm University, Sweden.	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Sweden**
Founder, Free Software Foundation Europe, Sweden	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Sweden**
DAKA advisory	Private Sector	**Sweden**
World VR Forum	World VR forum	**Sweden**
DG Office	EBU - European Broadcasting Union	**Switzerland**
Association For Proper Internet Governance	APIG - Association for Proper Internet Governance	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland	Poland	**Switzerland**
Village Suisse ONG	Village Suisse ONG	**Switzerland**
UPU	UPU - Union Postale Universelle	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Ethiopia	Ethiopia	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Romania	Romania	**Switzerland**
ITU - International Telecommunication Union	ITU - International Telecommunication Union	**Switzerland**
Commission Africaine des Promoteurs de la Santé et des droits de l'homme (CAPSDH)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Culture of Afro-Indigenous Solidarity	NGO and/or Ceivil Society	**Switzerland**
Mission permanente de la Belgique - Délégation Générale Wallonie-Bruxelles	Belgium	**Switzerland**

BroadLights.org	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Ngo Committee On Ageing, Geneva	International Longevity Centre Global Alliance and UN NGO Committee on Ageing	**Switzerland**
DIAMINDS	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
WHO	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
UNITAR	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Procter & Gamble	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Ifage Genève	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Fondation suisse pour la formation par l'audiovisuel (FSFA)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
UNIL	Semantis	**Switzerland**
MEDIA21GENEVA	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Secretaria De Relaciones Exteriores	Mexico	**Switzerland**
Swiss Telecommunications Association (asut)	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Globethics.net Foundation	Globethics	**Switzerland**
Centre pour la Formation Continue et à Distance (CFCD)	Université de Genève	**Switzerland**
Misión Permanente De Cuba En Ginebra	Cuba	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	**Switzerland**
Haute école de gestion de Genève - International Business Management	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
U.S. Department Of State	United States	**Switzerland**
The Geneva Learning Foundation	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
HIGH PULSE	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Raising the Floor International	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Institute of Global Health, Tbilisi, Georgia	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
50More Ventures	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, based at CERN	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Innovation insights	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
International Bridges to Justice	IBJ - International Bridges to Justice	**Switzerland**
University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland HES-SO	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Israel	Israel	**Switzerland**
UNCTAD	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
World Trade Point Federation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Institute For Environmental Sciences / Dpt. Forel For Environmental And Aquatic Sciences	Université de Genève	**Switzerland**
GRID-Geneva	Université de Genève	**Switzerland**
University of Geneva	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
ATP Consulting	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
ThinkYoung	INTA - International Trademark Association	**Switzerland**
Mission permanente de la République Gabonaise	Gabon	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia	Latvia	**Switzerland**
EVEREX	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
The Internet Society	Internet Society - ISOC	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the UN Office in Geneva	Latvia	**Switzerland**
Internet Society Armenia Chapter	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
International Trade Centre (ITC)	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**

Aga Khan Development Network	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
International Centre for Earth Simulation Foundation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
ICES Foundation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Wallonia Brussels General Delegation Geneva	Government	**Switzerland**
INSEAD	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
IGF - Internet Governance Forum	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Swiss Engineering	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Lutheran World Federation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Peru	Peru	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	**Switzerland**
International Secure Electronic Transactions Organisation - OISTE	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Media Change & Innovation Division, IPMZ, University of Zurich	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
rezolution	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
IGF Secretariat, UN DESA	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Uipre	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
US Mission To UN Geneva	United States	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Portugal	Portugal	**Switzerland**
The Experience Accelerator	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Geneva University Hospital	Other	**Switzerland**
Haute école d'ingénierie et de gestion du canton de Vaud	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Etat de Genève - Police cantonale	Other	**Switzerland**
Mission Permanente de la République démocratique du Congo	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	**Switzerland**
Inspire 925	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
iuventum	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
University of Geneva, Institute of Global Health	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Dominique Pianfetti Thierry	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
World Trade Organization	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
World Health Organization	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
World Economic Forum	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Director, WIPO, Switzerland	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Switzerland**
Elargis tes Horizons	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
dotstories	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
PM Global	Other	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations in Geneva	Austria	**Switzerland**
UK Mission To The UN, Geneva	United Kingdom	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	**Switzerland**
EPFL	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
WIPO	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**

Organisation Internationale De La Francophonie (OIF)	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Switzerland**
HDC Law Firm	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**Switzerland**
University of Lucerne	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
CUTS International	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
international centre for trade and sustainable development (ICTSD)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
GCSP	Other	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Tunisia	Tunisia	**Switzerland**
Mission Permanente Du Canada	Canada	**Switzerland**
Macmillan Keck	Other	**Switzerland**
Competitiveness And Innovation	WEF Forum	**Switzerland**
Internet For All	WEF Forum	**Switzerland**
Zoï Environment Network	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Telecommunications Industry	WEF Forum	**Switzerland**
DEI	ITC - International Trade Centre	**Switzerland**
Crealogix AG	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
International Trade Centre	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Swiss EdTech Collider	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission Of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission Of Sri Lanka To The United Nations	Sri Lanka	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission Of Sri Lanka To The UN	Sri Lanka	**Switzerland**
IBM	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
University Student- Msc in IT Security + Digital Forensics	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
ACSIS	ACSIS - African Civil Society information Society	**Switzerland**
Gisela Andrade	Other	**Switzerland**
MISION PERMANENTE DE MEXICO ANTE LA ONU Y OTROS OI, EN GINEBRA	Mexico	**Switzerland**
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	**Switzerland**
Strategic Communications And Media Relations	Internet Society - ISOC	**Switzerland**
Global Public Policy	Internet Society - ISOC	**Switzerland**
Seedstars	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
CERN	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Regie Zimmerman	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
IOM - UN Migration Agency	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
CRST		**Switzerland**
MCI Group		**Switzerland**
Head Teacher		**Switzerland**
Student		**Switzerland**
Partner		**Switzerland**
HEG		**Switzerland**

Autodesk		**Switzerland**
Skyguide		**Switzerland**
HES-SO Master		**Switzerland**
Patricia BT Internet Services		**Switzerland**
EuroDIG - European Dialogue on Internet Governance	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
ISO		**Switzerland**
Y Coaching & Consulting		**Switzerland**
Institut International de Lancy		**Switzerland**
Orbium		**Switzerland**
UNIGE		**Switzerland**
AccorHotels		**Switzerland**
HES-SO Haute école spécialisée de Suisse occidentale		**Switzerland**
UBS		**Switzerland**
The Economist		**Switzerland**
WTO		**Switzerland**
University of Applied Science HEG Genève		**Switzerland**
Ecole La Découverte SA		**Switzerland**
Vojood		**Switzerland**
International Electrotechnical Commission		**Switzerland**
Heig-vd		**Switzerland**
HEG Genève		**Switzerland**
APV Arquitectura		**Switzerland**
Capital Group		**Switzerland**
TEDxGeneva		**Switzerland**
BCOACH		**Switzerland**
SGS SA		**Switzerland**
Group of Fifteen - Summit Level Group of Developing Countries	Other	**Switzerland**
University of Geneva - Université de Genève		**Switzerland**
Office Fédéral De La Communication OFCOM	Switzerland	**Switzerland**
CBI group		**Switzerland**
Geti		**Switzerland**
Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining		**Switzerland**
Travel Movies		**Switzerland**
Allianz		**Switzerland**
COFCO International		**Switzerland**
Honda		**Switzerland**
ITX Trading SA		**Switzerland**
NCircelli Consulting		**Switzerland**
JP Morgan		**Switzerland**
Cartier		**Switzerland**
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development		**Switzerland**
HESGE		**Switzerland**
Darest informatic		**Switzerland**
Home		**Switzerland**
HES-SO		**Switzerland**
HEIA-FR		**Switzerland**
Private Bank		**Switzerland**
unemployed		**Switzerland**
Oracle		**Switzerland**
JT International SA	INTA - International Trademark Association	**Switzerland**

Individual		**Switzerland**
SonarSource		**Switzerland**
UNEP		**Switzerland**
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		**Switzerland**
PHAP		**Switzerland**
International Olympic Committee	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Geneva University	CECIDE - Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement	**Switzerland**
CECIDE	CECIDE - Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement	**Switzerland**
Office Fédéral De La Communication (OFCOM)	Switzerland	**Switzerland**
Swiss Agency For Development And Cooperation SDC	Switzerland	**Switzerland**
UPU - Union Postale Universelle	UPU - Union Postale Universelle	**Switzerland**
Mission Permanente De La Suisse Auprès De L'Office Des Nations Unies À Genève	Switzerland	**Switzerland**
Haute école de la santé La Source		**Switzerland**
Médiathèque correspondances		**Switzerland**
Gaultier Collette SA		**Switzerland**
MSC		**Switzerland**
Kofi Annan Foundation		**Switzerland**
TEDxSion		**Switzerland**
Global Studies Institute		**Switzerland**
Hewlett-Packard Company		**Switzerland**
Inensa		**Switzerland**
Constantin Sarl		**Switzerland**
ICRC		**Switzerland**
		Switzerland
Consulting Company		**Switzerland**
PinkCoconut		**Switzerland**
Acceleris SA		**Switzerland**
HES-SO Genève		**Switzerland**
WEACOL		**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt	Government	**Switzerland**
eeproperty SA		**Switzerland**
HappyMeat Sàrl		**Switzerland**
La Salamandre		**Switzerland**
futura21 S.A.		**Switzerland**
Health Care		**Switzerland**
WEF - World Economic Forum		**Switzerland**
RALPH LAUREN		**Switzerland**
green stilettos		**Switzerland**
Caterpillar SARL		**Switzerland**
Go Global Art		**Switzerland**
SHARINGBOX	Other	**Switzerland**
Kempinski Hotels		**Switzerland**
Nespresso		**Switzerland**
ADEN		**Switzerland**
DataStore		**Switzerland**
Vectra Networks		**Switzerland**
EY		**Switzerland**
Etat de Geneve		**Switzerland**
Richemont		**Switzerland**

World Bank	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
IFRC	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
mission of sudan geneva	Government	**Switzerland**
University of Lausanne	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission Of Sri Lanka To The WTO	Sri Lanka	**Switzerland**
MOS-AK	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
IBM Suisse S.A.	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
IGF Secretariat	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Experte pour le Monde Economique	Other	**Switzerland**
Microsoft	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
SELG	IBJ - International Bridges to Justice	**Switzerland**
The Business Harbour	IBJ - International Bridges to Justice	**Switzerland**
IIHL	IBJ - International Bridges to Justice	**Switzerland**
Sinclair Nanbiquara Sarl	IBJ - International Bridges to Justice	**Switzerland**
Project Integration	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Empowerment Lab	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Colombia	Colombia	**Switzerland**
Former UN staff	Other	**Switzerland**
BRS Secretariat/UN Environment	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Venezuela	**Switzerland**
ATHANASIOS KARANATSIOS	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
ICANN	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Health and Environment Program (HEP)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
WMO - World Meteorological Organization	WMO - World Meteorological Organization	**Switzerland**
UN Standby Partnership Training Secretariat	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Panama to the UN	Government	**Switzerland**
European Broadcasting Union	Other	**Switzerland**
Nexus Consulting		**Switzerland**
G3iD Association		**Switzerland**
GHL Global Humanitarian Lab		**Switzerland**
FONGIT		**Switzerland**
University of Geneva / Centre Universitaire d'Informatique	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
HPE		**Switzerland**
ITEX - Animation à l'énergie		**Switzerland**
Institut futura21		**Switzerland**
stan bouvard photography		**Switzerland**
Business School Lausanne		**Switzerland**
Orbium AG		**Switzerland**
UNECE		**Switzerland**
IOM		**Switzerland**
WeDigital.Garden		**Switzerland**
College Claparede		**Switzerland**
GSEM		**Switzerland**
State of Geneva		**Switzerland**
Etat de Genève		**Switzerland**

Junior Entreprise Genève		**Switzerland**
STMicroelectronics		**Switzerland**
IBJ	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA TO UN, GENEVA	India	**Switzerland**
World Intellectual Property Organization	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
IBM SUISSE SA	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
IBM Switzerland Ltd	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
IAO VR	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
IAO VR / World VR Forum	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
OHCHR	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
HubFlux	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Refugee Info Bus	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
World Meteorological Organisation	WMO - World Meteorological Organization	**Switzerland**
OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	**Switzerland**
IFIP	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations office in Geneva	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Geneva	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**Switzerland**
Advisera.com	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
WHO - World Health Organization	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
UNHCR	UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	**Switzerland**
IGF Support Association	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Chairman of ECC and Co-President of CEPT	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations	Government	**Switzerland**
SOCIAL-IN3	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
IT Kovac (soon: itk llc)	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
School		**Switzerland**
Habefast		**Switzerland**
Abonobo SA		**Switzerland**
HH Journal		**Switzerland**
Zugimpex I. GmbH	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Freelance		**Switzerland**
UNICEF		**Switzerland**
Fondation de la Haute Horlogerie		**Switzerland**
JEG		**Switzerland**
South Centre		**Switzerland**
SwissLending		**Switzerland**
Virtua		**Switzerland**
Be1world Ltd.	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
APTES		**Switzerland**
Global Humanitarian Lab		**Switzerland**
HUG		**Switzerland**
UniCredit Bank AG		**Switzerland**
UN Environment		**Switzerland**
Collège Claparède		**Switzerland**

UNCHR		**Switzerland**
Bulgari SA		**Switzerland**
Bulgari		**Switzerland**
OViX Tech Sàrl		**Switzerland**
SOSEHO		**Switzerland**
BBP EPFL		**Switzerland**
DAISY Consortium	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Internet Governance Forum	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Lesotho	Government	**Switzerland**
TACTIKOM	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Allbymy	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Universite de Geneve	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
world meteorological organisation	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission Of Hungary To The UN Office In Geneva	Hungary	**Switzerland**
My Drop in the Oceans	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
The Lutheran World Federation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Université de Fribourg	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
CINFO	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Humanitarian Leadership Academy	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Total ymage	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Belgium	Government	**Switzerland**
Massai experience	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Enalean		**Switzerland**
German Permanent Missions in Geneva	Germany	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Benin	Benin	**Switzerland**
Mission permanente du Bénin	Benin	**Switzerland**
IGF - Internet Governance Forum Secretariat	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
École professionnelle du Chablais	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of China	China	**Switzerland**
Mission permanente de la République de Djibouti	Djibouti	**Switzerland**
Université de Genève	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Association Africa 21	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Représentation	CECIDE - Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Macedonia	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	**Switzerland**
représentation permanente de l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie auprès des Nations Uni	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Guinée humanitaire	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia in Geneva	Government	**Switzerland**
organisation internationale de la Francophonie	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Sweden	Sweden	**Switzerland**
Executive Education	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
PHCHR	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations Office at Geneva	Government	**Switzerland**
Mission permanente d'observation du Saint-Siège	Vatican City State	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN	Government	**Switzerland**

Wisekey	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Mission permanente de la Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	**Switzerland**
independant		**Switzerland**
UN Women	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
International Secure Electronic Transactions Organization (OISTE)	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
UNECA	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development - ICTSD	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	**Switzerland**
Permanent mission of Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	**Switzerland**
Agence Internationale pour le Developpement	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Espace Afrique International	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Association Solidarité Femmes Africaines de Genève (ASFAG)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
UN OCHA	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Centres d'Hochelaga-Maisonneuve		**Switzerland**
Impressum		**Switzerland**
International Trade Organization	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Serbia	Serbia	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission Of The Republic Of Serbia To The United Nations Office And Other International Org	Serbia	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Djibouti	Djibouti	**Switzerland**
Worldwide Bank of Happiness	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
ITC - International Trade Centre	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
ProtonMail	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea	Korea (Republic of)	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Nigeria	Nigeria	**Switzerland**
ITU (International Telecommunication Union)	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
CADF-ONG	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Argentina	Argentina	**Switzerland**
Mission permanente de Djibouti	Djibouti	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Costa Rica	Costa Rica	**Switzerland**
ARCOWA	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
ACP Geveva Office	IBJ - International Bridges to Justice	**Switzerland**
Business Development	Amber Management Sarl	**Switzerland**
Geneva Peacebuilding Platform	Univ/Academia	**Switzerland**
Joint Inspection Unit	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Villages Unis (United Villages)	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Max Planck institute	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
Africa Culture Internationale	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Switzerland**
UNEP/Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Deschenaux, Hornblower & Partners	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Permanent Mission of Germany	Germany	**Switzerland**

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, United Nations Environment Programme	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
UN Environment, Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	UN and/or International Organizations	**Switzerland**
Mission of Argentina	Government	**Switzerland**
RightHere \ RightNow Productions	Private Sector	**Switzerland**
Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority	Government	**Tanzania**
Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)	APT - Asia-Pacific Telecommunity	**Thailand**
Advanced Info Service	Private Sector	**Thailand**
Ministry of Digital, Economy and Society	Thailand	**Thailand**
The Office Of The National Digital Economy And Society Commission	Thailand	**Thailand**
ECPAT International	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Thailand**
National Digital Economy And Society Commission	Thailand	**Thailand**
Permanent Mission Of Thailand To The United Nations Office And Other International Organizations In	Thailand	**Thailand**
Ministry Of Public Works, Transport And Communications	Timor-Leste	**Timor-Leste**
National Communications Authority Of Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	**Timor-Leste**
Autorité de reglémentation des secteurs de Poste et de Télécommunications	Government	**Togo**
ART&P	Government	**Togo**
The University of the West Indies	Univ/Academia	**Trinidad and Tobago**
Telecommunications Authority Of Trinidad And Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	**Trinidad and Tobago**
IEEE SIGHT Tunisia	IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.	**Tunisia**
IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.	**Tunisia**
MentorNations	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Tunisia**
CERT	Government	**Tunisia**
TUNISIE TELECOM	Other	**Tunisia**
Ministry Of Communication Technologies & Digital Economy	Tunisia	**Tunisia**
Ministère Des Technologies De Communication Et De L'Economie Numérique	Tunisia	**Tunisia**
Ministère Des Technologies De La Communication Et De L'Economie Numérique	Tunisia	**Tunisia**
ICANN Board	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Tunisia**
Habitat Association	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Turkey**
Ministry of Transport, Maritime and Communications	Government	**Turkey**
Türk Telekom	Private Sector	**Turkey**
UNDP Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development	UN and/or International Organizations	**Turkey**
Ministry of Justice of Turkey	Government	**Turkey**
IT Department of Ministry of Justice of Turkey	Government	**Turkey**
Adstation	Private Sector	**Turkey**
Turkish Exporters' Assembly	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Turkey**
Intel Corporation (USA)	Intel Corporation	**Turkey**
Koc University	Univ/Academia	**Turkey**
DESIBEL AGENCY	Private Sector	**Turkey**
Information And Communication Technologies Authority	Turkey	**Turkey**
Turkcell	Private Sector	**Turkey**
Ministry of Communication Transport, Tuvalu Government	Tuvalu	**Tuvalu**

Ministry Communication Transport, Tuvalu Government	Tuvalu	**Tuvalu**
ICT AND NATINAL GUIDANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA	Uganda	**Uganda**
UGANDA COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	Uganda	**Uganda**
GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA	Uganda	**Uganda**
Makerere University	Univ/Academia	**Uganda**
A.S. Popov Odessa National Academy Of Telecommunications	Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications n.a. A.S. Popov	**Ukraine**
State Service Of Special Communications And Information Protection Of Ukraine	Ukraine	**Ukraine**
Parliament Of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada Of Ukraine)	Ukraine	**Ukraine**
Permanent Mission of Ukraine	Ukraine	**Ukraine**
International Center for diplomatic cooperation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Ukraine**
IT STEP Academy	Univ/Academia	**Ukraine**
Institute of social and political psychology of National Academy of Educational Sciences of Ukraine	Univ/Academia	**Ukraine**
eWorldwide Group	Private Sector	**United Arab Emirates**
Khalifa Empowerment Program For Students - AQDAR	Government	**United Arab Emirates**
TRA	Government	**United Arab Emirates**
Telecommunications Regulatory Authority	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
Ministry Of Education	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
Ministry Of Health & Prevention	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
Dubai Health Authority	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
Khalifa University	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
HCT Student	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
University Of Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
UAE University	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
Etisalat	United Arab Emirates	**United Arab Emirates**
SAMENA Telecommunications Council	Private Sector	**United Arab Emirates**
Department For Culture, Media And Sport	United Kingdom	**United Kingdom**
Department for International Development	United Kingdom	**United Kingdom**
GSMA	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
University College London	Univ. College of London	**United Kingdom**
Independent	Other	**United Kingdom**
ARTICLE 19	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**

computer aid international	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**
Oxford Policy Management Limited	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
The Ecological Sequestration Trust	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**
University of Liverpool	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
Training In A Tab	Earth Aid	**United Kingdom**
Earth Aid	Earth Aid	**United Kingdom**
AB5 Consulting	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
Internet Watch Foundation	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**
IEEE Standards Association	IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.	**United Kingdom**
Dig Deeper Media Limited	Other	**United Kingdom**
LONDON SOUTH BANK UNIVERSITY	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
SWGfL	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**
The Open University	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
UNiversity of Essex	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
Burning2Learn	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**
Chair Of Data Science At The School Of Computer Science, University Of Nottingham (United Kingdom)	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**United Kingdom**
Director, Center Of Data Science, University Of Sussex, United Kingdom	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	**United Kingdom**
INWES-Europe	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**
Ericsson	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
Permanent Mission Of The United Kingdom	United Kingdom	**United Kingdom**
University of London - School of Oriental and African Studies	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
FutureLearn	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
Computerbasedmath.org	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
University of Oxford, Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
CentralNic PLC	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
Consultant	APC - Association for Progressive Communications	**United Kingdom**
Queen Mary University Of London	IBJ - International Bridges to Justice	**United Kingdom**

ARM	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
Liverpool John Moores University	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
Department for Culture, Media & Sport	Government	**United Kingdom**
Symantec	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
EIKOsphere.com	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United Kingdom**
Microsoft Corporation	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
University of Cambridge	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
CDC Group	Private Sector	**United Kingdom**
Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism - University of Oxford	Univ/Academia	**United Kingdom**
Ethical Journalism Network	Other	**United Kingdom**
Google Inc.	Google Inc.	**United States**
ITSO	ITSO - International Telecommunications Satellite Organization	**United States**
Access Partnership	Access Partnership Limited	**United States**
Harvard Medical School	Univ/Academia	**United States**
Pennsylvania State University	Univ/Academia	**United States**
mCADE llc	Private Sector	**United States**
United Nations	UN and/or International Organizations	**United States**
Palo Alto Unified School District	Univ/Academia	**United States**
Robert S. Strauss Center For International Security And Law, University Of Texas, Austin	IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.	**United States**
University of Pennsylvania School of Law	Univ/Academia	**United States**
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	UN and/or International Organizations	**United States**
Internet Architecture Board c/o Internet Society	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United States**
University of Maryland	Univ/Academia	**United States**
Project Connect	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United States**
International Trademark Association (INTA)	INTA - International Trademark Association	**United States**
SustainAbility	Other	**United States**
Project Noah/Networked Organisms	Private Sector	**United States**
Duke University	Other	**United States**

Wiley Rein LLP	Private Sector	**United States**
The Galway Strategy Group	International Chamber of Commerce	**United States**
Facebook	International Chamber of Commerce	**United States**
Oxfam International	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United States**
U.S. National Telecommunication And Information Authority	United States	**United States**
Access Now	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United States**
SAW Capital Partners LLC	Private Sector	**United States**
ISCRI US	Private Sector	**United States**
Live Path	IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.	**United States**
INTA	INTA - International Trademark Association	**United States**
University of Pennsylvania	Univ/Academia	**United States**
Bridge Africa	Private Sector	**United States**
The Brocas Group	Private Sector	**United States**
US Mission To The UN Geneva	United States	**United States**
MAAS Telecom	Private Sector	**United States**
United Nations | Office of Information and Communications Technology	UN and/or International Organizations	**United States**
Fordham University	Univ/Academia	**United States**
1992	Univ/Academia	**United States**
Dev4X INCORPORATED	Private Sector	**United States**
Kaskadian	Private Sector	**United States**
Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United States**
G3ICT	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United States**
Hussarfilms LLC		**United States**
Alphion	Private Sector	**United States**
United Nations Human Rights Council Special Procedures / University of California Irvine School of L	UN and/or International Organizations	**United States**
Office of the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression / UCI School of Law	Univ/Academia	**United States**
University of California, Irvine School of Law	Univ/Academia	**United States**
University of Miami School of Law		**United States**

Haemonetics		**United States**
Cornell University	Univ/Academia	**United States**
IEEE	Private Sector	**United States**
Verizon	Private Sector	**United States**
WTO - World Trade Organization		**United States**
Vermont Law School	Univ/Academia	**United States**
Literacy Bridge	NGO and/or Civil Society	**United States**
Schoola	Private Sector	**United States**
Yale University	Univ/Academia	**United States**
mastercard	Private Sector	**United States**
Department of International Cooperation, MIC	Viet Nam	**Viet Nam**
Ministry Of Finance	Viet Nam	**Viet Nam**
ZAMBIA POLICE SERVICE	Government	**Zambia**
Permanent Mission of Zambia	Zambia	**Zambia**
POTRAZ	Zimbabwe	**Zimbabwe**
TelOne (Pvt) Ltd	TelOne (Pvt) Limited	**Zimbabwe**
Postal And Telecommunications Regulatory Authority	Zimbabwe	**Zimbabwe**
Ministry of ICT, Postal and Courier Services	Government	**Zimbabwe**
Africom Private Limited	Private Sector	**Zimbabwe**
Information and Communication Technology Association of Zimbabwe	NGO and/or Civil Society	**Zimbabwe**
inistry of Information Communication Technology, Postal & Courier Services	Zimbabwe	**Zimbabwe**
Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal & Courier Services	Zimbabwe	**Zimbabwe**
Ministry Of Information Communication Technology, Postal And Courier Services	Zimbabwe	**Zimbabwe**
National University of Science & Technology	Univ/Academia	**Zimbabwe**
Permanent Mission Of The Republic Of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	**Zimbabwe**
Etude W&K		
Ville de Carouge		
SPHERE		
Geneva International Centre for Justice		
GiDuMo		
Gavi		
Permanent Mission of Austria to the WTO		
IT as Business Partner		
Pictet		
ZENData		
MX-Finance		
HES-SO / SIB Text Mining		
The Global Fund		
Gymnase de Nyon		
HES-SO / HEG Geneva		

Haute Ecole de Gestion de Genève
Student Gymnase Nyon
HESSO
Medtronic
ICTSD
Action Libre
CNRS
Hylaean Industries
Cmartinez.es
Cie Piste02
HoneyBadger
Tortion
WIDE
HES-SO HEG
Léman Advisors
HEIAFR
AIM
Citibank
ClickDivorc
University of Sussex - UK
SCC SARL
Aperian Global
Rosa paysage
Romande Energie
WAKAN
SNI Editions
Polaris
HEPIA
Effe
UN
tacota.ch
BD
Gym session de Nyon
Radio Télévision Suisse RTS
Collective Intelligence Lab
Water Inception
ILEP
Appway
Global Fund AIDS, TB , Malaria
Swiss Education Group
greeNet Solutions
Haute Ecole de Gestion
ICT-a.ch
JFC Mermillod-Blardet & co
GreenCross Studio
VP Solutions
Ferring
Credit Agricole Financements (suisse)
FHNW
(startup)
Lausanne university
Fondation Merieux

The Humanized Internet	
irradiandoluz.com.br	
SSVAR - SWISS SOCIETY OF VIRTUAL AND AUGMENTED REALITY	
www.katarinasreview.com	
keepko	
Deloitte	
Clean Development Group (CDG)	NGO and/or Civil Society
WeHike	
Geneva Court of Auditors	
Global Solutions Inc	Private Sector
PICTET & CIE	
HES-SO Valais	
Point Next	
BOBST	
HP Inc	
Digital Media	
BWB	
HSBC Private Bank	
Cargill	
Mercuria	
Anna Dollerup Larsen	
Plus Engineerinn S.L	
self-employed	
Collège Calvin	
International organization for migration	
Ramsar Convention	
FONDATION FIFEL	
Alpstone Capital	
MSF	
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	
Manfred Ritschard & Partner LLC	
CITES	
EASL The European Association for the Study of the Liver	
Junior Entreprise Geneve	
Cabinet du Dr. Boeschel	
Thomson Reuters	
MSF Médecins Sans Frontières	
ilem group	
Interpol	UN and/or International Organizations
European Broadcasting Union (EBU)	UN and/or International Organizations
Propaganda Live	
Altair Finance	
Bacardi	
Outline Communication	
TEDx	
iSee	
Fondation Les Salons	
UK governmental office	Government
Geneva Learning Foundation	NGO and/or Civil Society
Compact Acadamy	NGO and/or Civil Society

Ministère des Postes, des Télécommunications et du Développement Numérique	Madagascar	43
Advance info services	NGO and/or Civil Society	
ONL'Fait	NGO and/or Civil Society	
OISTE	NGO and/or Civil Society	
UNDESA/IGF	UN and/or International Organizations	
ART	Government	
Permanent Mission of the Vatican City State	Vatican City State	
Turk Telekom	NGO and/or Civil Society	
Délégation permanente du Forum des Iles du Pacifique	Government	
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation	UN and/or International Organizations	
OCHA	UN and/or International Organizations	
IBM Switzerland	Private Sector	

World Summit
on the Information Society
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 | Tunis 2005 | New York 2015

working together towards

2025

Special Address: United Nations Secretary General

U N I T E D   N A T I O N S   N A T I O N S   U N I E S

Mr António Guterres, Secretary-General, United Nations

VIDEO MESSAGE TO WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY FORUM 2017

Geneva, 13 June 2017

www.wsis.org/forum

United Nations Secretary-General: Mr António Guterres
Message to the WSIS Forum 2017
13th June 2017

Welcome to the WSIS Forum 2017

Information and communications technology can advance human rights, sustainable development and peace, the three pillars of UN Activity.

With mobile phones, farmers can monitor prices, refugees can let their families know that they are safe, and health workers can respond to emergencies, and this is why the United Nations is working to unleash the power of Information and Communications Technology, for our common future.

We want to ensure that big data will bring the big impact that so many people need. And this forum can forge partnerships among governments, the private sector, civil society, and technical community and academia.

Together, we can make the most of Information and Communications Technology, to realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and keep it's promise, of a life of dignity for all.

Thank you.

WSIS Forum 2017: Introduction

Following the UN General Assembly Resolution A/70/125, calling for close alignment of the WSIS and SDG process as well as holding the WSIS Forum on the annual basis, the WSIS Forum 2017 was held from the 12 – 16 June at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva and the overall theme of the WSIS Forum 2017 was "*WSIS Action Lines: Information and Knowledge Societies for SDGs*".

Introduction:

- This year the Forum attracted more than 2000 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 150 countries.
- Thousands followed remotely while more than 500 were engaged by intervening remotely.
- More than 500 high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 85 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum.
- More than 200 content rich workshops
- 18 WSIS Prizes winners and 70 WSIS Prizes champions were acknowledged for their excellent work in implementation of the WSIS Action Lines on the ground.

WSIS Forum 2017: Key Achievements (Announcements, Launches, Agreements, Commitments)

1. **UNGIS** reiterated commitment to the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and alignment of the WSIS and SDG processes. UN Regional Commission for Africa was appointed as the rotating Vice Chairman to strengthen the regional perspective.
2. **UN Regional Commissions** committed to strengthen the action at the regional level, providing the platforms for connecting the dots, i.e. all relevant stakeholders, with the aim of strengthening implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and alignment of WSIS and SDG processes. Series of regional face to face meetings were announced. It is anticipated that WSIS will be included in the UN Regional Coordination Mechanisms and WSIS4SDG will become one of the pillar of the regional SDG Forums.
3. **Ministerial Round Table** emphasized on the importance of the WSIS Action Lines framework that remains the key UN framework to the work on the information and knowledge societies, and reiterated that many national digital agendas were built upon it. Value of the WSIS Forum as the only UN platform for exchanging best practices and advancing implementation of ICTs4SDGs was emphasized. Many Ministers expressed their continued support and strengthened commitment to the WSIS process.
4. ITU, WHO and IEEE organized first Hackathon held at WSIS Forum on the issue of e health. **Hack for Health** was a successful event which brought together 42 participants from 16 different countries across all five UN regions and diverse educational backgrounds ranging from computer science, mathematics and electrical engineering through chemistry, epidemiology and business.
5. FAO, ITU and IEEE committed to work on e Agriculture for WSIS Forum 2018 Hackathon – **hack against hunger.**
6. ARM announced that within the framework of the **BeHealthyBeMobile** initiative, ARM will strengthen its focus on a global goals based behaviour change technology focussing on chronic disease, and a wide variety of other issues, that affect low resource settings. The details of the programme will be launched in the context of the 2030Vision partnership, a U.N. wide initiative looking at how technology can support the achievement of all 17 goals.
7. A new **toolkit**, *Bridging the Digital Innovation Divide,* has been developed by ITU to help countries develop a Digital Innovation Framework, a set of policies and projects that foster national innovation
8. ITU and Rwanda launched **The Rwanda Country Review** on the ICT Innovation Ecosystem
9. ILO and ITU launched a campaign to train 5 million young people globally by 2030. The **'Digital Skills for Decent Jobs Campaign'** is part of the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, the first-ever, comprehensive United Nations system-wide effort for the promotion of youth employment worldwide.
10. ITU Launched the **Global Cybersecurity Index**

11. The **Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development** launched a Task Group on ICT for SDGs, that will prepare a thematic list of ICT indicators that aims to complement the monitoring framework for measuring progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. The Agenda 2030 recognizes that ICTs have great potential to accelerate human progress, but only includes 7 indicators in its monitoring framework. The thematic list to be prepared by the Partnership Task Group will try to capture the cross-cutting and multi-faceted contribution of ICT to the SDGs.

12. Launch of the **Global E-waste Statistics Partnership** to increase the availability and quality of e-waste data. This Partnership is made up of ITU, UN University and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA).

13. **Assistance by Japan**: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan handed over equipment for emergency telecommunications so-called MDRU (Movable and Deployable ICT Resource Unit) to the ITU-D

14. Announcement of the **GEM-TECH Awards 2017** that will be renamed as Equals in Tech will be held during the IGF here in Geneva, call for nominations will be launched next week.

15. In February 2017, ARM joined the Be He@lthy, Be Mobile initiative to collaborate on innovations in health technology for low-resource settings. Under this partnership we are focusing on scaling up behaviour change programs, looking at how different technologies can reach the largest number of people and deliver the greatest impact at the lowest cost. Details of the project portfolio will be announced shortly. The work will also link with the 2030Vision partnership, a U.N.-wide initiative looking at how technology can support the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

16. ITU presented the **Global ICT Regulatory Outlook 2017**, the first of an annual series of reports tracking market and regulatory trends in the information and communication technologies (ICT) sector and their implications across the economy

17. A new feature of **WSIS Stocktaking Process** was launched- an ICT for SDG Application that based on the WSIS Action Lines and the SDG Matrix and developed by University of West Indies and ITU w

18. **Several Multistakeholder Agreements during Workshops:** to work together in the field of ICTs for SDGs by Multistakeholders – eg
    - Agreement Signed by eWorldwide Group (eWWG) & Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)on ICTs for SDGs,
    - Learning Foundation announced two major initiatives:
        - The #DigitalScholar education initiative to develop new skills and leadership for the digital transformation of learning
        - The #DigitalScholar call for proposals to develop projects to tackle complex challenges around one or more SDGs
    - Grenoble École de management, in follow up, will launch a new research project "Cybersecurity as competitive advantage for companies" in line with the SDGs

- At the workshop on Regional Engagement in Internet Governance a key announcement was made an internet governance event in Johannesburg, South Africa in 23 and 24 June.
- Announcement was the setting up of links between digital humanities, social science, anthropology, linguistics on one side and the scientific community and experts for ICT on the other side. This will be effective at the World Conference on Humanities in Liege, 6-12 August 2017, for WSIS FORUM 2018 and other events, through appropriate channels like Semantis, ISCC-CNRS, LACITO-CNRS, (Paris), Cecua Academy (EU), etc

The WSIS Forum 2017 was chaired by H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana Minister of Youth and ICT Rwanda, who played a key role in providing high-level guidance for the Forum's outcomes.

Within the framework of the High-Level Track, officials of the WSIS Stakeholder community, representing the government, private sector, civil society, academia, technical community and international organizations were given opportunity to provide their insights on the WSIS Action Lines, the outcomes of the UNGA Overall Review and the submissions received during the open consultation process.

Key outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2017 include the following:

- ***WSIS Forum 2017: Outcome Document***

  This document provides a summary of more than 150 sessions organized during the Forum Track of the WSIS Forum 2017. Each session shows a direct linkage between the WSIS Action Lines and the respective SDGs (please see the WSIS Forum 2017: WSIS Action Lines and SDGs Matrix). The Forum track is the result of the multistakeholder Open Consultation Process.

- ***WSIS Forum 2017: High Level Track Outcomes and Executive Brief***

  This document provides a summary of each high–level moderated session by the respective High level Track Facilitators and lists thematically all the Policy Statements submitted by the Ministers, Regulators, Heads of UN Agencies, Academia, Leaders from the Civil Society and Technical Community. The key role played by ICTs in Enabling the SDGs is very clear in the statements made by the policy makers.

- ***WSIS Action Lines Supporting Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (2017)***

  This document has been developed by the WSIS Action Line Facilitators and identifies the key linkages of the Action Line with the SDGs, providing case examples.
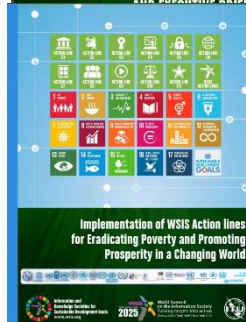
- *__WSIS Stocktaking Report 2017__*

  The eighth edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report Series, focuses on contributions by stakeholders worldwide to WSIS and Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes achievements, highlights trends and draws conclusions consistent with the action lines referenced in the Geneva Plan of Action. This Report provides key findings on emerging trends in the development of the information society, and references major activities being implemented in the eighteen areas covered by the eleven WSIS Action Lines.

- *__WSIS Stocktaking Success Stories 2017__*

  This report highlights 18 winning projects of the WSIS Prizes 2017 contest that provides a platform for identification and showcasing success stories across the WSIS Action Lines defined in the Geneva Plan of Action. The WSIS Prizes honour outstanding projects that leverage the power of information and communication technology to accelerate achievement of sustainable development goals.

- *__WSIS Forum 2017 and SDG Matrix__*

  This document builds upon the WSIS-SDG Matrix and provides guidance on the outcomes of more than 100 sessions held during the forum, emphasizing linkages between the WSIS Action Lines and SDGs as well as highlighting rational for each linkage that has been established.

All WSIS Forum 2017 Outcomes, photo and video documentation and highlights are available at https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/ .

Main quotes of the ceremony:

Mr. ANTONIO GUTERRES, UN Secretary-General: *"Information and communications technology can advance human rights, development and peace. This Forum can forge partnerships with governments and stakeholders to realize the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development."*

Mr. HOULIN ZHAO, Secretary-General, ITU: "*The theme of the Forum is information and knowledge societies for the SDGs. The objective is to ensure that WSIS goals enable a strong international framework for a connected world and for achieving the SDGs. This year we welcome more than 2000 stakeholders from 150 countries, along with over 80 ministers/deputies/regulars and over 120 speakers. We introduce a few innovations:*

hackathon focusing on e-Health, a new virtual reality track, photo contest and TED talks."

AKIF GILALOV, Chairman, World's Global Telecom & KATARINA J. WALKER Advisor Vocational Education & Training, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation: "*We are creating the world's first global communication platform for disabled people, Beep. Beep will feature a simplified authorization feature, relying on face recognition, voice recognition on fingerprint scanning."*

MUKHISA KITUYI, Secretary-General, UNCTAD: "*We are committed to closing the gap in ICT technology while furthering global connectivity."*

FRANK LA RUE, Assistant Director General, Knowledge Societies Division (KSD), Communication and Information Sector (CI), UNESCO : *"We need to guarantee public access to all, while improving content."*

DEBORAH GREENFIELD, Deputy Director General, ILO : "*The ILO has launched a global initiative on decent jobs for youth that aims to reach 5 million young women and men by 2030 through digital skills development."*

BISHAR ABDIRAHMAN HUSSEIN, Secretary General , UPU: "*Our project, Econ Africa, focuses on connecting the African continent by diversifying on products to cope with the trends and needs of the modern society."*

ARANCHA GONZALEZ, Executive Director, International Trade Center (ITC) : "*We have developed tools to build indigenous cultures of e-commerce and address gender gap in connectivity."*

ELENA MANAENKOVA, Deputy Secretary-General, WMO: "*We are working to have the WMO's warnings and alerts reach people everywhere."*

PETER MAJOR, , Vice-Chair, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD): "*We recognize the important work of the CSTD and UNCTAD in achieving the SDGs especially relating to the Forum."*

ANRIETTE ESTERHUYSEN, Director of Global Advocacy and Policy Strategy, Association for Progressive Communication (APC)*: "We need to bring in new and more diverse organizations and individuals from all stakeholder groups to tackle problems and develop solutions collectively."*

CAROLYN NGUYEN, Vice-Chair of the ICC Commission on the Digital Economy and Director, Technology Policy, Microsoft: "*We would like to develop a wholistic policy framework for investment to realize the SDGs."*

JEAN PHILBERT NSENGIMANA, Minister of Youth and ICT, Government of Rwanda : "*WSIS is about seven important themes: people, purpose, passion, prosperity, partnerships, profit and planet. But WSIS is also a time to think about what we need to have more in common. It is about the common people."*

MALCOLM JOHNSON, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU: "*We have around 2500 participants in year, up from around 2000 last year. They come from 150 countries. The whole WSIS Forum is extra budgetary. We rely entirely on the support we have from our partners and our sponsors.*"

SHIGEKI SUZUKI, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination (International Affairs), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) : "*Japan's goals are to ensure access to the ICT for all peoples everywhere, to promote and protect the free flow of information, and to promote and utilize innovations like AI.*"

MARCIN CICHY, President, Office for Electronic Communications: "*Poland is mainly focused on development of the I.D. identification and aims expand high speed Internet to an additional 10% of households.*"

THOMAS SCHNEIDER, Ambassador and Director of International Affairs, Swiss Federal Office of Communication (OFCOM): "*Governments need to listen to everyone including minorities and vulnerable groups, and find a balance so that no one is left behind.*"

TAREK KAMEL, Senior VP and Adviser to President, ICANN : "*ICANN prioritizes empowering community to promote accountability, transparency, and the global public interest.*"

KAREN BARTLESON, President, IEEE: "*IEEE represents over 420,000 members in 190 countries. It is committed to supporting ICT development and endorses the goal of universal access to the Internet.*"

RAUL ECHEBERRIA, Vice President, Internet Society (ISOC): "*Governments and regulators are responsible for bridging the growing digital gap.*"

LUIS NEVES, Group Sustainability and Climate Protection Officer, GeSI: "*GeSI has launched Supplier Development Program to examine water efficiency, energy efficiency, human rights, and child labor.*"

TOMAS LAMANAUSKAS, Group Director Public Policy,VEON : "*VEON aims to enable more network sharing and to empower people to become active producers and participants in digital development.*"

BRAHIMA SANOU, Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU: "*We will examine ways to put people first by reaching out to the billions of people in rural areas and use ICTs for delivering health services*"

BORIS KOPRIVNIKAR, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Public Administration and Chief Digital Officer of the Government, Slovenia: "*Slovenia is making government more efficient and reliable and improving public service delivery.*"

OSCAR AGUAD, Minister, Ministry of Communications, Argentina : "*Argentina has addressed the digital divide by expanding public sector infrastructure and developing mobile infrastructure throughout the country in the private sector.*"

MANOJ SINHA, Minister of State for Communications (Independent Charge), India : "*Some of the key policy decisions under implementation in India has expanded connectivity through broadband activity and by providing ICT services in less-connected areas.*"

HABIB DABBABI, Secretary of State in chare of Digital Economy, Ministry of ICT & Digital Economy, Tunisia: "*Tunisia is fighting a digital divide through a project creating digital talent, Startup Africa, with an African rather than a Tunisian perspective.*"

FATIMA DENTON, Director, Special Initiatives Division, UNECA: "*ICTs and technology can help renovate Africa in three areas: climate action (SDG 13), marine conservation (SDG 14), and the promotion of green infrastructure.*"

IDRIS ISAYEV, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Population, Azerbaijan : "*Azerbaijan has adopted 12 strategic roadmaps for innovative development through modern infrastructure creation.*"

Open Consultation Process

The Agenda and Program of the WSIS Forum 2017 were designed in collaboration with the multi-stakeholders on the basis of official submissions received during the Open Consultation Process on the thematic aspects and innovations of the format of the WSIS Forum 2017. Involving all WSIS Stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector entities, academia and international organizations), this process aimed to ensure an active participation of different players during the event. The process began in September 2016 and was structured in five phases that includes online submissions and physical meetings. The ITU-WSIS Secretariat received more than 200 submissions containing proposals on the thematic aspects and innovations on the format of the WSIS Forum 2017, including binding requests for partnerships, workshops, exhibition spaces and so on.

All related information can be found at:
https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/OpenConsultations#intro
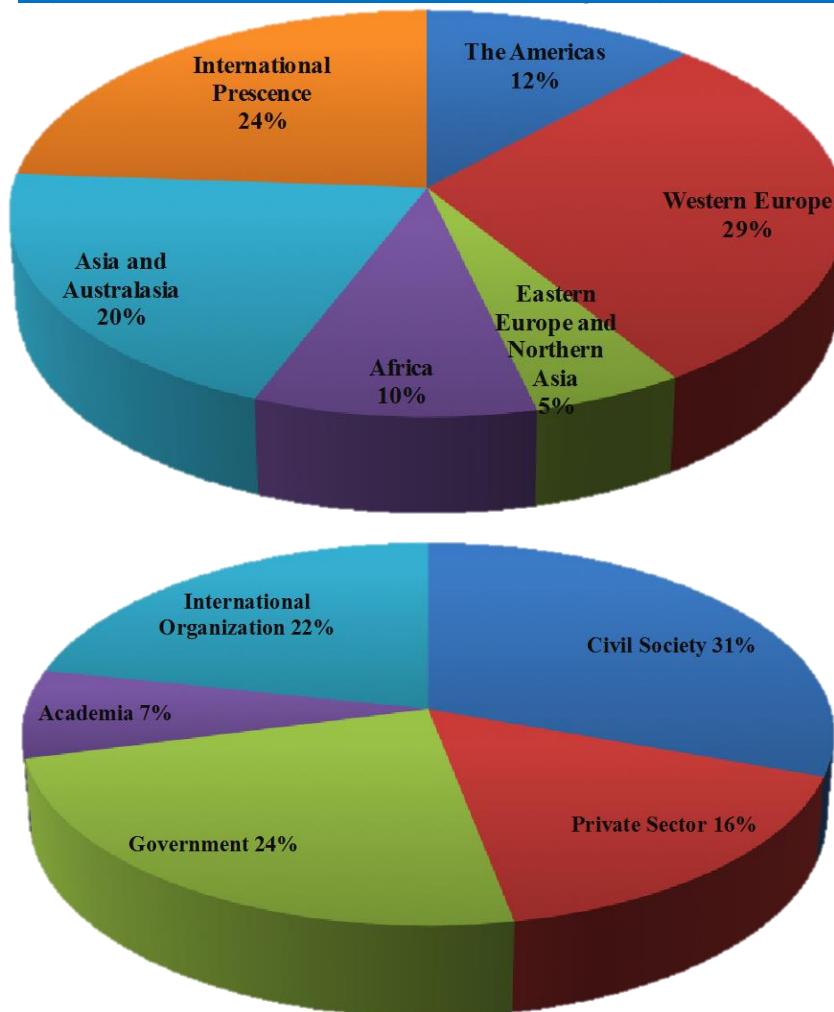
Social Networks

The following graphs give an overview of the 4 different social network channels that were used to promote the WSIS Forum 2017 before and during the event. Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and the ImeetyouatWSISForum community platform were used to promote the events and the outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2017 with the aim of reaching more WSIS Stakeholders worldwide.

Facebook:

Number of likes:
The official Facebook account of the WSIS Forum 2017: http://facebook.com/wsisprocess.
The page currently has 4844 (as of 16 June, 2017).
The figure below shows the number of likes between 1st January, 2017 and 12 June, 2017, which is relatively stable, having increased from 4253, with a slight increase during the week of the WSIS Forum.

Figure 1: Number of Total Page Likes, per day, between 1 January 2017, and 12 June, 2017.

Source : Facebook Insights

The graph below shows the reach of the posts. According to Facebook Help Center, a post count as reaching someone when it is shown in their News Feed. During the WSIS Forum 2017, their reach was very high, having leaped from an average of 453 reaches per post in the period from 1st January to 16th June, to an average of 2577 reaches per post during the week from 1st January to 16th June.

Figure 2: Post Reach, per day, between 1st January to 16 June 2017.

Post Reach
The number of people your posts were served to.
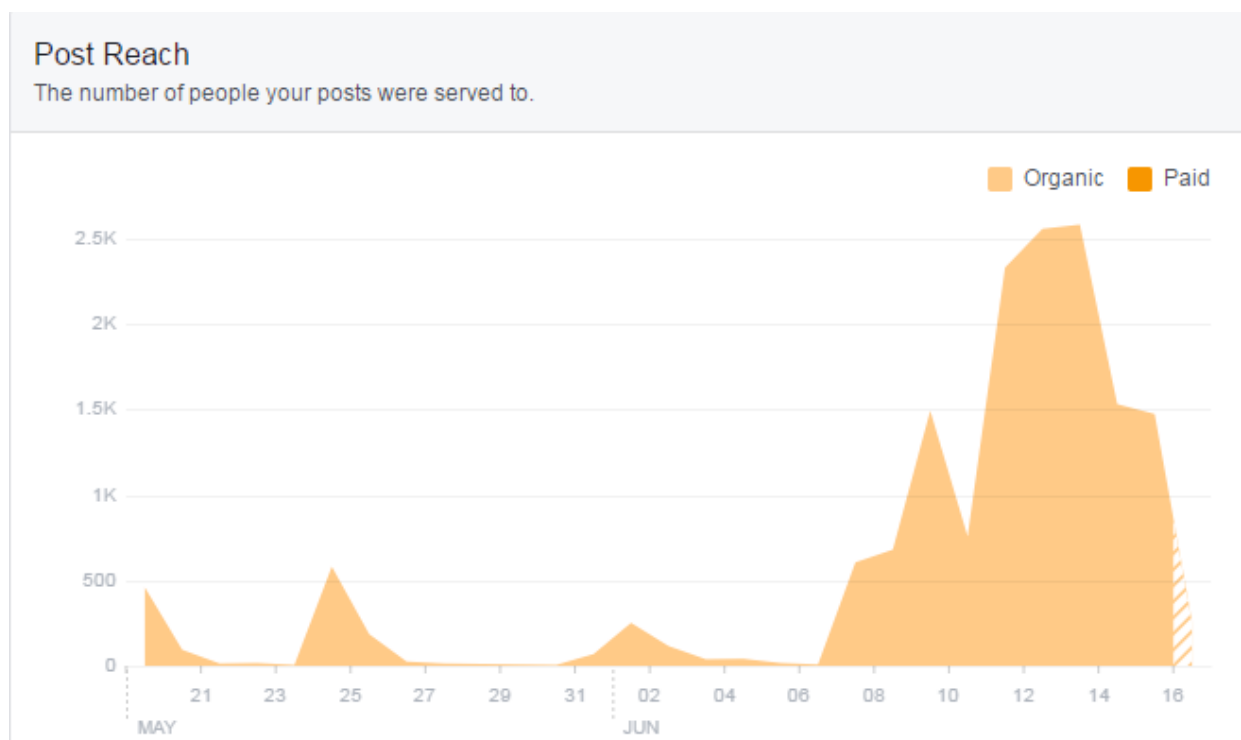
Source : Facebook Insights

Twitter:

The official twitter page: https://twitter.com/WSISprocess.

The hashtag #WSIS has been widely used referring to the WSIS Forum 2017 as well as @wsisprocess. All tweets mentioning #WSIS on a public open profile have been highlighted on the outreach page of the WSIS Forum 2017 official website https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/. This strategy is a part of the Iwrite4WSISForum campaign. The latter is a campaign that aims to empower stakeholders to write and report on all WSIS related events and activities, sharing their work, experiences, and ideas with thousands of WSIS stakeholders online and worldwide.

Number of followers:
3,943 followers were recorded on 12 June, 2017. Since 1st January 2017, the twitter account of WSIS increased its number of followers in 14.62% with 240 new followers. It can be seen on the graph that there was a significant increase during the week of the WSIS. Between 10 June (the before the WSIS Forum) and 6 May, there was an approximate % increase in the number of followers, from 3,440 to 3,945 followers.

Tweets and Impressions

In the graph below, in light grey you can see the number of Tweets per day and in light blue, the number of impressions, per day. According to Twitter Help Center, Impression is "*times a user is served a Tweet in timeline or search results*". Therefore, impression is linked to how

many times a particular tweet has been seen, not only by your followers, but by the general Twitter community.

Figure 1: Number of Tweets and Impression, per day, between 11 June and 16 June 2017.
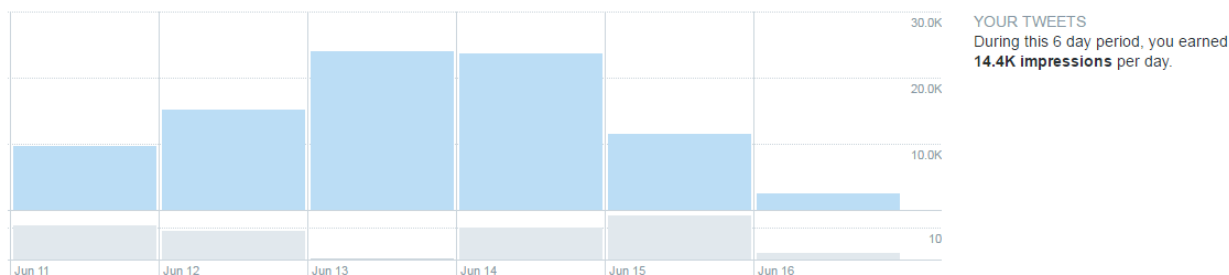
Source : Twitter Analytics

It is clear from Figure 1 that there was a considerable increase in impressions during the period of the WSIS Forum. Furthermore, it is clear that the Tweets generated more impressions during and after the WSIS than before.

Figure 2: Number of Tweets and Impression, per day, between 21 May 2017 and 16 June 2017.
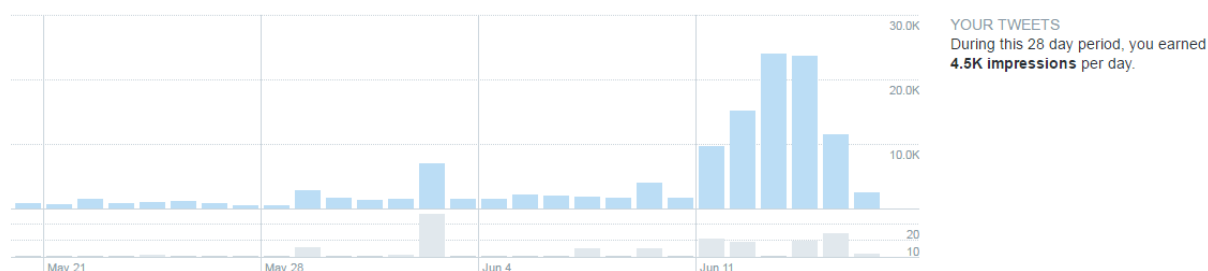
Source : Twitter Analytics

During the six days of the Forum, the 60 Tweets posted generated around 90.k impressions - an average of 1209 impressions per tweet. Below are other Twitter Statistics from the period of the WSIS Forum 2017:

Figure 3: Various Twitter Statistics, per day
12 June, 2017 – 16 June, 2017

Likes
242

Jun 16
4 likes

On average, you earned **35 likes** per day

Replies
14

Jun 16
0 replies

On average, you earned **2 replies** per day
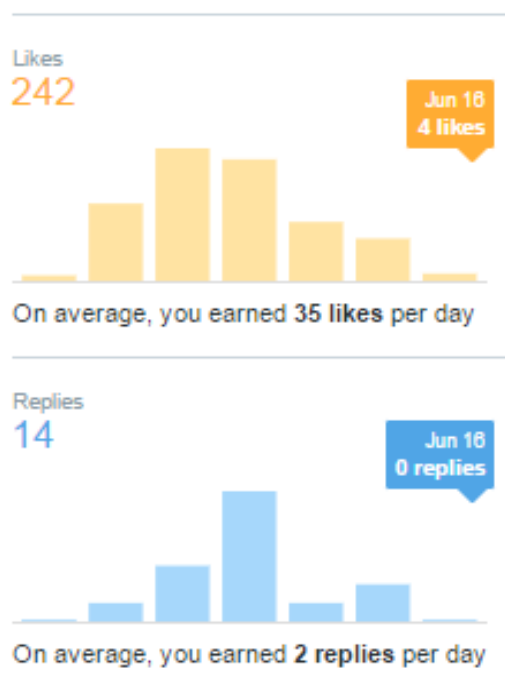
Source : Twitter Analytics

From the beginning of June and during the days of the WSIS Forum, the mark **#WSIS** has been included in 5,851 tweets from 2,458 contributors, reaching 26,235,448 accounts for 75,227,249 timeline deliveries, with a peak on Tuesday 13 June as seen in the following distribution:

Figure 4: #WSIS Report

Twitter

Overview   Top Lists   Media   Contributors   Transcript

Recap
5,917
tweets

75,560,541
timeline deliveries

2,487
contributors

26,291,490
reach

Activity Summary

5,917
tweets

75,560,541
timeline deliveries

6/13/2017
tweets: **1,578**
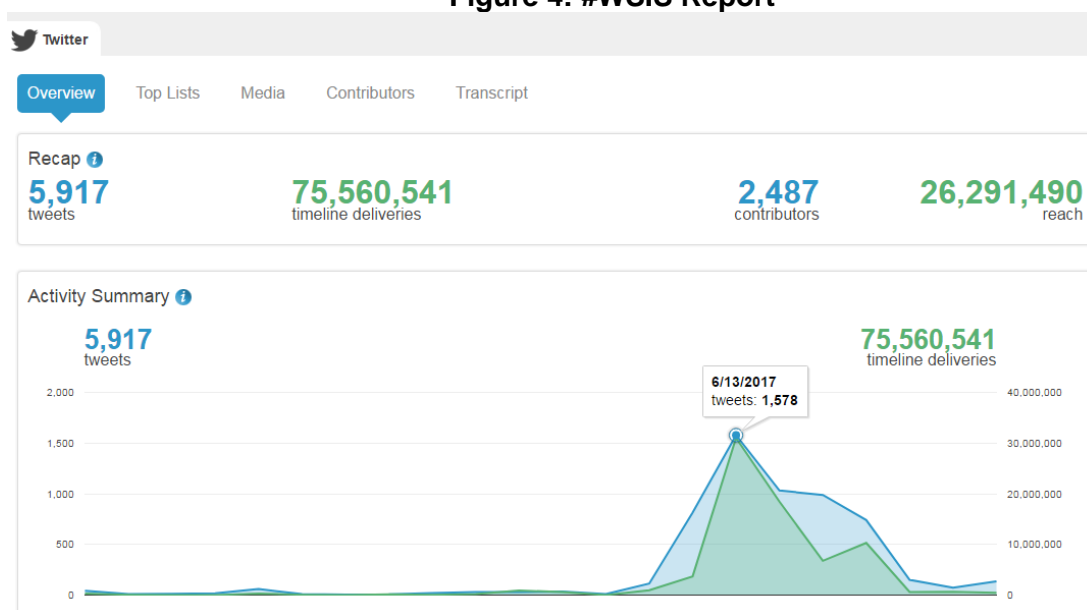
Source: Hashtracking.com

YouTube:

The official YouTube channel of WSIS: https://www.youtube.com/user/WSISProcess

Participants can find all the interviews conducted during the WSIS Forum 2017, and all interviews conducted during previous editions of WSIS. Stakeholders can also find videos that summarize the six days of the event and share them on other social networks.

ImeetyouatWSIS:

ImeetyouatWSIS is a special feature for registered participants, an online community platform created as an extension of the **WSIS Forum 2017** to help attendees to meet other registered participants, start conversations, interact with scheduled speakers and build a personalized schedule of sessions. As a confirmed participant of the Forum, people automatically registered to the online community platform and received an invitation to complete the profile. ImeetyouatWSIS gave attendees the possibility to:

• View the profiles and interests of the other attendees
• Discover which of your Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook contacts are also attending
• Build a personalized schedule of talks to attend
• Download hand-outs and materials for sessions
• Schedule one-on-one meetings with other attendees
• Join the discussions about WSIS related topics and issues

4,021 Visits	**11m, 0s** Average Visit Duration	**44,025** Pageviews	**2,321** Total Members
1,038 Signed in Members	**1,694** Contacts Created	**466** Social Network Connections Discovered	**81** Public Messages
1,093 Private Messages	**46** Private Meetings Requested	**39** Schedules Printed	**22** Schedules Downloaded
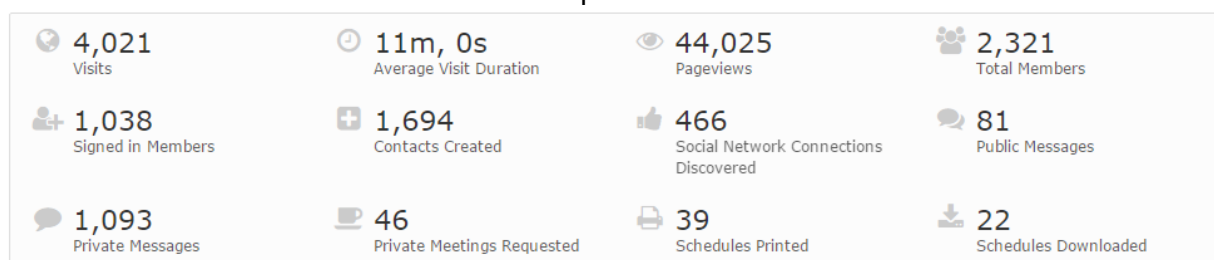
As a result of this year ImeetatWSIS:

- Around 1038 participants at the platform
- More than 2.000 people attending to the Forum
- More than 80 discussions between participants
- And more than 4000 visits to the platform

Page Views
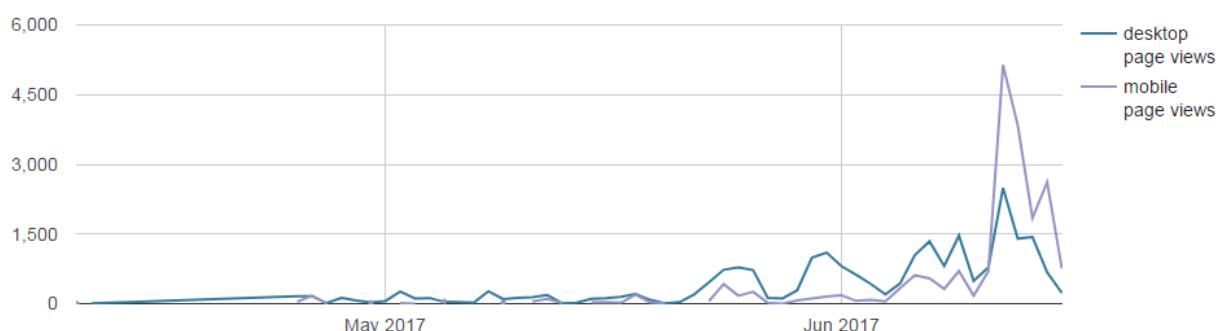
Source : Pathable Analytics

Session Views
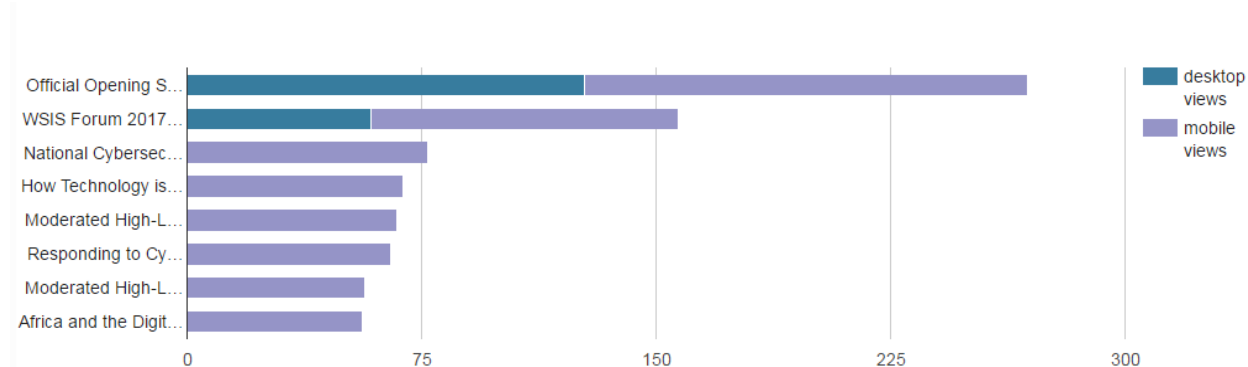
Source : Pathable Analytics

Organization Views
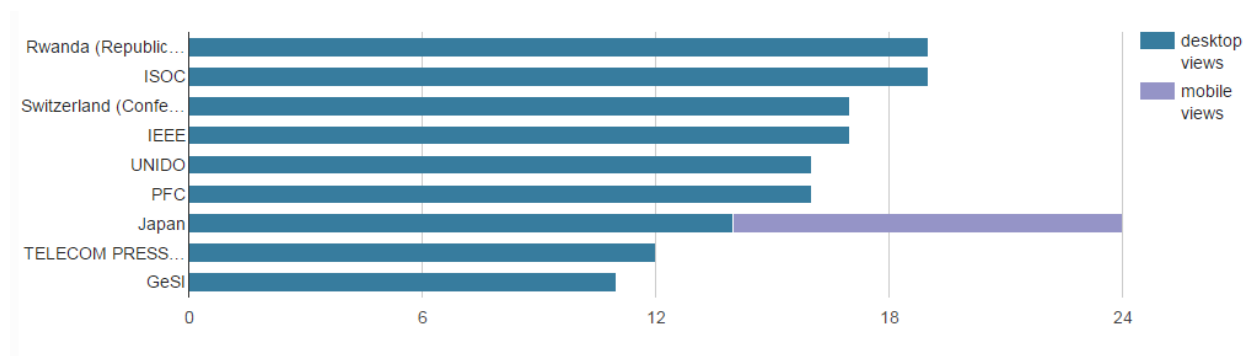
Source: Pathable Analytics

#WSIS Mentions
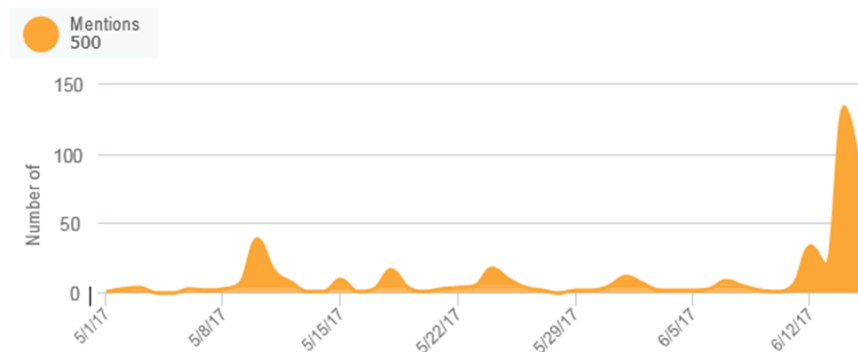
SENTIMENT OVER TIME

| Neutral 98 | Positive 70 | Negative 1 |

SHARE OF SENTIMENT

Neutral 98	58.0%
Positive 70	41.4%
Negative 1	0.6%

TREND OF COVERAGE BY MEDIA TYPE

Online, consumer
233

Online, trade/industry
135

Online, news and business
85

Blog, consumer
5

News/Release Distribution Service
5

Microblog
2

Wire service
1

Online, technical/scientific/academic
1

number of clips

75

50

25

0

5/1/17 5/8/17 5/15/17 5/22/17 5/29/17 6/5/17 6/12/17

SHARE OF COVERAGE BY MEDIA TYPE

Online, consumer 233	49.9%
Online, trade/industry 135	28.9%
Online, news and business 85	18.2%
Blog, consumer 5	1.1%
News/Release Distribution Service 5	1.1%
Microblog 2	0.4%
Wire service 1	0.2%
Online, technical/scientific/academic 1	0.2%

GLOBAL

Opening Segment:

Opening Ceremony
Opening Session
High-Level Policy Dialogue
Handing over of WSIS Prizes

Tuesday 13 June 2017	09:00 – 12:15
CICG, Room 1	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
	Captioning and Remote Participation

The Opening Ceremony sets the priorities of the WSIS Forum 2017, bringing forth a wide range of topics within the Global Information and Knowledge Societies while emphasizing the role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), WSIS Action Lines in particular, regarding the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this way, the WSIS Forum 2017 builds upon the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes (UNGA Resolution 70/125), which recognized the necessity of holding this Forum on an annual basis and called for a close alignment between WSIS and the SDG processes.

The WSIS Forum 2017 has served as a key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the SDGs and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNGA Resolution A/70/1). The WSIS-SDG Matrix, developed by UN WSIS Action Line Facilitator and presented at the WSIS Forum 2015, have served as the mechanism to map, analyse and coordinate the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, and more specifically, ICTs as enablers and accelerators of the SDGs.

The ceremony began with opening statements from the host, co-organizers, partners and representatives of stakeholders engaged in the WSIS Process. The Opening Ceremony concluded with the handing out of the WSIS prizes.

The format, agenda, and the thematic focus of the Forum is a result of an open consultation process with the involvement of all WSIS Stakeholders. The Forum was built upon two tracks, the High-Level Track, and the Forum Track.

9:00-10:00

Opening Ceremony:

- **Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General (Message)**

1. Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
2. Mr. Akif Gilalov, Chairman, World's Global Telecom
3. Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary General, UNCTAD

4. Mr. Frank La Rue, Assistant Director General, Knowledge Societies Division (KSD), Communication and Information Sector (CI), UNESCO
5. Mr. Bishar A. Hussein, Secretary General , UPU
6. Ms. Arancha González, Executive Director, International Trade Center (ITC)
7. Ms. Deborah Greenfield, Deputy Director General, ILO
8. Ms. Elena Manaenkova, Deputy Secretary-General, WMO
9. Mr. Peter Major, Vice-Chair, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
10. Ms. Anriette Esterhuysen, Director of Global Advocacy and Policy Strategy, Association for Progressive Communication (APC)
11. Dr. Carolyn Nguyen, Vice-Chair of the ICC Commission on the Digital Economy and Director, Technology Policy, Microsoft

10:00 – 10:15

Appointment of the Chairman of the WSIS Forum 2017 and Announcement of High-level Track Facilitators

- **Mr. Houlin Zhao**, Secretary-General, ITU
- **Chairman Elect:** H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda
- **High-level Track Facilitators**

Civil Society

- Ms. Brenda Aynsley, Chairman IP3 ACS Fellow and Honorary Life Member, CP, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
- Ms. Reine Essobmadje, CO-Founder, Digital Coalition
- Ms. Jessica Dheere, CO-Founder and CO-Director, Social Media Exchange (SMEX)
- Ms. Gayatri Khandhadai, Project Coordinator, Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
- Dr. Jovan Kurbalija, Founding Director, DiploFoundation
- Ms. Mehwish Abid Ansari, Programme Assistant at Digital Programme, ARTICLE 19

Private Sector

- Dr. Yury Grin, Deputy Director General, Intervale
- Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association

Academia

- Dr. Habib Kammoun, Chairperson of the IEEE Tunisia Section & leader in the REGIM-Lab. (Research Groups in Intelligent Machines), University of Sfax
- Dr. Nitya Khemka, Affiliate Lecturer, University of Cambridge
- Ms. Shuchita Thapar, Project Manager Cybersecurity Team, National Law University, Delhi
- Mr. André Lucas Fernandes, (Youth Representative) / Lawyer and researcher on Law and Technology at the Federal University of Pernambuco, ISOC's Youth SIG

Technical Community

- Mr. Justin Caso, Technology Policy and International Affairs Senior Advisor, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
- Mr. Shernon Osepa, Regional Affairs Manager for Latin America & The Caribbean Bureau, Internet Society (ISOC)

10:15-11:15

Multistakeholder Partnership for WSIS Implementation

- Mr. Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU
- Chairman: H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

1. **Japan** — H.E. Mr Shigeki Suzuki, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
2. **Poland** — Mr. Marcin Cichy, President, Office for Electronic Communications
3. **Switzerland** – H.E. Mr Thomas Schneider is the Ambassador and Director of International Affairs at the Swiss Federal Office of Communication (OFCOM)
4. **ICANN** — Mr. Tarek Kamel, Senior VP and Adviser to President, ICANN
5. **Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)** — Ms Karen Bartleson, President
6. **Internet Society (ISOC)** – Mr. Raúl Echeberría, Vice President
7. **VEON** – Mr Tomas Lamanauskas, Group Director Public Policy

11:15-11:20

Announcement of WSIS Forum 2017 Hackathon Winner and WSIS Forum 2017 Photo Contest Winners

11:20-12:20

High-Level Strategic Dialogue on WSIS Action Lines and SDGs

High-Level Strategic Dialogue - ICTs for Advancing the Implementation of SDGs: Cross-Sectoral Engagement, Linkages and Implementation

- Mr Brahima Sanou, Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU
- Chairman of WSIS Forum 2017: H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

1. **Public Administration** – H.E. Mr. Boris Koprivnikar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Public Administration and Chief Digital Officer of the Government, Slovenia
2. **Communications** - H.E. Mr. Oscar Aguad , Minister, Ministry of Communications, Argentina
3. **Communications and Railways** - H.E. Mr. Manoj Sinha, Minister of State for Communications (Independent Charge) and Minister of State for Railways, India
4. **Digital Economy** - H.E Mr. Habib Dabbabi, Secretary of State in charge of Digital Economy, Ministry of ICT & Digital Economy, Tunisia
5. **Labour and Social Protection of Population** – H.E. Mr. Idris Isayev, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Population, Azerbaijan

6. **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)** – Dr. Fatima Denton, Director, Special Initiatives Division

WSIS Project Prize Ceremony

Eighteen WSIS Project Prizes were awarded during this session recognizing successful initiatives by governments, private sector actors, civil society members and partnerships between all stakeholders: wsis.org/prizes. The winners were awarded for their tremendous efforts and achievements on implementation of WSIS outcomes.

- Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU Awarding 18 Winning Projects

	WSIS Prize Winners		
1	Khalifa Empowerment Program for Students	AQDAR's E-SAFE SCHOOL ONLINE SAFETY	UAE
2	China Communications Technology Co., Ltd.	South-to-North Water Diversion (Eastern route) communication optical cable project for water resources dispatch and management system	China
3	Access to Information (a2i) Programme, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh	DAISY-standard Accessible Reading Materials for Students with Visual and Print Disabilities	Bangladesh
4	Ministry of Communications and Transportation	Punto México Conectado Program	Mexico
5	A.S. Popov Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications	Multimedia distance-learning course on the safe use of Internet resources	Ukraine
6	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Egypt's National Program for ICT Accessibility in Education for Persons with Disabilities	Egypt
7	Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan	Rendering of state and municipal services in electronic format	Russian Federation
8	Singapore Customs	National Trade Platform	Singapore

9	Kuwait University	E-Learning and Virtual Classroom System	Kuwait
10	National Information Center for the Medical Sciences (Centro Nacional de Información de Ciencias Médicas de la República de Cuba-CNICM)	Infomed: an innovating, socializing project at the service of Cuban public health	Cuba
11	Advanced Info Services	Social Network for Health Promoting Hospital	Thailand
12	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus	Greenmap Belarus	Belarus
13	Rural Support Service	Electronic Application System	Latvia
14	World Science Project	Communication Technology and Networking for Development	Ghana
15	Turkcell	Turkcell "Hello Hope" Mobile App for Integration of Syrian Refugees	Turkey
16	MEDIAPROD	Agribusiness TV	Burkina Faso
17	ICT Watch - Indonesia	Internet Sehat (Internet Healthy) Towards Indonesian Information Society	Indonesia
	Association for Progressive Communications	African School on Internet Governance	Africa

18

Moderated High-Level Policy Sessions

Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning and Remote Participation

*Outcomes of 14 statements and policy statements are available at:

The WSIS Forum builds upon the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes (UNGA Resolution 70/125), which recognized the necessity of holding this Forum on an annual basis and called for a close alignment between WSIS and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) processes. The WSIS Forum has served as a key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNGA Resolution A/70/1).

Policy Statements were delivered during the High-Level Track (13-14 June 2017) of the WSIS Forum 2017 by high-ranking officials of the WSIS Stakeholder community, representing the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia and International Organizations. The high-level track will consisted of the opening segment, interactive policy dialogues, ministerial round table, and a high-level networking programme. Policy Sessions will be moderated by high-level track facilitators and will be grouped around different themes identified as important by the WSIS Stakeholders during the open consultation process and the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review.

Moderated   High-Level Policy Sessions

Interpretation: A/C/E/F/R/**S**   **Captioning and Remote Participation**

14:30–15:15

Session 1

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/048dac8daa1b40d29d73611ef4fcd9aa/Captioning_282.pdf

WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Dr. Jovan Kurbalija, Founding Director, Diplo Foundation

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Strategic Planning and Membership Department
3. **Burkina Faso** – H.E. Ms. Ouattara née Sanon Hadja Fatimata, Minister, Ministère du Développement de l'Economie Numérique et des Postes
4. **Argentina** – H.E. Ms. Clarisa Estol, Secretary of Investment Promotion, Ministry of Communications
5. **Bangladesh** – Mr. Anir Chowdhury, A2I's Policy Advisor
6. **Group of Fifteen** – H.E. Mr. Ravinatha Aryasinha, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the UN Geneva and Chairman of the Personal Representatives of the Group of Fifteen (Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of))

7. **International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists** – Dr. Yvette Ramos, International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists (Switzerland)
8. **International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)** — Mike Hinchey, President
9. **Société Civile Africaine sur la Société de l'Information (ACSIS)** – Dr. Cisse Kane, President (Senegal (Republic of))

Introduction

- Strengthening the interconnections and synergies between the WSIS action lines and the sustainable development goals (SDGs) is an essential element in advancing the ICTs for development agenda.

- Enhanced coordination is also needed between the different organisations working on various

ICT-related issues, as well as between the international discussions taking place in Geneva, and the regional and local realities around the world.

- ICTs are powerful tools for inclusion and poverty eradication, and it is imperative to empower everyone to make use of these tools.

Vision

- ICTs, as the 'invisible SDG', are a key element that impact all SDGs. They should be leveraged in the implementation of SDGs.

Priorities

- In order to fully explore the potential of ICTs in the realisation of Agenda 2030, the digital divide must be overcome.

Modalities

- Stakeholders working together to bridge the digital divide and achieve sustainable development through the use of ICTs.

- Building infrastructures in remote, unconnected areas is a first step towards boosting inclusive socio-economic development.

- The deployment of infrastructures should be complemented with actions such as providing local content (in the form of e-government services, for example) and strengthening digital literacy among end-users.

Emerging trends

- Public-private partnerships in promoting development and innovation through the use of ICTs.

- Incentivising innovative thinking across all sector of the society.

Opportunities

- Using digital technologies to improve people's quality of life and support their personal development and autonomy.

- Exploiting the role of ICTs as a powerful tool for inclusion and for eradication of poverty.

- Leveraging new technologies such as the Internet of Things to transform societies.

Key challenges

- Many countries are still dealing with high poverty rates.

- Deploying infrastructures in remote areas often proves to be challenging, especially when there are not enough incentives for the private sector to invest.

- Governmental actions aimed at supporting digital development need a holistic approach, and silos must be avoided.

- Mobilizing financial resources to bridge the digital divide across the world is still a challenge.

Case examples

- Linkages between WSIS action lines and the SDGs:

- ITU developed a matrix combining SDGs and WSIS action lines, a mapping exercise which improved the understanding of the synergies between the two agenda.
- ITU also incorporated the SDG agenda in its strategic and operational plans.

- Overcoming the digital divide

- In Bangladesh, the government is employing innovation and technology to solve citizen's problems and increase civic participation. For example, public services are increasingly being delivered through electronic means, and social media channels are used for communication between public officers and citizens.
- Burkina Faso is carrying out infrastructure projects to connect villages and cities, and is part of a regional broadband connectivity project for West Africa. The country is also implementing e-government initiatives that provide online services to citizens.
- Argentina runs a programme aimed to expand access to smartphones for underprivileged communities.
- The Group of 15 (gathering 15 developing countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America) is facilitating cooperation among its member states in the area of digital development.

Road ahead

Simple and concrete approaches to digital development challenges and actions plans that can have a positive impact for all.

14:30–15:15
Session 2
Captioning of this session:
https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/61bf3c3e014a4d3d908a11e7a0f50424/Captioning_283.pdf

Inclusiveness – Access to Information and Knowledge for All
Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:
Dr Yury Grin, Deputy Director General, Intervale

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Mr. Kemal Huseinovic, Chief, Department of Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications (IEE)
3. **Slovenia** – H.E. Mr Boris Koprivnikar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Public Administration
4. **Thailand** – H.E. Mr. Pansak Siriruchatapong, Vice Minister, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society
5. **United States** – H.E. Ms. Julie Napier Zoller, Acting U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, International Communications and Information Policy (CIP), United States Department of State
6. **Zimbabwe** – H. E. Dr. Win Busayi Juyana Mlambo, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal & Courier Services
7. **Colombia** – Dr. Martha Liliana Suárez Peñaloza, Director General, Agencia Nacional del Espectro
8. **Facebook** – Mr. Robert Pepper, Head, Global Connectivity Policy & Planning (United States)
9. **Association for Progressive Communications** – Ms. Deborah Brown, Global Advocacy Lead (South Africa (Republic of))

Introduction

Information and communication technology is the most inclusive technologies that we all use. It is widely accessible and now quite cheap to use it. And there is no differences between genders and should be less and less problematic for some unfortunate groups of people.

Vision

Learning now is not something that we do separately. Learning is something that we are doing very much on fly. So when we work we learn, when we go home, we learn. And today technologies for learning are much more effective than before.

Increasing power and efficiency of ICT for economical and humanitarian development worldwide

Fresh Priorities

Use of Artificial Intelligence and cognitive sciences - this is something that can really improve how fast we accept the new knowledge and be successful in using new technologies.

Emerging trends

New technical and organizational solutions to speed up deployment of the networks and to facilitate access and learning

Opportunities

- New technologies to provide access like high altitude aircraft unmanned that will fly at 20 kilometer three months at a time, solar powered and meshed together with laser and radio beams
- Artificial intelligence and cognitive sciences

Key Challenges

- Broadband uptake due to high costs
- Access to knowledge about ICTs for development
- Lack of local content and languages issue
- Bigger involvement of civil society at local level

Case Examples

- The rapid and successful deployment of fast broadband and different platforms for e-services inThailand
- Efficient use of such limited resources as radio spectrum in Colombia
- Countrywide projects implanted in the Zimbabwe with special attention to languages issues
- International cooperation and assistance

Road ahead

Coming World Radio Conference of 2019 to make important decision further facilitating use of radio spectrum Access to Information and Knowledge for All

The WSIS Forum and related initiatives are important to providing countries with practical help and assistance.

Link with the WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

There were clear links to the WSIS Actions Lines but also to specific SDGs such as those concerning education; access; healthcare and poverty reductions.

15:15–16:00

Session 3

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/80cc71c446944a52a00f7f02b372f176/Captioning_392.pdf

WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Agenda

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms. Reine Essobmadje, CO-Founder, Digital Coalition

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNDESA** – Ms Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
3. **Côte d'Ivoire** – S.E. M. Bruno Nabagné Koné, Minister, Spokesman for the Government, Ministère de l'Economie Numérique et de la Poste
4. **Nigeria** – H.E. Mr. Abdur-Raheem Adebayo Shittu, Minister of Communication
5. **Malawi** – Mr. Godfrey Itaye, Director General, Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA)
6. **Kuwait** – Mr. Mohammad J. Al-Tura, Chief, Information Technology Sector
7. **FAO** – Mr. Samuel Varas, Director, Information Technology Division (CIO)
8. **IEEE** – Ms. Karen Bartleson, IEEE President (United States)
9. **CMAI** - Mr NK Goyal, President
10. **Just Net Coalition** – Mr. Norbert Bollow, Co-convenor (India (Republic of))

Introduction:

Stakeholders are exploring the lessons learnt and their next move as to achieve the WSIS action lines within the 2030 agenda

Vision:

- To adapt SDGs per country economic and social context
- To Integrate SDGs in governmental policies
- To integrate ICT in all high level political forum
- To integrate ICT in national financial Law

- To have multi-stakeholder's forum where ICT shall be cross-functional
- To connect the unconnected as access must be anywhere, anytime with any devices

Fresh priorities:
- Financing ICT
- Balance Power between private sector interests and netizens concerns
- ICT role for social regulation, peace and transparency

Emerging Trends:
- Communities program to better address communities' needs
- Digital financing services within trustworthy and secure cyberspace
- Promotion of Trust and confidence in usage of ICT
- Rethink international financing programs by integrating ICT as an enabler in each project (e.g FoodProgram,…)
- The greater innovations are coming out of technology

Opportunities
- Increase ICT contribution to GDP for oil dependant countries
- Reduce unemployment as ICT sector is a great provider of jobs
- Smart cities start with basic needs such as smart water and smart energy
- Transparency, efficiency and good Governance with e-Government solutions
- Young innovators shall be active in producing local content based on their user experience

Key Challenges
- Connecting the unconnected with cost-efficient solutions (satellite solutions)
- Financing ICT programs
- Attracting Foreign Direct investments

Link with WSIS actions lines C1, C7 e-Gov, C11
- C1 :
  - ICT to be include in budget during annual budget statement at National Assembly
  - ICT to be cross-functional to primary, secondary and tertiary sectors

- C7, e-Gov
  - ICT as an enabler of greater efficiency

- C11,
  - Multistakeholders forum should include ICT as cross-functional disregard to the thematic

Case examples:
  - Côte D'Ivoire: ANSUT is the universal service agency in Côte d'ivoire (www.ansut.ci) in charge of bridging the digital divide across country. To finance connectivity, Ansut has an initial funding based on a national Tax of 2% of Telecommunications

operators. Ansut has been able to raise additional funds (> 100 billion euros) from the market to finance its broadband's program in Côte d'Ivoire.

- Malawi: Using PPP to finance fiber optic networks, launch of connected schools program
- Kuwait: Focus on access (infrastructures), education, healthcare, smart cities, smart e-commerce and cybersecurity
- Nigeria: National ICT roadmap 2017-2020 with the launch in August 2017 of Smart cities program. Increase penetration rate with various solutions such as satellite. NIGCOMSAT is a national agency in charge of satellite communications.

Road Ahead

- Align SDGs with ICT and national priorities which may differ across regions and countries

- Increase collaboration between UN agencies and other stakeholders

- We leave in a VUCA environment

- V for Vulnerability and we need a clear Vision
- U for Uncertainty and we need Understanding
- C for Complexity and we need Clarity
- A for Ambiguity and we need Agility

A clear ICT vision will tackle national challenges providing clarity and understanding to offline communities as to achieve the 2030 agenda with agile and flexible solutions.

15:15–16:00

Session 4

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/ebe91f178d854e37883b19793c36f537/Captioning_393.pdf

Inclusiveness – Access to Information and Knowledge for All

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Mr. Justin Caso, Technology Policy and International Affairs Senior Advisor, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNESCO** – Dr. Indrajit Banerjee, Director, Knowledge Societies Division, Communication and Information Sector
3. **Cuba** – S.E. Sr. Wilfredo González Vidal, Viceministro, Ministerio de Comunicaciones
4. **Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)** – Mr. Kingsly Fernando, Director General, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka
5. **European Commission, DG CONNECT** – Mr. Marco Marsella, Head of Learning, Multilingualism, and Accessibility Unit (Luxembourg)
6. **25th Century Technology Limited** – Dr. Kwaku Ofosu-Adarkwa, Chief Executive Officer (Ghana)
7. **European Language Technology Company "Tilde"** – Dr. Andrejs Vasiļjevs, Chief Executive Officer (Latvia)
8. **Centre for Communication Governance at National Law University Delhi** – Ms. Chinmayi Arun, Executive Director (India (Republic of))
9. **ARTICLE 19** – Ms. Mehwish Ansari, Digital Programme Assistant
10. **UNESCO** – Dr. Indrajit Banerjee, High Level Representative

Introduction:

While there are many remaining challenges in achieving access to information and knowledge for all, there are also many opportunities to achieve this goal through collective action of all stakeholders.

Vision:

Through innovative technical solutions in collaboration with various groups, access to information and knowledge for all can achieved in order to provide access and the necessary local content in order to all them to thrive.

Fresh Priorities:

- Local content and language are vital to spur economic and social development

- In order to successful achieve access to information and knowledge for all, the costs to connect must be reduced to gain widespread adoption

Emerging Trends:

There is a greater understanding that it is necessary to do more than merely connect the unconnected. While have a connection is necessary, education and training is vital to successful implementation that will lead to economic and social development.

Opportunities:

Deployment can occur much more rapidly through collaborative efforts, such as public/private partnerships. In addition, widespread adoption could occur through the government regulations that are aligned to the needs of the local community.

Key challenges:

- Government regulations that do not address local needs.

- Very little options to access the internet for individuals with disabilities

Link with the WSIS Action Lines and the SDGs:

There are clear links to the WSIS Action Lines and the SDGs, especially in regards to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

Road ahead:

Even though there are challenges, there is a very positive vision for the future and that by working together, achievement of the SDGs is within sight through collaborative and innovative activities by all stakeholders working together.

16:00–16:45

Session 5

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/cdb3ba9904d04bb5b2862d3a46cc4873/Captioning_394.pdf

Bridging Digital Divides

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Dr. Nitya Khemka, Affiliate Lecturer, University of Cambridge

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Mr Yushi Torigoe, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU
3. **Ethiopia –** H.E. Dr. Debretsion Gebremichael Measho, Deputy Prime Minister, Finance and Economy Cluster Coordinator and Minister of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
4. **Mexico –** H.E. Mr. Gerardo Ruiz Esparza, Minister, Secretariat of Communications and Transportation
5. **Japan –** H.E. Mr. Shigeki Suzuki, Vice Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
6. **Russian Federation** – H.E. Mr. Rashid Ismailov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation
7. **Costa Rica –** Mr. Jaime Herrera, Member of the Board, Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones (SUTEL)
8. **Pakistan –** Dr. Syed Ismail Shah, Chairman, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)
9. **Portugal –** Ms Fátima Barros, Chair of ANACOM's Board of Directors, ICP - Autoridade Nacional de Comunicações (ANACOM)
10. **International Chamber of Commerce (AT&T)** – Mr. Virat Bhatia, Vice-Chair, Commission on the Digital Economy (France)
11. **Internet Society** – Ms. Constance Bommelaer, Senior Director of Global Internet Policy (Switzerland

Introduction:

- The digital divide continues to remain a critical challenge.

- There are gaps in access and usage of ICT due to lack of infrastructure, affordability, adoption rates, awareness and relevant content.

Vision

- The digital divide is a problem not only of access to technology but also a serious social issue that has several interconnections with poverty and social deprivation.

- A holistic approach needs to be adopted to overcome the digital divide that is based on infrastructure development, good governance, capacity building and strong local communities that can support the ecosystem.

Fresh Priorities

- Building the next generation of ICT infrastructure and reducing cost of access.

- Improving broadband connectivity/ bandwidth especially in rural communities.

- The government can play an important role in providing the necessary enabling environment to facilitate competition amongst private players, to incent private sector to invest and to deploy resources in cases of market failure.

- Integrating breakthrough technologies into everyday life including healthcare, governance, education and smart cities.

- Human resources- skilling people and improving digital literacy so that they are able to take advantage of the internet.

Emerging trends

- Emergence of local access solutions such as community networks as a critical element in expanding internet access.

- A blended approach to leapfrog into greater digital access and adoption using a combination of government initiative, private sector investment/ competition, and cutting edge technology.

Opportunities

- Lack of access to connectivity is closely linked to poverty and hence the digital divide cannot be treated in a silo but has to be linked to anti-poverty and education programmes to improve digital literacy.

- In remote areas with low population densities where there is no business case for the private sector, the government needs to step in and ensure the development of infrastructure and connectivity through Public/Private partnerships that are open access.

Key Challenges

- Making sure that the connectivity is utilized in a way that adds value and can impact the economic/social status of the people using it.

- Ensuring there is enough local content and affordability of connectivity.

- Translating the success of cell phone penetration into improving internet access.

- Need to identify and overcome different types of digital divides caused by barriers due to affordability, efficacy, skill-levels, disability and gender.

- Challenges in rate of adoption of new technologies especially in areas with elderly populations with low digital literacy.

Link with the WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- If we want to ensure universal access to the internet by 2030, we will require new approaches to ensure no one is left behind.

- In order to fully embrace the potential of ICTs to achieve the SDGs, countries must adopt a holistic approach in fields such as health, education and the environment.

Case Examples

- ITU's interactive terrestrial transmission labs that are a cutting edge ICT data mapping platform to highlight missing links in transmission.

- Mexico has amended its constitution to ensure that equitable access to ICTs is a human right.

- Japan has developed movable and deployable ICT resource units that can quickly provide connectivity in areas where there is low population density and in times of natural disasters.

- The e-library in Russia which is a free, open-access platform that pulls together resources from libraries all over Russia on to a single platform.

- The Government of India is doing several things under its Digital India programme including biometric access, smart cities and direct benefit transfers to improve access to the most vulnerable communities.

- Pakistan has a separate provision in its IT policy document that examines issues relating to bridging the digital divide for people with disabilities.

- Costa Rica has a fund financed out of resources from the spectrum assigned to the telecom and internet operators to ensure equity in digital access for the country.

Road ahead

- ITU has developed master plans for broadband networks for eight countries for high speed transmission of voice, video and data.

- Large scale infrastructure projects undertaken by the EU that can host electronic communications networks like roads, utilities and fiber optic networks.

- Report by Internet Society that maps community networks across Africa and identifies various initiatives to bridge the divide in the region.

16:00–16:45
Session 6
Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/d958a9e7ac91414f805f6404
66e1da38/Captioning_395.pdf

Knowledge Societies, Capacity Building and e-Learning
Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator: Ms Jessica Dheere, CO-Founder and CO-Director, Social Media Exchange (SMEX)
1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Mr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Projects and Knowledge Management, Telecommunication Development Bureau
3. **Djibouti** – H.E. Mr. Abdi Youssouf Sougueh, Minister, Ministry of Communications, Posts & Telecommunications
4. **Kenya** – Mr. Samuel Itemere, Principal Secretary, Broadcasting & Telecommunications, Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology
5. **India -** Mr. Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
6. **Nigeria (Federal Republic of)** – Dr. Isa Ali Ibrahim Pantami, Director General/CEO, National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)
7. **Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties** – Dr. Kokula Krishna Hari Kunasekaran, International Secretary (India (Republic of))
8. **Wiley Rein LLP** - Mr. Richard Beaird, Consultant
9. **ChunriChoupaal – The Code To Change –** Ms. Iffat Gill, Founder & CEO (Netherlands (Kingdom of the))

Introduction
- Building strong knowledge societies depends on multiple factors, including physical infrastructure, development of applications that enable use of that infrastructure, and development of skill sets to be able to use the applications and produce digital dividends
- E-learning is part of a broader knowledge ecosystem and touches on other sectors, such as e-health, agriculture

- Regulatory frameworks are changing to embrace e-learning to promote both traditional and digital literacy
- Modes of learning have changed
- The environment for e-learning have common characteristics, such as needing to maintain a free flow of information; that e-learning processes should stimulate openness, and transparency; to emphasize private public sector cooperation; to develop entrepreneurial skills/apprentice programs; the use of e-learning as a tool in overcoming gender digital divide.

Vision/Fresh Priorities
- To build a knowledge society we need to make it free from fear of change and work with people to understand their issues, to impact their lives
- Build networks of networks, such as among universities
- Building knowledge societies should incorporate a global (rather than solely national) perspectives and void promoting "volatile individualism" that leads to silos of knowledge/action that are digitallyconnected but physically or socially separated

Opportunities/Partnerships
- Emerging technologies, such as Big Data, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence are new platforms that can be leveraged to embrace capacity building and e-learning and so some attention can be paid to developing the skill sets to leverage these technologies
- Mass-adopted technologies like mobiles have helped expand numero-literacy and English literacy even among rural, less literate populations, so targeting digital literacy for capacity building also helps overcome traditional literacy handicaps
- Develop and provide continuous learning opportunities for those responsible for building others' digital capacity
- Partnerships among governments, academia, public and private sector are essential to build knowledge societies, including new e-learning opportunities
- Partnerships with universities are among the most well-known; they are key producers of learning content
- Joint ventures by multiple countries can promote cooperation/partnership, for example, on the SDGs

Key challenges
- Lack of physical infrastructure in some places
- Increasingly lack of traditional or digital literacy and necessary digital skill sets among women, rural, poor, elderly, people even where physical infrastructure exists, meaning that they are not able to convert ICT resources to yield digital dividends
- Fear of using digital technologies
- Lack of digital capacity among those responsible for educating others (teachers, trainers, municipal officers, etc.)
- Developing new, high-quality e-learning content is costly in terms of time and money

Case Examples
- ITU launched a project on using ICTs to combat Ebola in West Africa to educate people to learn about how the health sector copes with such epidemics. The project embraced Big Data to trace core data records. Can use similar approaches for agriculture, environment.
- ITU Academy as an online learning platform with knowledge on radiocommunication, the standardization bureau, and the development sector that trains thousands of people a year, in partnerships with more than 150 universities and just launched a master's degree in management communication management as well as setting up 32 centers of excellence across the globe.

- A large-scale program in India proposes to train 600 million people in the next three years on digital literacy.
- India provides online education through online courses called MOOCs (massively open online courses) to which anybody can go, learn, and earn a degree.
- The Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties in India is creating a knowledge platform for patents, research publications, etc., in an effort to build a "think-tank society" and address some challenges presented by language diversity.
- To bridge the digital divide, Djibouti, has developed in 2013 a strategy that integrates ICTs and restructures the framework to make it feasible in the midterm to meet the need to bridge the digital divide. Djbouti Digital aims to make our country an ICT center within the region, building on the country's geo strategy and the submarine cables that go across the country.

Road Ahead
- Must optimize learning processes based on information made available by new technology-- Internet search, libraries, flipped classrooms that spend more time on discussion and debate than on rote memorization or recitation, encourage critical investigation and evaluation of information-including within schools
- Emphasize best practices for building knowledge societies based on aggregated experiences that can be shared in diverse environments and economies
- Smart Cities or whole variety of smart environments can be thought of as centers of excellence and/or incubators, where innovation is encouraged and new ideas to help the society as a whole can be generated; and they should be connected to each other to learn from each other's experiences.

16:45–17:30

Session 7

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/80f936b07916467c891f599e9e87940d/Captioning_396.pdf

Bridging Digital Divides

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Dr. Habib Kammoun, Chairperson of the IEEE Tunisia Section & leader in the REGIM-Lab. (Research Groups in Intelligent Machines), University of Sfax

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Mr. Reinhard Scholl, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau
3. **Iran (Islamic Republic of)** – H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Vaezi, Minister, Ministry of Information & Communication Technology
4. **Uganda** – H.E. Mr. Frank Tumwebaze Kagyigyi, Minister, Ministry of ICT and National Guidance
5. **Sierra Leone** – H.E. Mr. Cornelius Deveaux, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information and Communications
6. **Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)** – H.E. Mr. Phan Tam, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information and Communications (MIC)
7. **Mexico** – Ms. Adriana Labardini Inzunza, Commissioner, Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones (IFETEL)
8. **Moldova** – Mr Grigore Varanita, Director, National Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Information Technology (ANRCETI)
9. **Arab & African Union for Digital Media** – Ms. Azza Awad Elkreem, Head of Orgnization (Sudan)
10. **50 More Ventures** – Mrs. Maya Plentz Fagundes, Executive Director (Switzerland)

Introduction

- Speakers presented their efforts to bridge the digital divide and their future plan.

- It was clear that digital divide remains a critical issue due to problems of infrastructure, affordability, skills, awareness and relevant content. These problems should be addressed rapidly in order to avoid the grow of digital divide.

- Clear unequal access to broadband opportunities between big cities and rural areas

- Bridging the digital divide is more challenging in the broadband era and especially when we are moving towards the digital economy

Vision

Through introducing useful services in addition to providing broadband connectivity, and empower residents by providing them everywhere with a wide range of application and information methods.

Fresh Priorities

The priorities identified in the session included:

- Policy interventions should be designed and deployed, especially in rural areas

- Increase the investment in ICT and open data projects

- Improve the Internet infrastructure in rural areas

- Improve skills and work on capacity building in rural communities to address the digital divide.

Emerging trends

The emerging trends identified in the session included:

- Identification of recent innovations to help bridge the digital divide in certain countries

- Facilitate and encourage international cooperation in all matters related to the ICT

- Right of access to data and information, since the digital economy requires data collection and data generation everywhere

Opportunities

Opportunities that were identified in the session include:

- Diversify and improve the quality of services

- Establish data analytics everywhere and data service availability everywhere

Key Challenges

The key challenges to deal with the digital divide included:

- Investing in and building the infrastructure, reducing costs

- Develop services for rural communities, giving them the necessary digital skills to use the Internet in a useful manner

- Develop solid and secure high-speed and nationwide broadband

- Tackling barriers to competition

- Needs of mobile affordable smartphones

- Creating tools that empower consumers to compare prices, plans, and services

- Lack of experience with the private and the local authorities

Link with the WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

There are clear links to the WSIS Action Lines and the SDGs through this panel, especially building communities and building out broadband infrastructure.

Case Examples

Examples were identified in the session are:

- Iran provides broadband services to close to 28,000 villages and FTX connections to residential and business customers in metropolitan areas. Iran also created more than 100,000 ICT related jobs by actively supporting startups, R&D projects, and innovation by way of providing grants and low interest loans

- Uganda has invested close to $100 million to put in place the national backbone infrastructure that connects all government installations both in the urban and rural areas. Uganda also established the universal service fund and equipped all laboratories and secondary schools

- Vitenam fosters the broadband deployment through encouraging investment framework and creates environment favourable for innovation and for entrepreneurship

- Mexico has dropped the prices of mobile services over 40% in three years, which has increased traffic and increased the number of subscriptions. Mexico also put in place an innovative open access called the wholesale shared network that covers 92.2% of the population

- Moldova set targets of at least 60% of households connected with high-speed access technologies over 30 megabits

- 50 More Ventures worked with startups in developing area. They engaged and educated young women to become active creators of content and of uses of technology

Road ahead

The panel identified:

- Need to promote partnerships

- Need to develop new technologies, new applications, and new services

- Need to support local ICT innovators and companies by putting up universal hubs, and linking them with other mentors, and the multinational companies of this world

- The broadband must be used as a powerful tool for online learning and for lifelong learning

- The government has to have new economic resources through the system which equips its people with lifelong learning capabilities and the ability to innovate for themselves in the fast moving digital world

Even though there are challenges, there is a very positive vision for the future and that by working together to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

16:45-17:30

Session 8

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/e772cefea2c44b968fc52fbba553f1ab/Captioning_397.pdf

ICT Applications and Services

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Ms Gayatri Khandhadai, Project Coordinator, Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Mr. Yushi Torigoe, Deputy to the Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau
3. **Gabon** – H.E. Mr. Alain-Claude Bilie-By-Nze, Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Economie Numérique, de la Communication, de la Culture et des Arts
4. **Azerbaijan (Republic of)** – H.E. Mr. Elmir Velizadeh, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications and High Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan
5. **Iran** – H.E. Mr. Nasrollah Jahangard, ICT Vice Minister and Chairman of ITO, Information Technology Organization of Iran (ITO)
6. **Bangladesh** – Mohammed Shafiul Alam , Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Division, Bangladesh
7. **Liberia** – Ms. Angelique E. Weeks, Chairperson, Liberia Telecommunications Authority (LTA)
8. **Clean Development Group (CDG)** – Mr. Scott Phipps, President and CEO (Canada)
9. *Nokia* – Mr. Marc Vancoppenolle, Global Head of Nokia Government Relations (Finland)

Introduction

- ICT Applications and services are what makes the internet real and experiential.

- Improving ICT applications and services is a situation of egg and chicken, because better services will automatically lead to more demand for better infrastructure and vice versa

Vision

- ICT applications have the potential to solve many of our existential problems and social issues

- Each user make use of different kinds of applications services during the daily activities

- A holistic approach needs to be adopted to improve ICT applications to reach people with different needs

Fresh Priorities

- addressing emerging challenges relating to environment

- ensuring that ecommerce reaches all and benefits all through applications and services

Emerging trends

- People using online tools and services for payments- integration of people in the rural area into the broader market

- Use of ICT applications and services for governance

- Use of ICT applications to tackle disaster and health emergency situations

Opportunities

- Lack of access to connectivity is closely linked to poverty and hence the digital divide cannot be treated in a silo but has to be linked to anti-poverty and education programmes to improve digital literacy.

- In remote areas with low population densities where there is no business case for the private sector, the government needs to step in and ensure the development of infrastructure and connectivity through Public/Private partnerships that are open access.

Key Challenges

- The most significant challenge to ICT services is access and the fact that many remain unconnected

- Second is cyber security, unless there is trust between states and the people that they are safe and that their information is safe it will be hard to promote ICT applications

Privacy of users being compromised

- Ideologies interfering with the development of a free internet

Case Examples

- Bangladesh – 200,000 saplings were planted and rivers were cleaned up with the help of mobilisation on Facebook

- Bangladesh – Moti – a efiling system for government services which has considerably reduced costs and improved efficiency

- IRAN – emoney services for transfer of money

Road ahead

- Governments should rely, develop and use ICT applications and services for delivery to citizens

- For ICT services to improve we need trust and cyber security and for that states must cooperate with each other

- While we promote ICT applications we must guarantee the safety of personal information and privacy

- Sharing of information and infrastructure as well as data

09:00–10:00

Session 9

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/2032203b348e496394f3298defb8fb42/Captioning_286.pdf

Enabling Environment

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Mr. André Lucas Fernandes, (Youth Representative) / Lawyer and researcher on Law and Technology at the Federal University of Pernambuco, ISOC's Youth SIG

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** - Mr. Kemal Huseinovic, Chief, Department of Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications (IEE)
3. **Congo (Republic of the)** – S.E. M. Léon Juste Ibombo, Minister, Ministère des Postes et des Télécommunications
4. **Sudan** – H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed Mohamed Osman, State Minister of Communications and Information Technology
5. **United Arab Emirates** – H.E. Mr Hamad Al Mansoori, Director General, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA)
6. **Paraguay (Republic of)** – Eng. Mirian Teresita Palacios Ferreira, President, Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (CONATEL)
7. **Brazil** – Mr. Igor Vilas Boas de Freitas, Comissioner, National Telecommunications Agency - Anatel
8. **Hypergreen Environmental Consultancy** – Mr. Hussaini Omale, Chief Executive Officer (Nigeria)
9. **ASIET** – Mr. Pablo Bello Arellano, Secretary General (Spain)
10. **Microsoft** – Dr Carolyn Nguyen, Director, Technology Policy, Microsoft

Introduction

The enabling environment is a complex and interdisciplinary theme. It requires joint effort and real appreciation of the multistakeholder technique, as has been occurring in several national and international initiatives.

The evolution of the strategies should take into account not only the digital divide and national regulation (law sphere) issues, but also the social dimensions, the local contexts and the capacity building processes for the self representation (gender divide, human rights, real access to the infrastructure).

Vision

There is a consensus on the catalytic capacity of ICTs and the potential to strengthen all sectors of society, with the need to reduce barriers and bring together the efforts of the various stakeholders.

The countries are taking various initiatives to act in the last mile; creating innovative and effective access solutions.

There is also a consensus on the challenge of building bridges and contextual projects to empower the future content and knowledge producers, not only in developing countries, but in developed countries too and how they relate to issues such as big data and cyber security.

The changes of the information society happen in an accelerated way compared to the regulation process.

It is not the case to make a confrontation of paradigms, but to rethink the form of regulation and construction of regulation.

Fresh Priorities

The coordinated collaboration of the various agencies of the United Nations with data crossing treatment for focused actions, in the attempt of an effectively enabled environment.

The need to reflect on the full presence of the Internet of Things in cities of the developed and developing world, affecting regulatory processes and also the absence of regulation - a joint effort by the public and private sectors is necessary to build a clear action panorama.

The connection of the last mile by different types of devices and not just by the heavy infrastructure is a reality that should be considered.

The phenomenon of the Internet of Things can provoke a widening of the digital divide between countries and between groups inside the countries.

The question of digital divide needs to be treated as urgency and not just as a another issue in forums and policies.

Emerging Trends

The need for capacity building programs "included" in a training process that takes into account their reality, context and a critical point of view.

The TICs as catalysts of a new economic model post-exhaustion of the dynamics of commodities – changing the market standard of a "consumer internet" for a "production internet".

Creation of projects that guarantee not only the infrastructure in the last mile, or the best connection in the localities, but the accessibility of people and devices in a general sense.

The notion that the environment is an interconnected ecosystem whose production of action and politics passes through the multistakeholder arena.

The issue of cybersecurity appears as a base element for the construction of the enabling environment process.

Opportunities / Link with the SDGs

ICTs act directly and synchronously on all issues listed in Agenda for 2030, which means that all Sustainable Development GOALS (SDGs) are present in the discussion.

The projects executed in each country can be coordinated in joint initiatives that learn from their similarities and differences – using tools offered by the same stakeholders (like ITU tracker). It is therefore necessary to act locally, thinking globally and taking into account that each SDG only addresses one aspect of a system that requires simultaneous and complex action - as in the example of the gender issue, quoted in the session and forum several times.

The flow of information at the global level allows the creation of jobs, qualified debates and economy growth in the process of synthesizing more efficient regulations for the environment.

Key Challenges

Ending the different aspects of digital divide is the biggest challenge put for everyone today.

Ensure not only infrastructure, but legislation capable of strengthening economic processes and dynamizing the activities of individuals.

Strengthen the multistakeholder debate as the primary form of policy building at all levels regarding Internet scale.

Structuring action plans so that an enabled environment is an environment where subjects not only consume information but produce knowledge - they are, therefore, individuals.

Case Examples

Mr. Ibombo, from Congo explained that they launched a Governmental program for free Internet and have made available public bus lines so that young people can connect to the internet in hotspots, for free. It is a measure for democratization.

Mr. Nicolas, from Paraguay, explained that they have defined a number of conditions to strengthen cellular telephony. They are using the 1700 to 2100 band for 4G, aiming the granting of licenses. So that it is possible to draw upon the advantages of fourth generation. They have a number of mobile telecenters with the structure necessary for training for children, young people and broadly speaking this all citizens over the next years.

Ms. Carolyn Nguyen, from Microsoft, explained that they had a project in Kenya, which its main purpose is to go out to the remote areas where there is no electricity and the project was developed, in partnership with the government and a local system operator. They began to think about the communities and the challenge of the first step and maintenance of a digital ecosystem. They also empower, by Internet, libraries and schools around the world with the local people.

Road Ahead

The structuring and strengthening of all multistakeholder experiences around the world in policy-making appears as a focal point.

The need to create effective regulatory models in which the public and private sectors take into account the effective connection of unconnected, simple and effective legislation pari passu with factual data.

Apply the data produced by ITU and several other organizations in a coordinated way with the aim of producing multifocal and accessible static data to all stakeholders.

09:00–10:00

Session 10

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/3490e121a88547aea5502d3f5cba96a9/Captioning_287.pdf

Digital Economy and Trade

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNCTAD** – Mr. Torbjörn Fredriksson
3. **Armenia –** H.E. Mr. Vahan Martirosyan, Minister, Ministry of Transport, Communication and Information Technologies
4. **Portugal** – H.E. Mr. Guilherme Oliveira Martins, Secretary of State for Infrastructures, Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure
5. **Singapore (Republic of)** – Mr. Leong Keng Thai, Deputy Chief Executive, Infocomm Media Development Authority (IMDA)
6. **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** – H.E. Mr. Julian Braithwaite, UK Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organisations in Geneva
7. **World Economic Forum** – Mr. Fadi Chehadé, Senior Advisor (Switzerland)
8. **Intervale** – Dr. Yury Grin, Deputy Director General (Russian Federation)

Introduction

- There are a number of challenges to enabling the digital economy.
- Different countries are at different points in their development, but all countries and regions will need involvement of all stakeholders to enable a digital economy.

Vision/Fresh Priorities

- Create an enabling environment for both innovation and investment.

- Focus on skills and capacity building not just in schools, but at all levels of education and training.
- Create opportunities for developing and ensuring trust through data privacy, data protection and cybersecurity.

Opportunities/Partnerships

- Opportunities for governments to share experiences and successes with each other in general especially on how polces to enable a digital economy can help the digital economy to grow.
- Institutions in Geneva – both multilateral and non-governmental – have a role to play in terms of convening all stakeholders and especially governments to share experiences and discuss issues.
- Partnerships are key to developing the digital economy further.
- Data is the new currency and this presents both opportunities and challenges both, but it is a reality as it is borderless.

Key challenges

- How to grow the digital economy and enable trade?
- Investment and infrastructure development for connectivity still issues.
- How to enable trust especially with respect to data privacy and cybersecurity?
- How to avoid duplication is work to support the grow of the digital economy and digital trade?

Case Examples

- Portugal – development of digital competence for all ages of education
- Singapore – supports research and experimentation with 5G while waiving spectrum fees
- UK – Girls First and She Means Business to encourage digital skills development for girls and women
- WEF – In China, will convene insurance companies and manufacturers of IoT devices to agree to standards and a way forward
- Intervale – Focus Group on Digital Financial Services brought together all stakeholders to discuss issues in this area

Road Ahead

Overall, there are a number of opportunities to learn from governments and all stakeholders. Key issues continue to be how to ensure trust, privacy and data protection while enabling innovation, education and growth. A lot has been done, but as emerging technologies and 5G roll out there is a need to ensure that countries that are at varying degrees of development in their own digital economies take advantage of all opportunities.

10:00–11:00

Session 11

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/b44159ee1fad4c5486dac48f36b98a87/Captioning_398.pdf

Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Ms. Brenda Aynsley, Chairman IP3 ACS Fellow and Honorary Life Member, CP, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Mr. Reinhard Scholl, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau
3. **Ukraine** – Mr. Leonid Yevdochenko, Chairman, State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine
4. **India** – Ms. Aruna Sundarajan, Secretary Telecom & Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
5. **Mexico** – Mr. Victor Lagunes, Chief Information Officer, Office of the President
6. **International Federation for Information Processing** – Ms. Yuko Murayama, Vice-President (Japan)
7. **Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)** – Ms. Areewan Haorangsi, Secretary General (Thailand)
8. **Association for Proper Internet Governance** – Dr. Richard Hill, President (Switzerland)
9. **Systemics-PAB** – Ms. Anna Szóstak, Deputy CEO and Commercial Proxy (Poland)
10. **Microsoft** – Mr. Paul Nicholas, Senior Director Global Security Strategy and Diplomacy (United States)

Introduction

- Cybersecurity is becoming central to technology use and economic growth
- Confidence in the use of ICTs by business and community will be the limit or enabler to that growth
- More needs to be done to improve trust in both the technology and amongst the human actors.

Trust is actually multi-disciplinary concept which includes not only our security but safety, reliability, and the usability.

Vision/Fresh Priorities

- Information security awareness becoming manifest
- Trusted threat intelligence sharing and collaboration are the best tools to fight cyber security
- Cybersecurity 'Geneva Convention'
- ICT professionals independently certified as to qualification, currency and ethical commitment to act in the public interest

Opportunities/Partnerships

- Governments as customers, governments as regulators
- Governments as defensive/offensive instruments in cyber attack
- Industry collectives working in the public interest to increase trust and grow business/the economy
- Cooperating international organisations in the regulation, standards and professional spaces can facilitate cross border issue identification and solutions

Key challenges

- Overcoming the degradation in trust that emerges with each cyberattack
- As a consumer you have no way of evaluating the security of the providers of the services you are using
- Reasssuring cybersecurity is present, at every and each level – creation, maintenance and use of ICTs
- Continuous nature of building confidence and trust requires ongoing commitment to resourcing and enforcement. It never stops!
- Digital literacy is a prime motivator, the more you know the better you can protect yourself and contribute to the growth of the economy

Case Examples

- Uber or amazon holds your credit card detail, how safe is that?
- Wannacry ransomware came from government hacker toolkit
- Your phone is tracking your every move, on or off
- 3rd party independent certification authorities for professional practitioners
- Cross border trust in ICT infrastructure eg Ukraine collaboration with the EU
- Large scale projects of eGovernment, e-declaration system for official assets and public e-procurement system in nation states. Demonstrate the key elements of cooperation between state and Civil Society in the fight against corruption. Together with the adoption of best practices in electronic identification and electronic trust services.

Road Ahead

- A call on Governments to do more, to agree on a set of binding norms of nation state behaviour in cyberspace.

- Governments to legislate for data breach reporting to assist consumers understanding risk and reward

- Develop a reference model for personal data protection guidelines

- Governments and Civil Society to really understand the contribution to each economy of the use of ICTs in terms of money, health, education, well-being and safety.

10:00–11:00

Session 12

Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/8abedb1aa0f2421cb55646ad ff894491/Captioning_399.pdf

ICT Applications and Services, Digital Economy and Trade, Climate Change

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:

Mr. Shernon Osepa, Regional Affairs Manager for Latin America & The Caribbean Bureau, Internet Society (ISOC)

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator** - Dr. Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of Department, Projects & Knowledge Management, BDT, ITU
3. **Indonesia** – H.E. Mr. Semuel Abrijani Pangerapan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
4. **MEDICI Framework of Cooperation** – Prof. Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General (Italy)
5. **Subah Infosolutions** – Mr. Birendra Sasmal, Chief Executive (Ghana)
6. **World Summit Award** – International Center for New Media – Prof. Peter A. Bruck, Chairman (Austria)
7. **CYBERLAW ASIA** – Mr. Pavan Duggal, President (India (Republic of)) (Digital, Economy and Trade)
8. **Bluefield State College** – Prof. Saul Njie, Co-Founder (Gambia (Republic of the)) (Digital, Economy and Trade)
9. **Research ICT Africa/ University of Cape Town** – Prof. Alison Gillwald, Executive Director, Professor (South Africa (Republic of)) (Enabling Environment)
10. **Earth Aid** – Mr. Syed Tarek, Founder (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Climate Change)

Introduction

- ICTs applications form the basis for (economic and social) development

- If used in smart ways successful businesses (trade) can be conducted through ICTs,

- But, there are risks involved as well, that's the reason online users should be aware of these risks

- It's not enough just to be aware of these risks but concrete measures should be undertaken to ensure that assets (both material and intellectual) are secured
- We only have one planet, while focusing on technological development, measures should be taken to preserve this one natural and scarce resource called: the world

Vision/Fresh Priorities
- More people need to be connected to the Internet and to take full advantages of ICTs
- Globally seen, still 57 percent of the population is not connected
- The telecommunications infrastructures (wired, wireless, satellite) should be protected to ensure reliable communications
- Business and research skills should be taught in order for new entrepreneurs to be formed especially in developing countries
- Technological developments (IoT) should be used to protect the world regarding climate change and to detect possible disasters beforehand
- Continues education is necessary to equip citizens to cope with today's world challenges

Opportunities/Partnerships
- Emerging technologies (with special focus on IoT) can be used to transform all sectors, especially in developing countries;
- IoT can be used to detect natural disasters beforehand in regions that are vulnerable;
- Focus must be on how to develop new businesses and to generate income;
- We need to move away from the consumers' mentality and to think as entrepreneurs;
- Local content development should be promoted;
- Education focusing on reducing of illiteracy should be promoted;
- Awareness regarding climate change and its consequences for the future of the world should be raised;
- All stakeholders such as Governments, Private sector, Academia, Civil society all should work together to address challenges of mutual interests;
- Global cybersecurity strategies should be explored to avoid national governments drafting national laws that can harm fundamental human rights.

Key challenges
- Investment in ICTs infrastructures
- Cybersecurity
- Trust in the Internet to conduct e-commerce
- Development of local content
- Protection of the planet (climate change)

Case Examples
- Indonesia,
  - Infrastructure development;
  - Data and privacy protection laws;
  - several access projects in rural areas;
  - cybersecurity initiatives;

- reduction of illiteracy;
- Digital Economy through SMEs (Small Medium Enterprices)

- Mexico, focusing on a state of the art telecommunications network, which should become the base for all kinds of economic and social developments

Road Ahead

- Education and awareness on all the topics (Business, Digital, Economy and Trade, Climate Change) are necessary.

11:00–12:00
Session 13
Captioning of this session:
https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/85f061be18394e04aa6140164e8a0cff/Captioning_400.pdf

Gender Mainstreaming
Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:
Ms. Shuchita Thapar, Project Manager Cybersecurity Team, National Law University, Delhi

1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Strategic Planning and Membership Department
3. **Royal Academy of Science International Trust (RASIT)** – HRH Princess Dr. Nisreen El-Hashemite, Executive Director (United States)
4. **UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment -** Ms. Verona Collantes-Lebale, Deputy Chief, Secretariat
5. **International Trademark Association (INTA)** - Ms. Berard, President-elect
6. **Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development –** Mr. Shahid Akbar, Chief Executive Officer (Bangladesh (People's Republic of))
7. **Health and Environment Program (HEP)** – Dr. Madeleine Scherb, President (Switzerland)
8. **Women and Information Society NGO –** Mrs. Narine Abazian, President (Armenia (Republic of))
9. **eWorldwide Group** - Ms. Salma Abbasi, Chairperson and CEO
10. **Ernst & Young Germany -** Dr. Beate Degen, Partner

Introduction

- At the WSIS forum itself, there has been increased diversity – no more manels and 38% female participation. However, worldwide, the digital gender gap is still growing – especially in LDCs – and needs to be bridged immediately

- The problem is not unique to LDCs – mature markets too have major problems with equal pay for equal work and other issues

Vision

- Moving towards gender equity through increased education

- Major opportunities for information, training, awareness raising and investment in the ICT space

- Increased understanding of local challenges to promote gender mainstreaming at all levels

- Continued advocacy and communication aimed at the public sector, the private sector, and young women

Fresh Priorities

- Collection of gender disaggregated data and tracking policies, plans and budgets with gender targets – encouraging ongoing assessment/auditing of how women are progressing along the digital inclusion continuum, and how programs aimed at gender mainstreaming are functioning

- Addressing barriers to access, linked to affordability, security and lack of digital skills

- Enhancing co-operation across stakeholders

- Bridging the skill gap - training women and children in the use of digital technologies

- Enabling women's voices to shape digital and financial property products

Emerging trends

- 90% of new jobs are going to be in areas that are either related to digital technologies or involve the use of digital technologies – women can fill these jobs if the skill gap is bridged

- Efforts in place to institutionalise gender mainstreaming – such as the introduction of gender focal points, gender budgeting, gender sensitization training, prioritization of women's education

Opportunities

- Governments and international bodies are putting gender mainstreaming at the top of their agendas

- Involving men in women's rights movements

- Increasing skill training which is not necessarily linked to formal education

- Educating policymakers on gender issues

- Women have not always been treated as subjects of the law but remained within the private sphere

– ICTs have the potential to change that and promote inclusion

Key Challenges

- The digital gender gap is rooted in complex economic, social and cultural aspects of society

- Challenges include poverty, unpaid work, barriers to education, security and others

- Specific challenges in the global south include child marriage and limited educational opportunities for women
- Limited recognition for women's work
- Tokenism and stereotypes in programs targeted towards women
- Resource gaps in funding programs relating to gender mainstreaming
- Women are still not sufficiently included in the process of policy creation
- The numbers are getting worse – in 2015 the WEF suggested we will reach gender parity in 117 years

Link with the WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Gender equality and women's empowerment is indispensable to achieving the SDGs – we will not achieve SDG 5 or any other SDG unless the digital gender gap is bridged
- Governments are urged to enhance the use of ICT to promote the empowerment of women and girls as part of SDG 5(b)(1)

Case Examples
ITU
- Girls in ICT day – 166 countries this year, impacting 300,000 girls
- Women in standardization group
- EQUALS: Global partnership to bridge the digital gender gap with goals in three main tracks looking at access, skills and leadership

UNWOMEN
- Innovation program aimed at building market awareness, and calling for industry wide action to grow the innovation market for women and girls – supports women innovators and calls for a gender responsive approach through the innovation cycle

International Trademark Association
- Promotes personal branding to allow women to progress well through their careers and utilizes women in powerful roles. Also focuses on outreach, career development and growth within the company. Uses trademarks to promote the work of women entrepreneurs – exemplified by the GI mark for Moroccan Argan oil

India/Nigeria
Women from untouchable families in Andhra Pradesh villages have created small businesses through the use of cell phones, gaining economic power and leveraging that into social power
12 Nigerian girls have become web designers, clothes designers, app designers and have been able to sit at the table in global conferences after training

Facebook
Women in Business program training women entrepreneurs in 15 countries on how best to evolve their businesses online

Road ahead
- Promote personal branding for young women entrepreneurs and SMEs

- Include other (intersectional) marginalised communities in the fight for gender mainstreaming, including the disabled and the elderly

- Gender sensitization at the grassroots level, targeting both genders

- Increasing digitalisation combined with gender mainstreaming has the power to raise GDPs and make progress visible – but only when combined with skills training

- Increase mentoring and training for young women in careers to allow them to climb up career ladders

- Promote safety of women online as a priority through the use of technology

11:00–12:00
Session 14
Captioning of this session:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/Uploads/DOC/e1469ea014a6492cb4e1dc3b6cc9a697/Captioning_401.pdf

ICT Applications, Ethical Dimensions of Information and Knowledge Societies and Media

Moderated by High-level Track Facilitator:
Ms. Mehwish Abid Ansari, Programme Assistant at Digital Programme, ARTICLE 19
1. **Chairman of WSIS Forum**
2. **WSIS Action Line Facilitator UNESCO**
3. **Russian Federation** - Mr. Mikhail Rodionov, Deputy Director, Russian State Library
4. **University of Dhaka** – Prof. Khondkar Siddique-e Rabbani, Honorary Professor

Introduction

Session 14, on ICT applications and Ethical Dimensions of Knowledge and Information Societies and Media, brought together stakeholders from the public sector of the Russian Federation and from academia in Bangladesh. The session was more intimate than most, with just two panelists in conversation. However, the moderated discussion was followed by robust engagement from the audience, which fostered true dialogue among the panelists.

Vision

Though the projects presented by both panelists were different in scope and objective, both sought to address the development of a robust information society that draws knowledge and expertise from local contexts. Mr. Mikhail Rodionov, the Deputy Director of the Russian State Library, presented on the National Digital Library, which is an initiative that forms part of the Russian Federation's broader information society development strategy. This National Digital Library is designed to be a new platform that facilitates access to all available information in a digital form, enabling not only knowledge creation but also, in the long term, advanced knowledge extraction. Professor Khondkar Siddique-e Rabbani of the University of Dhaka continued the conversation by discussing the development and adoption of e-health technologies in Bangladesh. Caution should be paid to one-size-fits all approaches that underpin Global North-Global South technology adoption trends. Developing states such as Bangladesh experience specific challenges that make technologies in developed states more difficult to adopt, such as infrastructure provision, the local availability of goods and resources, and proprietary exclusion.

Fresh Priorities

The projects presented by both panelists prioritized a more nuanced understanding of the information society: it is not simply a global monolith, but a collection of stakeholders that is fundamentally informed by local contexts, capacities, and expertise. As such, the aims of the projects each advocated for a shift in focus. Beyond providing a repository of information, the National Digital Library aims to develop Russia's intellectual potential, and to facilitate access to Russia's vast scientific and cultural heritage within its own borders and to the rest of the world. In the same way that this focus reflects a prioritization of capacity building, the University of Dhaka's work on e-health initiatives has resulted in a call for a research and development approach within developing states, so that technological leadership can grow from local experience. Both panelists prioritized the importance of cultivating and then capturing local knowledge development, which adds greater nuance to more the more mainstream priorities on the subject of access to information.

Emerging Trends and Opportunities

Both panelists also recognized the need to engage people in order to bring about change. Although governments can be powerful facilitators in the creation of national action plans that bring strategy and focus to building information societies and adopting ICT applications, change isn't necessarily a top-down phenomenon. People—whether in technical communities, academia, the private sector, or the general public—can drive innovation forward faster by bringing their expertise and capacity to the table first, so that the government agenda can follow their lead.

Key Challenges

Both panelists recognized regulatory challenges that face their respective projects. The National Digital Library in Russia seeks to move beyond the provision of material that is in the public domain; however, the legal landscape made it difficult at first to provide copyrighted material. The project has successfully worked to achieve legal reform in order to increase repositories of free resources for Russian citizens.

However, the challenge remains to facilitate a larger reform of the copyright legal regime. In the context of e-health technological development, the post-colonial regulatory framework in Bangladesh favors the adoption of foreign technologies over fostering local innovation. As such,

the current dynamic stifles the opportunity for more robust e-health initiatives championed by local developers that understand local need and context.

Link with the WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Following WSIS Action Lines were relevant to the discussion:

- C3. Access to Information and Knowledge
- C4. Capacity Building
- C6. Enabling Environment
- C7. ICT Applications: E-Health

The following SDGs were relevant to the discussion:

- 3: Good Health and Well-Being
- 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- 10: Reduced Inequalities

Case Examples

Over the course of the discussions, the case example of technological innovation in India was address in comparison to the dynamics within Bangladesh. Professor Siddique-e Rabbani recognized that the Indian regulatory environment fostered a strong leadership of science and technology. The government provided support to local entrepreneurs in addition to its engagement with IBM and other foreign technology companies. In this way, Indian companies were able to grow, learn from the knowledge transfer that was facilitated through the inclusion of foreign companies in the national market, and eventually became competitive in the global context. However, the lessons learned from India's example have not been replicated in other developing states, including Bangladesh. As such, government policies remain entrenched in the production of an environment that stifles the growth of local companies and solutions.

Road ahead

Both panelists noted that access and dissemination of information is not enough. In order to move forward, these endeavors must continue to address how we, as an information society, can leverage this accumulation of information to generate and extract new knowledge; at the same time, this information can be transferred to local innovators that can transform and adapt it to their own contexts.

High-Level Dialogues

HLD

High-Level Dialogues (HLD) provide a unique combination of expert panellists and audience interaction. These High-Level Dialogues are on specific topics identified as crucial within the mandate of the WSIS Forum 2017 and provide insights from leading experts on these pivotal issues.

Defining Internet Universality indicators and access policies to support the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

Wednesday 14 June	13:30 – 15:00
ITU, Room C	Interpretation E/F

What next on the road to smart digital societies for all?

Wednesday 14 June	13:30 – 15:00
ITU, Popov Room	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
Captioning	

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

Defining Internet Universality indicators and access policies to support the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda Organization – UNESCO

Wednesday 14 June	13:30 – 15:00
ITU, Room C	Interpretation E/F

Moderator

Mr. Raúl Echeberría, Vice President of Global Engagement, Internet Society.

Speakers/Panellists

- Keynote Speaker: Mr. Frank La Rue, UNESCO Assistant Director General for Communication and Information, Guatemala.

Speakers

• Ms. Anriette Esterhuysen, UNESCO commissioned expert on defining Internet Universality indicators, APC (Association for Progressive Communications), South Africa.

• Mr. Alexandre Barbosa, Head, Regional Center of studies on Information and Communication Technologies (CETIC.BR |), Brazil.

• Mr. Jeremy Millard, Chief Policy Advisor at DTI Denmark, and Research Fellow at Brunel University, United Kingdom.

• Dr. Andreas Brandner, Managing Director, CEO KMA, Austria.

• Mr. Balázs Zörényi, DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology Unit F.4: Digital Economy and Skills, European Commission.

UNESCO

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Main outcomes

I. Debated issues	Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panelists.

- How to **measure Internet and media development** in the digital age
- UNESCO's new project "**Defining Internet Universality Indicators**" which aims to elaborate appropriate Internet indicators which can serve to

enrich the stakeholders' capacity to assess Internet development towards building knowledge societies engaged in sustainable development

- UNESCO's concept of **Internet Universality and related R.O.A.M principles**
- UNESCO presented the **ongoing consultation process** of this project and engaged with WSIS stakeholders for their inputs and contribution
- UNESCO also presented the **template on Knowledge Societies Policy**, another policy instrument which offers multiple diagnostic lenses for exploring each society, understanding its strengths, challenges and characteristics, thereby supporting the collective formulation of appropriate policy responses for the member countries

II. Quotes

Frank La Rue (UNESCO Assistant Director General for Communication and Information): UNESCO supports technological development, particularly 'technology at the service of human beings' and 'with a human approach.' UNESCO wants to ensure that connectivity is available to all which requires diversity of language, script and culture. Multistakeholderism is thus important to guarantee that Internet policies are decided by open debate, not just technicians, corporations or governments but all sectors.

Anriette Esterhuysen (APC): These Internet Universality indicators are not intended to produce rankings of countries, but are intended to encourage dialogue and engagement at a national level which will bring about changes and policy improvements.

III. Main outcomes of the session

Participants see Internet Universality ROAM framework as 'a very positive instrument in policy design' for achievingn the SDGs and praise UNESCO's ongoing initiative to define Internet Universality indicators along ROAM principles: human Rights based, Openness, Accessibility for all and Multi-stakeholder participation as well as the crosscutting issues.

Participants suggested that human rights protection, including equivalence between rights online and offline should be tackled, particularly right to freedom of expression and privacy. Some suggested that media and content dimensions need to be stressed such as strengthening pluralism of sources, owners and the content as well as enhancing professional capacity and viability of journalism. It was echoed that Internet indicators should achieve universality and be pre-tested and implemented at national level.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Given Internet and ICTs' instrumental role in building inclusive knowledge society, the session sought to make an optimum contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda including through mainstreaming a gender sensitive and transformative approach in

formulating Internet indicators and Knowledge Societies policies. The session particularly addressed the Sustainable Development Goal 16 which seeks to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" and the target 16.10 which aims to "ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements."

The session thus helped to facilitate UNESCO's role in monitoring SDG target 16.10.2, which counts the "number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information".

V. Emerging trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting	1. More efforts are needed to examine the role of social media and intermediaries and how to empower them to serve public interested debates and engagement. 2. Those media development indicators should continue to serve as the pillars of information society and democratic systems. Free, independent and plural media, self-regulation of print media, public service content and journalism, media and information literacy as well as gender equality in media should be strengthened in digital environment.
VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018	1. The transition from Information Society to sustainable Knowledge Society and how to forge ahead to improvements in the human condition. 2. The emerging technology of AI (Artificial Intelligence), IoT(Internet of Things), Open data and big data, algorithmic decision making are all shaping the media lanscape and should be explored further.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

What next on the road to smart digital societies for all? - ITU

Wednesday 14 June	**13:30 – 15:00**
ITU, Room C	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
Captioning	

Moderator

Dr Jovan Kurbalija, Founding Director, DiploFoundation; Head of the Geneva Internet Platform

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr. Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU
- Mr. Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, Joint Secretary, Ministry for Electronics and IT, Government of India
- Mr. Igor Freitas, Commissioner, ANATEL, Brazil
- Ms. Joy Tan, President, Corporate Communications, Huawei
- Mr. Pavan Duggal, President, CYBERLAWS.NET

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- It is estimated that 85% of the world's population has at least 3G coverage however less than 50% do connect. It is not only an issue of connectivity. If people can't afford to connect or they not understand the technology and the benefit of spending money on connect. There has to be incentives and subsiding for the poor people, education about the benefits and the critical thing is we need a local content and in local language.
- ICT is prevalent in all sector and many organizations should work together since it is not an issue that is done alone. Regional integration national and regionally. Bring private sector and establish common regulatory environment that help them encourage to invest (action line 6) and it is a tremendous business opportunity. Make sure that that industries has enabling environment. The technical policies need to come together.
- If SDG are to be achieved by poor and developing nations, Digital is the way to go. Experience shows that population is receptive if we can come to well-designed mechanism. Digitalization helps to save the resources, targets the delivery reducing cost.
- The incentive is need for the private sector and our sector follows policies.
- Government has to provide and prioritize the opportunities for ICT solution providers for better societal opportunity and quality of life.

- We need to have rules of the road in the context of digital society.
- We now have Internet as a human heritage and it is the responsibility of the stakeholder to ensure that this heritage is not impacted, fractured and affected in any manner.

II.   Quotes
"Without connectivity there is no social and economic growth" – Dr Jovan Kurbalija, Founding Director, DiploFoundation; Head of the Geneva Internet Platform

"We need to have rules of the road in the context of digital society" - Mr. Pavan Duggal, President, CYBERLAWS.NET

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting
- Private sector engaging the government to provide opportunities for existing and new ICT industries.
- Cooperation and coordination among different stakeholders and build strong regional integration.
- Inclusion in ICT solutions- gender, persons with disabilities, illiterate,
- Need ways of closer and greater cooperation on cyber security.
- Localization- enable the large group of the population in a country to use technology through using local language and solutions.
- Governments should ally together to work on cyber security issues. All stakeholders should be engaged.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
The close linkages between the three action lines C2, C5 and C6, and the SDGs demonstrates that the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015 will be crucial for the achievement of the SDGs.

The WSIS – SDG matrix highlights the various specific linkages between these three Action Lines and the various SDGs.

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018
Consider focusing on Artificial Intelligence and Social Good, in relation to SDGs and WSIS Action Lines.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth – ILO / ITU

Wednesday 14 June	15:00 – 16:30
ITU, Popov Room	Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S
Captioning	

Moderator

Co-moderated by: Susan Schorr, Head, Digital Inclusion Division, International Telecommunication Union and Susana Puerto Gonzalez, Senior Youth Employment Specialist, International Labour Organization

Speakers/Panellists

- Ms. Azita Berar Awad, Director Employment Policy Department, International Labour Organization
- Mr. Yushi Torigoe, Deuputy Director, ITU Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)
- H.E. Mr. Henry Mussa, Minister of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development, Malawi
- H.E. Mr. Cirilo Guillermo Sosa Flores, Ministro de Trabajo Empleo y Seguridad Social, República del Paraguay
- Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahastin, Secretary-General, National Digital Economy and Society Commission, Thailand
- Mr. Anir Chowdhury, Policy Advisor and Program Manager, a2i Program, Bangladesh
- Mr. William Hudson, Senior Advisor for International Policy, Google, Inc.
- Mr. João Magalhães, Co-founder and CEO of Code For All, Portugal

I.   Debated Issues

The discussion focused on three main issues: the challenges young women and men are facing around the world in acquiring digital skills relevant for the digital economy job market, what kind of solutions are being implemented and the national and regional level to address these challenges and provide youth with job-ready digital skills and the ways each partner can contribute and continue working towards the objectives of the Digital Skills for Decent Jobs campaign.

For several countries, a big challenge is presented by the fact that the largest share of unemployed and underemployed population is found among youth. In the case of Paraguay, women are twice as likely as men to be unemployed or underemployed. In Bangladesh, the figures concerning youth unemployment and underemployment (respectively 10% and 19%)

are currently on the rise. As another challenge, panelists mentioned the mismatch between the skills youth acquire in formal education systems and the skills they require in the work market. A third challenge highlighted was related to the fact that connectivity and access to ICTs are still scarce in some regions, particularly in rural areas.

Despite these challenges, public and private sector actors are already implementing strategies to improve the level of digital skills young people possess. In Bangladesh, for example, five thousand digital centers have been set up across the country. These centers, focusing on entrepreneurial skills, and are run by entrepreneurs possessing good digital skills and located on public office premises, representing a successful example of collaboration between private and public entities. Roughly half of the entrepreneurs running these centers are women. In partnership with Microsoft, Bangladesh also conducted a programme to train women in hardware repair, a skill that is currently very sought-after in the country. The Ministry of ICT, in collaboration with the Prime Minister office, is also launching an initiative to train forty thousand young freelancers with digital skills.

Private companies are also taking steps to provide young people with job-relevant digital skills. Google, for example, recently achieved the objective stated in 2016 of equipping one million young people in Africa with digital skills in a year. In India, Google is also launching a programme to equip two million young people with mobile development skills and, over a period of three years, make them certified professionals. One interesting aspect of this programme is that the teaching material is also being integrated in the local formal computer science education programmes.

II. Quotes

Azita Berar Awad: "There are some 70 million young people who are unemployed globally and more than 150 million young women and men who work, but live in poverty. They don't have the types of work that they need to be able to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. This is not a minor issue as unemployment and labor market detachment can lead to long-term scarring effects on the young generation, our societies and on inclusive development. It is with this commitment, global commitment to the priority of promoting youth employment that the United Nations together under ILOs lead -- have launched what we call the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth."

Anir Chowdhury, Policy Advisor, a2i Program, Bangladesh: "In partnership with Microsoft we have trained 3,000 female entrepreneurs on hardware repair skills which is something that is very lacking in the rural areas. The Minister of ICT and the prime minister's office together have trained 40,000 freelancers with digital skills. We have the third largest freelance destination in the world."

João Magalhães, *Code for All*, Portugal: "I think together with the digital skills topic the main issue is the skills gap we have today because I think sometimes we're not preparing our children for the skills needed in the future. I really believe that we can work together with public entities, private entities, social business and work partners together to improve it and give these kinds of solutions."

William Hudson, Google, Inc.: "I think it is important that we remain focused on skills, tangible, specific skills rather than more generalized things."

Yushi Torigoe, Deputy Director, BDT, ITU: "The digital economy is creating job opportunities and salary advances for those with digital skills. Indeed, estimates show there will be at least 10 million unfilled jobs globally for people with advanced digital skills between now and 2030. That's because currently not enough young people are being trained with advanced digital skills, leaving employers unable to find enough staff. The need for digital skills starts even before job entry. As I'm sure you have seen, many jobs are listed exclusively online. For this reason we also need to train young people with more basic digital skills, including how to search and apply for jobs online, so that we open these job opportunities to them. Training youth will benefit everybody because when youth have decent jobs we all prosper. We'll all have a stake in preparing young people for a bright future".

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session

A number of government, private sector, social enterprise and NGO stakeholders have launched training programmes to train young people with job-ready digital skills.   Many use curriculum that is freely available. There is a need to share knowledge on how these training programmes were implemented to support more stakeholders to provide their own job-ready digital skills training programmes.

Several participants express interest in joining the Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth Campaign. Bangladesh in particular has showed a strong will to implement further large-scale measures to equip more youth with digital skills in the near future. Thailand as well has showed a strong interest in the campaign, while *Code for All* has announced that their organization would be eager to share their know-how and experience with other participants.

Several participants reached the conclusion that it is now necessary to strengthen collaboration between public and private sectors. Such partnerships between different types of stakeholders can in fact allow initiatives promoting youth training and employment to reach their goals in a much more effective manner and at a larger scale.

The implementation of WSIS Action Line C7 will thus be strengthened by the creation of new and more effective training programmes on job-ready digital skills and by the further development of existing ones, which will allow a growing number of young people to participate in the global digital economy. The Global Campaign on Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth launched during this session is aimed at reaching this objective by incentivizing a range of stakeholders to train in and out-of-school young men and women with job-ready transferable digital skills needed for successful careers in the digital economy.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Digital skills (advanced, basic and soft skills) are increasingly needed for nearly all jobs and professional careers. Providing young women and men with relevant, transferable, job-relevant digital skills is thus in line with SDG 4.3 which calls for equal access for women and men to affordable and relevant education and SDG 4.4 which calls for increasing the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment.

SDGs 5.5 and 5.b are addressed through improving digital skills for young women and men alike, including activities to attract more women to develop advanced digital skills.

Considering the number and quality of jobs available for young people with digital skills, the project discussed in the session will foster job creation and address the current youth employment crisis in line with SDGs 8.5 and 8.6.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

In relation to WSIS Action Line 4, the discussion highlighted several positive trends leading to improved digital skills training for young men and women. Different public and private sector actors are currently taking action, at the national and regional level, with the aim of providing youth with the transferable digital skills needed for successful careers in the digital economy. Actions include for example the recently launched programme aimed at imparting employable digital skills to female university students in Thailand in July 2017 supported by the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES) on how to apply ICT and innovation in the area of agriculture, learn how to do business by using digital media, and learn how to secure data. The training will be provided in partnership with FAO and Microsoft and CISCO, Thailand.

In Africa, SAP is planning to launch new MOOC courses to focus on specific thematic areas. In particular, environmental issues, implementation of the SDGs and prevention of radicalization among youth. Kenya is linking youth to online jobs where young people earn more than the national minimum wage.

The panelists highlighted not only what kinds of programmes they are planning for the future but also how these programmes should be shaped to be more effective. Google, for example mentioned the intention of producing more digital skills training content that can be downloaded in a single occasion and used offline, to facilitate reaching areas that are poorly connected. Google also highlighted in this context the importance of providing youth with relevant and tangible skills and of working with local partners that know the community environment and the practices most likely to succeed. Another important opportunity to be seized, for the Paraguayan representative, is integrating more people with disabilities in the job market through new ICT-related employment opportunities and the increased digitization. According to Mr. Chowdhury (Bangladesh), competitions are often a successful format for digital skills promotion. Competitions encourage young adults to engage and develop innovative solutions to existing challenges, and allow investors to find and support promising companies.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Some topics touched upon by this session would in our opinion deserve greater attention. For example, we have been able to notice that several of our panelists were eager to discuss how ICTs can make communities more inclusive and, in particular, what strategies they are planning and implementing to use digital skills training to promote decent jobs for youth and as a means to foster inclusion of minorities, such as persons with disabilities, and to address gender inequality in the work market.

HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE

Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism Online Including Fake News and Hate Speech – UNESCO

Wednesday 14 June   **15:00 – 16:30**

ITU, Room C   Interpretation A/C/E/F/R/S

Captioning

Moderator

Mr. Indrajit Banerjee, Director for Knowledge Societies, UNESCO

Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism Online Including Fake News and Hate Speech – UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

- Ms. Divina Meigs, President of Savoir*Devenir and Professor, Sorbonne Nouvelle, France

- Mr. Dan Shafet, Lawyer at the Paris Court of Appeal and founder of the Association for Accountability and Internet Democracy, Denmark

- Ms. Mira Milosovic, Executive Director of the Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD), Serbia

- Mr. Christian Leffler, Deputy Secretary General (DSG) for Economic and Global Issues, European External Action Service (EEAS), Sweden.

- Mr. Peter Micek, Access Now, United States.

- **Debated Issues**

  ◦   *"Extremism is not associated with any particular culture or nationality. It is of fundamental importance to underline nonetheless this youth radicalization is a source of violence it's threatening the security and fundamental rights of citizens all over the world, that is embodied in universal Human Rights and fundamental freedoms. With a mandate to force cooperation and solidarity through communication information, UNESCO supports its Member States and Civil Society actors in responding to extremism and radicalization on the Internet".*

  ◦   Countering online radicalization and violent extremism including fake news and hate speech is indeed an important but difficult balancing act between the preservation of human rights online and the hierarchy of competing rights (i.e. Freedom of expression, protection from harm, discrimination, fake news, abuse, etc) as the final objective is to enhance the freedom of expression and repect of human rights across all borders, virtual and real.

◦   There is still lack of sufficient research on how socialization leads to radicalization. Further research needs to be conducted in partnership with social media platform providers and other internet players.

- **Quotes**

⚲ **(DIVINA MEIGS)**The current state of the research is not enough important to make these connection of causality. But there are correlations. The causality of internet inception, socialization and radicalization cannot be clearly proven with lack of evidence-based research. The internet seems to be more of an amplifier then a cause. Furthermore, radicalization can sometimes be a good thing, with reference to gender quality and empowerment. We should be increasing education, increased coordination and cooperation between social media platforms and researchers

⚲ **DAN SHEFET:** For the first time ever, Obama and the FBI confirmed that the Internet led to radicalization

⚲ **(indrajit banerjee)** UNESCO has initiated a number of events and activities and the most notably we have done a very major conference last year in Quebec in Canada and the conference titled "A New Integrated Framework of Action" "Empowering Youth to Build Peace: Youth 2.0" "Building Skills, Bolstering Peace". And this gave birth to what is called the Call of Quebec, "Internet and Radicalization of Youth: Prevent, Act and Live Together"

⚲ **Mira milosovic:** I represent a network of 190 media development, journalism associations, reporting investigative reporting networks. People who are trying to produce high-quality content and to ensure we have systems that work for systems and democracy.

⚲ *"I think it's about time the two parallel conversations on one hand the technical on the other hand the technical come together and unfortunately it's coming together in moments of crisis and the idea of a suspicion of the role of social media in radicalization is one of them. So how to use best the controversy to advance a higher cause. That's basically what we're trying to do".* Dr. Divina Meigs

- **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting**

1. **main conclusions reached during the discussion**

1.   We should not make hasty statements and we should encourage a balanced perspective to internet radicalization despite media

2.   Concern was expressed on possible abuse of governmental agencies to shut down the internet for purpose beyond effort of countering radicalization. Therefore, special concern should be paid to ensure that these measures are created within the context of human rights

3.   the panelist questioned on how to best integrate social media platforms into the media regulatory frameworks

- **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**

SDG 16: Promote peace, justice and good institutions

Among the SDGs, this session is closely linked to Goal 16 which presents a valuable opportunity to bridge the development and security divide. It explicitly provides an entry point for development and security actors to come together to promote inclusive, multidimensional approaches to achieve peaceful societies. One of the targets of Goal 16 (16A) is to: "strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime"

- **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**

- Enlarge the discussion, given the nature of the issue, we should include and invite social media platforms, among all stakeholders into the discussion of regulatory frameworks

- UNESCO will be proud to host a comprehensive discussion among all stakeholders

Ministerial Round Table (MRT)

Closed Session - Ministers Only	14:00 – 16:30
Wednesday 14 June 2017	(E/F/R/S/C/A)

Introduction:

The Ministerial Round Table has provided a platform for an interactive debate, in a high-level setup, on the opportunities and challenges of implementing WSIS Action Lines for achieving SDGs, building upon the outcomes of the UNGA WSIS Overall Review. It was focused on the national approaches aiming at strengthening the role of WSIS Action Lines/ ICTs, as enablers of SDGs. This has also been an opportunity to brainstorm on ways to foster multistakeholder partnerships building and sharing of best practices in the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes towards 2025.

Ministerial Round Table emphasized on the importance of the WSIS Action Lines framework that remains the key UN framework to the work on the information and knowledge societies, and reiterated that many national digital agendas were built upon it. Value of the WSIS Forum as the only UN platform for exchanging best practices and advancing implementation of ICTs4SDGs was emphasized. Many Ministers expressed their continued support and strengthened commitment to the WSIS process.

Chairman: Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU

Vice Chairman: H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

Format:

The Round Table has been organized in a dialogue style moderated by the ITU Secretary-General.

Guiding Questions:

1. What are the new opportunities for implementing WSIS Action Lines to address, by 2025, the fresh priorities that were set by the outcomes of the United Nations General Assembly WSIS Overall Review?

2. What are the national approaches aimed at strengthening, in the national development plans, the role of ICTs, in particular WSIS Action Lines, as enablers of Sustainable Development Goals?

3. How can we foster multistakeholder partnerships building and sharing of best practices in the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes towards 2025?

High-Level Policy Statements: Concluding Session

Wednesday 14 June 2017

16:30 – 18:00

Captioning, (E/F/R/S/C/A)

14 June 2017, Wednesday, 16:30 – 18:00, Popov Room

Concluding Session:

- Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General, ITU
- Chairman of WSIS Forum: H.E Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, RwandaITU – Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU
- UNESCO – Mr. Frank La Rue, Assistant Director-General Communication and Information, UNESCO
- Switzerland – Mr. Philipp Metzger, Director, Office fédéral de la communication (OFCOM)
- High Level Track Facilitators

This was the occasion to listen the statement from Mr. Philipp Metzger, Director General, Federal Office of Communications (OFCOM), Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC), Swiss Confederation:

"As we all know, ICTs can play a crucial role in our lives and can greatly contribute to the implementation of the SDGs. They provide new solutions and, where appropriate infrastructure, skills, and services are available, they can be incredibly powerful, e.g. in transforming education, healthcare, or the way we do business. But to do so, we need to deploy special and relentless efforts.

In order to harness the ICTs' full potential, all stakeholders, across all sectors, we need to be aware of the vast opportunities created by ICTs and digitization – but also of their challenges, including structural change and transformation processes of societies and economies all over the world.

To meet the SDGs, it will be key to engage in constructive cooperation, improved exchange of information in relation to ongoing projects, and joint identification of relevant cross-sectoral issues and interfaces as well as strong partnerships between all stakeholders: governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and the technical and academic communities.

This requires networking between all stakeholders, open minds and a respect of the values and needs of different stakeholder groups in order to enhance mutual comprehension and cross-sectoral, interdisciplinary cooperation between them.

Let us therefore work together to leverage networks and research, stimulate innovation, scale up current initiatives and design new solutions in an inclusive and participatory way. There is a need for new forms of connecting all stakeholders and providing them with real opportunities

to exchange their experiences, best practices, and to discuss together the challenges at hand - both at the national and international level.

Enhancing cooperation at the national and international levels between governments and with all stakeholders is not a new idea, but it is still not sufficiently done and often not with the right attitude.

At the national level, there are a number of challenges to overcome:

We need to connect those people working on implementing the 2030 Agenda, which serves as a kind of a "global overall strategy", with those working on national digital strategies so that these and other strategies are aligned and work hand in hand.

Cooperation and exchange of information between different ministries and government agencies should be encouraged so that they are aware of each other's activities and take advantage of synergies and do not fall into competition for resources, attention and recognition;

There is a need to build trust between stakeholders and to take action against any prejudices.

Let us listen and respond to the needs of citizens and businesses. That includes also engaging with them as partners, taking their concerns fully into account and listening to their constructive criticism, because often businesses and civil society have experience that governments do not have.

Their trust and willingness to cooperate has to be earned by being accountable to them, but we also need to build capacities of businesses and citizens for them to understand that it is also in their interest to act responsibly and accountably to society as a whole.

The results of these efforts should be analyzed regularly with regard to its actual added value for each of the stakeholder groups and for the perspective of the persons directly concerned. A culture of transparent feedback on the successes and failures can provide a learning effect for our future work.

At the international level, there are a number of useful fora for multistakeholder dialogue and exchange of experience, like the annual WSIS Forum here in Geneva.

The WSIS Forum brings together engaged experts and decision-makers from all over the world and from all stakeholder groups. It offers a great opportunity to discuss decisive and emerging policy issues related to the digitization of our societies and economies, and to learn from experiences of other stakeholders.

Switzerland has been and will be continuing to support the WSIS Forum as a partner for specific activities – as we are doing again this year.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentelemen,

In addition to the WSIS Forum, we also attach great importance to the UN Internet Governance Forum. This year, Switzerland will be the host of the 12th annual IGF, which will take place from 18 to 21 December at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

We believe that having both the WSIS Forum and the IGF 2017 here in Geneva provides a unique opportunity to break the silos and bring together experts and decision-makers from all sectors to discuss digital policy issues and their linkages to the SDGs.

On behalf of the Swiss authorities, I would like to invite you all and your colleagues to actively engage in the preparations of and participate in the IGF, fully benefiting from exchanges with key stakeholders from all over the world to shape the digital future.

To conclude, we would like to thank ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, as well as all WSIS action line facilitators, but also all other IGOs and all private actors for their commitment to implement the WSIS outcomes and to link their activities to the SDGs.
Thank you very much for your kind attention."

Mr Chairman H.E Jean Philbert Nsengimana and the High Level Track Facilitators have provided a summary of all the 14 sessions held during the high level track, capturing the emerging trends, opportunities and challenges highlighted during the sessions and published in the document ***WSIS Forum 2017: High Level Track Outcomes and Executive Brief***

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

WSIS Action Lines

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society states that the WSIS implementation mechanism at the international level should be organized based on the themes and action lines in the Geneva Plan of Action and moderated or facilitated by UN agencies when appropriate. In addition, it states that ITU, UNESCO and UNDP should play a leading facilitating role in the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action.

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
- C6. Enabling environment
- C7. ICT Applications:
    - E-government
    - E-business
    - E-learning
    - E-health
    - E-employment
    - E-environment
    - E-agriculture
    - E-science
- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
- C9. Media
- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
- C11. International and regional cooperation

Each year, the WSIS Action Line Facilitators:
- Provide reports on the year's activities on their respective Action Lines
- Organize Interactive Action Line Facilitation Meetings on their respective Action Lines.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C7. E-environment: Environment, an Important Pillar to Building a Sustainable Future - ITU/WMO/UNEP-Basel Secretariat

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Popov Room 1 – ITU

Moderator

Mr. Omar Baddour, WMO

Speakers / Panelists

- Rupa Kumar Kolli, Chief World Climate Applications Services Division, Climate Prediction and Adaptation Branch – WMO

- Francesca Cenni (Ms.), Programme Officer, Secretariat of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, UN Environment

- Prof. Anthony Lehmann, Institute for Environmental Sciences, University of Geneva: Spatial Data Infrastructure, Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity and Hydrology

- Prof. François Grey, Director of Digital Strategy and Coordinator of Citizen Cyberlab, University of Geneva

- Orhan Osmani, Emergency Telecommunications Officer, LDCs, SIDS and Emergency Telecommunications Division, ITU

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   **Debated Issues**
- Importance of WMO's Global Framework for Climate Services (**GFCS**).
- Critical role ICTs play for Climate Service Information System, an integrated solution for leveraging climate science and ICT for improving climate data, monitoring and prediction.
- Importance of Early Warning Systems in dealing with Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Improvement of the data acquisition, processing and sharing of data for better decision making and improvement of related environment policies.
- The role ICTs play to empower nations to attain Sustainable Development Goals; in particular SDG6 on Water, SDG12 on responsible production and consumption, SDG13 on Climate Change, SDG14 on Ocean and SDG15 on biodiversity from data collection to information sharing.

- The role that the Basel Convention can play for e-waste management, information sharing and knowledge management in regards to managing the entire lifecycle management.
- Incorporating environmental policy issues into national ICT policies.
- Importance of considering different funding mechanisms to implement initiatives, frameworks and projects/activities on environment and ICTs.

II. Quotes

*"As a key component of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), WMO is implementing a Climate Services Information System (CSIS) to collect, process and distribute climate data and information to support better management of climate risks and adaptation to climate change. ICT infrastructure is a foundational requirement for a successful implementation of the CSIS both for information flow within the system and for its interface with the users. The priority for CSIS to effectively address the SDGs is to fast-track its implementation at the national level through the deployment of Climate Services Toolkit and open data policies, and bridging the gap between information providers and users by way of appropriate regional and national fora." – **Dr. Rupa Kumar Kolli, WMO**

"ICTs and Environment are probably the two biggest revolutions on the century and much more can be done in terms of data sharing, processing and interfacing so that one revolution does not destroy the other" – **Prof. Anthony Lehmann, University of Geneva**

"E-waste, if not managed in an environmentally sound manner, can harm human health and the environment because of hazardous chemicals included in it. When e-waste is disposed of in an uncontrolled manner it can be discarded in dumping sites and be subject to open burning. These practices are exposing humans and the environment to hazardous emissions of potent carcinogens and persistent organic pollutants which can travel through air and waters, contaminating large areas. Studies on dumpsites, in some developing countries, showed that 30% of the waste pickers were women and children, which further contributed to extend the harmful effects across generations." – **Francesca Cenni, Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions, UN Environment**

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

a. ICT is key for implementing the WMO Climate Services Information System (**GFCS**) and connecting seamlessly tiered climate information at global, regional and national scales for successful implementation of climate services in supporting climate adaptation.

b. Data are important and provide the potential to achieve SDGs and to create relevant indicators that could be reliable through years. Data barriers are issue to allow free access to information on climate and other environmental data the producers of data to data users (civil society, decision makers, etc). Access to data and information on methodologies used to collect that data must be open to ensure that scientists receive useful data to build simulations and future models.

c. Use smart ICT solutions to involve students and civil society as a part of the solution.

d. Crowdsourcing provides additional and useful information for disaster response and early warning

e. There is a need for enhancing know-how, sharing and allowing analyzing the data with open-source tools and methodologies

f. ICT has been instrumental in carrying out projects to deliver last mile weather and early warning information for communities

g. Knowledge sharing and exploiting existing knowledge may help countries improve actions on using ICTs for environmental protection and sustainability.

h. Improving statistical data on e-waste requires national commitment, there are CoEs around the world that can help with transfer of know-how to developing nations on various topics including collection of data.

i. A shared responsibility among all stakeholders has been one of the key success factors in the effective application of policies for e-waste management.

j. Extended producer responsibility policies and leasing policies are effective tool to support take back schemes and sound management of e-waste.

k. Knowledge sharing through different means can help in addressing environmental, health, employment and other issues related to e-Waste sound disposal and management. In 2016, an open online course on best practices and other relevant guiding materials on e-waste management was launched: The e-waste challenge MOOC.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 6, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
- Utilize crowd sourcing for ideas and crowd funding to fund projects.
- Develop pilot projects to demonstrate functioning of innovative projects.
- Educate younger generations on Environmental Protection through the use ICTs.
- Use AI for development of e-environment projects.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018
- Community funded projects on e-environment
- Involve young in awareness creation projects
- Multi-stakeholder approach – involve everyone to be part of the solution

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C7. E-business:E-commerce for Inclusive Trade and Sustainable Development - ITC/UNCTAD/UPU

Monday 12 June 2017 11:00 – 13:00

Room C2 – ITU

Moderator

Scarlett Fondeur, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Speakers/Panellists

- Paul Donohoe, Universal Postal Union

- Marcos Vaena, International Trade Centre

- Richard Bolwijn, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- The panelists discussed the potential of e-commerce to contribute to the SDGs. The global e-commerce market is currently estimated at US$25.3 trillion. The rapid growth of e-commerce contrasts with stagnant global trade in recent years. E-commerce is set to continue growing due to the development of ICT infrastructure and devices, growing trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services (delivered remotely over ICT networks), more cross-border digital flows of data, and the facilitation of online market places and electronic payment solutions.

- However, e-commerce is faced with both digital and non-digital barriers, from weak ICT infrastructure and services, to lack of awareness and ICT skills. The session also noted that digital development strategies often lack an investment dimension. Significant investment is needed to close the digital divide, but less than a quarter of national digital development strategies contain plans to bridge the investment gap.

- To enhance the e-commerce readiness of developing countries means to improve access to affordable ICT infrastructure, improve availability of relevant statistics to

- inform policy, adapt logistics and trade facilitation to e-commerce, and increase trust in e-commerce.
- Despite the huge divide, there is also huge potential. While the developing regions are lagging in e-commerce readiness, they are also the ones that had the largest percentage growth in 2016: Asia-Pacific grew over 30%, and the Middle East and Africa over 25%. By providing new opportunities and new markets, online commerce can help generate economic opportunities, including jobs. It can also lower the cost of doing business and overcome geographical barriers to growth.

Key Achievements and Challenges

- The session presented the eTrade For All initiative and its new platform launched in April 2017 (etradeforall.org). While many international organizations offer assistance on e-commerce for development, a more concerted effort was needed.
- The initiative aims to raise awareness of e-commerce opportunities and challenges, mobilize financial and human resources to address challenges and constraints in developing countries, and enhance transparency and strengthen synergies among Partners providing assistance.
- The eTrade For All initiative has a multi-stakeholder approach, connecting the dots between beneficiary countries, Partners and donors to enable more businesses and people to benefit from e-commerce, and the private sector contributes through a Business for eTrade Development group.
- At the heart of the initiative is the eTrade For All online platform. This new information hub helps developing countries navigate the technical and financial services they can access to drive development through e-commerce. Through the platform, countries can connect with Partners, learn about trends and best practices, access up-to-date e-commerce data, and be informed of events and policy discussions on e-commerce and digital trade.
- The eTrade For All platform offers development solutions such as UNCTAD's e-Trade Readiness Assessments, ITC's e-solutions programme, or UPU's easy export and import via the postal network.

II.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- E-commerce will continue growing particularly in developing countries, and inclusive e-commerce has become a policy priority in development discussions. However, there is still a lack of awareness among developing countries of the implications of e-commerce, and of how best to leverage e-commerce for sustainable development.
- If developing countries are not equipped to adopt e-commerce, they risk being left out of global value chains, and will miss an opportunity to expand market access and exports.
- Developing countries need comprehensive assistance to tackle the digital economy to their best advantage, and the eTrade For All initiative can help them to get that assistance.

Implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015

- The Action line facilitators on e-business will increasingly look at digital trade and e-commerce as an overarching theme, while emphasizing the links to the SDGs that were identified by the WSIS-SDG matrix.
- The co-facilitators are also Partners in eTrade For All. They will contribute to the initiative in their respective policy areas, and other stakeholders will do the same. The expectation is that the eTrade For All platform will ensure the most efficient channeling of assistance to developing countries and use of resources.
- Overall, the eTrade For All initiative identified seven policy areas that need to be dealt with simultaneously in order to realize the potential of e-commerce for developing countries: e-commerce readiness assessment and strategy formulation, ICT infrastructure and services, trade logistics (including automation and digitalization to facilitate trade), electronic payment solutions (including issues of interoperability), legal and regulatory frameworks, e-commerce skills development, and access to financing for e-commerce projects.

III.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- E-commerce, as well as the infrastructure and services that make e-commerce possible, can contribute to a number of Agenda 2030 Goal and Targets. In the context of Goals 1 and 2 to eliminate poverty and hunger, e-commerce is a way for people to access services (including financial), add value to their economic activities, and access knowledge and markets (including for agricultural production).
- E-commerce can also be a powerful tool for empowering women as entrepreneurs and traders through their use of ICT (Goal 5).
- Regarding Goal 8 of decent work and economic growth, e-commerce supports productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and the formalization and growth of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).
- Goal 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure is already being addressed as online and mobile payments are improving the access of MSMEs to financial services, and virtual marketplaces facilitate their integration into global value chains and international markets.
- Such integration can also help developing countries accelerate and increase their share in global exports (Goal 17, target 11).

IV.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- E-commerce will continue expanding due to the development of ICT infrastructure and ICT devices, growing trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services (delivered remotely over ICT networks), more cross-border digital flows of data, and the facilitation of online market places and electronic payment solutions.

- There is a momentum in discussions of e-commerce in various international fora, with the aim to leverage it to support economic growth and inclusive development. In addition to the WSIS e-business action line (C7), digital trade and e-commerce is receiving fresh attention from the World Trade Organization with a view to its Ministerial meeting in December 2017, from the G20 with a roadmap to a digital future, and from the new eTrade For All initiative that garnered swift support from donors, 23 Partners organizations and over 30 private sector supporters.
- The growth of e-commerce is also affecting other action lines as more activities are conducted online, there are new business models and skills required, there is a need for new or revised laws and regulations, including regarding cross-border data flows, data protection, privacy, consumer protection, and cybercrime.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Digital Economy and Trade should remain a main subject of discussion in the WSIS Forum 2018. In the run-up to 2018, it is likely that there will be important developments in the e-commerce discussions at the WTO, at the G20, and at the UNCTAD. At the same time, the eTrade For All platform will bear its first fruit in the form of improved knowledge for policy making and increased technical assistance to developing countries.

Interactive   Facilitation
Meetings

AL C10. Ethical and Legal Implications of Darknet - UNESCO

Monday 12 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Moderator

Dr Hara Padhy, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr. Dan Shefet, Lawyer, Cabinet Shefet, Denmark
- Mr. Pavan Duggal, Cyberlaws.net, India
- Dr. Rayna Stamboliyska, Désidédata and RS Strategy, France

Action line C-10: Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

The darknet refers overlay network that can be accessed only with specific software (e.g. P2P networks and Tor Browser as opposed to www which is ClearNet or standard internet), configurations, or authorization, often using non-standard communications protocols and ports that is difficult for authorities or non-state actors to monitor. This is usually achieved through encryption or by layering networks.

Darknets in general may be used for various reasons, such as:Computer crime (hacking, file corruption etc.); Protecting dissidents from political reprisal; File sharing (warez, personal files, pornography, confidential files, illegal or counterfeit software etc.); To better protect the privacy rights of citizens from targeted and mass surveillance; Sale of restricted goods on darknet markets; Whistleblowing and news leaks

Darknet is used by terrorist group for youth radicalization leading violent extremism, terrorist recruitment and communication.Jeffrey Feltman, the UN under-secretary-general for political affairs reported that that IS was adapting in several ways to military pressure by resorting to increasingly covert communication and recruitment methods, including by using the "dark web," encryption and messengers.

The session will address some of the legal and ethical challenges of the Darknet.

Can you legally manage and block fallout of darknet within the existing legal and policy regime?

What are ethical implications of the Darknet?

Moderator

Dr Hara Padhy, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Dan Shefet, Lawyer, Cabinet Shefet, Denmark

Mr. Pavan Duggal, Cyberlaws.net, India

Dr. Rayna Stamboliyska, Désidédata and RS Strategy, France

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

This session explores the ethical dimension and management of information flows on the Internet, especially the deeper layers of DarkNet. This session is related to Action lines C1, C5 and C10

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

The use of internet by unethical or criminal activities hampers the promotion of universal access to information, peace, justice and good institutions (SDG 16)

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C3. Is Software the key to Access to knowledge in the Digital age? – UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:55**

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Moderator

Davide Storti, Knowledge Societies Division, UNESCO, France

Speakers/Panellists

- Roberto Di Cosmo, Director Software Heritage project, INRIA, France
- Jonas Oberg, Founder, Free Software Foundation Europe, Sweden
- Prof. Dr. Daniel Burgos, Chair on eLearning, UNESCO, Spain
- Prof. Natasa Milic-Frayling, Chair of Data Science at the School of Computer Science, University of Nottingham (United Kingdom)

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联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Preserving and sharing software's source code as part of human heritage.

In a digital driven society, Computer source code assumed a crucial role which is often underestimated or relegated to technical considerations. Software is then a key part of the technological and scientific knowledge of humanity and must be preserved and shared.

Action line 3 set out in the WSIS' Geneva Declaration of Principles and plan of action echoes UNESCO's message that "the ability for all to access and contribute information, ideas and knowledge is essential in an inclusive Information Society". The WSIS Beyond 2015 vision, reiterates that "ensuring the preservation of digital heritage in the information society by putting into place cohesive, conceptual and practical digital strategies", is among the key priority areas, as well as "the sharing of existing expertise and best-practice solutions between all stakeholders" to create "replicable and sustainable ICT projects".

UNESCO's implementation of Action line 3 includes the promotion of "open approaches to technology and software development, standard-setting, infrastructure access, and the publication and sharing of information and knowledge such as educational resources and

scientific research". Such an approach has led UNESCO to work on programmes and partnering with initiatives promoting an approach to computer source code (in particular free and open source software) as a key mean to fully understand and harness today's digital world, notably through adequate education. Increasingly, source code can be seen as expression of particular form of thinking (computational thinking), or as an ultimate mean of participation in shaping the future (problem solving). Certainly, software and source code is a ubiquitous ingredient of today's knowledge, and even more certainly, it is an essential component of gateways to access this knowledge, being it a particular file format, or a specific processing procedure.

Putting this vision in practice, UNESCO has successfully rolled out its YouthMobile Initiative in more than 25 countries worldwide, aiming to provide youth with the necessary skills and confidence and fully participate in the digital society.

On the other hand, the recent partnership between UNESCO and INRIA, France's national computer science institute, aims to bringing software source code the attention that it merits, as a creation, an expression of a human intellect and a source of inspiration for innovation. This cooperation is part of UNESCO's action to preserve and share digital heritage and will rely in particular on INRIA's Software Heritage initiative which aims to collect, organize, preserve, and make accessible to all the source code of all available software, a major global issue.

This session will be the start of a larger consultation among experts, educators, academics as well as companies, on the theme of software preservation and sharing of software source code. The discussion, which will be open to the audience, will be an opportunity for defining some of the aspects that will have to be taken in account, such as education and pedagogy (coding as literacy), to conservation and access (software repository), legal issues, security, and which actions should be envisaged both at institutional and country levels.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C1, C11: The Role of Private Sector in Mobilizing ICTs for SDGs – UNDESA

Thursday 15 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:55**

Room G1 - ITU

Moderator

Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Stephen Ibaraki, Managing Partner, REDDS, Canada

Ms. Reine Essobmadje, Co-founder, Digital Coalition, Cameron

Mr. Md Shahid Uddin Akbar, Chief Executive Officer, Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development

Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association, United Kingdom

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- Break-through innovations and investment in ICT most urgently needed in order to accelerate progress towards the SDGs
- ICT trends or innovations that have the greatest risk for the SDGs
- Critical immediate measures governments need to take to engage the private sector in mobilizing ICTs for realizing the SDGs
- Role of private sector in ensuring that the benefits of ICTs reach the poorest and most vulnerable

II.   Quotes

- "We all know that realizing the SDGs and putting ICT in the service of sustainable development cannot be realized without the private sector." Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), UNDESA

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- All technologies bring both positive impacts and risks. But it is clear that emerging technologies can have a major impact on accelerating progress towards the SDGs.

- There is strong evidence about the multiple positive impact of emerging technologies. They help advance health and education. They help anticipate disasters and support responses after disasters or during major epidemics. They can help combatting climate change and protect the environment. At the same time, there are strong concerns about the potential negative impacts of some of these technologies, including job losses or what some even perceive as "existential threats". The meeting's feeling was that risks can be addressed and that technologies will never replace the kind of interaction and analysis that happen among human beings.

- The private sector has an important responsibility to mobilize technologies for realizing the SDGs- along with governments, civil society and actors. There are multiple ways in which business companies can contribute, through investments, innovation, incorporating SDG concerns in their operations, engaging in partnerships and national and other dialogues to shape national IT strategies and the information society more generally as well as collecting and analyzing data.

- A number of principles need to be taken into account in determining actions the private sector and other actors need to take for ensuring that ICT help advance the SDGs.

- It is important to take a people-centred and rights based approach. There is a need to protect human rights including people's rights to privacy and their ownership of information about themselves.

- The first step before taking any action in the area of technology and the SDGs, is to identify and understand the problem that needs to be fixed and then develop the appropriate IT or other solutions. Such solutions must be developed at local and community level so that they actually have an impact. They also need to emerge from a consultative trust-based process between business, public authorities and people. We are sometimes too ambitious and ignore real acute needs such as the need for improving access to basic social services in developing countries.

- It is important to take an "ecosystem approach" and look at the impact of the action of a company or other actor in a given area on other areas.

- It is critical to build digital literacy and capacities. Policy makers and people must understand technology. The business sector should be educated about the SDGs.

- Policy measures and interventions are critical in area such as smart cities, smart energy, agriculture, basic services, or reinforcing SMEs.

- There needs to be some responsibility of the business sector for the impact of the technology or products it puts on the market.

- Governments have an important role to play to mobilize the private sector in ensuring that ICT advance the SDGs. They are responsible for building an enabling environment and for creating the necessary legal and regulatory environment. They also need to create favourable conditions for innovation, including access to finance and technology for innovators and regulation that does not stifle innovation. Taxation, incentives and other measures are also needed. Interministerial or whole of government approaches are also needed.

- The United Nations have an important role to play as a platform where frontier technologies such as artificial intelligence can be discussed, as showed by the Artificial Intelligence Summit last week. Discussions should focus on fairly narrow topics as this will encourage all relevant actors to come. There should be an international discussion on standards, possible regulation or whether some kind of international agreement may be needed on artificial intelligence. Some experience has been gained in addressing artificial intelligence, for example in the EU where there has been some codification of liability, rights and principles.

IV.   Main   linkages   with   the   Sustainable   Development   Goals

Bridging digital divide and mobilizing ICT for realizing the SDGs will only be possible with the engagement of the private sector. The 2030 Agenda recognized the role of the private sector in realizing the SDGs overall. The need to engage the private sector in developing the Information Society was also recognized earlier at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and reiterated by the General Assembly in December 2015.

The role of the private sector to mobilizing ICT for realizing the SDGs can take various forms.
-      Innovation: The 2030 Agenda called on all businesses to "apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges". Some global technology companies have made efforts to connect those unconnected to the Internet through new services such as Free Basics from Facebook, or Project Loon (balloon-connected Internet for everyone) from Google. Innovation is also important in many other areas such as creating the kind of smart phones most adapted to the situation in some developing countries.
-      Investment: The UN General Assembly, when it reviewed the implementation of the WSIS after ten years, recognized the critical importance of private sector investment in

ICT infrastructure, content and services. It encouraged Governments to create legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation. According to a World Bank study, a 10 percentage point increase in fixed broadband penetration would increase GDP growth by 1.21% in developed economies and 1.38% in developing ones.

- Partnerships: The WSIS asked for building on and accelerating public-private partnerships, focusing on the use of ICTs in development. The 2030 Agenda likewise recognizes the role of public-private and other partnerships in realizing the goals. More public-private partnerships are needed to leverage the solutions, scale and resources that the private sector can bring to sustainable development challenges, as well as to stimulate innovation and growth among SMEs, for example, incubate new ICT start-ups to provide locally appropriate services.

- Mainstreaming the SDGs in companies' regular operations: It is increasingly recognized that corporate responsibility involves not only "doing no harm", but also "doing good". Businesses are thus encouraged to find strategies whereby they can both conduct business and advance the SDGs. The Global Compact has developed "SDG Compass"- a tool to guide companies to align their strategies with the SDGs, and measure and manage their impacts. A survey conducted by PWC a year ago showed that 71% of business consulted was already planning how they will engage with the SDGs.For example, EMC, a leader in the information technology (IT) industry, is known for creating technological solutions to sustainability challenges. Since 2010, the company has been named to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) every year, in recognition of their leadership in inclusive business activities. In other cases, General Mills gives meals to local food banks which helps to realize SDG 2 - Zero Hunger. LEGO funds children's play, learning, and creativity and Microsoft delivers free Microsoft Office Software to schools to support the SDG 4: Quality Education implementation. IBM's Intelligent Water software contributes to SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production by delivering insights from data to help utilities manage water pressure; detecting leaks; reducing water consumption; mitigating sewer overflow; and better managing water infrastructure, assets, and operations.

- Engaging in national and other dialogues on shaping the information society and developing e-strategies. The original WSIS mandate emphasizes the effective participation of all stakeholders in development of e-strategies including through public/private partnerships, in devising e-strategies for the Information Society and for the exchange of best practices. Such inclusive dialogues can also help create an environment where the private sector can more easily help mobilize ICT for the SDGs. A survey by the Global Compact showed that an overwhelming majority of CEOs (83%) want governments and policymakers to increase efforts to provide an enabling environment for the private sector to pursue sustainability.

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
Artificial intelligence – which will have major impacts on the realization of the SDGs- and blokchain technology.

VI. **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**
"Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies" in line with the theme of HLPF 2018

Interactive   Facilitation Meetings

AL C7. E-agriculture: Democratizing Digital Innovation in Agriculture – FAO/ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   09:00 – 10:55
Room G2 - ITU

Moderator

Cezar Santos Alvarez, IT Senior Officer, FAO

Speakers/Panellists

Ms. Simone Strey, CEO PEAT, Germany

Mr. Jippe Hoogeveen, Water Productivity Open-Access Portal, FAO, Italy

Mr. Francesco Loreto, Director, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - CNR, Italy (TBD)

Mr. eKrishok Shahid Akbar, BANGLADESH (TBD)

Information System for Farmers   PT. 8villages Indonesia, INDONESIA (TBD)

iGrow My Own Food   iGrow, INDONESIA (TBD)

Electronic Application System   Rural Support Service, LATVIA (TBD)

Mobile Agriculture   Telenor Pakistan, PAKISTAN (TBD)

From ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining our natural resources, food and agriculture lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Over the coming years, the FAO will focus its efforts in assisting all countries and relevant actors in implementing and monitoring the SDGs. FAO's Strategic Framework draws five main strategic objectives to support the SDG implementation and help farmers, fishers, collectors, pastoralists, women, youth and traditional communities to be more productive, sustainable and resilient. Today, nearly 800 million people are extremely poor and chronically undernourished, while another 1.9 billion are overweight, of which 600 million are obese. In rural areas, the reality is most dramatic, considering that 80% of the world's hungry and poor live there. FAO believes that food security can be the common thread that links the different challenges the world faces in building a sustainable future.

Applying innovative ways to use ICTs in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture (including farming, fisheries, livestock, forestry, etc.), can boost agricultural and rural development. Improving access to valuable information help agricultural stakeholders to make informed decisions and use the resources available in the most productive and sustainable manner. In a sector that is becoming increasingly knowledge-intensive, having access to the timely information, in the right format, and through the right channels makes a crucial difference in the livelihoods of people involved in agriculture and related fields.

Debate innovative solutions, find new approaches and exchange experiences it's a moment to make good connections to change the reality of the rural communities, achieving the SDGs because bridging the digital divide and information gaps, farmers can better decide their crop selection and choice of markets. This session will discuss how ICTs can improve rural livelihoods and increase income through lower input cost and improved productivity. There is a huge opportunity to scale up these innovative digital services (provided by ICTs) and drastically increase their impact by bringing them closer to more farmers.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C7. E-Science: Context of Big Data and Analytics for Knowledge Societies – UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017   **11:00 – 13:00**

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Moderator

Dr Indrajit Banerjee, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

- Prof. Maria Fasli, Director, Center of Data Science, University of Sussex, United Kingdom

- Dr. Michelle Woods, Director, WIPO, Switzerland

- Mr. Ryan Johnson, Senior International Public Policy Specialist , Access Partnerships, USA

- Dr. Olivier Martin, Diplomatic counsellor, CERN, Switzerland

- Mr. Rajinder Jhol, Consultant, Knowledge Societies Division UNESCO, Singapore

I. **Debated Issues**

Research processes, production cycles and scientific projects are all contributing to huge quantities of data. The data produced is diverse in terms of formats, sequences, tool dependencies and such factors lead to complex issues in handling data. Systematic organization and retrieval of data is a challenging task as the process involves annotations, descriptions and methods of semantic indexing. Data by itself maybe a string of characters, signals and symbols and may not in its form be amenable to semantic driven applications for organization and retrieval. There are also several other issues that arise to achieve data driven semantics in services which is the goal in exploiting scientific data.

Big data and Open data are all evolving concepts, though data itself has always been both the source of scientific investigations and outcome of such investigations. Evolving concepts around data are numerous and are related to its organizations, tools and techniques, novel applications, reuse and interoperability.

As resolved during the WSIS review of 2016, access to scientific data will have to examined differently as the process to achieve at least ten sustainable development goals

will depend on continuous scientific data feed. The focus essentially has to be broadened to include how data is used for analysis, forecasting and projections and for other such crucial functions. The value of data itself has come to be regarded as a factor of its utility and hence value of a dataset is not a constant. The same dataset can be exploited for many different purposes bearing different outcomes. Data that is free to be used and reused and repackaged has much more potential to yield more data and paves the way for interesting viewpoints, applications and interpretations. Although this could be interpreted as one of the strong arguments why data should be released as open data, several issues have to be considered; viz:

- What is big data and is it fair to state it as a panacea for SDGs?
- How to address the challenge of data packaging and opening large data sets without compromising quality?
- How to build capacities at various levels to understand the context and issues linked to big data and analytics;
- How to address the challenging tasks of anonymizing data to protect privacy and yet making it available for decision making; and
- How to address the culture of sharing data and aim at a policy framework to institutionalize good practices and processes?
-

II. Quotes

- "Big Data is digital but the right to use it still not a digital issue". Dr. *Michelle Woods,* Director of Copyright Law Division for the Culture and Creative Industries Sector, WIPO, Switzerland.

- "First step to leverage the power of big data for SDGs must peg on our ability toto distinguish between data, big data, data sciences and analytics" Dr. *Maria Fasli* Director of Institute for Analytics and Data Science, University of Essex and UNESCO Chair in Analytics and Data Sciences.

- "Process and organization (ecosystem, funding, support) and People challenge (skills, incentives, mindset) equally contribute to our capacity to utilize big data " Dr. Robert Jones, CERN

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

There is a considerable confusion in terms of nomenclature, context, coverage and potentiality for big data. Big data is part of the complex data ecosystem and can add value to current research processes but it cannot altogether replace ongoing data collection process. The volume, velocity and variety of big data can provide an opportunity to enhance research outcomes. At this stage, it is best to understand its complementarity rather than consider it as a panacea for information collection. Not least, developing and/enhancing capacities to understand big data is required for entire stakeholders.

Panelists asserted that every company is becoming or has already become a data company in the west. A similar trend is yet to catch up in the developing countries. However, this offers an opportunity to create institutional frameworks and policy that can support and protect big data across its various uses, provide bases for informed decision making and ensure effective functioning of the entire data ecosystem

Most countries have yet to develop guidelines to regulate best utilization of big data. Ownership of big data once its capture still fuzzy. It is yet not very clear how the stake of various stakeholders are evaluated. The cost and the benefit sharing are still ill defined.

We need to understand better the market forces shaping the data economy. This is important to: (i) Rebalance rent appropriation in ICT markets: Big Data is ubiquitous, but not its benefits (ii) Do not overreach when proposing policy interventions: open data is not always a viable option (yet), so hybrid solution in between full open data and fully proprietary data should be considered to accommodate different incentives. There is a need to appreciate such challenges and incorporate them to improve the data ecosystem.

Most SDG goals with implications on poverty alleviation, has a direct bearing on big data. Soon, Agriculture, health, hunger and poverty will be tackled using big data and industries involved in it will innovate both processes and procedures for it.

Big data is very much an industry accelerated phenomenon, and is still beyond any governmental regulatory regime. Thus trust is crucial in the big data world.

There is a need to understand market forces and understand data value chain as not all of them are the same. As not all data value chains are the same! In order to develop an efficient data ecosystem we need to consider differentiated approaches, which take into account different value chains and different types of data. Both technical and regulatory means should be used in a coordinated fashion to attain the necessary flexibility.

Legislation are extremely important and so are the policy frameworks for big data management. It is essential that such legislation and policy frameworks are developed based on FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable)

Sharing big data needs technology, processes as well as organization and people. There is an immediate need to map big data partners, institutions, and existing capacities and develop inclusive and open modalities for synergy.

There is a need to create a UN-wide tool box for big data to support implementation, and follow up of sustainable development goals.
Research communities around the world are developing science commons to accelerate the sharing of digital assets, yet mechanisms to alleviate concerns for privacy, data rights are still lacking.

IV. **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**

o Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
o Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
o Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
o Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
o Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
o Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
o Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

V. **Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting**

Data and Analytics within the broader framework of Sustainable Development Goals are important tools yet these are still poorly understood terms.

There is an urgent need for upstream capacity building on analytics and big data, and improving understanding on data packaging, data policy and forging collaborations between stakeholders.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Big data and analytics for sustainable development should be considered as a cross cutting theme rather than limiting it as an action line centric sessions.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C6. Enabling Environment – ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room Popov 2 - ITU

Moderator

Dr Kemal HUSEINOVIC, Chief, Infrastructure, Enabling Environment and E-Applications Department, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU/BDT

Speakers/Panellists

Speaker

Presentation on ICT regulation to fast-track the promise of the digital economy by Ms Youlia LOZANOVA, Regulatory Officer, Regulatory and Market Environment Division, ITU/BDT

Panellists

- H.E. Mr Rashid ISMAILOV, Deputy Minister, Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation
- Mr Jaime HERRERA SANTIESTEBAN, Board Member, Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones Costa Rica (SUTEL)
- Dr Syed Ismail SHAH, Chairman, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)
- Mr Abdoulkarim SOUMAILA, Secretary General, African Telecommunications Union (ATU)

I. Debated Issues

- Over recent years, we have witnessed – and will continue to witness – a digital revolution that is creating huge changes for all. The pace of that change accelerates and profoundly challenges our governments and institutions to keep pace. With the rise of the Internet and mobile communications, ICTs increasingly power and enable the global digital economy. Existing markets are transformed beyond recognition, others have become obsolete while new ones emerge. Hardly any area of economy and society has remained untouched.
- Those changes have been analyzed from a regulatory perspective in a new ITU report, the **ITU Global ICT Regulatory Outlook 2017**. During this session the findings of that report were presented as well as the evolution of ICT regulation towards more collaboration for greater impact.

- In order to enhance the dialogue and knowledge sharing between national regulators, policy-makers and other Telecommunication/ICT stakeholders on regulatory, economic and financial issues in all regions and to assist Members in addressing regulatory challenges and create opportunities, ITU has been developing various resources and analytical tools on ICT policy and regulation. During the panel discussion, the importance of the ICT Regulatory Tracker was highlighted.

- Panelists focused on the importance of harmonization and coordination of policies across the board. Regulators need to think holistically and make good use of all regulatory tools that are available, in order to create an enabling environment for affordable and innovative services. This builds the case for 5th generation regulation in which regulators are encouraged to work in an inclusive and collaborative way across the sectors so that ICTs can be leveraged for economic and social development.

- It is important to work together at the national, regional and international level and integrate ICTs in all other sectors. The activities of the Regional Regulatory Associations are very important to disseminate the information and encourage regulators in all sector to work together. It is also important to identify the bottlenecks, define the tools that can be leveraged to address them, and facilitate stakeholder engagement to come to solutions together.

- There are different stages of regulation, but the human factor is very important. Providing regulators with the necessary skills and tools is essential.

- Panelists stressed that a set of a guidelines that help countries advance through the generations of regulation is needed to guide them through the complexity of markets and technological change. Training programmes to regulators in all sectors should be designed and widely implemented to improve the use of ICTs in all areas.

- Innovation and collaboration are crucial for sustainable development. Regulators and policy makers have to be mindful that a long-term vision for a digital future and sound collaboration across the sectors will help leverage ICTs towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

- Several national regulatory authorities have the responsibilities related to administering financial mechanisms for universal access to ICTs, in particular providing access and services in rural and isolated areas as well as the necessary equipment, such as terminals and software. In some countries, such mechanisms are also used to provide free access to Internet.

- Several examples of collaborative regulation were presented, such as the case of Pakistan where policy makers, regulators and the private sector are working together to increase the number of bank accounts. In particular, the ICT regulator, PTA, and the Ministry of Finance collaborate in implement a national digital financial inclusion strategy. The opening of bank accounts was be facilitated by the use of SIM card which contains biometrical verified information of the client – thus facilitating user's verification and authentication process.

- Other example of collaboration were oriented with the competition authority and the transportation authority in terms of car sharing system (e.g. Uber). In many countries, they are working together to develop specific regulations to support these activities without affecting taxi drivers' jobs and situation.

- It is becoming more and more relevant to develop specific tools for consumers as well as for other stakeholder such as municipalities, to empower and protect them in the digital economy.

II. Quotes

- H.E. Mr Rashid ISMAILOV, the Deputy Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation: "*The technological wheel is going much faster than the regulatory wheel – and so regulators and policy makers need smart tools to guide them in forging and enforcing rules.*"
- Dr Syed Ismail SHAH, Chairman of the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA): "*The first thing on regulatory collaboration is communication. In many areas, Regulators should now being seen as a Facilitators*".
- Mr Jaime HERRERA, Member of the Board of the Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones of Costa Rica (SUTEL): *"Collaboration in the ICT sector and across virtually all other sectors is an important driver of the digital transformation of national economies".*

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- An inclusive dialogue and collaborative regulation across the sectors is becoming essential in a digital environment – at national, regional and international level - where resources can be leveraged and used more effectively.
- ITU was encouraged to continue working on the ICT Regulatory tracker to rank the situation of countries in term of generations of regulation – illustrate this with the performance of specific countries cases – that could be used as best practices. In the development of regulatory tools and guidelines, it is necessary to consider their dissemination and capacity building on their application and follow up.
- Increasing numbers of ICT regulators and policy makers are now teaming with policy makers and regulators from other sectors to address multi-sector issues. Such Collaborative Regulation brings all parties to the table to share their sector-specific expertise, but also responsibility for decision-making. Transparent and practical cooperation, together with communication across sectors and engagement of key players are essential to policies and regulation that respond to market realities, players' needs and consumer demand. Equipped with this collaborative, problem-solving attitude, policy makers and regulators can better harness and maintain the buoyant growth of ICT markets and lead the way towards enabling growth in virtually all sectors of the economy.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C7. E-government: Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity through Digital Government – UNDESA/ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room G1 - ITU

Moderator

Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Speakers/Panellists

- Mrs. Yolanda Martínez, Head of Digital Government Unit, Office of the President, Mexico

- Mr. Alexey Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation

- Mr. Vik Bhoyroo, Ag. Executive Director, National Computer Board (NCB), Mauritius

- Mr. Wisdom Donkor, E-government and Open Government Data Platforms Specialist, National Information Technology Agency (NITA), Ghana

- Mr. Kim Andreasson, Managing Director, Daka Advisory, Vietnam/Sweden

- Mr. Luis Barbosa, Head, United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance (UNU-EGOV)

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues
- Most promising uses of E-Government for improving the lives of the poorest people and for eradicating poverty and main shortcomings and risks
- Measuring progress in digital government development
- Partnerships for digital government development

II.   Quotes
- "While governments make investment in their infrastructure and online services, they need to make sure that they can reach out to all in their constituencies." Ms. Marion Barthelemy,

Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), UNDESA

- "We need to rethink e-government evaluation. We need to move from benchmarking to benchlearning and focus on impact. Uniformity is not inclusive." Mr. Luis Barbosa, Head, United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance (UNU-EGOV)

- "E-government measurement increasingly needs to go beyond a supply-side approach to account for broader development goals and emerging trends" Mr. Kim Andreasson, DAKA Advisory, Sweeden

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

E-government development

- Governments are making advances in the area of e-government as shown in UN e-Government survey. Dedicated strategies are being adopted and there is also some aim for providing universal access.

- E-government supports some SDGs, notably on health and education, and can enable participatory decision-making. It allows proactive delivery of services. Open data and transparency help to prevent corruption.

- E-Government brings about better delivery of Government services to citizens and contributes to their empowerment (G2C), improved interactions with business (G2B), efficient relations with other Government agencies (G2G), enhanced performance of employees (G2E).

- An efficient, productive and innovative public sector can be a strong driver of economic growth through its support for the private sector.

- There is need for governments to move from e-government to smart government with the emergence of technologies such as artificial intelligence, block chain, and big data analysis and also by focusing service delivery at the local and city levels.

- Standardization, especially cross border interoperability including in applications such as digital signature, can enable the communication within and between governments contributing to economic growth and increased trade.

- It is important to make linkages with the private sector - which also provides e-government services- and similarly with NGOs that can undertake delivery of some online services.

- Cybersecurity is major risk and is being addressed in various ways and by exploring new approaches and technologies. Governments need to pay attention to cybersecurity of their citizen data while providing services, and to ensure the privacy and protection of personal data.

E-government and leaving no one behind

- Key principles in developing e-government are focusing on people, working towards inclusiveness and ensuring e-government has an impact on the SDGs

- All countries face obstacles in ensuring inclusiveness. These must be identified and addressed

- The facilitation meeting felt that e-government can help to increase access to services that are important to the poorest people as well as to reduce poverty and inequality

- To stand up against poverty, governments should empower people by providing equal access to information and knowledge sources.
- E-Government can act as a facilitator for equal access to information, thus empowering people in all aspects of social arenas.
- Two main barriers for low usage of e-government services are suggested as low trust in government websites considering online security and complexity of e-government websites.
- E-government can support digital identity, enable land registration or provide e-learning to farmers - all of which helps people to come out of poverty
- It is important to ensure that e-government services are affordable. In some countries the government subsidizes on line services e.g. in health and education.

Usage

- It is important to reach out to people and communities so that they are aware of existing e-government services
- In order to increase usage of e-government, digital divides need to be addressed.
- Digital literacy is important but there are also many illiterate in the developing countries, and reaching out to these citizens, mostly in rural areas, with call centers, or partnering with post offices can be an effective strategy for bringing the benefits of e-government to the most vulnerable.
- E-Government is an effective tool to bridge the knowledge gap between impoverished and upper class citizens.

Benchmarking e-government development

- There is a gap between the availability of e-government services (supply) and use of them (demand). Understanding demand side indicators are extremely helpful.
- The importance of conducting online surveys to measure the quality of e-government services with citizens at the time of they used online services.
- Indicators also from private sector such as how governments are interacting with citizens through social media, and using big data to analyze the government web sites and particularly census of large number of web pages to see the type of content (PDF, open standards), IPV4 or IPV6, accessibility protocols etc.
- Measuring also the duration of e-government services, the time it took citizens to complete a transaction, and also measuring the cost per transaction from government site
- There is a demand for measurement at all levels across sectors in order to give local policy-makers and public sector managers the equivalent data, tools and benchmarks available at the national level.
- E-government measurement increasingly needs to go beyond a supply-side approach to account for broader development goals and emerging trends.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
Digital government is an important factor for achieving the SDGs and can generate benefits in the form of eliminating poverty and increasing prosperity. Exploiting ICTs through digital government has far-reaching potential in improving public services that are critical to the poor. ICTs can ensure inclusion and participation to fulfil the motto of leaving

no one behind. Increasing access to digital technologies brings more choice and greater convenience for the most vulnerable. Through inclusion, and innovation, poor and disadvantaged are provided by opportunities that were previously out of reach. Governments by exploiting ICTs can provide new services or improve existing ones that are critical to the poor in ending poverty, hunger and achieving food security as well as ensuring healthy lives and empowering women and girls.

Digital government can improve processes and workflows for greater efficacy and effectiveness of public service delivery. It can also help ensure a participatory approach by creating structures for communication and collaboration, strengthening accountability and decision-making among various agencies. According to the 2016 United Nations E-Government Survey, least developed countries achieved large gains in e-government development during the period 2003-2016. Bangladesh has made the largest gains with a global ranking of 124th in the 2016 Survey, partly due to the fact that the role of e-government is recognised at the highest level of its administration, with the Prime Minister of Bangladesh highlighting its "state of the art" digital technology. People in Bangladesh are today receiving more than 200 services from 4,582 digitized Union Services and Information Centres (Bangladesh, 2013). In Ethiopia (ranked 157th), the significant improvement in e-government development over the period 2003-2016 has been a result of its far-reaching vision recognising ICT, including e-government, as a key cross-cutting factor to promoting national prosperity and sustainable development. The national e-government strategy has a holistic approach: it focuses on creating a "SMART" (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent) government; affirms that e-government is not merely translating processes, but rather transforming processes; and aims to build a networked and integrated government (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ethiopia, 2015).

Among the e-government services, digital identity offers the potential to leapfrog from analogue ID infrastructures and scale access to, and participation in, the digital economy. Without proof of identification, a citizen's right to vote, open a bank account or access essential health services may prove prohibitively difficult. Identity registration at birth is also a UN proclaimed human right and a specific target of the 2030 Agenda (Target 16.9 – A/RES/70/1). However, it is still not available in many of the world's poorer countries today. The online application for a personal identity card is still the transactional service provided by the lowest number of countries. 31 out of 193 countries provide this service as of 2016, with only 4 countries introducing it since 2014 according to the United Nations E-Government Survey 2016. In Tanzania and Pakistan for example, mobile operators are leveraging the scale and reach of their networks to enable and accelerate birth registration through partnerships with national authorities and organizations like UNICEF. According to the Tanzania Demographics Survey, 2010, only 16 per cent of children under the age of five have been registered by the civil authorities in Tanzania. In the pilot region of Tanzania, Tigo, RITA and UNICEF have, through their SMS platform, raised registration rates from 8 to 45 percent and targeted 1 million births to be registered by the end of 2016.

Measuring progress in digital government development will also be crucial in the coming years to see the impact of digital services especially on the poor. While governments make investment in their infrastructure and online services, they need to make sure that they can reach out to all in their constituencies. Capacity building and providing the right skills to citizens will have an impact on the usage of the digital services. In that regard, monitoring and evaluation of the services and also measuring progress will be key for success.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

a. Digital by default, meaning that "digital services are so straightforward and convenient that all those who can use them will choose to do so whilst those who can't are not excluded"
b. Digital identity
c. People-driven online services
d. Security of e-government services
e. Services through public private partnerships or in partnerships with civil society organizations

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

"Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies" in line with the theme of HLPF 2018

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C4. Capacity Building: Building capacity to leverage e-Agriculture applications – ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   **11:00 – 13:00**

Room G2 - ITU

Moderator

Dr Susan Teltscher, Head, Human Capacity Building Division, ITU/BDT

Speakers/Panellists

Opening remarks:

Dr Cosmas Zavazava, Chief, Projects and Knowledge Management Department, ITU/BDT

Panelists:

Mr Cliff Schmidt, Founder and Executive Director, Literacy Bridge and creator of the "Talking Book"

Ms Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, Government and Regulatory Affairs, GSMA

Dr Marco Zennaro, Researcher, International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Italy

Representative from FAO (t.b.a.)

Country representative (t.b.a.)

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

The session was conducted in the form of a panel discussion. It attracted around 22 participants. In the opening remarks the moderator stated that Action Line C4 has been discussing the impact of capacity building on the use of ICT applications in different sectors of the economy.   This year the focus is on Agriculture under the theme "Transcending from Infrastructure to applications and services: Building capacity to leverage eAgriculture applications and services.

The session assessed how capacity building using ICTs supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal, number 2 (SDG 2) on ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promotion sustainable agriculture. This will require sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices, equal access to land, technology and markets and international cooperation on investments in infrastructure and technology to boost agricultural productivity.

ICTs provide access to digital information services and online education to farmers, extension agents, agricultural marketing parties and institutions and all service providers in the agricultural production and delivery services value chain. These developments are underpinned by a level of capacity building in various areas such as the development and implementation of national e-agriculture policies and strategies, the use of new agricultural technological advances, as well as the adoption of modern agricultural management practices.

The panel consisted of a mix of experts from UN agencies, Academia, Private sector and the Non-Governmental Organizations community involved in agriculture. The panelists shared their experiences in implementing different projects, programs and initiatives dealing with eAgriculture applications. Each speaker made a presentation of approximately 15 minutes, covering their project or initiative and within that, addressing the capacity building issues.

Cliff Schmidt, from the Literacy Bridge presented a cost effective technology called the "talking book". This tool is designed for people with low levels of literacy and have no or limited access to infrastructure. The talking book is designed to address shortfalls of the standard approaches normally used to disseminate critical information on agriculture and health. These challenges include limitations of Governments to provide extension workers in the required numbers, limitations of use of radio broadcasts which may not reach all intended recipients, and famers not able to record the programme to re-listen if they need a reminder of the information.

To address these limitations, the Talking book was developed. This tool plays recordings made in local language using locally produced songs, dramas, and interviews. Content can be updated through the use of smart phones. The talking book also collects user statistics and feedback. User groups will listen to the Talking book on three day rotations and provide frequent feedback.

The presentation highlighted noted behavior changes associated with the use of the Talking book within a community in Ghana, such as men lobbying for land for their wives; soya crop spacing; proper harvesting techniques; and sharing of farming workload by both men and women. These changes could contribute to improving food security.

Dominique Lazanski, from GSMA, presented the GSMA mAgri programme. This programme forges partnerships between mobile operators, technology providers and agricultural organisations. The programme promotes behavior change through mobile services. The services are used to support smallholder farmers and the agricultural industry at large. The presentation looked at the case of Sri-Lanka where overuse of chemical fertilizers is prevalent and malnutrition women and children estimated to be over 20%. Through mAgri programme, localized voice messages with minimum cost of 1 rupee a day, sent government approved content to farmers and promoted rice and kitchen garden crops. This initiative achieved 70% engagement level of farmers with 90% of users making changes.

Marco Zennaro, from the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), focused his presentation on the use of IoT in Agriculture, and covered a number of training Activities in the Use of IoT in Agriculture in countries such as, Ghana, Rwanda, Thailand, Colombia Benin, Ecuador, to name a few. He covered a number of projects undertaken and the IoT technologies that are used, such as Wireless Sensor Networks for Tea Farm Monitoring in Rwanda. His presentation highlight the central role of training, in the use of IoT technologies for development.

Muhaimin Iqbal, from iGrow Asia, made a presentation on the work of iGrow Asia. The company focuses on building capacity to secure food for the future. Under the IGrow model, developing skills is a critical element of efforts to increase food production, together with accessing capital and markets. iGrow has a number of educational and research facilities where farmers are taught the skills needed to improve their agricultural yield and increase their productivity per hectare.

Imma Subirats, from Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) presented on the Role of capacity development to improve the use of ICTs for Agriculture to Achieve SDG 2. They demonstrated the role of e-agriculture in the achievement of SDG 2. ICTs are critical in the transformation of food and agriculture systems; offering cross-sectorial innovation platforms, and in the support of the adoption of open data, open access and interoperability standards. However capacity development is very critical, at both the individual and institutional/organisational levels, backed by the right enabling environment. From the enabling environment point of view, FAO has supported Governments in the development and implementation of their National e-Agricultural strategies. They have also launched an open e-Agriculture Platform, which acts as an information sharing and exchange platform for all on good agricultural practices. FAO also shared a number of case studies where capacity building activities have been carried out.

Key achievements highlighted in this session are:
- Reduction in the use of chemicals in farming
- Increased access to required information
- Awareness of sustainable farming methods raised
- Decrease of barriers to participation in extension programs

Challenges highlighted are:
- Lack of pre-requisite skills in use of e-applications
- Illiteracy as an impediment to learning of new skills.
- Limited internet penetration and IT infrastructure
- Lack of economic power to access ICTs
- Extension officers have insufficient ICT knowledge

II. Quotes

"We should use simple examples to create complex solutions" Marco Zennaro, ICTP

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting
- Main conclusions reached during the discussion
- Capacity development is one of the main factors of success to develop and implement programmes for e-Agriculture
- Awareness is key to start capacity building
- Capacity development is required at three dimensions: individual, organizational and enabling environment.
- Use of local content improves the uptake and impact of eAgriculture applications; simple solutions are key
- End users are an important group to consider in capacity building in order for ordinary people to fully leverage the benefits of e-applications

– Involving key stakeholders in the programmes is important (e.g. policy makers, operators, local community leaders, field experts, users etc)

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 1, Focus of the action line C4 includes development of domestic policies to ensure that ICTs are fully integrated in education and training at all levels, including in curriculum development, teacher training, institutional administration and management, in support of the concept of lifelong learning. Creation of policy frameworks requires stakeholder engagement, analysis and interpretation of data for targeted policy interventions which can be achieved through skills development programmes.

SDG 2, With the emergence of e-agriculture and the growing need for the knowledge in the use of ICT's, capacity building interventions focused at development and promotion of programmes to eradicate illiteracy using ICTs at national, regional and international levels, will contribute to knowledge growth and inclusion. It also focuses on building the capacity to use ICT tools to increase crop production, adopt modern farming methods, predict weather patterns, and in the process work towards eliminating hunger and creating food security.

SDG 3, To support research and strengthen capacity of developing countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national global health risks, activities include design of specific training programmes in the use of ICTs in order to meet the educational needs of information professionals, such as archivists, librarians, museum professionals, scientists, teachers, journalists, postal workers and other relevant professional groups which focuses not only on new methods and techniques for the development and provision of information and communication services, but also on relevant management skills to ensure the best use of technologies.

SDG 4, Action line C4 focuses on development and promotion of programmes to eradicate illiteracy using ICTs at national, regional and international levels, with the aim of increasing the number of people with relevant ICT skills and to facilitate employment and entrepreneurship in the ICT sector.

SDG 5, Work on removing the gender barriers to ICT education and training and promoting equal training opportunities in ICT-related fields for women and girls, is part of the action line, with early intervention programmes in science and technology targeting young girls with the aim of increasing the number of women in ICT careers as well as promotion the exchange of best practices on the integration of gender perspectives in ICT education.

SDG 6, Development of distance learning, training and other forms of education and training as part of capacity building programmes, is part of the capacity building initiatives that supports countries interventions giving special attention to developing countries and especially LDCs in different levels of human resources development.

SDG 12, Raising awareness on sustainable consumption and production in today's era requires the use of technology. The action line therefore impacts on this SDG by enhancing technological capacity of countries through training and development initiatives that target ICT's and related areas, as well as building a more inclusive information society.

SDG 13, Action line C4 promotes creation by governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, of programmes for capacity building with an emphasis on building a critical mass of qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts.

SDG 14, Empowering communities in ICT use and promoting the production of useful and socially meaningful content is a capacity building intervention that can increase scientific knowledge and promote innovation and research.

SDG 16, The C4 action line focuses on promotion of international and regional cooperation in the field of capacity building, including country programmes developed by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

SDG 17, Capacity building initiatives contributes to the SDG through the design and implementation of regional and international cooperation activities to enhance the capacity, notably, of leaders and operational staff in developing countries and LDCs, to apply ICTs effectively in the whole range of educational activities. Also through the launch of pilot projects to design new forms of ICT-based networking, linking education, training and research institutions between and among developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- A demand for new sets of skills and knowledge is created by the rapid increase of e-applications developed to meet the needs of different sectors
- When supported by training of all user groups, tailor made e-applications promote the speed of response in dealing with communicable diseases
- Training programmes designed to increase the use of developed applications should be accessible to everyone

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C9. Strengthening privacy, encryption and source protection for media freedom and Internet development – UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017   **14:30 – 16:15**

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Action Line C9: Media / Facilitation Meeting (UNESCO)

Moderator

Ms. Xianhong Hu, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, UC Irvine School of Law, United States of America

Ms Julie Posetti, Author of UNESCO publication "Protecting Journalism Sources in the Digital Age", Head of Digital Editorial Capability at Fairfax Media, Australia

Ms Jeanne Bonnici, Author of UNESCO publication "Privacy, FOE and Transparency", Faculty of Law of the University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Ms Malgorzata Pek, Programme Officer, the Council of Europe

Dr. Walid Al-Saqaf, Internet rights advocate, Member of the Board of Trustees, Internet Society, Sweden

Mr. Jan Dirk Herbermann, President of the Association of Correspondents Accredited to the United Nations (ACANU), Switzerland

Main outcomes

I. Debated issues	

I. Debated issues

- Focus on **privacy, human rights on the Internet and encryption**
- Protecting and **reinforcing all human rights online and offline**
- UNESCO's **Internet Universality framework** and the related **R.O.A.M principles**
- **Protecting journalism sources** in the digital age
- Journalist would have to train their sources to protect their sources. Therefore, **advocacy, collaboration and funding** are important
- The importance of **investigative journalism** to reduce corruption
- **Human rights and encryption**
- Redefining the new boundaries of **privacy, free expression and transparency**
- **Social media platforms** have to be reviewed for possible breaches of human rights

II. Quotes

- **Mr. David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, UC Irvine School of Law, United States of America**

  o "Security cannot only be the security of the State but also security of individuals, including journalists, protection of individual use of the network."

  o "The internet is the contemporary space for human rights interaction. What encryption provides is a certain level of privacy to enjoy freedom of expression."

- **Ms. Julie Posetti, Author of UNESCO publication "Protecting Journalism Sources in the Digital Age", Head of Digital Editorial Capability at Fairfax Media, Australia**

  o "The issue of source protection has come to intersect with the issues of mass surveillance, targeted surveillance, data retention, the spillover effects of anti-terrorism /national security legislation and the role of third party internet providers".

  o "There needs to be more transparency and accountability on the issue of search warrants for journalism. Sources and whistleblower should have the confidence to have the contact with journalists".

- **Mr. Frank La Rue, UNESCO Assistant-Director General for Communication and Information**

  o "Privacy and freedom of expression are very close, and are valid for individuals, for society and journalism, especially investigative journalism".

III. Main outcomes of the session

Participants congratulate UNESCO on its privacy related publications which serve a useful reference to reflect the changes in the technology space with regard to the **protection of individual privacy and freedom of expression. It was recognized that privacy, encryption and source protection are key**

issues to be further explored and debated by Action Line C9 media. And the discussion focuses on below aspences:

- **Security must include both security of the State and security of the individual** according to Article 19 on the covenant of social and economic rights
- **Journalists require increase capacity in improving their personal security and the security of their sources** in order to ensure the freedom of expression.
- 11 point assessment of source protection framework serves a useful tool for law makers to update their existing source protection laws and enhance protection of sources in digital age.
- A human rights-based analysis should be done of the social platforms, and we need to highlight **media and information literacy programs** that are of long terms strategies for **digital security and digital safety**

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals	• Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all • Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies UNESCO is involved to monitor the Goal 16 indicators on protecting safety journalists and access to information.
V. Emerging trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting	More attention should be given to crucial issues regarding : • Source protection vs. mass surveillance, targeted surveillance, data retention, the Spillover effects of anti-terrorism/national security legislation • Individual encryption vs. protection of the State • Online protection tools enabling innovation
VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018	• Review of all existing regulatory and legislative framework in the domain of freedom of expression and privacy online.

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C5: Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs – ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room Popov 2 - ITU

Moderator

Kemal Huseinovic, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

- Raul Rikk, Head of National Cyber Security Domain, e-Governance Academy
- Bjarte Malmedal, Norsis
- David Satola, Lead ICT Counsel, World Bank
- Michael Goldsmith, Director, Global Cyber Security Capacity Center

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- To adequately measure progress, reliable metrics are required. It was recognized that many initiatives have been undertaken in recent years by different organizations to measure progress in the complex and dynamic field of cybersecurity. Moreover many different indexes exist globally, all focusing in different cybersecurity areas. However there is no internationally agreed way of measuring cybersecurity. This session brought together experts to discuss their work and outlook on measuring cybersecurity and share their good practices and experiences.
- During the session, the new iteration of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) was officially launched. This index measures each country's cybersecurity commitment in five main areas: Legal, Technical, Organizational, Capacity Building, Cooperation, with the aim to help countries identify potential areas for improvement, and thus contribute to increasing the level of cybersecurity at the global level.

II.   Quotes

- **Raul Rikk, Head of National Cyber Security Domain, e-Governance Academy**: "It is not only important to manage cyber-incidents well, government also need to look into preventing incidents efficiently"
- **David Satola, Lead ICT Counsel, World Bank**: "In the old days cybersecurity was defensive, measuring effectiveness by preventing penetration. Today it is more about resilience, which is a lot more difficult to measure."
- **Bjarte Malmedal, Norsis:** "Digital crime is the 3rd most common crime in Norway"

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Finding measurable aspects of cybersecurity and developing effective indicators is the main challenge and defines the scope of the different cybersecurity measurement tools.
- It is important to increase awareness and education on cybersecurity, not only among government and private sector, but also among individuals using the Internet. Creating a broader cyber-culture within a country is key.
- Capacity building among emerging economies is important for the development of effective cybersecurity policies and cybercrime legislation.
- A collaborative approach to cybersecurity measurement needs to be explored, as successes can only come through collaborative action. Currently available initiatives and tools contribute to bringing global actors and different areas of expertise together, working towards enhanced coordination.
- Transnational harmonization is hard to achieve, so focusing on those aspects that are measureable within a country is important at this earlier stage.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
- Underlies all Sustainable Developments Goals that rely on ICTs.

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
- Measuring cybersecurity in meaningful ways is increasingly important to Action Line C5.

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Towards the development of a collaborative cybersecurity data platform

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C7. E-learning. Open Educational Resources to achieve Quality Education for all (SDG4) – UNESCO

Thursday 15 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room C2 - ITU

Action Line C7: E-learning. Theme: OER – Mainstreaming OER to achieve SDG4

Moderator

Ms. Zeynep Varoglu, UNESCO

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Papa Youga Dieng, Coordinateur IFADEM - Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)

Mr. Florian Ducommun, Partner, HDC Law Firm - Creative Commons (Affiliate Switzerland), Switzerland

Mr. Raymond Morel, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), Switzerland

Mr. Yongyeon Won, Programme Specialist, Education Sector – UNESCO

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

This session explored actions related to supporting SDG 4 'Education' of the Education 2030 agenda, with on the 5 challenges to mainstreaming OER, as identified in the lead up to the 2nd World OER Congress. These challenges are: 1) the capacity of users to access, re-use and share OER; 2) issues relating to language and culture; 3) ensuring   inclusive and equitable access to quality OER; 4) changing business models; and 5) the development of supportive policy environments.

During the Session Mr Papa Youga Dieng, Coordinator IFADEM of the Orgnisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) presented the strategic cornerstones of the OIF strategy in the area of OER.   Mr Florian Ducommun, Partner, HDC Law Firm, and Representative of Creative Commons (Switzerland Affiliate) presented on the work of the Creative Commons Foundation, and the related impacts of OER on education systems. The

session was concluded by a presentation by Mr Raymond Morel of the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) who spoke on the evolution of digital technologies and disruptive pedagogical practices historically.

The discussions focused on the role of academics in supporting OER developments, and the role of technology in leading knowledge creation.

II. Quotes

When we use technology for education, we must keep in mind that our main objective is to share knowledge

Papa Youga Dieng, Coordinator IFADEM, Org. Intl. de la Francophonie.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- OER represents an important innovation for achieving SDG4. Innovations in education which are fueld by technology should always bear in mind that the primary objective is the learning, not the technology
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

Innovations in learning harnessing ICT are vital for achieving SDG4.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG4 – Inclusive Education

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Use of OER to achieve SDG4

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Licensing of Educational Resources

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C7 E Health – WHO/ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   **14:30 – 16:15**

Room G2 - ITU

ICT for Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Moderator

TBC

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr. Yushi Torigoe, Deputy to the Director, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU
- Mr. Cliff Schmidt, CEO, Literacy Bridge
- Mr. Jean de Dieu Imanishimwe, Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA)
- Dr. Khondkar Siddique-e Rabbani, Honorary Professor, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Mr. Yoshito SAKURAI, Chief Architect, R&D Group, Hitachi, Ltd.
- Mr. Sameer Pujari, World Health Organization (WHO)
- Mr. Hani Eskandar, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU
- Mr. Takashi Masumitsu, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

The guidelines of the C7 line (ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life) aim to following matters:

Promote collaborative efforts of governments, planners, health professionals, and other agencies along with the participation of international organizations for creating a reliable, timely, high quality and affordable health care and health information systems and for promoting continuous medical training, education, and research through the use of ICTs, while respecting and protecting citizens' right to privacy.

Facilitate access to the world's medical knowledge and locally-relevant content resources for strengthening public health research and prevention programmes and promoting women's and men's health, such as content on sexual and reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections, and for diseases that attract full attention of the world including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

Alert, monitor and control the spread of communicable diseases, through the improvement of common information systems.

Promote the development of international standards for the exchange of health data, taking due account of privacy concerns.

Encourage the adoption of ICTs to improve and extend health care and health information systems to remote and underserved areas and vulnerable populations, recognising women's roles as health providers in their families and communities.

Strengthen and expand ICT-based initiatives for providing medical and humanitarian assistance in disasters and emergencies.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 3: Good health and well-being logo

Interactive Facilitation Meetings

AL C2. Information and Communication Infrastructure: Building the Foundation for an Inclusive Information Society – ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room G2 - ITU

Moderator

Mr István Bozsóki, Head Telecommunication Network and Spectrum Management Division, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

Opening Remarks

Dr. Kemal Huseinovic, Chief IEE Department, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

- Daniel Onyango Obam, National Communications Secretariat, Kenya
- Julia Jasinska, Head of international relations and trade policy, Nokia
- Marcello Lombardo, Project Manager, European Broadcast Union (EBU)
- Gyu Myoung Lee, Senior Lecturer at Liverpool John Moores University
- Caroline Leclerc, President, Rockworld International
- Karim Lakhani, CEO, Advintive

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

Based on the WSIS Open Consultation Process and other input sources from stakeholders engaged in Action Line C2 (Information and Communication Infrastructure) activities, the following topics were addressed focusing on the implementation side of the related SDGs to the Action Line C2:

- The next ICT Infrastructure to connect the unconnected;
- Interoperability, conformity to international standards, spectrum free of harmful interference, and IoT readiness;
- Smart Cities to create sustainable cities and communities;

- Infrastructure as an essential enabler and the growing digital divide both between and within countries;
- Broadcasting developments.

II. Quotes

- "Information and Communication Infrastructure is the backbone of today's digital economy. They have enormous potential to fast forward progress on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improve people's lives in fundamental ways" – Dr. Kemal Huseinovic
- "Governments should consider Information and Communication Infrastructure as a foundation of long-term economic development and a means to achieving the SDGs. Therefore, countries need to establish very clear roadmaps towards the realization of a connected and knowledge-based economy. The roadmaps ought to address both supply and demand side needs of the citizens" – Daniel Obam
- "We must prevent formation of a new digital divide between those that live in a programmable world, benefiting from connected health, education and smart transportation, and those without access to IoT. Therefore it is time to broaden the discussion about connecting the unconnected from focus on connecting people, towards facilitation of IoT for low and middle income economies. For them IoT holds the biggest promise – in remote healthcare, quality education which was not accessible before, financial empowerment." – Julia Jasinska
- 'Smart cities and communities increase citizen engagement. Integration of existing technologies towards public sector IoT" – Prof. Gyu Lee
- "Leadership of governmental authorities, telecommunication regulatory authorities, Internet authorities, Utilities authorities, must be reinforced" - Carolina Leclerc
- "The consumption of audiovisual content is living a golden era and in this context traditional broadcasting still plays a crucial role in the distribution. For public service broadcasters delivering information, education and entertainment while connecting the unconnected is not an option, but a mission and an obligation." - Marcello Lombardo

III. Main Outcomes of the Session

- Convergence of Technologies: Trust and Knowledge – There is need to support three main domains; information sharing platform, creative knowledge eco-society, ICT network;
- Connection increasing necessity: such as for remote and rural areas not covered by cellular operator, and hi-speed broadband connectivity provision. Economic aspects: investment, revenue streams, jobs and capacity-building perspectives are still challenges;
- Development gaps between cities and remote areas are remarkable, stakeholders must work together to refrain and overcome this divide;
- The next digital society need to establish clear roadmaps towards a knowledge-based economy, and future implementation must be citizen-centered;
- IoT has enormous potentials to bridge digital divides: in remote healthcare, quality education, financial empowerment;
- Technology developments

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs: 8, 9, 11

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- IoT as community-centric smart connected services from living space to community spaces;
- The importance of data processing and management for data driven applications to leverage the massive amounts of data in the future trust and knowledge infrastructure;
- Connecting rural areas is needed. New alternatives and affordable technologies are a promise to take care of places left behind.

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Action Line C2 Meeting – taking stock of the implementation of related SDGs

WSIS Action Line Facilitators' Meeting

Twelfth Meeting of WSIS Action Line Facilitators

Friday 16 June 2017
Room Popov

14:45 – 16:00
Captioning (E/F Passive A)

Pursuant to Article 109 of the Tunis Agenda, the twelfth meeting of the WSIS Action Line Facilitators took place within the framework of the WSIS Forum 2017.

Mr Malcom Johnson, Deputy Secretary General, ITU provided the welcoming remarks and emphasised on the purpose of this meeting was to assess the general progress made, and identify ways of strengthening the work that is being done to meet the new opportunities, challenges and the key trends of the WSIS Action Lines. In addition, this year's meeting focused on innovating trends in ICTs and the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines to facilitate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This session was moderated by Mr Jaroslaw Ponder, ITU and Ms Gitanjali Sah, ITU in a dialogue style so that all the action line facilitators were engaged in a discussion around the topic of eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity, in order to be in line with the theme of this year's High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).

This meeting began with the intervention of Mr Deniz Susar from UN DESA as Facilitator of Action Lines C1. Promotion of ICTs, C7. ICT Applications in E-government, and C11. Cooperation. Mr Susar was invited to highlight the importance of ICTs in national development plans, so that ICTs can play a crucial role in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals. Mr Susar began by stating that the private sector has important responsibility to mobilize through investments, innovation, partnership and engaging discussions in shaping national e-strategies, where Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Big Data were highlighted. He added that, it should also be encouraged to consider the local context and local needs; therefore the message for Governments is to listen the private sector, participate and be flexible, bring academics in to discussion, and also focus on enabling environment, favorable conditions for innovation and strengthening capacities of people, so at the end, issues will be thought in a holistic way and involving communities in finding solutions.

Dr Kemal Huseinovic, ITU was invited to talk about the topics of infrastructure and environment by answering the question, what is the role of the infrastructure enabling environment as an enabler for the advancing the achievement of SDGs? Dr Huseinovic informed that there is a need to ensure that conditions for investment are instructive enough, that the private sector is not only rolling out next generation networks, but also fostering innovations to drive the demand.

To this, WSIS Action Line C2 Facilitaror Mr István Bozsóki, ITU added that governments should consider information and communication infrastructure as a foundation of long term development, and that it is needed to support three domains: the information sharing platform, creative knowledge, and eco-society.

Action Line C6 Facilitator Ms Sofie Maddens, ITU, was invited to answer the question, how important are enabling environments in ICTs to promote prosperity and to eradicate poverty, to which she stated that ICTs are bringing opportunities to many people around the world, that in itself provides a platform and tools for them to break through the wall of poverty and promote prosperity; adding that regulators and policymakers need to think holistically to form an enabling environment, for which there are regulatory tools in terms of process but also in terms of tools to make access available, in order to bring connectivity to people across the world, and help them use the ICT tools. In conclusion she emphasizes that there is a need to address the fundamental issue of trust in using ICTs.

Action Line C7 (E-health) Facilitator Mr Hani Eskandar, ITU, was invited to speak about the role that ICTs play in eradicating hunger and achieving universal health coverage, to which he responded that it is needed to think about innovations that are appropriate and designed to work for the SDGs and in low and middle income countries; adding that so far there are pushed devices, applications and services that have been designed for the top of the pyramid and are trying to apply them in the bottom of the pyramid, but because sectors were not used to ICT in the past, they ended up by having small solutions here and there. Therefore, what needs to be oriented is a digital infrastructure approach, so when consolidating data and capabilities, they're made available for everyone.

Action Line C7 (E-environment) Facilitator Mr Ommar Baddour, WMO (this action line is co-facilitated by ITU and UNEP) explained how E-environment deals with actions and innovative solutions based on ICT to promote ideas and projects for sustainable development as well as tackling e-waste issues. In one side, there is a need to ease policy for sharing the data amongst all the stakeholders, and today's children are tomorrow's policymakers and decision makers, so it is very important to educate younger generation on environmental and climate change issues, for which ICTs can be used to enable such education. On the other hand, there is also the issue of funding projects that should be implemented at national or local level, for which is considered the idea of community funded projects using ICT rights funding and crowdsource ideas. Finally, he concludes that in order to effectively address the SDGs, the focus should be on fast-tracking implementation of projects at the national level.

Mr Mike Nxele, ITU on behalf of Action Line C4 has been invited to inform about how important it is to build capacities of nations, individuals and communities to ensure that ICTs can play that crucial role until eradicating poverty and alleviating prosperity, to which he replied that the challenge is not so much infrastructure, in comparison to use the services that run on that infrastructure, and that here is also a direct correlation between usage of applications and the knowledge and the skills that people have. He concluded stating that capacity development is one of the main factors of success to develop and implement programs, as well as awareness is key to the starting of capacity building; therefore, it is needed to act not just at individual level or organizational level, but even at national level, which is the sort of environmental level, so that ordinary people will fully leverage the benefits of e-applications, involving key stakeholders in the programs.

Action Line C5 Facilitator Mr Preetam Maloor, ITU was invited to highlight the key trends, opportunities and challenges in this action line, regarding the importance of cyber security, and the role of ensuring the feeling of safety online. Mr Maloor has stated that Digital Economy is

becoming a significant component of the global economy and driver for prosperity. Important topics include security and integrity of models that have been trained by machine learning algorithms, as well as the continued rollout of Internet of Things and prevalent use of block chains. Future topics such as security and integrity of models that have been trained by machine learning algorithms that's an issue that will emerge for future WSIS Forums.

Hereafter, Action Line C7 (E-business) Facilitator Ms Scarlett Fondeur Gil, UNCTAD (this action line is co-facilitated by UPU and ITC) was invited to describe the role that digital trade plays in enhancing digital lives, where she explained that while the developing regions are lagging significantly in e-commerce readiness, they are also the ones that had the largest percentage of growth recently in 2016. She also highlighted the e-trade for all initiative and its new online platform E-tradeforall.org that offers technical assistance to developing countries on various aspects of e-commerce, so it can be harnessed for sustainable development or trade, or rather technical assistance on the enabling environment for e-commerce. Over all the e-trade for all initiative offers development solutions in seven policy areas: E-commerce strategy formulation, ICT infrastructure and services, trade logistics, electronic payment, legal and regulatory frameworks, e-commerce skills development, and access to financing for e-commerce projects.

Action Line C7 (E-employment) Facilitator Ms Susan Schorr, ITU was invited to talk about the digital skills for digital employment for the youth, for which she explained that digital economy is completely changing the employment landscape across industries and this is not just in the ICT sector but in financial services, health services entertainment, and transportation. It is also possible that there will be 10 million jobs requiring advanced digital skills not only in mobile apps and coding, but in Big Data block chain technology, Internet of Things, virtual reality and cyber security, that could go unfilled between now and 2030 which is the end of the SDGs that we know; for which it is necessary to have young people for these jobs who will be able to improve their employment outcomes, helping to eradicate poverty and promote prosperity.

Action Line C9 Facilitator Ms Xianhong Hu, ITU was asked to explain what role media can play in ensuring that ICTs are crucial to engage in the SDG process. Ms Hu has explained how media plays such a crucial and cross cutting role to help states eradicate poverty and achieve all the SDG as we have firmly believed. Technological development has offered so many opportunities to advance media, to advance access to information, and even individuals power to disseminate information to access; although, there are new challenges raised by technology, particularly regarding the issues of the privacy protecting, safe journalism, source protection, etcetera.

Mr Hara Padhy, Action Line C3, C7 (E-learning), C8 and C11 Facilitator was asked to summarize what UNESCO's vision is, and how these Action Lines are playing this crucial role of advancing ICTs for SDGs, to which he explained that UNESCO is responsible for six Action Lines: access to information knowledge, e learning, e science, culture, diversity, identity linguistic and media. The software latest project which UNESCO has taken up with the governments of France and India aims to document all the software available in the history of mankind with source codes. He brought up special attention to Action Line C10 with the dimension of Ethical and Legal Implications of Darknet, where UNESCO for the first time brought to the public domain the discussions, because it has been witnessed that Dark Net was used by the extremist group more and more to radicalize the young people. UNESCO also believes that each and every citizen should have free access to information from anywhere in the world, which would be reflected in transparency and more citizen participation in the development process.

Ms. Fatima Denton from UNECA, Vice-Chair of the United Nations group on the information society, and Chair of the WSIS UN Regional Commission Group was invited to inform the news on how are dots being connected on the implementation of WSIS at the regional level, and what does the future look like. Ms Denton described two observations made at the regional levels in terms of how they can be a game-changer. The first one is that the regional commissions has a unique convening capacity, so they can play that sort of dialogue convening role, and bring a number of Member States together to discuss priorities, set benchmarks and address issues in terms of follow-up and review. The other opportunity is the fact that all the regional commissions have to organize on an annual basis a regional Forum on sustainable development, in order to talk about the priorities, challenges and issues around metric systems, with regard to sustainable development, providing a unique platform in terms of sharing lessons and highlighting some of the complex issues related to the SDGs.

As the main outcome of this meeting, it has been released the document "Implementation of WSIS Action lines for Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World" which focuses on the contribution of the respective Action Lines on the theme of the High level Political Forum HLPF for this year "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world", and further seeks to encourage and promote effective multistakeholder cooperation in implementation of WSIS action lines and the Sustainable Development Goals. This document has been submitted to the HLPF 2017 as an official submition by the ITU Secretary General on behalf of the WSIS Forum.

UN Regional Commission Meeting Round Table

ITU/ UNECE / UNECA / UNESCWA / UNESCAP

Thursday 15 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room G1

The UN Regional Commissions (UNRCs) play an important role for regional WSIS follow-up activities. The UNGA WSIS overall review invites the regional commissions to continue their work in implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society Action Lines and their contribution to the reviews thereof, including through regional reviews.

An annual Regional Commissions meeting is held each year at the WSIS Forum where the UNRCs report on their regional WSIS related activities and present their plans for the year. Since the inception of the WSIS Forum, these annual meetings have served as a unique platform for exchange of experiences amongst the regional commissions and other stakeholders in context of the WSIS process. ITU has facilitated the organization of these annual meetings and serves as the Secretariat. For the year 2017, the new appointed chair is UNECA and the act was officialised in the Round Table Meeting. In light of the UNGA overall review the role of the UNRCs in the implementation of the WSIS and, in particular alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals becomes particularly relevant.

Interactive Sessions (IS)

Interactive sessions provide workshop style interactions amongst the participants and panellists. The panellists provide an introduction to the framework of the session and act as moderators, while the participants are encouraged to drive the discussion of the session.

Interactive Sessions

Measurement of Progress Towards the SDGs Through ICT Indicators – Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.

Monday 12 June 2017   **14:30 – 16:15**

Room Popov 2 – ITU

Speakers/Panellists

- Mapping ICT indicators to the SDGs - Scarlett Fondeur Gil, Economic Affairs Officer, UNCTAD

- ICT indicators for the SDGs: The Korean experience - Sang-yirl Nam, Director, KISDI, Korea, (tbc)

- Thematic indicators on STI for the SDGs - Martin Schaaper, Head of Science, Culture and Communication, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (remote participation)

- Developing a thematic list of ICT indicators for the SDGs - Esperanza Magpantay, Senior Statistician, ITU

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- The panelists have stressed the role ICTs will play in achieving the SDGs and highlighted the importance of appropriate ICT indicators to measure the progress towards the SDGs. The contribution of ICTs to achieving the SDGs has been recognized by the WSIS, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the UNGIS. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that "the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies". Several SDG targets make reference to ICTs and technology, highlighting the need to include specific ICT indicators in the monitoring framework.

- Yet out of 231 global indicators, there are currently only 7 ICT indicators in global indicators framework for the 2030 Agenda (for Goals 4, 5, 9, and 17) which is due to the need to keep the framework manageable. The SDG indicators framework needs to be complemented by additional indicators that capture sufficiently the contribution of ICT to SDGs. Therefore, the Partnership launched the Task Group on ICT for SDGs (TG-SDGs) that will work on developing a framework for monitoring SDG targets and the contribution of ICT to these targets with ICT

indicators, complementary to the existing global indicators framework. The starting point for the thematic list of indicators will be the Partnership's core list of indicators.

- CETIC Brazil shared the experience of how Brazil collects ICT indicators. There are currently 10 nationwide standalone ICT surveys that are guided by international methodology which makes their data comparable internationally. The importance of multi-stakeholder engagement such as international organizations, government, academia, research institutes, and civil society organizations in identifying the needs for data and its improvements was highlighted during the session.

- Given that the SDG goals and ICT are very cross-cutting, the issue of collecting the appropriate indicators and addressing all relevant targets was raised, especially in the national context where different ministries often work focused on their fields of work. This highlighted the importance of national coordination committee that Brazil has also set up, which helps to track all the SDG-related indicators.

- Big data from social media or operators could provide an insight and complement the current indicators based on traditional data sources such as surveys.

II. Quotes

- Jeffrey D. Sachs, Special Adviser on the MDGs said that "ICTs are one of the reasons we can be optimistic that we will realize the SDGs" (this was quoted by Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), UNDESA).

- Tatiana Jereissati, CETIC, Brazil: "It has already been said that ICT may serve as a catalyst towards achieving the SDGs and therefore play a fundamental role in the 2030 Agenda. So this is why measuring availability and use of ICT is important for informing policies that promote sustainable development".

- Martin Schaaper, Head of Science, Culture and Communication, UNESCO Institute for Statistics: "The "T" in STI stands for technology and the "T" in ICT also stands for technology… there is a very clear link between ICT and STI. In order to do STI, we need ICTs."

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The current SDG framework needs to be supplemented by additional indicators to capture with sufficient precision the contribution of ICT to achieving the SDGs. Therefore there is a need for a thematic list of ICT indicators that the Task Group on ICT for SDGs has started to work on.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

a. The Partnership has made a concerted effort to highlight the role that ICTs will play in achieving the SDGs. It has also helped to shape the SDG monitoring framework to help track the SDGs and targets.

b. The Partnership's work will support monitoring the SDGs, and help overcome the challenges in terms of data availability, and quality. The Partnership will present new and potential data sources in support of monitoring progress towards the SDGs.

c. The Partnership will produce a thematic list of ICT indicators to better monitor the broader contribution of ICTs to achieve the SDGs. This approach has been adopted for other areas to monitor progress towards the SDGs.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
Big data as an alternative data source was highlighted during the session.

Interactive Sessions

UN Regional Commission Meeting Round Table - ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room G1 – ITU

Interactive Sessions

WSIS Stocktaking and WSIS Prizes – ITU

Friday 16 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room A – ITU

Opened by **Mr Houlin Zhao**, ITU Secretary-General, the annual Interactive Session on the WSIS Stocktaking and WSIS Prizes was the opportunity for the WSIS stakeholders community to witness the launch of the 2017 ePublications, learn about new products and services, and moreover, review the overall WSIS Stocktaking and WSIS Prizes processes and propose new ideas on how we can work together to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

All stakeholders benefit from the sharing of interesting case studies, as this undoubtedly facilitates the transfer of knowledge, experiences and models for project implementation. This **Interactive Session** has helped create partnerships and to provide greater visibility and add value to ICT projects for participants coming from around the world. The many and varied stakeholders who have implemented innovative projects and contributed to the success of the WSIS Stocktaking process deserve our sincere gratitude. We urge all stakeholders, along with all Member States, international organizations, the private sector and civil society, to **participate at this session and continue contributing** as WSIS pursues the ongoing stocktaking process and prizes contest.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) remains committed to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) process, and to implementation of the WSIS goals beyond 2017. ITU recognizes and highly appreciates the extremely valuable contributions made by stakeholders to enable the continuation of WSIS monitoring and reporting. We continue to maintain and improve the WSIS Stocktaking Database, which contains **9,000+** entries this year.

This encouraging outcome reinforces stakeholders' belief in and commitment to the WSIS Stocktaking process and their desire to share best practices.

More than **600 ICT-related projects** from around the world were submitted for the WSIS Stocktaking 2017 by the WSIS Stakeholder community. The ninth edition of the WSIS Stocktaking set a new record of global multistakeholder engagement in implementation of WSIS Action Lines for SDGs.

More than **60,000 new members** of the WSIS stakeholder community joined the platform this year, and with this, ITU is proud to announce that the WSIS Stocktaking Platform has increased to **300,000 registered** stakeholders. This sets a new high for the level of global multi-stakeholder engagement, and implementation of WSIS Action Lines in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The principal role of this exercise is to leverage the activities of stakeholders working on the implementation of WSIS outcomes and share knowledge and experience of projects by replicating successful models designed to achieve SDGs. Regular reporting on WSIS Stocktaking is the outcome of the Tunis phase of the Summit, launched to serve as a valuable tool for assisting with the WSIS follow-up. Since 2005, regular reporting has been a key tool for monitoring the progress of ICT initiatives and projects worldwide. Building on the outcomes of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Overall Review on WSIS, as well as on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, WSIS Stocktaking 2017, including the WSIS Prizes 2017, kept reflecting on the linkages between the projects and the SDGs.

All WSIS-related publications, including the WSIS Stocktaking reports, are available to download at the **ITU Bookshop.**

Special SDG9

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Thursday 15 June 2017   09:15 – 13:30

Room 1, CICG

Welcome address
- Importance of the ITU / UNIDO partnership for SDGs and SDG 9 specifically
- Importance of the multi-stakeholder engagement enabled at WSIS
- Importance of SDG 9 in achieving all the SDGs

New Investments and Strengthening Partnership for SDG 9

The orientation of the session was:
- Modalities to leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships for resources: financial, knowledge, human, innovative models for investment etc. referencing on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development
- Partnerships in the 2030 Agenda context: focus on impact; driving social inclusion and environmental sustainability; integrated among the 17 SDGs through the lens of SDG-9; transparency, data and results
- An enabling environment and platform for exchanges with all stakeholders addressing industrialization and ICT development for SDG 9

Debate Issues:
- Massive investment needed for infrastructure in the poorest countries. Closing the big divide can only be met when the public and private sector works together.
- The task at hand is to make development projects attractive to the private sector to finance and if appropriate implement.

Digital Transformation for Sustainable Development
- Benefits of technology for developing countries
- Connecting the unconnected, "digital divide" and poverty between and within countries
- How connectivity is transforming the developing world: from e-commerce to technology development for the fourth Industrial Revolution.
- Conditions required for structural transformation and technological change
- Increased income inequalities associated with technological innovations if the appropriate policies are not implemented.
- Broadband Infrastructure
- SMEs and standards

- SDGs is a business opportunity

Preparing for the 4th Industrial Revolution

The orientation of the session was:

- the importance and role of a coherent strategy leading to preparedness for Industry 4.0;
- policy challenges related to the adoption of Industry 4.0;
- the impact of Industry 4.0 on employment generation and attendant skills requirements;
- the importance of the knowledge-base and issues related to support infrastructure particularly for firms' innovation and productivity; and
- the role of development agencies in assisting developing countries to prepare and adopt industry 4.0 in an effective manner.

The panel highlighted that:

- Important to have coherent strategy for industry 4.0. The strategy should not only focus on companies but also on creating an eco-system to support creation of technologies.
- We will see coexistence of industry 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0 in many developing countries.
- Implementation of I 4.0 requires eco-system and infrastructure; cyber security laws, IPR protection and access to capital; also standards and infrastructure addressing digital, human resource development, physical, institutional and technological needs.
- Government has many roles, for example bringing together all stakeholders, support entrepreneurs, create education centres and much more.
- Innovators in particular need financial resources, education and research as well as experts and talent.
- Start-ups are a crucial part of I 4.0. Even big corporations are seeking solutions to problems from start-ups.
- Collaboration is fundamental for successful adoption of I 4.0. For instance, need to share best practice, knowledge, commercial agreements, etc. Private sector-Government link important.
- International organizations have an important role to play, for example provision of knowledge and technologies, connecting actors in different markets and cultures; education and training; consider not only implementation of I 4.0 but also its social and ethical implications, i.e., an inclusive and sustainable industrial platform.

How to ensure success at the Country-level

- A recognition of ICT infrastructure as one of the major building blocks for I 4.0.

- The reason we find this is lacking is that they don't have a comprehensive systemic view (isolated actors, with a lack of communication and transfer of skills and knowledge).

- There is the need to align ICT and Industrial policy - with a view to increasing the preparedness of I 4.0

- This underscores the important relationship between UNIDO and ITU.

- Example of case studies of partnership between UNIDO and ITU

- Importance of ICT training and capacity building

Closing remarks

I. Quotes

Welcome address

"For both ITU and UNIDO, SDG 9 is of paramount importance, as we leverage our core competencies to maximize our unique contribution to the UN's efforts to achieve the SDGs," ITU Secretary-General Mr. Houlin Zhao

"The aim of this partnership is also to engage all stakeholders so that together we can advance on achieving SDG 9 and contribute towards achieving the other SDGs" ITU Secretary-General Mr. Houlin Zhao

New Investments and Strengthening Partnership for SDG 9

"To get the most out of the digital revolution, countries also need to work on the analog components by strengthening regulations that ensure competition among businesses, by adopting workers' skills to the demands of the new economy and by ensuring that institutions deliver and are accountable," Mr. Jos Verbeek, Special Representative to the UN and the WTO in Geneva, World Bank

Digital Transformation for Sustainable Development

"In the digital literacy space: what is the minimum standard of digital literacy today? Having that standard would be helpful for driving digital skill." Ms. Elsie Kanza, Head of Africa for the World Economic Forum

Preparing for the 4th Industrial Revolution

"Industry 4.0 is not a technology, it's a paradigm." — Prof. Sami Haddadin, Director of the Institute of Automatic Control, Leibniz University

"Government needs to take a clear role with respect to preparedness for Industry 4.0" - Sami Haddadin

"Industry 4.0 means different things to different people" – Ratika Jain

"Different sectors are adopting different I 4.0 solutions… institutions could figure this out themselves by trial and error, however given the pace of technological change there is no luxury for this" – Ratika Jain

"Startups are a part of the I 4.0 revolution" - Sebastian Diaz

"a change in culture and mindset is a crucial step forwards to adopting change" - Sebastian Diaz

"In the Indian context technology is the catalyst which has created leapfrog opportunities" – Ratika Jain

"collaboration is key" - Sebastian Diaz

"There is an important role of international organizations with respect to preparedness of Industry 4.0, Specifically UNIDO as it helps create an informed understanding and an interface for organizations like ILO to respond effectively to emerging challenges particularly within the context of the future of work" – Ratika Jain

"[The] internet is actually playing a role of engine for growth beyond the traditional ICT field for all sorts of industries." Ms. Constance Bommelaer de Leusse, Senior Director of Global Internet Policy, ISOC

How to ensure success at the Country-level

"We want to continue to expand broadband coverage for developing regions, and we want to enhance the performance and bring the speed up for developed countries," Ms. Joy Tan, President of Global Media and Communications, Huawei.

"Innovation and entrepreneurship are coming together under the ITU-UNIDO partnership" Mr. Mohamed Ba, Head of Innovation, ITU

Closing remarks

"The international community now recognizes the large number of opportunities for growth offered by digital transformation, interconnectedness and new manufacturing technologies related to Industry 4.0," Ms. Fatou Haidara, Managing Director of Policy and Programme Support, UNIDO.

"[C]hallenges that need to be addressed include a lack of data, inadequate skill sets, a lack of physical and digital infrastructure, and limited connectivity. This is especially true in developing countries and economies in transition. Consequently, only a coordinated effort can tackle these challenges, and the UN development system has a particularly vital and unique role to play to support governments to overcome these challenges." Ms. Fatou Haidara, Managing Director of Policy and Programme Support, UNIDO.

"Within the Agenda 2030 landscape international organizations like UNIDO and ITU can provide their expertise, they can facilitate technology partnerships and working towards building inclusive and sustainable industrial platforms." Ms. Fatou Haidara, Managing Director of Policy and Programme Support, UNIDO.

"Only a coordinated effort can these challenges, and the UN development system has a particularly vital and unique role to play to support governments to overcomethem." Ms. Fatou Haidara, Managing Director of Policy and Programme Support, UNIDO.

II.   **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting**
- main conclusions reached during the discussion
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

Welcome address
- Continued and increased collaboration between ITU and UNIDO
- Bring this ITU / UNIDO collaboration to the country-level

New Investments and Strengthening Partnership for SDG 9

- New sources of finance, knowledge, innovation, and partnerships are opening new opportunities for developing countries. Helping countries seize these opportunities and confront complex challenges demands close collaboration between public and private sectors in order to maximize the positive impact that the digital transformation and the 4th industrial transformation can have on the attainment of SDGs in general and SDG 9 in particular.
- We need a better understanding of how developing countries adopt new technologies and ideas, and how to facilitate labor mobility across sectors and regions.

Digital Transformation for Sustainable Development

- Countries need to access their areas of priority to maximize the impact of investment in ICTs
- Need for more solid data, including data exchange standards. Without data we cannot make informed policy
- It is not about technology, it is about purpose

Preparing for the 4th Industrial Revolution

- We have to get various stakeholders understanding what needs to be done in order to be fully prepared for Industry 4.0
- The importance and role of a coherent strategy leading to preparedness for Industry 4.0;
- The multidimensional and multifaceted challenges involved in transferring the benefits of Industry 4.0 to developing countries and economies in transition require new and innovative partnership approaches in delivering our services on the ground.
- There is an important role of international organizations with respect to preparedness of Industry 4.0, Specifically UNIDO as it helps create an informed understanding and an interface for organizations like ILO to respond effectively to emerging challenges particularly within the context of the future of work

How to ensure success at the Country-level

Closing remarks

- Closer partnership between UNIDO and ITU in the years ahead, with potential signing of MoU

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure as well as SDG 17 – Partnership for the Goals.

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Welcome address

New Investments and Strengthening Partnership for SDG 9
- But greater digital adoption will not be enough. To get the most out of the digital revolution, countries also need to work on the "analog complements", strengthening regulations that ensure competition among businesses, by adapting workers' skills to the demands of the new economy, and by ensuring that institutions are accountable

Digital Transformation for Sustainable Development
- Need a holistic approach to capacity building (C4)
- Industry 4.0 – creating standardize certification, i.e. common standards for certifying products and services
- Importance of the regulatory environment to enable ICT development and policy flexibility to avoid hindering innovation

Preparing for the 4th Industrial Revolution
- The importance and role of a coherent strategy leading to preparedness for Industry 4.0;
- Develop interoperability standards

World Café

Implementing Best Practices and Addressing Challenges with WSIS Prizes 2017 Winners and Champions

Thursday 15 June 2017   **12:15 – 14:30**

ICT Discovery, 2nd Floor Montbrillant Building, ITU

World Café is the ideal multistakeholder platform, enabling active involvement of each and every participant to explore key questions about the successful implementation of the WSIS Action lines at international, regional and local level, while addressing challenges towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This collaborative format facilitates brainstorming trends, challenges and opportunities in the ICT Ecosystem and further development of the Information and Knowledge Societies.

Objective: Share stakeholders' ideas and experiences on how to efficiently use information and communication technologies in addressing challenges of modern societies while developing strategies and policies that would further knowledge sharing through WSIS Stocktaking process among different stakeholders and geographic areas.

During the World Café "Implementing Best Practices and Addressing Challenges with WSIS Prizes 2017 Winners and Champions", stakeholders will have the opportunity to discuss and explore the challenges, insights, and actions society is facing when using ICTs for development. This World Café will give a glimpse into the success stories around the world as delivered by the WSIS Prizes 2017 Winners and Champions in which ICTs are used to enable grassroots enhancement and how they are paving the way to achieving development in all segments of life. It will also provide a platform to discuss the trials and triumphs of implementing ICT4SDG, focusing on the mechanisms that will further enhance "taking stock" of ICT progress and implementation of effective policies from the multistakeholder perspective.

Highlighting the importance of identifying good practices around the world, discussions will be enriched by the presence of WSIS Prize Winners and Champions, who will share and present their innovative projects and ideas. This will be a unique opportunity to meet-the-winners and champions and learn from their valuable experience. This exchange will also yield insights into concrete ways in which WSIS Action Lines can be put into action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The World Café will be moderated by Mr Vladimir Stankovic, WSIS, ITU.

Knowledge Café

Building Blocks of Trust in the Digital Age – IEEE

Friday 15 June 2017   12:45 – 14:00

Room A, ITU

1) Main outcomes

As the value of ICTs in all areas of global community and economy grows, issues of trust, safety and security become barriers to achieving global benefit, particularly for currently underserved countries and communities. As individuals and businesses increasingly rely on digital platforms to communicate, collaborate and transact, the trust we put into modern technology is becoming one of the most important drivers of our future economic growth, shared prosperity and societal progress. Modern platforms are powering innovation and gains in productivity with profound impacts on people's lives. ICTs will play a critical role in accelerating achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Trust is increasingly becoming a key asset in an ever more complex digital world. But how do we ensure the benefits of ICTs when trust boundaries are changing and when trust constructs are shifting, both contributing to a new dynamic global environment which may inspire insecurity, fear and suspicion therefore creating consequences for how ICTs can be leveraged for delivering a better future for world citizens?

This Knowledge Café explored issues, challenges and opportunities of the new trust dynamic—focusing on how to identify opportunities for technical oriented outputs that support interoperability and trustworthy solutions and models and how to work collectively to encourage privacy and ethical responsibility in technology development and use.

The Knowledge Café participants noted the following observations for the questions:

Question One World Café: how to identify opportunities for technical oriented outputs that support interoperability and trustworthy solutions

- There is a need to raise awareness that a user's data may not be as secure as one thinks
- Increase education on the need for the user to exercise caution to secure their own privacy and security through the use of strong passwords, avoidance of online scams, etc.
- Simplify terms and conditions online by perhaps using a video, infographic, or other visualization to make the terms easier to understand for the user

Question Two World Café: how to work collectively to encourage privacy and ethical responsibility in technology development and use

- Individuals with questions about medical issues, such as depression, may not use online services due to the fear of not being anonymous
- National and international policy should focus on data privacy that could be governed by an international nonprofit organization to monitor both industry and governments for compliance

- There are more questions than answers on how to encourage privacy and ethical responsibility in technology development and use

Facilitators:
- Deepak Maheshwari, IEEE Internet Initiative Vice Chair; Director of Government Affairs in India and ASEAN Region at Symantec
- Karen McCabe, IEEE Senior Director Technology Policy & International Affairs
- Justin Caso, IEEE Technology Policy Programs Senior Manager

Information Sessions (IS)

Information Session: IGFSA's Role in Promoting National and Regional IGF Initiatives (IGF Support Association)

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:10

Room L1

The Symantec Internet Security Threat Report (ISTR) Vol. 22 (Symantec Corporation)

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:10

Room L2

Information Sessions

Information Session: IGFSA's Role in Promoting National and Regional IGF Initiatives – IGF Support Association

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:10

Room L1

Internet governance as an inclusive and participatory democratic process
IGFSA Session

The focus of the session will be on NRIs. However, it is equally important to note that IGFSA also provides financial support to the global IGF by contributing to the UN IGF Trust Fund. IGFSA contributions so far amount to USD 240.00.

Aim of the session is to be as interactive as possible and to engage in a discussion and answer any questions or comments pertaining to IGFSA.

Moderator

Markus Kummer

Speakers/Panellists

• Ms. Marilyn Cade, mCADE, IGFSA Executive Committee
• Ms. Jennifer Chung, DotAsia, IGFSA Co-Secretary
• Mr. Tarek Kamel, ICANN, IGFSA Executive Committee
• Mr. Markus Kummer, Independent Consultant, IGFSA Chair
• Ms. Karen McCabe, IEEE, IGFSA Executive Committee

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

    I.   Key points

- This is an information session to introduce the work the Internet Governance Forum Support Association (IGFSA), established in 2014 at IGF Istanbul, does in support for the Global IGF and its Secretariat as well as the National

and Regional Initiatives (NRIs). Executive committee members highlights the importance of why their organizations backs this crucial work towards supporting the growth of IGF initiatives and involvement at regional and national levels. The IGF Secretariat NRI Focal Point shared an update of the current NRI landscape as well as highlighted the importance the IGFSA grants have made especially towards NRIs in formation. NRIs (Ghana IGF, and Asia Pacific Regional IGF) also share the impact the grants from IGFSA has made towards their initiatives.

II. Quotes

- "There is great value in participating in the IGF itself…the other thing that is catalyzed at the IGF is building those relationships and helping you go back home and launch a national-level activity. You can talk about international Internet Governance policy at a global level, but you can't change it at a global level, you have to change it at a national level." – Marilyn Cade, mCADE

- "ICANN is interested in a healthy multistakeholder system on a global, regional and national level– it helps to attract new people coming to the ICANN process as one of the multistakeholder processes in the technical arena. It connects us with the underserved regions and makes clear to us, and other organizations in the technical community, what type of capacity building programs are needed in the underserved regions specifically in the technical area." – Tarek Kammel, ICANN.

- "Last year Sri Lanka IGF was able to organize a really impressive meeting with help and contribution only from the IGFSA. I think that should be emphasized…from the side implementing the whole project, it is seen as a huge, huge help. What I appreciate a lot with the IGFSA is that the story ends at the time the funding is transferred – which means that the agendas and programs [of the supported NRIs] are staying really bottom-up" – Anja Gengo, IGF Secretariat – NRI focal point

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- National and Regional Initiatives make important contributions towards the Internet Governance ecosystem. These bottom up, many times volunteer-led grass roots initiatives, many of which are also from underserved regions, need support financially, technically and in-kind.
- This reinforces WSIS action lines C1, C3, C4, C11

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
SDGs 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 17

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
Capacity building; capacity building in underserved regions; fostering national and regional partnerships and multistakeholder collaboration; supporting the Internet Governance Forum; supporting the Internet Governance ecosystem.

VI. **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**

Capacity building; capacity building in underserved regions; fostering national and regional partnerships and multistakeholder collaboration; supporting the Internet Governance Forum; supporting the Internet Governance ecosystem.

Information Sessions

Elaborating the International Telecommunication Union Strategic Plan for 2020-2023: An Invitation to be Part of an Open, Transparent and Inclusive Process – ITU

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:10

Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Catalin Marinescu, Head, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Mr. Vaggelis Igglesis, Strategy and Policy Officer, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Mr. Fernando Rivera, Coordinator, Corporate Strategic Planning, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Lea logoC7. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): "Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development", establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17 targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020.

The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 1: No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Good health and well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Life below water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15: Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

At the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14), ITU Member States adopted Resolution 200 (Busan, 2014): "Connect 2020 Agenda for global telecommunication/ICT development", establishing a set of global targets to be achieved by the whole Union by 2020 in the areas of growth, inclusiveness, sustainability, and innovation and partnerships in the telecommunication/ICT sector. The four goals of the Connect 2020 Agenda include 17 targets, designed to provide an indication of progress towards the achievement of the goals up to 2020.

The ITU strategic framework and Connect 2020 Agenda contribute/are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets, and to the WSIS Action Lines.

Main key focus: SDG 9, target 9c, Universal and affordable access for all

Key focus: SDGs 4, 5 ans 17.

ICTs as enablers of all 17 SDGs.

Information Sessions

INFORMATION SESSION

The Symantec Internet Security Threat Report (ISTR) Vol. 22) – Symantec Corporation

Monday 12 June 2017   **13:15 – 14:10**

Room L2

The cyber threat intelligence captured by 98 Million sensors, analysed and explained

The Symantec Internet Security Threat Report (ISTR) provides information and intelligence about actors, motivations, techniques and vectors (phishing, social media, email, web, IoT, etc), types of threat and their implications, includes targeted attacks, data breaches, cybercrime (ransomware, financial heists, IP espionage, etc), as well as specific statistics by Country, and safety practices for individuals and organisations on how to defend against the different threats.

This session discussed how cyber attackers revealed new levels of ambition in 2016, a year marked by extraordinary attacks, including multi-million dollar virtual bank heists, and some of the biggest distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on record powered by a botnet of Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

While cyber attacks managed to cause unprecedented levels of disruption, attackers frequently used very simple tools and tactics to make a big impact. Zero-day vulnerabilities and sophisticated malware now tend to be used sparingly and attackers are increasingly attempting to hide in plain sight. They rely on straightforward approaches, such as spear-phishing emails and "living off the land" by using whatever tools are on hand, such as legitimate network administration software and operating system features.

Symantec has established the largest civilian threat collection network in the world, and one of the most comprehensive collections of cyber security threat intelligence through the Symantec Global Intelligence Network™. The Symantec Global Intelligence Network tracks over 700,000 global adversaries and records events from 98 million attack sensors worldwide. This network monitors threat activities in over 157 countries and territories.

These resources give Symantec analysts unparalleled sources of data with which to identify, analyze, and provide informed commentary on emerging trends in attacks, malicious code activity, phishing, and spam. The result is the annual Symantec Internet Security Threat Report™, which gives enterprises, small businesses, and consumers essential information to secure their systems effectively now and into the future.

Moderator

Dr. Chaesub Lee, Director of TSB

Speakers/Panellists

Jeff Greene, Head Global Government Affairs, Symantec

Giampiero Nanni, Government Affairs, Europe, Middle East, Africa, Symantec

Country Workshops

During Country Workshops, countries provide updates and reports on the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines in their respective countries. These sessions provide an opportunity for all participants to learn and share their country level experiences on the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines.

Country Workshop

Smart Health: Towards a Happier Nation – UAE

Monday 12 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room Popov 2 - ITU

Talk (1) UAE eHealth Journey

The UAE seeks to transform the healthcare landscape by using digital health solutions that leverage clinical data to foster key structural changes and align goals to new, innovative delivery models of care.

The UAE's Vision 2021 includes a world-class healthcare system that promotes a more nurturing and sustainable health environment where its citizens enjoy the highest quality of life. In providing better service and care, patient medical information plays a critical role. Facilitating timely access to such data would help to eliminate medical errors, as well as duplicated efforts.

Ministry of Health and Prevention realized that automation and state of the art healthcare IT solutions utilizing international standards are key to achieve its goals and objectives of improving patient safety and wellness of the population, so building a national unified medical record supports the UAE's goals, helping to turn vision into reality by using digital health technologies to improve healthcare services and increase the accessibility of patient health data

The healthcare IT journey of MOHAP started in 1996 by implementing standalone Electronic Medical Record solutions, in 2008, the fully integrated solution across all MOHAP facilities started to ensure "one patient, one record". Smart patient portal implemented in 2016 to enable patients manage their records, Book appointments, and more engaged managing their health. By 2021 all UAE residents will have one record across the country exchanging data between public and private to ensure availability of data at the point of care regardless where the patient is.

Talk(2)

Services of the Future : Designing Services from Customers perspective, making them simple and available when they need them.

On 23 Jan 2017, The Customers' Happiness Factory was launched with the aim to develop eight joint governmental services bundles that revolve around the happiness of customers, simplifying procedures and slashing time, efforts and cost.

One of the eight services include: "New born Baby bundle" which revolves around facilitating the issuance of all related documents (Birth Certificate, National ID & Passport) in simple steps.

Having a baby is a deeply rewarding experience; however, the process of registering newborn baby & obtaining all the official documents can be frustrating to many. Parents have told us that they:

Struggle to navigate multiple entities to find out the proper procedure & information they need

They provide the same information multiple times through the journey of registering newborn to applying for all the official documents

They need to make multiple payments to different entities

The current process takes anywhere between 5-8 days to complete by visiting entities multiple times during the process

Moderator

Eng. Suleman Bakhsh, Manager Internet Governance, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority UAE

Speakers/Panellists

MOHAP

Mr. Ali Al Ajami, Director Information Technology Department, Ministry of Health & Prevention UAE

Ms. Mubaraka Ibrahim, Director of Health information systems, Ministry of Health & Prevention UAE

TRA

Eng. Mohammed Al Khamis, Senior Manager , Policies, Planning, and Standards Section, Telecommunication Regulatory Authority UAE

Country Workshop

Digital India – India

Monday 12 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room C1 - ITU

Transforming India to a Digitally Empowered Society & Knowledge Economy

Speakers/Panellists

11:00- 11:10 Opening remarks by Dr. Sandip Chatterjee, Scientist F, Ministry of Electronics and IT, Government of India

11:10-11:20 India on Digital revolution and innovations - Industry Perspective by Prof. N.K. Goyal, President, CMAI, Association of India

11:20-12:00 Presentation on Digital India by Dr. Rajesh Narang, CTO, NeGD

12:00-12:10 Presentation on Cyberlaw frameworks supporting Digital India by Mr. Pavan Duggal, Cyber Advocate, Supreme Court of India

12:10-12:30 Presentation on Digital Payments and Keynote addresses by Mr. Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and IT, Government of India

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

    I.   **Debated Issues**
- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience
- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panellists

Vision, Vision Area and Key initiatives taken them under were highlighted. Providing Unique Digital Identity to residents, its benefits were highlighted. Growth in Telecom Sector and, framework for faceless, paperless and cashless transactions were discussed. E-sign, Digital Locker, Government e Procurement Place were cited as examples. Financial inclusion and sustainable economic growth are being achieved through Digital literacy programme . Social inclusion is being achieved through e-participations of citizens on MyGov collaborative portal. Open Data and Open Forge platforms were discussed to show case openness and as means to achieve faster growth, save time and cost. Initiatives, incentive, capacity building programme undertaken to make Digital Payment a success and challenges associated with digital payment were highlighted.

India's effort to make cyber space a secure, safe through efforts such as National Cyber Security Policy and IT Act 2000 were highlighted. Need to further strengthen the cyber laws

was also discussed in view of the initiative being taken to increase foot print of digital payment in India.

Providing digital infrastructure as a utility, making government services available on demand and doing digital empowerment of citizens were the key achievements of the Digital India Programme. Making Infrastructure Available and secure for online authentication and meeting growing demands of digital payment related services were some of the concerns and challenges raised by panelists. Setting up governance structure, bringing on board all stakeholders and security of data which is with government were the concerns shared by audience.

II.   Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

It was concluded that India has taken innovative and holistic approach to make Digital India Programme a success. All the components critical for the success of programme are included in it. But it was also said that it is a journey not a destination, so new learning and insights will help in strengthening this program further as the programme moves on. As digital payment usage increases in the country, ICT Infrastructure becomes a bottleneck and behavior of different stakeholders associated with digital payment also requires special attention.

eSign is an innovative digital signature technology of India which is cost effective, legally tenable and scale able and its usage is getting traction among people.

Session helped in creating awareness among audience of digital India programme about connectivity, mobile growth, platforms and portals launched to provide e-services to citizens.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The education aspect of the Digital India programme is undertaken in the National Digital Literacy Mission. Digital literacy empowers a person to learn a variety of skillsets over the course of their life, moving towards the fulfillment of SDG 4.

The CSCs set up under the programme have exclusively employed women as the entrepreneurs to run the Service Centres, giving gainful employment to these women and making use of their skillset with digital tools. This corresponds to the objective of SDG 5.

The Sustainable Development Goals place a high emphasis on bridging the digital divide and bringing the benefits of the development to those who do not have access to resources. Goal 8 of the SDGs focuses on inclusive financial growth. The mission of digital inclusion goes a long way to make possible the larger objective of providing services and benefits that are available to regular users digital services.

The access to a host of digital services, along with the establishment of a national broadband network and Common Service Centres for e-Governance services makes sure that rural underserved communities gain access to services which they have as yet not done. This serves to reduce inequality in access to services and livelihood, as described in SDG 10

Country Workshop

E-Services in Saudi Arabia Success Story-Factors and Enablers – Saudi Arabia

Monday 12 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room C1 - ITU

In 2016 , around 60 % of the population of Saudi Arabia are below 30 years old. It is a digital generation that needs to be connected in all times.

Ministry of Interior (MOI) in Saudi Arabia proactively led the change with many initiatives that complete each other. This session will be highlighted through three of those initiatives:

- Absher e-services gateway that enable citizens and residents to perform verity of government transactions and services.
- Centralized Identity and Authentication Management (IAM) system which enable National Digital Identity solutions and services.
- Cyber security threat, information sharing, cyber platform to better defend Saudi Arabia infrastructure and ICT provider.

Moderator

Mansour S. Al qurashi, Director, Information Society planning, coordination and follow-up Communication & IT Commission (CITC) National Committee for Information Society (NCIS).

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr. Ali Alsaiyari

- Mr. Mazen Alqarni

- Eng. Ibrahim Alshamrani

- Dr. Abdulrahman Aloraini

- Dr. Majed Almalik

Country Workshop

Selection of Cuban Informatics Projects in Order to Increase Access to Information and Knowledge, Capacity Building and the Protection of Citizens' Rights – Ministry of Communications of Cuba

Monday 12 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room C1 - ITU

This workshop seeked to provide speakers and attendees with an integrated view of a selection of Cuban informatics projects in order to increase access to information and knowledge, capacity building and the protection of citizens' rights.

The main topics awere :

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
MINISTERIO DE COMUNICACIONES

- The University of Computer Science: A new type of University.
- The 600 Young Computer Club and its services for the population.
- INFOMED: Information network for Cuban public health specialists.
- CUBARTE: Network and its services to artists, writers and the public in general.
- Educational technology projects in the Cuban school.
- ICT in function of the protection of citizens' rights in the General Prosecutor's Office of Cuba.
- The Union of Computer Scientists of Cuba: New organization that groups the Cuban computer science specialists.

By exploring the opportunities and challenges developing countries face while our organizations implementing these projects, participants exchanged experiences and shared perspectives on related dialogues taken up in various policy arenas. Some of these projects were selected as Champions in WSIS 2017 Prizes.

The Cuban government is aware that are the fundamental problems of society, their economic, social and cultural challenges that must be at the heart of the strategy of using ICTs to achieve information society. The topic is complex, but we have the disposition to develop the computerization of the society with a proper conception of the use of these technologies, which aims to expand the use of ICT, to meet the growing needs for information and services,

improve the welfare of the population, accelerate economic and social development, and publicize on the network the reasons of Cuba and our truth.

In this area our country has a program based on its development priorities and the necessary technological sovereignty to ensure the proper use of these technologies at the service of the national interest. The human capital formed by the Cuban Revolution in this field is extensive and valuable, and is the main strength that we have to face todays and future challenges. Proof of this is the creation of the Union of Computer Scientists of Cuba, a social organization that recently concluded its process of constitution, and already counts among its members with thousands of professionals linked to ICT.

Moderator

Eng. Wilfredo González Vidal. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications of Cuba

Speakers/Panellists

Prof. Melchor Gil Morell. Advisor, Ministry of Communications of Cuba

Dr. Ailyn Febles Estrada. President, Union of Computer Scientists of Cuba

Dr. Iván Barreto Gélles. General Manager, Enterprise CINESOFT

Ph. D. Ileana Regla Alfonso. General Director, National Center of Medical Sciences Information of Cuba

M. Sc. Rafael Torralbas Ezpeleta. Advisor of President of University of Informatics Sciences

Prof. José Luis Prado Ramírez. Director, Digital Editorial of CUBARTE

Country Workshop

2020 National Transformation Program: Research, Support, and Beyond – Saudi Arabia

Tuesday 13 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room C1 - ITU

King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology KACST, as one of the 2020 vision stakeholder, has aligned its strategic plans with the vision including R&D, research support and the information society in many fields.   KACST role in the information society has been strengthened in variety of ways.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C9 logoC9. Media

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Gender equality

Country Workshop

COUNTRY WORKSHOPS

Innovating Together: How to Utilize ICT for Achieving SDGs? – Japan: FUJITSU, FURUKAWA ELECTRIC, Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electric, NEC, NTT

Thursday 15 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room C2 - ITU

Valuable Use Cases and Lessons Learned from tackling societal challenges

We Japan aim to address global and societal challenges by making full use of ICT and would like to contribute to achieve SDGs.

This session will introduce our valuable practical cases and important insights for sustainable development to as many participants as possible.

The Power of ICT, Fujitsu's approaches to a Sustainable Future / FUJITSU

Fujitsu aims to contribute to a sustainable society through ICT. We'll introduce our vision and specific case. These cases will include disaster prevention, smart mobility and manufacturing.

Activities for sustainable optical network construction / FURUKAWA ELECTRIC

High quality products and well trained operations can reduce the operation cost. These items are necessary for establishment of sustainable infrastructure.

We will introduce our activities that help other countries to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly by using Japanese technology.

"Healthcare Management" with AI technologies and Big data processing / Hitachi

This presentation will introduce the idea of "Data health in Japan". Then Hitachi's experiences will be introduced, including;

- Healthcare Data Analytics using AI technologies

- "Harasuma Diet" system introduced into Hitachi for the health of employees

- Improvement of mental aspects on productivities with "Happiness sensor"

Mitsubishi Electric's ICT strategy for Achieving SDGs / Mitsubishi Electric

Mitsubishi Electric is committed to contributing to the realization of a low-carbon society, which is one of the most important SDGs, through our total energy-saving solutions. The presentation will introduce ICT technologies enabling the total energy-saving solutions.

ICT solutions for Sustainable Development Goals / NEC

This presentation introduces NEC's ICT solutions which contribute to sustainable development goals. Our bio metric technologies for face and finger print recognition have very high accuracy, high recognition speed and high scalability. These solutions can be adapted to large scale public service such as national ID system and support a safe and secure society.

Creating new industries by sharing ICT solutions data in collaboration with developing countries / NTT

We had many pilot projects for each industrial (education, healthcare, environment, aquaculture and agriculture etc.) solution in rural areas supported by APT. We would like to introduce our challenge to create a new industry by sharing each of the ICT solution data in collaboration with developing countries.

Moderator

Ms. Yukiko TSUCHIYA, Assistant Director, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, JAPAN

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Seiya YAMAZAKI, Director, Green Solution Promotion Department, Green Business Innovation Division Corporate Environmental Strategy Unit, FUJITSU LIMITED

Mr. Ichiro KOBAYASHI, General manager, Engineering Department, Optical Fiber&Cable Products Division, FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Mr. Yoshito SAKURAI, Chief Architect, R&D Group, Hitachi, Ltd.

Dr. Kuniaki MOTOSHIMA, Senior Chief Engineer, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

Mr. Kaoru KENYOSHI, Senior Expert for Standardization, NEC Corporation

Dr. Hideyuki IWATA, General Manager, Standardization Strategy, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION (NTT)

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

➢ *Title of Presentations / Name of Speakers*

➢ *ICT solutions for Sustainable Development Goals / Mr. Kaoru Kenyoshi, NEC*
NEC's biometric technologies for face and finger print recognition have very highly accuracy and high recognition speed, and are used for voting system, boarder control system, national ID systems and surveillance/monitoring system etc. This contributes to build a safe and secure society.

➢ *"Healthcare Management" with AI technologies and Big data processing / Mr. Yoshito SAKURAI, Hitachi*
Mr. Sakurai introduced Hitachi's valuable use cases such as Healthcare Data Analytics to predict decease transitions, "Harasuma Diet" system for the health of employees and "Happiness sensor" for improving the productivity. This will lead to Quality of Life and economic growth.

➢ *The Power of ICT, Fujitsu's approaches to a Sustainable Future / Mr. Seiya YAMAZAKI, Fujitsu.*
Mr. Yamazaki introduced some specific cases by utilizing the potential of ICT, such as disaster prevention, smart mobility, smart manufacturing and healthcare. These could be the solution to solve social issues and to realize sustainable future.

➢ *Mitsubishi Electric's ICT Strategy for Achieving SDGs / Dr. Kuniaki MOTOSHIMA, Mitsubishi Electric.*
Mitsubishi Electric is committed to contributing to the realization of a low-carbon society by their total energy-saving solutions. Mr. Motoshima introduced joint project "Smart Community Demonstration Systems" in Indonesia, which is able to support energy conservation while maintaining a high-quality electricity supply.

➢ *Creating new industries by sharing ICT solutions data in collaboration with developing countries / Dr. Hideyuki IWATA, NTT*
Based on NTT's experiences and lessons learned from many pilot projects for each industry (education, healthcare, environment, aquaculture and agriculture) in rural areas in Asian region, Dr. Iwata introduced their activities to create a new business and solution in collaboration with developing countries by knowledge sharing.

➢ *Activities for sustainable optical network construction / Mr. Ichiro KOBAYASHI, FURUKAWA ELECTRIC*
Mr. Kobayashi introduced their use cases to build reliable optical fiber networks rapidly in the world. They provide not only high quality networks but also technological transfer, and this contributes to sustainable infrastructure.

II.   Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.
- ➢ Ms. Shereen of NGO, government advisor of infrastructure based in Geneva asked the key factor of smart city, and speakers elaborated it how to contribute to smart city.
- ➢ Latvia mission pointed the importance of privacy and data protection for introduced solutions, especially for biometric identification and healthcare management.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
  Valuable practical cases introduced at this workshop showed how to address global and societal challenges which both developing and developed countries face by utilizing ICT, as an example.
- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015
  We, Japanese private sectors and government will continue to strive toward the achievement of SDGs through our various activities as introduced at this workshop.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

AI is a powerful enabler to reduce human's workload and improve efficiency and productivity. Mr. Sakurai (Hitachi) and Mr. Yamazaki (Fujitsu) introduced their valuable use cases of AI related to C7: E-Health.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2017

How to make the outcomes of ICT use cases sustainable?
How to utilize use case for other counties by knowledge sharing for inclusive development.

Country Workshop

Iran Country Workshop – Information Technology Organization of Iran

Friday 16 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room Popov 1- ITU

Iran National and Regional Activities towards the Information Society

Moderator

Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini, IUST Vice Chancellor for International affairs and Senior Advisor of ITO, Iran.

Speakers/Panellists

• Mr Nasrollah Jahangard, Iran ICT Ministry and Information Technology Organization, Iran

• Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran.

• Dr Seyed Mahmood Tara, Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Iran.

• Ms Molood Mehrabian, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEFA), Iran.

• Ms Haydeh Bagheripour, Customs Administration, Iran.

• Dr MohammadReza A. Shirazi, Data Processing Company, Iran.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C7 e-Gov. ICT Applications: E-government

AL C7 e-Bus. ICT Applications: E-business

AL C7 e-Lea. ICT Applications: E-learning

AL C7 e-Hea. ICT Applications: E-health

AL C7 e-Emp. ICT Applications: E-employment

AL C7 e-Env. ICT Applications: E-environment

AL C7 e-Agr. ICT Applications: E-agriculture

AL C7 e-Sci. ICT Applications: E-science

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C9. Media

AL C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Hackathon

A Hackathon is traditionally an event where computer programmers get together to collaborate on the development of various types software projects. At WSIS, the Hackathon track is composed of all of WSIS multistakeholders, from various nationalities and backgrounds, getting together to "hack" development issues related to ICTs in a collaborative manner.

This year, the Hackathon format was introduced to the WSIS Forum and it will continue to evolve as a permanent component of the Forum.

Hackathon

Hackathon - Hack for Health – ITU and IEEE in collaboration with Be He@lthy, Be Mobile (ITU-WHO)

Sunday 11 June 2017	08:00 – 21:30
Monday 12 June 2017	07:00 – 14:00

Reception Area – ITU Montbrillant

WSIS Action Lines advancing the implementation of SDGs

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

The Hack for Health hackathon at the WSIS Forum was organized in association with ITU and IEEE in collaboration with Be He@lthy, Be Mobile (ITU-WHO). The hackathon resulted in the development of innovative digital solutions addressing four challenges relevant to middle-and lower-income population in cities. The Hack for Health addressed WSIS Action Line C7: E-health and the SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.

Over the course of two days, 42 students (17 female, 25 male) from 16 different nations representing all five United Nations regions competed as teams to develop a technological innovation to address one of four challenges. These challenges addressed the following areas:
- Clean water access
- Urban Environmental Quality
- Managing Non-Communicable Diseases for Healthy Living
- Promoting Health Behaviors

Winning teams:
- First place: Team Norway - SAGA: Bridging the Gap Between Folklore and Fact
  - Challenge: Improve citizen awareness of healthy behaviors and promote healthy habits, such as increased physical exercise, proper nutrition and stress management.
  - Solution An interactive kid-friendly media (ebooks, games, cartoons) presented on a website which incorporates local folklore with a factual twist to help teach children healthier eating habits.
- Second place: Team Poland - NCD Management for Healthy Living
  - Challenge: Allow for self -diagnosis, treatment, and greater disease awareness in those individuals with non -communicable illnesses, such as diabetes and heart disease .
  - Solution: A two -sided application to analyze eating patterns for better health. The mobile patient app acquires basic medical data, physical activities, allergies, environmental conditions, and more, which gives context to the user's eating

behaviors and includes a product scanner for supermarket use to evaluate purchases. The doctor side web service monitors the patient data and makes recommendations for food intake and physical activity for best health. The data will allow for the use machine learning and a classification algorithm to improve the system with less human input.

- Third place: Team Tunisia - Urban Environmental Quality
    - o Challenge Air pollution is increasing exponentially and serves as a major contributing factor to a wide -variety of global health issues .
    - o Solution An application that gathers air pollution data using sensors and feeds it into an algorithm that provides relevant information for government and citizens to incite healthy practices. Citizens participate in change by installing sensors at their homes to provide more accurate data. This allows them to draw benefits in return.

Judges:
- Nick Banatvala, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Director General Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health, WHO
- Karen Bartleson, IEEE President
- Luc Dandurand, Head of ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, ITU
- Yushi Torigoe, Deputy to the Director and Chief of Administration and Operations Coordination Department

Subject Matter Experts:
- Bill Ash, Senior Technology Program Director, IEEE
- Hani Eskandar, ICT Applications Coordinator at the ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, ITU
- Stephanie Meagher, ITU
- Sameer Pujari, Manager and Co-Founder Be He@thly, Be Mobile, WHO

Mentors:
- Justin Caso, Technology Policy Programs Senior Manager, IEEE
- Dr. Habib Kammoun, Chairperson of the IEE Tunisia Section & Leader in the REGIM-Lab (Research Groups in Intelligent Machines), University of Sfax
- Deepak Maheshwari, Director – Government Affairs, India & ASEAN Region, Symantec

Karen McCabe, Senior Director, Technology Policy and International Affairs

Thematic Workshops

Thematic Workshops are interactive sessions based on the requests received from stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process. These workshops are organized and designed by the aforementioned stakeholders and are therefore a true testament to the inclusive spirit of the WSIS Forum 2016.

Thematic Workshop

Inclusive ICTs for Disaster and Emergency Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities and those with Specific Needs – G3ICT / ITU

Monday 12 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room Popov 2 - ITU

The use of ICTs can play a key role to provide early warning for emergencies and eminent disasters which can help prevent injury and loss of life. The use of ICTs is critical also in Disaster Relief. ITU has had experience in a number of important activities to address natural disasters, as in 2010 where ITU deployed satellite communications to Haiti after a hurricane. ITU provided High-speed data capability to assist in applying telemedicine and overall humanitarian effort focusing on and in particular to disaster relief. Most importantly this enabled people to also communicate to relatives, friends, and the outside world with news and to ask for assistance. Without ICTs it will be more difficult to deploy disaster relief but also disaster and emergency preparedness. It should be highlighted that, without any implementation of accessible ICT measures for early warning and evacuation, persons with disabilities will most likely perish.

However, even now in 2017, persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs are still the most susceptible to injury and loss of life than their non-disabled counterparts. This is, due to multiple reasons, including the lack of accessibility evacuation plans, communication to and the training of first responders. It is important for governments as well, to utilize ICTs in an accessible manner for persons with disabilities, and to those providing emergency and medical services.

Within ITU-T there are ongoing studies for both emergency preparedness, disaster relief and accessibility to multimedia systems and services for persons with disabilities. There are work items that cover emergency and disaster preparedness using accessible ICTs for Persons with Disabilities and those with specific needs, with the participation of experts from the communities of persons with disabilities.

This workshop will address the urgent needs of ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs in emergency situations, the ongoing work and study in this area worldwide, and discuss a step by step way forward towards 2025.

Moderator

Ms Andrea Saks, G3ict, Chairman of ITU-T JCA-AHF

Speakers/Panellists

Ms. Nirmita Narasimhan, Policy Director, Centre for Internet and Society (CIS), India

Ms Marcie Roth, President and CEO, Inclusive Emergency Management Strategies (IEMS) LLC / Former Director of Office of Disability Integration and coordination, US Department of Homeland Security/FEMA (Emergency services)

Mr Hiroshi Kawamura, President of the Daisy Consortium

Mr Masahito Kawamori, Rapporteur of ITU-T Q26/16 (Accessibility to multimedia systems and services), Project professor of Keio University, Japan

Mr Hiroshi Ota, Advisor for ITU-T Study Group 15 (Networks, Technologies and Infrastructures for Transport, Access and Home), ITU-TSB

Thematic Workshop

WePROTECT Global Alliance : Multi-Stakeholder Action to Stop Online Child Sexual Exploitation – United Kingdom

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room A - ITU

A multi-stakeholder action to stop online child sexual exploitation

WePROTECT Global Alliance is global coalition of stakeholders dedicated to national and global action to end the online sexual exploitation of children. The workshop will focus on the WePROTECT Global Alliance Model National Response.

It is a clear example of different actors working hand-in-hand in a cohesive and coordinated way to combat online child sexual exploitation (CSE) around the world. It shows how collective experience and expertise can come together to develop a multifaceted, all-encompassing answer to help tackle CSE.

Moderator

Catherine Mbengue, Senior Advisor for Advocacy, ECPAT International

Speakers/Panellists

i) Kristof Claesen, Director of Policy and Public Affairs at the IWF

ii) Anjan Bose, Child Protection Specialist Violence Prevention and Online Protection, Programme Division, UNICEF HQ

iii) Maud Buquicchio UN Special Rapporteur on Crimes against Children

iv) Peter van Dalen, Crimes Against Children Unit, INTERPOL

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. **Debated Issues**
- Presentation of the situation related to child online sexual exploitation and what global answer we can provide with the example of the WePROTECT Global Alliance as a multistakeholder model to tackle the issue
- Policy and Governance related to child online exploitation
- Criminal Justice
- Societal considerations
- Support for the victims
- The role of the industry

II. Quotes

- "Violence is the source and motor of all this evil and should be tackled in all its forms simultaneously and vigorously" Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children

- "It is a global crime and an holistic and multistakeholder response is required", Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, UN Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children

- "We need leadership and commitment to protect the children but also give them the power to grow", Anjan Bose, Child Protection Specialist Violence Prevention and Online Protection, Programme Division, UNICEF

- "Sexual exploitation is not only online. Should not forget the relation between online and offline", Peter van Dalen, Crime Against Children Unit, INTERPOL

- "Every country needs an effective system to tackle child sexual abuse material online, including all relevant stakeholders", Kristof Claesen, Director of Policy and Public Affairs, IWF

- "On line child sexual exploitation of children demands a coordinated global response by governments, technology companies and civil society. The WePROTECT Global Alliance to End Online Child Sexual Exploitation is that response", Catherine Mbengue, Senior Advisor for Advocacy, ECPAT International

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The importance of a multistakeholder approach to combat child online sexual exploitation. A responsive environment can only be achieved with all players involved. This includes the private sector, civil society, governments, international organizations, law enforcement agencies.

- Data sharing has been underlined as a key component of a strong reponse to child online sexual exploitation. There is still hesitation in the international community to share data on the issues. However, the panelists emphasized that evidence would bring commitment and is the only way to effectively combat child online sexual exploitation.

- The Model National Response (MNR) promoted by the WePROTECT Global Alliance is centered around a country-led approach. The MNR focuses of national response related to the legal environment, creating a platform for multistakeholder collaboration, education and awareness-raising, victim support and law enforcement.

- Tackling online sexual exploitation is the responsibility of all stakeholders. ICT companies should include this issue as part of the discussions related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and because of their technical capacities are playing an essential role.

- It is not only cooperation that is needed but also coordinate, a cross-sectoral coordination to avoid duplication of work. Capacity building, awareness raising, innovation and training need to be tackled.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

SDG 5.2: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

SDG 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

SDG 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour…and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

In a world that is becoming more and more connected, threats related to child online sexual exploitation are expanding and changing. Never in the past has it been so easy to contact children, share images and inspire other to commit crimes. Although the threats are present, evolving and growing, there are also opportunities to empower children through ICTs.

Interest on the ground for a multistakeholder answer to combat child online sexual exploitation and for initiatives such as the WePROTECT Global Alliance has been observed in the past year. There is however still a lot of work to be done to ensure a global and effective response and to promote national action plans.

Thematic Workshop

Health & Learning – UAE

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room C1 - ITU

Moderator

Mr. Humaid Al Basti, Internet Governance Specialist, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority UAE

Speakers/Panellists

      MOE

- Mr. Ali Al Yafei, Advisor to the General Secretariat of the Executive Council, Ministry of Education UAE
- Dr.Waleed Al-Ali, advisor at Mohammed Bin Rashid's Smart Learning Program, Ministry of Education UAE
       DHA
- Mr. Qasim Yousef Qasim Abuhantash, Senior Specialist, Dubai Health Authority UAE
- Ms. Smita Sathiyasenan, Project Manager, Dubai Health Authority UAE

Smart School Transformation Program

I. **Debated Issues**
    - Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience
    - Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panellists
    - Driving systematic transformation toward effective use of ICT to enhance teaching and learning

II. **Quotes**
    - Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

    "Embedding ICT and 21st century skills into the education system is no longer debated by decision makers in countries seeking knowledge economy…we have to go beyond the question of why, to a question of How, and what challenges and opportunities it presents."

III. **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting**
    - main conclusions reached during the discussion
    - the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

IV. **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**
    SDG4

Thematic Workshop

Connectivity, Meaningful Access and Inclusive Growth in Developing Countries – International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS) in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the Government of India

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room C2 - ITU

Moderator

Mr Virat Bhatia, Vice-Chair, ICC Commission on the Digital Economy and President IEA, South Asia Region, AT&T

Speakers/Panellists

Ms María Inés Baqué, Secretary of Public Management and Innovation of the Ministry of Modernization of the National Government, Argentina - TBC

Mr Melchor Gil Morell, Ministry of Communications, Cuba - TBC

Ms Veronica Boateng, Director of Applications, National Information Technology Agency, Ghana

Dr Siyabonga Cwele, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Services, South Africa - TBC

Distinguished representative of the Government of India - TBC

Ms Carolina Rossini, Global Connectivity Policy Manager, Facebook

Mr Mongi Marzoug, Vice President, Internet and Sustainable Energy Governance, Orange

Ms Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, DotAsia Organisation - TBC

Distinguished representative of APC - TBC

Distinguished representative of UNESCO – TBC

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues
- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

Discussion during the workshop focused on creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and ensure deployment and development of digital technologies that address developing country needs.

The workshop marked the launch of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) policy statement on *ICT, Policy and Sustainable Economic Development*. Prepared by the ICC Commission on the Digital Economy, the statement aims to raise awareness of the impact that policies on infrastructure, applications, services and user-engagement have on the ICT ecosystem. Greater understanding of these issues can equip policymakers with a framework to identify appropriate policy approaches and leverage ICT for realizing the SDGs. In the statement, ICC encourages policymakers to ensure an interoperable, seamless ICT ecosystem; encourage the participation of all relevant stakeholders in policy-making processes; and drive effective policy approaches to support an enabling policy environment.

The discussion was organized around two broad themes. First it addressed the layers and inner working of the ICT ecosystem, then it went on to debate the policy approaches that secure an enabling environment for this ecosystem to function.

Participants highlighted how an interoperable, seamless ICT ecosystem is crucial to help populations reap the benefits of ICT and further development opportunity. Panellists identified a number of elements building up the ICT ecosystem and stressed that the benefits of ICT and Internet can only be enjoyed to their full potential if these elements work in close synergy. Thus panellists highlighted the need for an accessible and affordable infrastructure that enables connectivity, which needs to be coupled with appropriate applications and services that promote local content in local languages and script, coupled with initiatives to equip the users with the ability and skills necessary to actively and independently use and contribute to locally relevant content, applications and services.

The second part of the workshop emphasized that this layered ecosystem can only function if supported by effective policy approaches and all relevant stakeholders playing key roles in ensuring the necessary well-informed and targeted policy approaches.
Different policy issues (economic, technical, social/cultural, governance) arise through the use and development of ICT. These policy issues can be overlapping and need the engagement of local communities to be identified correctly and the experience and expertise of relevant stakeholders to be addressed effectively. By encouraging the participation of stakeholders and local communities in policy-making processes, governments can generate policies that are timely, scalable, and innovation enabling.

- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panellists

Participants shared their experience in leading and/or cooperating on projects to expand connectivity and adopt digital technologies and outlined creative and collaborative

solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and ensure deployment and development of digital technologies that address developing country needs. Examples included:

- pairing the deployment of mobile broadband with programmes to expand the electricity grid from renewable energy sources to ensure stable and resilient connectivity;
- collaborating with local communities and private sector partners to better identify the specific needs of local populations that can be addressed by connecting the unconnected and empowering the underconnected;
- conducting in-depth research to identify what constitutes relevant content in certain communities to ensure inclusive connectivity;
- raising awareness of key policy discussions in laymen's terms to equip end users with the necessary understanding and power to influence the decisions that impact them; and
- creating platforms and opportunities for collaboration through information sharing, capacity building and match-making to ensure that the benefits of ICT and the digital economy are shared by all.

II.   Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

  Mongi Marzoug, Orange: The success of digital transformation is based on four pillars: adapted and up to date digital regulatory policy that enables innovation, is future-proof, tech neutral and applies the same rules for same service; infrastructure that enables fast, reliable and trustworthy connectivity; local content and digital competences and skills to fully benefit from the Information Society.

  Torbjorn Fredriksson, UNCTAD: The digital economy creates both opportunities and challenges for developing countries. But whether we are talking about helping developing countries reap the benefits or address challenges, policies are at the center of discussion. Fitting policy solutions can be found through a holistic approach and connecting the dots between and among key policy areas and all relevant stakeholders.

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
- Access does not mean only access to infrastructure, but also meaningful access resting on the four pillars of availability of the network, affordability of connection, relevance of content and readiness in terms of skills to not only consume but to create content.
- For developing countries energy transition and digital transformation go hand in hand.
- It is important to address connectivity with a cross-cutting and multistakeholder frame for policymaking and enable all relevant stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes.
- ICT can speed up the process of achieving the SDGs, but this can be done only if the SDGs are at the center of ICT discussions.
- The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

  The Geneva Plan of Action and the WSIS Action lines aim to create and sustain an open and inclusive Information Society where governments, civil society, businesses, the technical community and international organizations could work together to achieve the full potential of ICTs for development, to bridge digital divides and leave no one behind.

The role of the WSIS Forum is to highlight the important activities and contributions the pursuit of the WSIS action lines can make. By highlighting the efforts made across the many UN agencies involved as well as the work of governments, business, civil society and others in making progress – WSIS Forum is an annual opportunity to benchmark progress, share success stories and learning experiences and incentivize further action.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The workshop was directly related to the sustainable development process as it provided an important discussion on how the use of ICT can support development and highlight the ways in which stakeholders can work together to advance progress on action lines to expand connectivity and further adoption of digital technologies.

The discussion outlined creative and collaborative solutions to social and economic issues that foster inclusive growth and facilitate deployment and development of digital technologies that are responsive to developing country needs.

Discussions at the workshop mainly linked to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13 and 17.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The workshop highlighted that appropriate policies are at the center of the implementation of WSIS Action Lines for development and pointed to the growing need for partnership among all stakeholders to identify the timely, scalable, and innovation enabling policies that enable the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines.

Stakeholders play key roles in ensuring well-informed and targeted policy approaches. For example, engaging relevant stakeholders in policymaking can help drive meaningful ICT access for women. The private sector plays a pivotal role in deploying Internet related infrastructure and delivering a wide range of ICT services. Business also contributes to encouraging access through capacity building and education initiatives, promoting innovation, public-private research and development partnerships, where businesses work with other stakeholders. Civil society and the technical community are also important to consult to ensure well-informed policy approaches. For example, civil society can advise on societal and cultural factors within social groups that may impact women's access and use of ICT. The technical community lends its invaluable expertise by advising on technical capabilities of infrastructure and technology.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

WSIS Forum 2018 should seek in-depth discussions on connectivity and access.

The WSIS Forum mandate refers to taking stock of the progress made on the WSIS Action Lines. Thus discussions should also include presentations of collaborative initiatives and partnerships showcasing the lessons learned from local and regional projects aimed at advancing the Action Lines by enhancing connectivity, adopting digital technologies, and encouraging multistakeholder cooperation and public-private partnerships and investments.

Thematic Workshop

IGF 2017 2nd Open Consultations & MAG Meeting – IGF Secretariat

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 18:15

Room K - ITU

The purpose of the second round of IGF open consultations and face-to-face meeting of the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) is to advance preparations for the IGF 2017 annual meeting, including the finalization of the MAG's selection of workshops, and to review ongoing IGF intersessional activities.

The three-day meeting is open to all. As the IGF will take place in Geneva this year, inputs from Geneva-based stakeholders are particularly welcome and encouraged.

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C4. Capacity building

AL C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

AL C6. Enabling environment

AL C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 5: Gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals logo

Thematic Workshop

Mapping and Data Collection to enable Internet Connectivity at Schools – Project Connect

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room L1 - ITU

Moderator

Sara Jacobs

Speakers/Panellists

Sara Jacobs, CEO of Project Connect, USA

Session's link to WSIS Action Lines

AL C2. Information and communication infrastructure

AL C3. Access to information and knowledge

AL C11. International and regional cooperation

The platform that Project Connect is developing is meant to serve as enabling infrastructure for the broader goal of extending internet connectivity, which ultimately will help to close the digital divide. The data collection required for mapping every school in the world can only be achieved through fortified partnerships with governments and NGOs.

Session's link to Sustainable Development Process

Goal 4: Quality education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

An equally important objective of Project Connect is providing broader quality education through our platform. In some less-developed nations, national governments do not even know the locations of all of their schools. The tool we develop will hopefully help governments learn what resources are already available in their schools and serve as useful infrastructure for the implementation of resources that are lacking.

Thematic Workshop

Using ICT's to Support Development Opportunities by Building an Online Brand Presence for Small and Emerging Businesses – International Trademark Association

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room L2 - ITU

Leveraging the relationship between ICTs, entrepreneurship, sustainable growth and trademarks to maximize the impact on economic ecosystems

Presented in a lively interview format, young entrepreneurs from the corporate and nonprofit world will discuss the importance of having a trustworthy and protected name and brand right from the start of a business endeavor. ICTs and trademark protection are compatible and necessary to ensure sustainable growth by creating economic stability and the means for local and global outreach. Early planning and trademark awareness help create a marketable, protectable, attractive face for the goods and services offered to consumers, and at the same time, help emerging businesses to cope with copycats and infringers, counterfeiters and cybersquatting, all of which affect business owners and consumers and impacts their ecosystem. Trademarks and domains emerge as protectable assets that sustain economic growth by enabling job creation and licensing opportunities. One of the challenges to be discussed is how to disseminate the knowledge of available protections to entrepreneurs who may not be aware of how domain names and trademarks interrelate and how to seek qualified, affordable help in obtaining a trademark registration and protecting their brands online.

Moderator

Lori Schulman, Senior Director, Internet Policy, INTA, United States

Speakers/Panellists

Fatima Amehri – President, Association Marocaine de l'Indication Géographique de l'Huile d'Argane (AMIGHA), Morocco

Andrea Gerosa, Chief Thinker and Founder, Think Young, Europe and Asia

Maxine Moffatt, CEO and Founder, Bridge Africa, United States and Africa

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

- **Debated Issues**
- Choosing a good name and registering it as a trademark early in the development of a new business venture is important – whether it is for profit or nonprofit.

- SME's may need more trademark protection because they are in a building phase and could me more vulnerable to losing their assets.
- Trademarks support sustainable innovation by providing a reference point for consumers so they can return for the same good experience.
- Trademark owners have an obligation to protect the integrity of their good name and to protect their consumers from fraud and abuse of trademarks.
- Most SMEs in developing countries lack the knowledge and resources to secure trademarks and related domain names early on.
- SME's may have to bargain for desirable domain names as prices are often affected by secondary markets and the popularity of names.
- How can we impart information about trademark protection at low or no cost?
- As in the brick and mortar world, trademarks are source identifiers and symbols of quality in ICTs.
- Youth entrepreneurs are more attuned to the important of brands and creating big names for their products. The traditional model of creating the product and then the brand is shifting. Some look at branding first. Brands = promise of a good experience.
- Women entrepreneurs, particularly from emerging economies, are battling social norms to create SMEs. Intellectual property is not at the top of their agenda. Their priorities focus on gaining economic independence and basic survival. The women who established the women's cooperatives to produce argan oil in Morocco were sometimes greeted with stones when they entered a new village. They were upending a social norm. Husbands had to be convinced of the value of the project along with the wives. Sympathetic men can be their greatest allies.
- Although e-commerce platforms have facilitated trade in countries like Cameroon, practical considerations like transportation fees and customs requirements still make the transactional costs prohibitive and products uncompetitive.
- **Quotes**
- "Youth are thinking more about brands because they realize the importance of a name to a sustainable business model. They see what is happening with brands like AMAZON and want to replicate the success" – Andrea Gerosa, Chief Thinker and Founder, ThinkYoung, Belgium

- "E-commerce is the path to economic independence for many women. The points made about trademarks today have made me think even more about how we can protect our resources with branding." – Fatima Amehri, President Association Marocaine de l'Indication Géographique de l'Huile d'Argane (AMIGHA), Morocco

- **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting**
- Much work needs to be done to provide SME's with knowledge and resources to protect their trademarks and domain names.
- Trademarks, domains and branding should be on the checklist for start-ups
- SME's need strategies for affordable ways to protect their brands.

- National intellectual property offices and WIPO are good sources of information for SME's in developing countries – we need to figure out the ways to communicate the availability of those resources.
- Local bar associations and trade associations may be good sources for information and references for low cost or pro bono legal assistance depending upon the practice in different countries.
- WSIS action lines should incorporate principles of intellectual property protection as part of knowledge sharing.

- **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals: SDG**

I. SDG 5 – achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
II. SDG 8 – promote inclusive and sustainable growth, employment and decent work for all
III. SDG 9 – build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
IV. SDG 16 – promote just, peace and inclusive societies

- **Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting**

I. Trademarks and domains are more important than ever to SME's.
II. Intellectual Property awareness is essential for ICT4D.
III. Emerging businesses in ecommerce should protect their innovations through sensible and affordable intellectual asset protections including trademark registration and domain name management.
IV. Branding and related intellectual property protection can help protect local resources and promote sustainable business models.

- **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**

I. Intellectual property considerations are critical to ICT4D because they foster and protect innovation.
II. Intellectual property management promotes sustainable and inclusive growth in ICT4D.
III. Intellectual property management may be done sensibly and affordably for ICTs and SMEs.

Thematic Workshop

The Digital Transformation of Learning, Education and Training and the SDGs – The Geneva Learning Foundation

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room M1 - ITU

Moving from isolated to collective impact by education, government, and industry stakeholders

Our aim is for the workshop is to provide a small but significant stepping stone to building new partnerships between stakeholders with an interest in achieving SDG Goal 4.

to engage potential partners from government, industry, and international organizations seeking approaches to support open, scalable capacity-building that empowers communities on their way to sustainable development and resilience.

SDG Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development. For most if not all global organizations, it is a major challenge to scale up their education and other capacity-building efforts. The workshop will explore new ways to harness digital learning toward this goal.

Workshop concept summary

SDG Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

For most if not all global organizations, it is a major challenge to scale up their education and other capacity-building efforts.

The digital transformation of learning, education, and training (LET) enables a new economy of effort to accelerate progress toward this Target, but also creates new, complex problems.

What is the point of this workshop?

The workshop will explore new ways to harness digital learning toward SDG Target 4.7.

We believe that many organizations are working (explicitly or implicitly) toward this target and some may achieve isolated impact.

However, there is currently no shared vision or common agenda, a lack of mutually-reinforcing activities that could build trust and encourage communication, and no shared measurement system to track progress.

We hope to provide a small but significant stepping stone toward collective impact by stakeholders with an interest in leveraging the digital transformation of education to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Following the WSIS workshop, the Geneva Learning Foundation will launch a new #DigitalScholar partnership open to all stakeholders interested in capacity-building at scale. By confirming your interest in the WSIS workshop (even if you are unable to attend), you will receive an invitation to the online briefing that will explain and launch this new initiative.

Moderator

Dr Patricia Charlton

Speakers/Panellists

The workshop's panel will be composed of distinguished academics, researchers, education industry startups, and non-profit actors.

This workshop will be open to public, crowd-sourced contributions using GRAASP, an innovative knowledge-sharing system developed by Switzerland's leading engineering school (EPFL):

http://graasp.eu/ils/5903001316d1ef21470cf3b6/?lang=en

Thematic Workshop

How technology Empowers Refugees – UNHCR & Project Integration

Monday 12 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room M2 - ITU

Moderator

Amal EL ALAMI

Speakers/Panellists

- Rowan Farrell, Co-Founder, Refugee Info Bus
- Priya Burci, Co-Founder of Project Integration
- Chris Earney, Deputy, Innovation at the UN Refugee Agency
- Gisella Lomax, Social Media Manager, UNHCR

Thematic Workshop

ICTs for Safety, Security and Disaster Recovery, EC MEDICI Framework – EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation

Monday 12 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room A - ITU

Moderator

Alfredo M. Ronchi (Secretary General, EC MEDICI Framework, Italy)

Speakers/Panellists

- Dr. Mahdi Bina (Chief Technology Officer - Presidential Office – Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Dr. Simone Colombo (Delegate JRC S2D2 Fondazione Politecnico di Milano – Italy)
- Dr. Pavan Duggal (Head Pavan Duggal Associates – India)
- Dr. Jabu Mtsweni (Research Group Leader for Cyber Defence at the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR) – South Africa)
- Prof. Sarah Fox (Associate Professor, Coventry University – United Kingdom)
- Dr. Gianluca Sensidoni (Intelligence & Defense Sales Manager - R&D Security Manager - Expert System S.p.A. - Italy)
- Prof. Lynn Thiesmeyer (Full Professor Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University – Japan)

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

The forum addressed some key concerns relating to the feasibility and use of ICTs:

- The action line "C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs" is relevant but does not cover all the key aspect aspects related to safety and security in a broad sense;

- Nowadays it is a paramount to ensure public "safety & security" and last but not least relevant disaster recovery as we witnessed in recent times;

- Contemporary terrorists and criminal organizations increasingly exploit the Internet to spread their message and gain support. They use social networks, either Surface or Deep/Dark Web, for disinformation, raising funds, organization, planning and finally for discovering lacks on software protection of Critical Infrastructure or directly apply cyber threats to it;

- On the other side the network provides a significant source of information and evidence of criminal activities - if adequate analytical tools are in use;

- The implications of autonomous (remotely controlled devices) vehicles (drones and cars) which are set to become a part of our everyday lives in the not too distant future, was also discussed. In doing so the lack of a framework and the potential risks were highlighted. In addition such technologies pose some relevant issues in the field of ethics and more;

- "Confidence in security" continues to remain a key issue with technological advancements involving cyberspace. Yet frameworks, policies and legislation are failing to keep pace with technological developments.

- Hence, it was acknowledged – that, on the one hand, there is reluctance to engage and to cooperate more extensively; yet, on the other hand, it is accepted that there is a need to adopt new approaches, including overarching governance frameworks. Therefore there remains conflict – not least between security and public willingness to accept the sharing of information that may be necessary to protect them from both a security and safety perspective.

- Whilst safety and security are an integral part of human rights, we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3,22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights). However, cyber security is still viewed as a key challenge that still needs to be overcome and where public confidence needs to be increased.
- Also discussed as part of this was:
- - The need to be proactive to challenges and not responsive to issues and difficulties.
- - The need for transferability of past experiences and lessons learnt.
- - The need for investment into technological solutions.

Quotes

Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy, introducing the workshop he said:

"The WSIS Forum is the key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the SDGs domain it is a must to adequately take into account ICTs applied to safety and security in a broad sense, they are relevant part of SDGs as outlined many times both within the UNGA Overall WSIS Review and the UNDP 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SDGs."

"Safety and security are integral part of human rights as well; we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3, 22, 25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights)."

"Nowadays the demand for "safety & security" in all its forms has increased, we outline the role of ICTs in risks assessment and management. They are playing key roles in a number of "risky" scenarios from health and children abuse to homeland security and law enforcement, crimes, trafficking (humans, drugs, weapons, artefacts, etc.) and even safety on working places and mobility"

Pavan Duggal, Chairman, International Commission on Cyber Security Law, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Advocate, Supreme Court of India - India:

" Cyber Security, Cyber Resilience, Cyber Disaster Reconstruction and connected legal issues have to be the guiding lights to guide the further evolution of ICTs in today's scenario"

" ICTs form the foundation blocks of the digital and mobile ecosystem today and hence, their related legal and policy nuances need to be given adequate attention by all stakeholders, given increased cyber security breaches and the increased use of dark net for launching cyber security attacks"- (Pavan Duggal)

Simone Colombo, Politecnico di Milano, "JRC Safety, Security, Defense, Disaster Recovery and Management" - Italy:

"Making decisions in complex systems and for complex phenomena is a complicated task to accomplish. As complexity and uncertainty increase, the use of scenarios to exploring that uncertainty becomes essential to support decision makers."

"Artificial Intelligence might help coping with the increasing complexity of systems/phenomena, allowing to envisaging universes of scenarios of unthinkable complexity (with todays tools and methodologies) and to explore them at different level of abstraction. "

Jabu Mtsweni, Research Group Leader for Cyber Defense at the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR) – South Africa:

"The world is moving towards centralization of ICTs where many Internet-enabled objects are interconnected. Connected systems have the potential to improve the qualkity of life of the global citizens through better digital inclusion, improved service delivery, and sustainable development. However, connectedness that uses the cyber space as an enabler introduces a number of threats to the safety and security of citizens, organisarions and nations due to the vulnerable cyber space"

"It is evident that cyber safety and security transcends all critical infrastructure domains, making cyber security a domain problem, rather than just a security problem or technology problem. And in order to solve these challenges, innovative solutions are required that consider security of all capabilities within organizations, from the people, technology and process perspective"

"We have over the years developed an integrated capability management (ICM) approach that has been tested and implemented across different domains for defining, building, deploying, and sustaining cyber security capabilities that consider both physical and logical cyber safety and security challenges affecting technological solutions, people, and processes. It also considers systems and capabilities to be defined at different levels. The approach also helps to bridge the gap between capability planning and systems acquisition and management. An integrated capability

management approach is also vital towards providing decision makers with processes and tools to make better and inform acquisition decisions, and continued lifecycle management decisions when dealing with cyber safety and security".

Sarah Fox (Middlesex University, UK) stated:

"There is a natural synergy between ICT (cyber space) and transport (both are transportation systems) - this also means today that there is an ever-increasing symbiotic relationship. We must see cyber security as an overarching umbrella and aim; and yet also take forward the lessons and developments learnt from transport. Functional logic of integration also translates to learning from past experiences as well as preparing for the future.

Going forward the following challenges need to be met:
1) Technical interoperability needs to be aligned to wider frameworks.
2) Frameworks need to cross borders, cross systems.
3) Security and counter terrorism needs to embrace the culture of sharing widely timely and proactively.
4) Lessons from transport need to be embraced by ICT,
- And, ICT has a role to play in ensuring transport modes are not compromised.
- Consideration needs to be given to the means to police and prosecute – i.e. offenders, the Internet and cyber-space; to track and bring perpetrators to account for security breaches and terrorist acts."

Gianluca Sensidoni, Intelligence & Defense Sales Manager - R&D Security Manager - Expert

System S.p.A. – Italy said**:**

Security necessitates further technological developments and: "In order to reach these goals particular focus is given to the managing and comprehension of slangs, acronyms and abbreviations included in the content and also misspellings. This proposed approach can be more relevant and complex if we consider the presence of Multilanguage contents always more diffused on Internet."

"Using Deep Semantic technology mapped to Machine Learning (ML) algorithms can radically increase the quality/precision of discovering hidden targets "*Under the Sea*" either extracting entities/relationships in advance (EX-ANTE Analysis) or analysing Lessons Learned (EX-POST Analysis)."

II.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

It was identified that there is a need:
In general
- To promote an interdisciplinary approach and a "culture" of safety & security, they are the basis in order to obtain good results in this area;

With specific reference to WSIS:
- To promote the opportunity to share experiences and best practices among countries and foster research thanks to the WSIS, and;

- that WSIS needs to act as a global reference point for all those working in these sectors and those who may take advantage from their outcomes;
- To establish in the WSIS framework a global observatory on ICTs for safety, security and disaster recovery;
- To extend the scope of action line C5 "Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs" or create an additional action line devoted to ICTs for safety, security and disaster recovery;
- To ensure that there are appropriate frameworks in place to ensure security and safety i.e. from technological developments (e.g. autonomous systems) and yet at the same time, guarantee that such systems holding data – such as the Internet and Cloud systems remains secure;
  And,

With specific reference to regulatory framework:
- Therefore to develop a framework and legislation that is proactive and keeps pace with technology.

With specific reference to security in a broad sense:
- To ensure that public confidence is developed in terms of sharing data and information in a secure way (particularly at government levels).
- To be proactive to challenges and not responsive to issues and difficulties.
- To ensure the transferability of past experiences and lessons learnt to cyber security.
- To cooperate and coordinate policies and approaches – across borders and subject areas within and external to countries.
- To invest more in achieving security solutions (technological)

  e.g. on behavioural algorithms related to content analytics, image/video/face and audio analytics, for example related to:

o Fake messages and Disinformation

o Authorship

o Encoded messages

o Mapping virtual identity with physical identity

o Propaganda (radicalization process)

o "Out of context" content (early warnings)

III.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
   SDG 2, SDG3, SDG6, SGD6, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9, SDG11, SDG16, SDG17

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG 2 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE - > food & water security

SGD 3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks -> Safety & Security

SDG 5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women -> human security, safety

SDG 6 ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies -> Water Security, critical infrastructure resilience, etc

SDG 7 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support -> C5, critical infrastructure resilience, etc.

SDG 8 PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services -> C5 safety & security

SDG 9 BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 -> C5, critical infrastructure resilience, etc etc

SDG 11 MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage -> extended cooperation with UNESCO

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations -> C5 Safety and Security

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels -> C5 Safety and Security

SDG 16 PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children -> C5 safety & security

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms -> C5 safety & security

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements -> C5 safety & security

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime -> C5 safety & security

SDG 17 STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology -> C5 safety & security

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries -> C5 safety & security

17.17 Encourage and promote a active public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. -> C5 safety & security

IV. **Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting**
The need to adequately take into account the relevant contributions due to ICTs in the field of Safety, Security, and Disaster Recovery and Management. WSIS must act as a reference point for all the experts and researchers working in these sectors promoting an interdisciplinary approach.

V. **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**
Broaden the scope of action line C5 including safety, security, disaster recovery & management

Thematic Workshop

eKrishok: Making ICT Works for Agricultural Sector to Empower Farmers and Agro-SMEs – Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)

Monday 12 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room C1 - ITU

eKrishok: Making ICT Works for Agricultural Sector to Empower Farmers and Agro-SMEs

BIID will share eKrishok experiences on how ICT can facilitate business development services to the farmers and agr-businesses, primarily small & medium sized enterprises and foster growth. The multidimensional perspective of eKrishok will be shared through a presentation. A2I/PMO, Bangladesh will also present a brief on the ongoing initiatives in the field of eAgriculture. Panelists and experts will contribute in the session on the topic and presentations. A quick Q&A session will be moderated by the session Chair.

Moderator

Md Shahid Uddin Akbar

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Md Shahid Uddin Akbar, CEO, BIID

Mr. Md Shakhawatul Islam, Innovation Associate, A2I/PMO, Bangladesh

Thematic Workshop

Capacity Building in Underserved Regions – ICANN

Monday 12 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room L1 - ITU

Harnessing the potential of Government officials for participation in Internet Governance

This session will be a roundtable discussion in the form of a multi-stakeholder dialogue on capacity development initiatives by the ICANN Community, and in particular the Government Advisory Committee, and other organisations, to work on specific issues of interest for governments in underserved regions with respect to the development of the Internet and specific policy and regulatory issues pertaining to it.

The session will reflect on successful recent meetings in Nairobi, Kenya, in Nadi, Fiji, and others with governments and other stakeholders and discuss how this approach could be replicated in other underserved regions in general.

A diverse range of stakeholders will be involved in the session.

Moderator

Moderator Alice Munyua, ICANN GAC USR Co Chair

Speakers/Panellists

·   Thomas Schneider, OFCOM Switzerland

·   Susan Telschter, ITU, Siwtzerland

·   Khaled Koubaa, ICANN Board

·   Anne-Rachel Inne, ICANN, Niger

·   Jovan Kurbalija, DIPLO, Switzerland

·   Representative of AUC, Ethiopia

·   Representative of Kenya Government

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

The round table had a well-balanced and distinguished panel representing diverse stakeholders from International, Intergovernmental organisations, academia/civil society and the public sector. The panellists shared their work, experience and expertise in capacity development for under-served regions relating to the development of the Internet and specific policy and regulatory issues pertaining to it.

There were spirited discussions around challenges and gaps and very insightful suggestions on approaches to address these gaps.

Moderator: Alice Munyua.

Panellists: Teltscher Susan (ITU), Major Peter CSTD), Inne Anne-Rachel (ICANN), Roxana Radu (DIPLO), Khaled Kobaa (ICANN Board)

Highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

- ICANN's GAC has learnt that capacity development in complex policy environments/situations, like ICANN, which has a limited technical mandate, requires a long-term process, working at multiple levels and often with multiple strands of activities. Requiring strategic and long-term resources among others to be applied to the overall approach and the specific methods.
- Getting essential information to guide how capacity building approaches are designed is important.
- Prior information is needed about current and future capacity needs, in addition, clear goals objectives and indicators to measure impact.
- Collaborating and engagement with various stakeholders in the decision making process. Everyone needs to be thinking holistically about the levels (individual, organisational, sectoral and institutional) and types (hard and soft) of capacity, in order to avoid the trap of thinking everything starts and ends with training
- It is important to take into account previous or existing initiatives; relevant factors in other parts of ICANN ecosystem; and, the need to produce some quick-wins that solve urgent problems and engage support for long-term activities.
- Choice of interventions is determined by how complex the needs, the context, and range of responses to develop a flexible step by step that is responsive to emerging capacity gaps, challenges and shifting priorities. Different tools that can be considered for the various needs.
- Sequencing is necessary for operational planning of any capacity development initiative. Prioritising needs to be strategic so that interventions and activities happen logically in a sequence that addresses the necessary components of capacity incrementally and coherently
- Many developing countries are aiming to have their entire government thinking about digital issues. In particular bringing traditional sectors like health, education, and agriculture online. In line with the SDG's. This will mean that the Internet governance space will welcome new stakeholders from those sectors and organisations engaged in

capacity development will have to adapt their approaches to accommodate these new stakeholders.

- Evaluating changes in capacity and performance over time is important.
- Gender gap continues to grow Distinct socio-economic disadvantages faced by women, including the gender wage gap that continues to persist make the relatively high price of Internet access in developing countries one of the most significant barriers to increasing adoption of ICTs among women and female-headed household.

II. Quotes

- "It is important to engage all stakeholders in capacity development approaches" Anne-Rachel Inne, ICANN
- "Ensuring clarity, in terms of target audience, will assist in determine the kind o content developed and approaches for capacity development" Susan Teltscher, ITU
- "Providing a form of certification and accreditation is important for most participants, it provides a sense of achievement and dedicated" Roxana DIPLO Foundation
- "Gender gap continues to widen, we must increase our efforts in capacity building to ensure more women and girls benefit from ICTs" Peter Major, ITU
- "ICANN is committed to providing resources to continue focus on capacity development especially with governments, who are also important stakeholders of the ICANN ecosystem" Khaled Kobaa, ICANN
- "As member states implement SDG's there will be a need for the focus of capacity development in ICT to shift in a way that accommodates new stakeholders from sectors like health, education, among others" Alice Munyua

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- **Main conclusions reached during the discussion**

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i. Capacity building has a wide understanding and needs to be understood at multiple levels.
ii. The importance of national and regional focus workshop. Recognising that each region has its own context and unique challenges.
iii. It is important to work with all stakeholders to deliver capacity development approaches that are effective, efficient and have an impact.
iv. It is critical to be clear about the target audience and at what levels (beginner, intermediary level or advanced?) LEA's legislators SMEs, to determine the right approach to training delivery and methodology. This helps develop relevant course material
v. Most organisations must aim to implement online learning platforms that also offer regularly updated content, as well as certification/accreditation.
vi. Mobilising resources, in particular financial resources to ensure sustainability remains a challenge for most institutions.
vii. The need for increased collaboration in capacity building initiatives.
viii. Inequalities in access to and use of the Internet and associated technologies have the potential to undermine the opportunities for realising human rights and attaining SDGs

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Sustainable Development Goal Target 17.9 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is dedicated target to capacity- building and aims to *"Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation".* Within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, capacity building is also mentioned by target 17.8 in ensuring full operationalization of the *"technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017".* ICANN as organiser of the round table is committed to capacity-building development to not only for outreach and awareness but to increase engagement in multi stakeholder model of ICANN policy development.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

C4: Capacity building and C11 International and regional cooperation

ICANN has delivered capacity development in support of developing countries, including small islands in collaboration with industry, intergovernmental organizations, to enhance governmental and governmental institutions capacities c, building on the lessons and successes of the first series of regional capacity building session in Nairobi in January 2017.

In addition, the WSIS Tunis Commitment on "*women's empowerment and to a gender equality perspective, so that we can overcome this divide. We further acknowledge that the full participation of women in the Information Society is necessary to ensure the inclusiveness and respect for human rights within the Information Society".*

Thematic Workshop

The Economics of Cybersecurity – APIG

Monday 12 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room L2 - ITU

Moderator

Richard Hill

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. Richard Hill, Association for Proper Internet Governance

Dr. Michael Kende, ISOC Fellow

Dr. Jovan Kurbilaya, Diplo Foundation

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- Users are increasingly aware of the lack of security of the Internet.
- Lack of trust appears to be affecting user willingness to use the Internet, including in developing countries.
- Market failures lead to inadequate security:
- Externalities: the lack of security of an entity may create costs for others, and not be fully borne by the entity itself
- Information asymmetry: end-users are not able to evaluate the level of security of the products they buy.
- A comprehensive review of the issues can be found at: https://www.internetsociety.org/globalinternetreport/2016/
- A related issue is Microsoft's call for a Digital Geneva Convention, under which states would agree not to stockpile malware, and not to conduct cyberattacks on civilians in times of peace, see: https://mscorpmedia.azureedge.net/mscorpmedia/2017/05/Digital-Geneva-Convention.pdf
- In conjunction with that proposal, Microsoft has also proposed a voluntary industry accord, and the creation of a organization that would attribute the source of cyber-attacks, see: https://mscorpmedia.azureedge.net/mscorpmedia/2017/05/Digital-Geneva-Convention.pdf
https://mscorpmedia.azureedge.net/mscorpmedia/2017/05/Attribution-Organization.pdf

II. Quotes

- "Review of available data shows that cyber-attacks have significant impacts and may be affecting the willingness of people to use the Internet. We need to understand the economic issues why organisations are allowing this to happen to their own users" Michael Kende, ISOC Fellow

- "The time has come to recognize that market forces will not address the cyber-security issues and that some state intervention is required, for example to establish liabilities and/or minimum security standards." Richard Hill, APIG

- "Microsoft's recent call for a Geneva Digital Convention and cybercrime attribution organisation have been discussed in several fora. It has been triggered by a context of increasing cyber threats and mounting offensive." Marilia Maciel, Diplo

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- It was recognized that states are increasingly concerned and involved with cyber-security issues.

- However, there is little agreement amongst states regarding how to address the issues.

- Some of the actions proposed, or taken, by some states (e.g. mass surveillance, content control) are considered inappropriate by some portions of civil society.

- Further, there are disagreements between states, the private sector, and civil society regarding how best to address the issues.

- The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015 is to continue the dialog between all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, so as to further the implementation of a collaborative model for cyber-security.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
The SDGs cannot be achieved without confidence and trust in ICTs.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
There is a need for actions to address the market failures that have resulted in inadequate security.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018
Cybersecurity

Thematic Workshop

International Organizations and Open Access – WIPO

Monday 12 June 2017   **11:00 – 13:00**

Room M1 - ITU

Moderator

Charlotte Beauchamp, WIPO

Speakers/Panellists

Andrea Stojanov, ADB

Marco Trovatello, ESA

Salvatore Mele, CERN

Ian Denison, UNESCO

Jonh Cummings, Wikimedian-UNESCO

Ian Coltart, WHO

Lise McLeod, WIPO

Stephen Wyber, IFLA

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- Panelists from a range of international organizations – ADB, CERN, ESA, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO and IFLA – spoke about their experiences developing and implementing Open Access (OA) policies.

- Working together, IGOs have already removed their major external barrier to OA. For some years, they were unable to use Creative Commons (CC) licenses because of concerns that those licenses were not compatible with the international juridical status of IGOs. The development and launch of the CC IGO 3.0 suite of licenses has removed that problem.

- But developing and implementing OA is still challenging. Organizations need to implement effective rights management and clearance systems to ensure that they can license their own material. This requires investment in internal training and a degree of evangelization to convince colleagues and stakeholders of the benefits of OA. Many smaller IGOs lack the necessary control over their publishing programs. And management need to understand that resources saved in dealing with downstream permission requests may be more than offset, at least initially, by the time and effort required to clear and manage content upstream so that it is fit to license.

- Open access to data ultimately returns information to citizens of IGO Member States. It raises particular challenges. Data should be described when captured to be findable in the long term. Balance should be found (as for CERN or ESA projects and missions) between incentives for funding agencies to invest in scientific programs and reasonable embargo periods where data is accessible only to the original investigation groups. Particular care should be paid to the long-term sustainability of the repositories which host data.

- Impact measurement is a significant concern for some IGOs. While OA may help them fulfil part of their mandate in making information more widely available, it can also make it much more difficult to track the reuse of content because users no longer need to request permission – making it harder for IGOs to demonstrate their impact to stakeholders. However, user surveys gave insights, as did download and page view statistics, including from collaborative platforms such as Wikipedia and Wikidata where IGO content is shared. For other IGOs, the goal of openness was more important than understanding what happened to the content.

- IGOs have convening power, reaching into their constituencies and Member States, and arguably a duty to bring different parties together and collaborate to promote the common standards and infrastructure for Open Access. CERN, for example, has convened research organizations, libraries, publishers, funding agencies and transformed the entire world literature of high-energy physics to Open Access through their SCOAP3 consortium.

- Views vary within and among IGOs as to whether their content should be made freely available for commercial reuse. The CC IGO license suite (as the standard CC licenses) does offer a range of options for licensing different content types. Licenses such as CC BY allow broad reuse of the content, but could increase the risk of inappropriate use of the content. More restrictive non-commercial (NC) and non-derivative (ND) licenses may impact on downstream innovation and economic activity. For some IGOs, the default use of CC BY-SA manifested a viable compromise.

  Quotes

  "I'd like to challenge whether we need to know what's happening to our content. The fact that CERN's data is out there and out of the ivory tower is important: you may use it or not, we don't care. We can see that people are getting more fascinated by science and this is the big reward."

- Salvatore Mele, CERN

  "The 2014 Rosetta comet-chasing mission – including humankind's first landing on such a celestial body – stirred huge interest in space science. It paved the way for ESA to go open and to reaffirm its until then poorly advocated open data policies. We share a lot of IPR with our partners in industry and science though, so we still have quite a way to go."

- Marco Trovatello, European Space Agency (ESA)

II. **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting main conclusions reached during the discussion and the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.**

- IGOs are key players in promoting OA, for at least three reasons: (i) they produce a lot of interesting and useful content, both in-house and through commissioning work; (ii) they can serve as important models and so drive change among governments and civil society

actors; and (iii) they can act as convenors, bringing together different stakeholders in their Member States and in their constituencies, coming up with concrete solutions to accelerate Open Access that are win-win.

- Dialogue and practical collaboration among IGOs (e.g. in the 'porting' of CC licenses) has been crucial in supporting their internal take-up of OA.
- More work is required, notably on standardization, interoperability, and other efforts to ensure discovery and useability of content, and adherence to new emerging standards.

III.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

- Rich and open access to information, educational material and data, and effective tools for using it, are key assets to boost innovation, creativity and better decision-making for the benefit of all member states.
- Disseminating useful information globally is aligned with the public-interest mission of international organizations; and Open Access policies help to reach wider audiences in a user-friendly way.
- Open Access policies help to ensure transparency and so build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

IV.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

V.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- IGOs, Open Access and accessibility: Success stories from the field
- Concrete potential for IGOs to convene initiatives to promote Open Access

  Potential for open data produced at IGOs or their projects/programs

Thematic Workshop

Cybersecurity and Managers: Opportunities & Challenges – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Monday 12 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room M2 - ITU

Moderator

Nathalie Devillier, and Federico Pigni, Associate Professors, GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Speakers/Panellists

Academic Researchers:

Nathalie Devillier, Associate Professor to department Accounting, Law & Finance, GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Dejan Kosutic, CEO at Advisera.com, DBA GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

Federico Pigni, Associate Professor to department Management & Technology, GEM – Grenoble Ecole de Management

 Private sector expert:

Federico Smith, Scalian

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- Main issue debated: Traditionally, assigned to CIOs, company board members have increasingly recognized the need for active cybersecurity management to mitigate financial risks. Although most executives are very concerned about cybersecurity, a small number of them is effectively managing it beyond an analysis of costs and risks. Decision makers, agent of change, board members play a key role and should consider cybersecurity as a business accelerator. Cybersecurity requires today a different governance, capable of a proper alignment with business objectives and strategy.
- Key achievements and challenges shared:
- Diversity of attacks shows cyber-security impacts all sectors and types of entities. Cyber-security's ramifications require an international commitment to fight cybercrime and a vision to promote trust and peace to provide an Internet based on democracy.
- Cyber-security for companies used to be an accountability or compliance issue based on ISO standards. Panelists demonstrated cyber-security is a competitive advantage for companies that align information security with their strategy.

- ▪ The main challenge is to make the top management interested. The following options are suggested to present the business opportunities of information security:
- Lower operating costs
- Ease the compliance process
- Increasing revenue / market share
- Influence the business plans by opening new opportunities
- Measurement of company success – revenue, profit, shareholder value
- Contribute to the competitive advantage of a company
- ▪ The implementation should include the following elements:
- Based on risk assessment
- Integrated technical and organizational security
- Security awareness & training
- Balance between security controls and innovation, open access and knowledge sharing
- Effective communication and reporting between all interested parties
- Embedding security activities in operational day-to-day activities
- The relevant standards supporting the development of more secure infrastructure favoring, in particular, those organizations that naturally will become "digitally" rich, but resources poor like SMEs.
- ▪ In terms of corporate governance, companies of all sectors should:
- Consider cyber-security as strategic as organizational structure, products, marketing, and human resources management in order to achieve its business goals.
- Clarify how cyber-security has a positive impact on the performance of a business. This will require to do strategic analysis, a vision statement and define key performance indicators.
- Achieve more transparency regarding cyber-security via quarterly briefing reports.
- ▪ From a legal perspective, companies should make clear contractual clauses re. delegations of powers and share of responsibilities between the controller and processor, and update data protection clauses including:
- Obligation to require suppliers to proactively notify breaches
- Put a great emphasis on the duty to cooperate between the parties
- Assess the coverage of your insurance policies in case of breaches since personal data breaches have more impact on a company's stock market valuation.

II. Quotes

- "I have a digital dream, as would have said Martin Luther King, I dream of an Internet that serves democracy, trust and peace. Let's translate this into practice". Federico Smith, Manager Excellence Center DS Platform, Scalian.
- "Cybersecurity is crucial to business and achieves many goals: quicker compliance with legal and contractual requirements, better visibility and reputation, quicker decision making and collaboration." Dejan Kosutic, CEO at Advisera, DBA at Grenoble Ecole de Management.
- "Cyber-security is a strange case. How does it become value? Just look in the eyes of your customers and assess their sensitivity to transform your business models." Federico Pigni, PhD, Grenoble Ecole de Management.

- "There is no clinical isolation of cyber-security in companies: all C-level positions are involved up to the board level." Nathalie Devillier, Grenoble Ecole de Management.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Only few examples consider that cybersecurity should support firms when competing, support its plans for achieving strategic objectives, and provide those resources for achieving its business strategy.
- Regarding the implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015, panelists made recommendations to increase concretely the level of confidence and security in the use of ICTs in such a complex environment.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Provide information on current cybersecurity challenges that service providers, regulatory agencies and other relevant parties are facing. Demonstrate how a culture of cybersecurity can promote trust and confidence in these networks, stimulate secure usage, ensures protection of data and privacy while enhancing access and trade, and enable nations to better achieve the economic and social development benefits of the information society.

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- **Cyber-security implementation at company level**
- **Evolution of the Global Cybersecurity Index to cover companies practices**

Thematic Workshop

Students eAwareness and School's eSafety – Khalifa Empowerment Program for Students

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:00

Room A - ITU

Speakers/Panellists

Colonel Dr. Ibrahim Al Dabal - Director, Khalifa Empowerment program for students AQDAR

Ali Awadallah - Manager, eAwareness Project

Ahmed Salem -

Dr. Rashed Al thakhri - Director of strategy management, performance, evaluation and organizational excellence.

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   **Debated Issues**
* Main issues discussed were the implementation of the eSafe School on a national level

II. **Quotes**

"UAE has one of the highest internet penetration rates, mobiles per capita and active social media users rate which means The entire family is subject to online risks" Dr. Ibrahim Al Dabal

III. **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**
* AQDAR is committed to several SDG goals through the implementation of the National Students Awareness Document and through it's multiple programs and initiatives.
* AQDAR covers the following SDGs: 3,4,5,9,11,16

IV. **Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting**

Cyber Attacks, the Ethics of using technology

V.   **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**
Global strategy to prevent Cyber Bullying

World Summit on the Information Society
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 | Tunis 2005 | New York 2015
2025
working together towards

Thematic Workshop

THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

ICT and Prosumption: The Solutions for SDGs and Poverty Reduction – Zamen Salamati co.

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:00

Room C1 - ITU

The solutions for using various ICT technologies for making small Business

Tody, large sum of the world population are living with poverty. It means they have not access to many products and services that they would. The commercial society have tried to reduce the prices, specially when the products and goods are produced in some countries that the costs are lower. But still they are enough expensive that many would not have access to many of these services. So, while we would try to reduce powerty worldwide, solutions for reduction of income expences gap by producing and offrring the cheaper goods and services. The ICTs now can promote this issue, by developing the virtual ecosystems that reduce the costs of products and to offer cheaper services for the population. In this session the methods to setup s ecosystem and the methods to find access to these ecosystems as a producer and/or consumer will be described and also the notion so called prosumption will be explained. And role of ICT in prosumption will be described.

Moderator

Dr Reza Assadi

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Reza Assadi, MD, PhD

Dr Bahareh Fazeli, MD, PhD

Thematic Workshop

Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and Emerging Global Trends – Pavan Duggal Associates

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:00

Room C2 - ITU

Speakers/Panellists

- Pavan Duggal, Advocate, Supreme Court of India, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Chairman, International Commission on Cyber Security Law (Moderator)
- Alfredo Ronchi, Secretary General, EC MEDICI Framework
- Paolo, European Commission
- Saakshar Duggal, Youth Coordinator, Center Against Cyber Bullying
- Dr. Indrajit Banerjee, Unesco

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

The main issues that were debated in the Session related to emerging trends in Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and other emerging issues. The landscape of Cyberlaw currently looks very fragmented but there are distinct new trends and challenges emerging which are further contributing to the growth of evolving Cyberlaw jurisprudence.

I.   Debated Issues

Pavan Duggal, Head of Pavan Duggal Associates, organizer of the said Session, moderated the session. He highlighted the fragmented landscape in Cyberlaw jurisprudence at the global level. He pointed out the lack of any International Cyberlaw in place which has led to the emergence of fragmented bilateral and regional approaches on cyber legal frameworks. Pavan Duggal further highlighted the intrinsic differences and approaches by nations as they have gone about regulating activities in cyberspace.

Pavan further highlighted the significance of cyber security as a new sub-discipline of cyber security law as part of broader Cyberlaw umbrella. He highlighted the contribution made by various national legislations on cyber security as also bilateral arrangements on cyber security towards the further evolution of cyber security jurisprudence. He further predicted that large number of countries sooner or later will start legislating on various issues of cyber security, given the critical importance of cyber security. He further highlighted the various legal, policy and regulatory issues thrown up by Internet of Things and the need for a holistic legal framework to deal with emerging challenges thrown up by Internet of Things.

Pavan also highlighted the emerging new technologies and the respective cyber legal challenges thrown up by the said technologies and the need for countries to have holistic perspectives to regulate and legislate various activities in the digital and mobile

ecosystem. Pavan reiterated the need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cyber Security Law which can be in the form of common minimum denominators of common accepted principles, which can be used as a starting point for countries to start working together on challenges raised by cyber security breaches.

Pavan Duggal highlighted the contribution being made by the International Commission on Cyber Security Law in working on common minimum acceptable principles concerning cyber security which are evolving in different parts of the world and how the said principles could inform the relevant decision making of various stakeholders. He further highlighted the contribution made by the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity in the further evolution of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity jurisprudence.

Pavan further highlighted that rapid Cyberlaw developments are taking place which must be appropriately taken into consideration by all stakeholders in the digital and mobile ecosystem.

His presentation was followed by presentation by Dr. Indrajit Banerjee from UNESCO. Dr. Indrajit Banerjee highlighted the work being done by UNESCO in the area of various policy approaches and principles. Dr. Banerjee highlighted that time has come for countries to start taking action on common accepted principles given the significance of the various emerging challenges concerning cybercrimes posing before nations. He complimented Pavan Duggal and Pavan Duggal Associates, Advocates for organizing the extremely relevant and thematic workshop. He further highlighted various critical issues of importance for stakeholders.

Thereafter Mr. Paolo Casini from the European Commission highlighted the distinctive work in the area of Cyberlaw frameworks done by the European Commission. He addressed that more approaches on data protection to be evolved and stressed on the need for far quicker addressing of the emerging legal challenges in the Internet of Things ecosystem.

Saakshar Duggal, Youth Coordinator, Center Against Cyber Bullying gave extremely fresh perspectives to the entire discussions by bringing in as to what are the hopes, aspirations and expectations of the younger generation in the context of Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law and Internet of Things and other related technologies. Saakshar Duggal highlighted the fact that younger generation today are not bothered about what is happening on Cyberlaw and Cyber Security.

He further highlighted the lack of a focused approach adopted by younger generation in not understanding the significance and relevance of cyber security and their ultimate contribution towards strengthening the cyber ecosystem. He further highlighted the challenges that youth of the world are currently facing and highlighting the significance of younger generation for the further growth of Internet. Saakshar Duggal highlighted that there is a need for various stakeholders including nations and legislatures to keep in mind the specific expectation of the younger generation, while they go ahead and legislate about various issues and activities in cyberspace. He further highlighted the need for proactive and tremendous capacity building and awareness programmes to be undertaken amongst the youth on emerging paradigm in Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Internet of Things and other emerging technologies.

Mr. Alfredo Ronchi, Secretary General, EC MEDICI Framework gave holistic approach that is emerging in the European context towards Cyberlaw and Cyber Security Law. He called for far more harmonization of existing conflicting and somewhat contradictory trends that are beginning to emerge concerning cyber security regulation. He pointed out that we live in a world in which there are already countless sensors and smart objects around us, all the time and thus , the concept of "private" becomes far more ephemeral. He further highlighted that this is not enough, what it is not collected by APPs it will be collected in a seamless mode by IoT; of course IoT will add a lot to our life but this will cost us a significant part of our privacy.

He highlighted the need for consultation with all stakeholders for the purposes of going forward in the area of Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law and Internet of Things.

Other debated issues included the following:
- "Appification" of society
- Information ownership
- Information property
- Data protection
- Ethics in cyber society
- Sensitive data and Privacy

The session moderator Mr. Pavan Duggal conducted an interactive session with the audience. During the interactive discussions, there was one question which talked about the significance of Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe and the adequacy of the same given the emerging challenges thrown up by cyber security. Pavan Duggal highlighted the historical relevance of Budapest Convention. He further pointed out that large number of emerging cyber security challenges that are currently existing in today's context, which have not been appropriately addressed under existing frameworks and hence there is a need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cyber Security.

The questions from young stakeholders wanted to find out as to how youth can contribute in the capacity building initiatives for creating awareness on issues and aspects concerning Cyberlaw and Cyber Security Law. There were specific questions asked by stakeholders about what kind of ethical regulatory mechanisms can be put on the activities of robotics.

It was pointed out by the panel that the principles of robotics law are currently under development. There is a need for coming up with ethical and regulatory boundaries in this regard, as the world moves forward on how to legally regulate and limit the impact of robotics activities.

Further, various stakeholders specifically highlighted the need for more clarity on what kind of role that stakeholders need to play in creating more awareness about cyber security and Cyberlaw. It was pointed out that cyber security is a shared responsibility and the expectation that capacity building on Cyber Security should only be done by the Government is only a wrong notion to begin with. Pavan Duggal highlighted that ignorance of law is no excuse in the eyes of law and hence all stakeholders including the private sector have to contribute in the direction of creating more awareness and capacity building in the context of Cyberlaw and Cyber Security.

The session ended with vote of thanks.

II.   Quotes

- "In today's world, in the absence of global Cyberlaw, there is an urgent crying need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity. The said Convention needs to be in the form of common minimum denominators of common accepted principles which are accepted by all stakeholders. This needs to be taken as a starting point to come up with global cyber legal responses to legal challenges as the global challenges require global response. Individual, national or regional approaches to deal with global challenges may not necessarily be effective in dealing with global paradigms." – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates

- "Cyberlaw as a discipline is making a leap frog transformation from the e-commerce enabling mode to becoming the legal framework fighting cyber security breaches and attacks by anonymous elements." – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates

- "Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity today represent important fascinating aspects of our lives." – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates

- "Cyberlaw frameworks need to be developed globally to counter and prevent cyber radicalization leading to violence , through the publication, transmission and dissemination of extremist and violent content on the Internet." – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates

- "As different new challenges are coming up on cyberspace firmament, Cyberlaw as a discipline has to grow to deal with the new challenges. Cybersecurity presents a remarkable new opportunity for cyber legal discipline to evolve. No wonder, cyber security law is emerging very fast as an important discipline under the Cyberlaw jurisprudence." – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates

- "Cyber Security Law can be defined as "the new emerging legal discipline within the Cyberlaw umbrella, which deals with all the legal policy and regulatory issues pertaining to cyber security, its protection, preservation, maintenance and continued updation." – Pavan Duggal, President, Cyberlaws.Net and Head, Pavan Duggal Associates

- "Time has come for countries to start taking action on common accepted principles given the significance of the various emerging challenges concerning cybercrimes posing before nations." – Dr. Indrajit Banerjee, UNESCO

- "As more and more young people come on to the Internet bandwagon, their hopes, aspirations and challenges need to be appropriately addressed." – Saakshar Duggal, Youth Coordinator, Center Against Cyber Bullying

- "Cyberlaw frameworks which need to evolve in today's times as also cyber security law must take into consideration the expectations of the young generation." – Saakshar Duggal, Youth Coordinator, Center Against Cyber Bullying

- "Information is built on top of single or aggregation of data, for quite a long time people use to think that cyberspace is a "black hole" without memory where you pour data without any side effect. Young generations shared on line sensitive information in order to access a videogame or chat with friends or more recently posted images and clips about their private life.No matter you may say, we have nothing to hide, but what about the use, abuse or misuse others may do?"- Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy:

- "Historically speaking, the idea of even owning information is relatively new. The earliest copyright laws—which granted the creator of a work exclusive rights to duplication and distribution of said work—first appeared in the early 18th century. It would still be hundreds of years, however, before the concept of "data" as we understand it even began to develop."- Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy:

- "The question of who owns your data is not an easy one to solve. It becomes particularly problematic because you create data (whether or not it gets recorded) every time you leave (or not) your (private) house. The number of steps you take, whether you look ahead or at the ground, what types of clothes you wear, and any number of decisions you make in view of other people are all potential data points. Arguably, we haven't even discovered every type of data that can be recorded."- Alfredo M. Ronchi, Secretary General EC MEDICI Framework of Cooperation – Italy:

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

The main conclusions reached during the discussion were as under:
1. Cyberlaw as a discipline has constantly evolving
2. Cyber security law as a discipline is emerging as a new discipline of Cyberlaw jurisprudence
3. Internet of Things is brining forward large number of complex legal challenges which require appropriate redressal
4. In the absence of global Cyberlaw, there is a need for having in place an International Convention on Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity which could be in the form of common principles impacting all stakeholders. The same could be a starting point for the world to move forward in the evolution of Cyberlaw and Cybersecurity law jurisprudence.
5. It was recommended that International Commission on Cyber Security Law could take thought leadership in the area of cyber security law and come up with appropriate principles for evolving legal frameworks pertaining to cyber security.

6. It was also recommended that a Working Group could be constituted by the International Commission on Cyber Security Law for the purposes of collating different issues and aspects which need to be incorporated as important issues, aspects and common minimum denominators concerning cyber security law. The contribution made by the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity in the evolving jurisprudence on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity was appreciated and recognized.

The subject of the session could be further relied upon for the purposes of working in the direction of the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The session has a direct link with the Sustainable Development Goals and the subjects of the session can help enhance the security the cause of rule of law. The subjects covered under the session would also help in providing avenues for justice to affected parties and assist in the development of more cooperation in the area of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity. It will also help to identify the emerging best practices for the establishment and functioning of education for ICT in the context of Cyberlaw and Cyber security law. Further, the session agreed that legal and cyber security aspects pertaining to ICT would help proactively in implementing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals targets. Further, the said Session would help to enable and further access to the increasing use of ICTs and help to manage the challenges resulting from the usage of ICTs. It will further help to strengthen the cause of cyber security.

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
The emerging trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting including the need for rendering justice to affected victims of cyber security breaches, the need for reiterating the value of justice and rule of law as well as the need for far more international cooperation in the context of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity.

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Cyberlaw, Cyber Security Law, Robotics and Machine Learning – Connected Legal, Policy and Regulatory Issues

Thematic Workshop

Women in the Information Society – APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità"

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:00

Room K - ITU

Moderator

MR. MASSIMO MALLEGNI, THE MAYOR OF THE PIETRASANTA CITY

Speakers/Panellists

Maurizio Incerpi, an ordinary man

www.maurinc.com

Founder and Legal Representative

of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" and pro tempore consultant on cultural goods and cultural activities of the Municipal Administration of the City of Pietrasanta

With the assistance of Mrs. Valentina Fogher

Administrative Specialist

Cultural Institutes

Municipality of Pietrasanta

C / o Cultural Center "Luigi Russo"

Main Outcomes

For the occasion I had brought both a my personal thought both a thought of the APS (concerning the City of Lucca where I was born sixty-seven years ago and where in May 1994 I founded the APS), which I would have wanted to give to the Secretary General. But this, of course, after the exchange of greetings and the delivery of the gift of the City of Pietrasanta, which the Mayor of the same City had planned for that occasion. And this has been accomplished, as can be seen from the photo attached here. After that was my turn of greetings and gifts for the Secretary General. Mr. Secretary General, at the very first moments of his visit to the stand, was exactly between the Mayor of Pietrasanta and me. But inexplicably and totally in a way really rude, you suddenly impersonate a person (which is exactly that shot in the photo attached here) It has positioned itself among the Secretary General of ITU and me. And not only that person climbed with his feet on my feet and not only that person with his body moved my body to make room for himself and not just that person gave me his shoulders and continued to give

me his shoulders all over time that the Secretary General of ITU was visiting the stand of the City of Pietrasanta and of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" - a stand that was at the same time the stand of the City of Pietrasanta and stand of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" - a stand that had the same theme for both the well-known and very diverse institutions - a stand that had its own unique theme the theme I had suggested to the Mayor Massimo Mallegni, as a pro tempore consultant on the cultural assets and cultural activities of the Mayor of the City of Pietrasanta but also as founder and legal representative of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità", since, as has long been known to ITU, the theme of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" Conference was what it was and that is "The Woman in the Information Society" and the sub-theme, then become the central theme of the 13:15 Monday, June 12, 2017 Conference in the M1 Room Montbrillant, it was "Women in the Information Society and the Ethics of the Information Society" just as it was made public everywhere in the WSIS Forum 2017 . program https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Content/docs/agenda/WSISForum2017_ProgrammeBrochure.pdf

- and therefore a stand of two entities - the Municipal Administration of Pietrasanta and APS - but having a single theme proposed by Maurizio Incerpi as it was more than known and well known to the same ITU - as well as from 13:15 to 14:00, was also confirmed by the joint conference held in the M1 Montbrillant hall by Massimo Mallegni, Mayor of the City of Pietrasanta, and by Maurizio Incerpi, founder and legal representative of the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità" and not only did that person continue to act as a barrier (at that point in Pietrasanta's stand there were also work tables with their computers, available to exhibitors and actually such a point where I was pushed in a little way by This important business man and important philanthropist, is a narrow point easily locked by anyone who wanted to kill with his body to other people, in the case of my person and I certainly could not make to this important business man important and important philanthropist what he had instead done to me .... My style of men - an ordinary man   - whatever is notoriously different from what this important business man and such an important philanthropist man, who gave my shoulders and continued to give me back, preventing me (in fact) from approaching the ITU General Secretary until Mr. ITU Secretary General, continuing his visit to the Exhibitors, went to see Other stands. But among the Exibitors in WSIS Forum 2017 https://wsisforum2017.pathable.com/organizations/list?per_page=24&sort_mode=asc t here is the Municipality of Pietrasanta but there is also the APS "PFC - persona famiglia comunità", which was already present at WSIS Forum 2016 with its own stand (together with the Carlo Collodi National Foundation - Pinocchio http://www.pinocchio.it/fondazionecollodi http://www.pinocchio.it/fondazionecollodi/concorso-internazionale-avventure-di-pinocchio-2018-2/ http://www.pinocchio.it/fondazionecollodi/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/BANDO-DOMANDA-2017.pdfhttp://www.maurinc.com/index_file/Page4112.htm http://www.maurinc.com/index_file/Page4500.htm http://www.maurinc.com/index_file/Page3151.htm

Unfortunately - and as yesterday I have given my written statement to ITU - for unexpected and very urgent reasons in the afternoon of Monday, June 12, 2017 I left Geneva for Lucca. I will continue to follow the work in remote participation. Congratulations to you, dear ITU, for what you've done in the past and recent past, as long as you're still doing as much as you want / you can keep doing. Your job, dear ITU, is really very much valuable.

Thematic Workshop

Impact on Society Through Digital Innovation – World Summit Awards

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:00
Room M1 - ITU

Moderator

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck, Chairman of the WSA Board of Directors

Speakers/Panellists

- Sharmishta Sivaramakrishnan, WSA Youth Ambassador
- Jon Mark Walls, CEO GovFaces, USA
- Tudor Mihailescu, GovFaces, Romania
- Jordi Serrano Pons, Founder Universal Doctor, Spain
- Alfredo Ronchi, Medici Framework and WSA Expert Italy, Italy
- Nigel Hickson, ICANN and WSA partner
- Nora Wolloch, WSA manager, Austria

Thematic Workshop

Elaborating the International Telecommunication Union Strategic Plan for 2020-2023: An Invitation to be Part of an Open, Transparent and Inclusive Process – ITU

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 14:00

Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

ITU has started an open, transparent and inclusive process of elaboration of the new ITU Strategic Plan for 2020-2023. A Council Working Group has been established in May 2017 to draft the plan to be presented to ITU Council in April 2018. The group will conduct, amongst others, 3 public consultations during the period June 2017 – March 2018, the first one open until July 7 2017. This presentation describes ITU's current strategy, analyses lessons learned and anticipates some of the key developments to be considered when developing the future strategy. Everyone is invited to submit views on the key strategic priorities for the Union, the key technological trends to be considered, the main challenges, as well as the achievements you would like to see being accomplished by the ITU in the 2020-2023 timeframe. ITU aims at establishing a truly multi-stakeholder vision for its role in the 2020-2023 period, to help bring everyone online, to ensure that the global communications infrastructure runs as smoothly and efficiently as possible, and to enable everybody to access the benefits of ICTs.

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr. Catalin Marinescu, Head, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

- Mr. Vaggelis Igglesis, Strategy and Policy Officer, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

- Mr. Fernando Rivera, Coordinator, Corporate Strategic Planning, Corporate Strategy Division, ITU

Thematic Workshop

From Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, to Unleashing 21st Century Global Goals Potentials – IFIP

Monday 12 June 2017   13:15 – 16:15

Room M2 - ITU

Speakers/Panellists

- **Anne Fistarol -** HDRR: Human Digital Rights and Responsibility. The survival of the human species in the digital age and robots
- **Maxence Musset,** *co-founder of Stalwart - S*TALWART : the Humanistic Ecosystem based in Geneva
- **Patrick   Genoud,** *Genève Lab -* Introduction to Genève Lab : it could be a contagious way to tackle SDGs
- **Dr. Robert Bishop,** *President & Founder ICES Foundation -* Activities of the ICES Foundation vs SDGs

Outcomes

"In a time when the human species' survival is at stake, it is critical that we make better faster wiser decisions in favor of SDGs - including COP21 UNFCCC Paris, UNISDR Sendai, Habitat III Quito - in balanced and renewed partnerships between all societal stakeholders.
This is best achieved by a wise use of sciences, future ICT, wisdom of first nations and great traditions."

Our recommendation is to empower the civil societies and ensure wise ways to use technology. Our aim is to move towards a world wide humanized and inclusive society.

To succeed we will leverage the agreed SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals - and signed NDCs - Nationally Determined Contributions. For further information, Cf. Chapter 5

The highest and most urgent priority is the survival of humanity

Abstract:

This document has 6 parts which allow us to build up HDRR - Human Digital Rights & Responsibilities - from the foundations laid in the past, which clearly start at least in the 1970's, if not the1940's with the first robots and computers, all the way to a recommendation to WSIS Forum 2017 organizers, with the kind request to hand it over to UN's CSDT

Closer to us we want to refer in particular to the 2016 IFIP conference in Costa Rica, which lead to a draft proposal to engage in HDRR via IFIP.

To paraphrase the quote of Georges Clemenceau "War is too important to leave to the military", some might be tempted to apply it also to the Digital, ICT and AI worlds, in the context of the 16 SDGs in order to give us the means to rethink and reinvent a regenerative society, based on 21st century governance - global goal 17 - , at all levels from global to local, within a decent, dignifying, and humanizing HDRR framework.

We have been developing the HDRR proposal since then, via collaboration and collective intelligence between IFIP and G4, including civil society via hackatons [1][2] and living labs organized in Geneva, inviting key societal stakeholders, like UNIGE, the state of Geneva via GeneveLab, EPFL, ICES foundation, TEST trust and other key strategic partners who participate in our WSIS workshop as speakers.

To summarize the actual context, critical topics to transform:

➢ **possible risks to turn into opportunities:**
  5) lack of security coming from technology
  6) AI without an HDRR framework is accelerating insecurity
  7) education "kills" the required human potentials, creativity, complex problem solving capabilities

➢ **possible obstacles** to overcome and brakes to release:
  8) current **law**s and the **legal** silos
  9) current silo organisations and cultures
  10) military power with no rules; industrial competitive culture
  11) governance in silos
  12) individuals and pubic/private organisations not yet aware or consciously contributing

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1   Open Geneva Hackathons Human Digital Rights & Responsibilities - Droits et Responsabilités Humains dans le monde Numérique
2   Open Geneva Hackathons : Education-21 - L'évolution nécessaire des systèmes éducatifs pour intégrer les mondes numériques, Education 21 - Necessary evolution of the education systems to integrate the digital worlds

> **threats to be slowed down**

      13) industry is a competitive race, too "dynamic and inventive"

      14) give power to robots, GAFAs and algorithms - specially in the military and financial arena

      15) army's global race for superiority, raw materials, most profitable industries

      16) all weapons and drones are AI based today

      17) high frequency trading is AI applied to gain money or to support the management

> **possibilities to explore**

      18) a UN organisation representing civil society, linked to SDGs, complementary to member states and

business efforts

      19) accelerate SDGs globally from a top down meta position, with operation

"Best practice with SDGs" by city / regions on operationalized transformations

      20) financing of integration and replication of best practices

      21) share experiences, data & amplify successes and breakthroughs

operational steps to gain rapidly the required capacity and capability

      22) find systemic and altruistic capable people

      23) create living labs and a network of labs of labs

      24) populate living labs with systemic altruistic capable people

      25) define living labs missions

      26) align operational organisations on SDGs

      27) define circular business models

      28) renew the organisational Societal Roles & Responsbilities

      29) World citizens, individuals and organisation need to feel involved, engaged, intrinsically motivated,

and proud to contribute consciously to SDGs. This is best done via a transdisciplinary approach

across all human sciences.

> **SDGs need to**

      30) be known, understood and integrated by all

      31) become a framework to rethink ourselves, project ourselves into a renewed and regenerative

society

      32) become a transcendental converging force of common Greater Good, supported and implemented

by convinced and conscious world citizens, leaders that need to have "air cover" from the top and   globally, nationally and locally

      33) be put under renewed media spotlights when transformations are exemplary of the new desired

behaviors, decision and success criteria

34) become a design thinking and incitative transformational framework for emergence and integration

35) be the space to cultivate diversities and complementarities, in experiences, skills, believes,

worldviews, cultures, functions

36) foster deep partnerships across humanity, to create harmony within humanity.

Therefore we recommend to work also closely with the 17 countries that are not at war and the UN's 5 Small States.

A Proposal
G4 is a Living Lab to foster Greater Good for Global Goals.

At an international level we will convene 20 to 30 city / regions representing
all continents and with their diversities to create a positive constructive
emerging societal movement in adequation with SDGs and their concrete
implementation with their potential transformation based on right people, right
organization and right missions.

This will be achieved by partnering with member states via UN SDG LAB, business via UN Global Compact, civil societies with an adequate network of living labs.

Internationally G4 will leverage all international organizations like the various UN bodies, WEF, WBCSD, etc.

G4 could also leverage the current existing trend where all UN bodies in Geneva put in place a Living Lab to accelerate their alignment and positive contribution to the SDGs as well as support consciously in SMART ways the global achievement of the NDCs.

To get a deeper feeling for this humanizing G4 360 degrees proposal, where we propose to unleash
latent human, organisational and societal potentials in favor of the SDGs and NDCs, pls have a look
at all the links on the various "petals" of the grafic, on page 7 of our 1st newsletter LIGHTHOUSE.

For Geneva G4 is a Living Lab to foster **Greater Geneva for Global Goals**
and make the region an exemplary lighthouse for and with the world.
Locally G4 will co-create a network of living labs, connecting and aligning public and private sectors, academia, civil societies, banks and investors.

A prerequisite for a successful implementation of SDGs is to bring together systemic thinkers and actors, from all societal actors. These people are capable of acting transversally in transdisciplinary complex contexts in favor of the common greater good of the whole and the parts. This is the big critical challenge to find the right people.

Thematic Workshop

From Policy to Start-ups: Guiding Innovation Dynamics – ITU & Poland

Monday 12 June 2017   14:30 – 18:15

Room A - ITU

Moderator
Mr Mohamed Ba, Head of Innovation, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

14:30-14:40   **Opening Remarks**
- Mr Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU
- Mr Marcin Cichy, President of the Office of Electronic Communications (UKE), Republic of Poland

14:40-15:10   **Policy experiences**
- Mr Mikołaj Rogiński, Counsellor, UKE, Republic of Poland
- Dr Paolo Casini, Economic Analyst, European Commission
- Mr Manuel Costa Cabral, ANACOM, Portugal

15:10-15:50   **Start-up experiences**
- Mr Łukasz Czechowski, Polish Post Digital Services
- Dr Frederic Pivetta, Dalberg Data Insights
- Mr Damian Traczyk, Photon Entertainment
- Mr Radosław Zych, FlyTech UAV

15:50-16:15   **Open discussions** moderated by Mr Mohamed Ba, Head of Innovation, ITU

Main outcomes:

i. **Debated Issues**
- Five pillars of strategy of responsible development of the Republic of Poland: Reindustrialization, Development of innovative companies, Increased savings, Foreign expansion, Sustainable social and regional development.
- UKE innovation strategy: Support of innovative solutions, Cooperation with business incubators, R&D departments, Monitoring ICT industry to adjust regulatory environment, Participation in government projects, Promoting existing innovation
- Decline in productivity growth since 1990s in Europe region. Premature de-industrialization. Strict liability, data portability and access to data all have impact on innovation

- The key is balancing public interest/customer protection and market force that will drive innovation, public – private partnerships and international harmonisation of regulation
- Reducing the cost of investment, fiscal policies to attract international startups, financial policies that have attracted international startups to choose Lisbon and Porto as their headquarters
- The growing digital innovation divide in Europe
  may be explained by the fact that there is limited (not to say none) Venture Capital available in Europe. Startups created in Europe (with the help of EU funding), move to the US, are bought over by big players. Another issue is taxation whereby big companies are not paying what their due to subsidise startups.
- Startup policy for growth
  Startups are not able to pay the tax. We should promote tax-free for new startups
- Regarding what's happening with non-financial applications of blockchain, European Commission is making an inventory of what is existing and not thinking of regulation, at this stage it would be premature.
- A startup within the parent company experiences challenges namely: people mindset, technical issues, tough cooperation with parent company, clash of cultures.
- Big data has a huge potential, but there are problems with regulation, issues with privacy. The solution may be: "Open algorithms, rather than open data." Buidling trust is key in sharing data.
- Poland is the 3rd country with UAV operators [after US & Japan]Government of Poland helped startups to do roadshows, now they want to scale up and cut from Polish government funding while keeping focus on specialized products via R&D. This approach may work for other countries too.
- How to Scale up and have market access is a recurring issue for many startups
- Policy responses in Korea are 1) Short term: extensive macroeconomic policies, e.g. stimulus fiscal and monetary policies 2) Long term: structural reform, to identify and develop new sources of economic growth (rather than depending upon traditional factors of production, labour and capital) 3) Facilitate to develop "Innovation Ecosystem": by fostering and forming clusters of startups and SMEs with creative ideas and technology. Korea is creating regional clusters of innovation ecosystems, 17 clusters by region, with the aims to stimulate entrepreneurship, foster regional flagship industries and facilitate startups advancements
- Innovation can reduce total contract value of services, promote jobs and accelerate growth. We do not need only new skills but also new approaches and a new thinking.
- Startup challenges in Bangladesh are: IP valuation not done well; Angel, venture capital don't exist in Bangladesh hence there is no scale up. Investors cannot mentor since education system doesn't promote entrepreneurship. New form of education is needed with the 21st century skills. Created a teachers' portal platform focused on STEM education, teaching teachers how to teach. "Solviton" is a competition sponsored by the government for students to solve critical problems of the country.
- Services beyond Corporate Social Responsibility were exemplified by Turkcell's Hello Hope app. It facilitates learning of a foreign language with simple techniques and spontaneous translation for Syrian refugees Currently other areas of the application are being investigated as well as expansion to other countries or to other groups. It is a great example

of how to solve a problem for disadvantaged groups with a comprehensive execution plan. Regulators must be more flexible towards entrepreneurs in Turkey.

ii. **Quotes**

- "We value our Partners without whom we cannot successfully complete our actions in Innovation". Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU
- "Innovation is the future. Digital innovation is crucial for economic growth." Marcin Cichy, President, UKE, Poland
- "We need to spark the spirit of ICT centric innovation across the Europe region." Jaroslaw Ponder, ITU
- "Current innovation can have negative effect in future innovation (Scale without mass)", Paolo Casini, European Commission
- "The first prepaid mobile phone cards in the world were introduced 22 years ago in Portugal. You do not need to be a superpower to influence the world of innovation", Manuel Costa Cabral

iii. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- European countries need to work closely together for interaction and interoperability with regards to innovation for digital transformation.
- All participants were apprised and Member states invited to the ITU events (e.g. one in Montenegro in September 2017) on "how to spark spirit of ICT centric innovation across the Europe region "
- At the ITU Telecom World in Busan, there is an opportunity for startups to exhibit and seek for international expansion.
- Enhancing success rate of startups requires proper compensation and incentive system, tax incentives, encouragement of entrepreneurship, cooperation with large enterprises and collaboration.
- There are a lot of challenges and there is a lot of excitement around innovation and entrepreneurship. We need a multi- stakeholder approach, dynamic, grassroots - policy experimentation, entrepreneurs have to work on the right problems, there need to be linkages between ecosystems and markets, startups need support to find their way to regional and global markets.

iv. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
SDG9

v. **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**
Strengthening digital industries and innovation capacity
Leveraging investment to bridge the innovation divide.

Thematic Workshop

Public Open Data and E-Governance for Local Government – Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva

Monday 12 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room C2 - ITU

Moderator

Veikko Montonen, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Estonia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva

Speakers/Panellists

Mr Villem Alango, Associated Expert, e-Governance Academy Foundation

Mr Carl Pucci, Head of American Operations, Datel AS/Ovela LLC

Mr Brett Makens, Internet Governance and Telecommunications Officer, Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. **Debated Issues**

- E-government, while not a new topic, remains crucially important for citizen engagement, better public services, efficient and effective government on all levels. Good e-government services can bridge divisions, for examples the effects of rural-urban divide, and making government on all levels more effective and efficient contributes to the objectives of Sustainable Development Goals as well as WSIS Action lines.

- Private sector plays a central part in the creation of an environment of e-government services that are easy to use and kept up to date. There are different ways how government can engage private sector. For example, it can act as a smart purchaser of e-government components as Estonia's experience has shown. As another example, it can encourage companies and communities to together address key problems with new digital tools while making available resources such as public open data as exemplified by The Opportunity Project in the United States.

- An issue addressed in The Opportunity Project is rural economic development. Urbanization, while rapid, will not encompass the entire population of any area. It is important that those remaining in rural and regional areas have economic opportunity regardless of location. E-Government tools are capable and ready to bridge the gap in information flow and capabilities. Not bound by any physical limitation, public open data

and user centric tools such as www.FindYour.Town take on the following areas of rural development needs:

o Improving communication of funding assistance opportunities.

o Bringing public open data into the local space in a useful, relevant way.

o Empowering small business development and growth with public open data.

o Enabling communities to propel their story in a compelling, data powered way to the internet with the goal of both attracting investment and also to detail, in a concrete way, their assistance needs.

• With many governments and private sector companies having years of experience with developing e-government solutions, it is important to focus on cooperation so that all countries can benefit from the best practices and lesson learnt to boost their own e-government development. A good example is the e-Governance Academy foundation dedicated for this purpose and the yearly Tallinn E-Government Conference.

• A lot of useful experience comes from Estonia's journey towards The Digital Society where digital services have become inseparable parts of people's lives. Building on the experience the e-Governance Academy has trained more than 3500 officials form around the world and the projects to support setting up e-government systems and to build local knowledge networks have engaged 60 countries.

• While sharing the existing experience Estonia continues to innovate in e-government pushing the boundaries what can be done in information societies to make the lives of people and businesses easier. Estonia was the first country to offer its e-services to people around the world independent of their physical location by launching e-Residency in 2014. More than 20 000 people from 115 countries have already become e-Residents and explore its possibilities for secure digital identities and business but also for financial inclusion and e-commerce for entrepreneurs around the world.

II. Quotes

• 'e-Estonia shows that access to the internet isn't access if it isn't more than simply a connection. It's about usable tools that can empower communities to build economic opportunity from any level of government, anywhere, even in the middle of a field. What we've done with www.findyour.town is build a model of how to do just that with data of any form for anyone. Built by rural Estonian technology teams for rural communities anywhere; FindYour.Town is here today to say, 'the story of a community is the most powerful tool it has, bring it to life with data and get it online in a simple, cost conscious way – no matter how rural or urban you are, having your community's story online and supported by data is the only way to truly thrive in this century and we have a model platform to make it possible.'

Carl Pucci, Datel Ovela

• Estonia's experience, acquired during our pioneering 20-year journey towards The Digital Society, has benefited nearly a third of all countries in the world in their own e-government aspirations, often with help of projects and training programs of the e-Governance Academy.

Veikko Montonen, Permanent Mission of Estonia in Geneva

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- It is important for countries to create their own e-government services involving private sector and building local knowledge networks. This process can be enhanced and accelerated by learning from the experience and best practices of other countries as well as the methods that have been successfully used to engage communities and companies to create the services that are needed and used in real life on all levels of government.
- E-government is an important component in making use of the opportunities provided by the information societies for the benefit of people and businesses. Government has a leading role in pushing forward e-government development on all levels. This can be done in different ways (smart purchaser, provider of open data, engaging private sector to address communities problems with digital tools) and there is both existing experience and for innovation that can be discussed in the context of action lines C1 and C7 (e-government). Also, e-government is a good area for advancing the cooperation between countries and different actors and to foster capacity building, issues tackled under action lines C4 and C11.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
SDG-s 9, 11, 16, 17

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals depends on effective, accountable and inclusive public intuitions towards which e-government makes an important contribution. This underlines the importance of the work done under WSIS Action Line C7 (e-government) but also C1, C4 and C11 and is a strong argument to keep e-government at the heart of WSIS process.

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018
1) E-government (including cooperation, private sector role, capacity building, local knowledge networks)
2) Empowerment of women in ICT

Thematic Workshop

Multilingualism: Enabling Access to the Knowledge Society – Tilde, Latvia

Monday 12 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room L1 - ITU

Moderator

Dr. Andrejs Vasiļjevs, CEO, Tilde, Latvia

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Jānis Kārkliņš, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations Office in Geneva

Mr. Indrajit Banerjee, Head of Knowledge Societies Division, UNESCO HQ

Mr. Marco Marsella, Head of the Learning, Multilingualism and Accessibility at the Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology of the European Commission, Luxembourg

Ms. Sabine Kirchmeier EFNIL

Mr. Joseph Mariani, Research Director Emeritus, LIMSI-CNRS; Honorary President, European Language Resource Association, France

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

Language diversity is the source of richness and cultural diversity of the humankind. This diversity should be reflected on the Internet and ICTs to include all linguistic communities in the Knowledge Society.

Two main aspects should be addressed to secure this diversity: multilingual content and the underlying technical structure supporting it. Internationalized domain name system is

particularly important as a significant part of the global population is not able to use Latin script.

Digital technologies are essential for the survival of small languages in the digital age: Alvin Toffler has said that smaller languages might survive in the 21st century only if the speed of language technology development is faster than the rate of their diminishment. 95% of 6,500 languages are spoken by 6% of population, whereas the 15 biggest ones – by a half of population. English language presence online diminishes (from 75% in 1998 to 25-30% in 2017) while Chinese might soon become the main language used on the Internet.

At least 50% of the languages currently spoken on our planet may become extinct by 2100. If you cannot save them, you should at least preserve them.

Only 1-2% of languages benefit from Language Technologies. Development of Latvian language serves as an example how smaller languages can be equipped with advanced technologies. Although there are only 1.3 million Latvian language native speakers, it is one of the best technologically equipped small languages thanks to efficient cooperation between research, technology companies, and Government.

Linguistic diversity is one of the European Union fundamental values and cultural cornerstones: multilingualism is at the very heart of the European idea. There are 24 official EU languages. 62% of Europeans do not speak English well enough to hold a conversation. Multilingualism is key to seize the opportunities provided by the Digital Single Market: 90% of consumers in the EU want to use online services in their own language while 42% of Europeans have *never* purchased products or services in a language other than their own. There are 500 companies devoted only to language technologies in Europe. Research and innovation crucial. European Commission supports it through Horizon 2020 and Connecting Europe Facility programmes.

Most language technology products are trained on existing data sets. If data sets are not available in a given language, the product will not be available for the users of that language. If a product is not trained on relevant data set for a given language or domain, the product will not be able to reflect the linguistic and cultural features of that language or domain. Even if there is a potential wealth of data available from other languages, most natural language processing and AI tools are geared towards English.

There are simply more commercial incentives to overexpose English, rather than other languages. The existence of off-the-shelf tools for English makes it easy to try new ideas, while to start exploring other languages requires a higher start-up cost in terms of basic models, so researchers are less likely to work on them.

- *Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panelists*

Key achievements:

- Introduction of the internationalized domain name system: today we have about 7 millions internationalized domain names.
- UNESCO is working on the World's Atlas of Languages.

- Advancements in machine translation, exemplified by European Commission service MT@EC with support for 26 languages and Latvian eGovernment machine translation system HUGO.LV.
- European Union has invested 200M EUR in research and innovation for language technologies since 2007.
- Several widely used open source tools and language resources are fostering development of language technologies.

Challenges:

- Lack of support for their language on Internet and ICTs excludes hundreds of millions of people from the Knowledge Society.
- Languages are disappearing at an alarming rate - 199 languages have fewer than 10 speakers, by 2050 half of the world languages will be extinct according to UNESCO.
- Language resources are the main component for developing contemporary language technologies, but there is a scarcity of language data for smaller languages.
- Only the largest languages are supported by Artificial Intelligence systems like spoken language dialog and conversational virtual agents.
- The landscape of language technology research and innovation is very fragmented with many smaller research centers and companies and lack of cooperation on institutional, national and international levels.

II. Quotes

- *Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.*

"The strength of languages as a defining element of human development is often forgotten, and it lies in its diversity. Linguistic diversity, as in a case biological ecosystems, ensures vitality and evolution. Linguistic diversity is an integral part of cultural diversity, forming an ecosystem of relations and ideas. It is also among the most important elements in transmission of knowledge over generations, and plays and essential role in disseminating cultures and traditions."

Indrajit Banerjee, UNESCO

"Speech interfaces are an important factor in [Artificial intelligence systems] because they enhance the operability of the robots considerably, allowing the citizen to engage into a dialogue with the machine. However, speech interfaces must be available in the language of the citizen for the devices to be used properly and safely. [..]

Communities that are able to put this new technology into play will have a strong advantage compared to others [..] If these types of technologies are available only in a few widely spoken languages, they will only benefit those countries and groups that have the privilege of speaking these languages, whereas other countries will not be able to take full advantage of the new technology and consequently will have higher expenses and ultimately provide poorer services for their citizens."

Sabine Kirchmeier, EFNIL

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Nobody should be discriminated in Knowledge Society due to his or her mother tongue.
- As broad as possible language diversity should be enabled by language tools and multilingual content to ensure inclusion of all linguistic communities.
a. Awareness on the importance of linguistic diversity is not sufficient, it should be promoted as an important element for achieving SDG.
- All countries should have a language technology strategy and take on the responsibility for collecting and curating public language data and for ensuring the availability of the linguistic and technological expertise that is necessary to develop high quality language technology for their languages.
a. A strategic long term focus on research and development of language technology is necessary promoting close cooperation on national, regional and international levels**.**
b. Positive experience in Europe should be extended through collaboration with non-European partners, possibly under UNESCO coordination.
- World Summit on Multilingualism would be an efficient instrument for raising awareness, preparing actions and building cooperation.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Goals 4, 10, 11, 16: the workshop showed how targeted policy measures and practical activities allow to equip all language communities with digital tools enabling access to information and full participation in the Knowledge Society. Having a glimpse beyond 2025, we should finally put an end to the language based confusion, exclusion, and discrimination.

Goal 5: digital language technologies enable women and girls, particularly empowering the ones most distant from socio-economic melting pots - those residing in scarcely inhabited rural areas and often lacking access to advanced foreign language training.

Goal 8: numerous studies provide that many SMEs suffer from impeded digital market access because customers are less likely to buy online goods or services offered in other than the languages of their fluency.

Goal 9: the workshop presented how research community in cooperation with private sector is working on novel technologies that expand the range of technologically fit languages.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Significant growth of the online content in other language than English (from 25% in 1998 to 70 in 2017).
- Widening of the digital gap in technological support between larger and smaller languages.
- Rapid extinction of many languages with estimated 50% of languages extinct by 2100.
- Positive developments (e.g. European Union) to foster multilingualism through targeted research and innovation programmes.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Practical aspects and examples of implementation of multilingualism.

Thematic Workshop

The Internet Social Forum: the Internet needs Social Justice Movements – Just Net Coalition

Monday 12 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room L2 - ITU

The Internet and the electronic networking revolution, like previous technological shifts, holds out the promise of a better and more equitable world for all. Yet it is increasingly evident that certain elites are capturing the benefits of these developments largely for themselves and consolidating their overall positions of control. Global corporations, often in partnership with governments, are framing and constructing this new society in their own interests, at the expense of what is required in the wider public interest.

"Big data" is creating new paradigms across many areas — for instance the idea of "smart cities" is presented as the new model of data-based governance potentially supplanting political and democratic processes. Yet these changes — unlike those at the consumer level — are largely invisible. They are transforming the terms and conditions by which people are employed and work, the knowledge they have access to, basic economic power relations, and ultimately the rights to which people are entitled. The implementation of these paradigms can, and will, impact everyone as their influence spreads through social and economic sectors and enters the mainstream in all countries, and for all socio-economic classes.

The Internet Social Forum (ISF), through its various events and actions, will offer a response to these trends based on the real struggles of those fighting for social justice. It will build a dynamic and productive space for dialogue and action across different social sectors and interest groups that can raise awareness, inform, educate, and mobilize global civil society to bring about political change. From this space we will actively seek out and implement concrete and coherent alternatives. These will guide and energize the emerging innovative social movements, and lead toward a more sustainable development path that reinforces human rights and social justice outcomes.

http://www.thepanamanews.com/2016/11/internet-social-forum-the-internet-needs-social-justice-movements/

Moderator
Mr Norbert Bollow

Speakers/Panellists
- Mr Norbert Bollow, co-Coordinator, JustNet Coalition

- Ms Renate Aquino Ribeiro, Member of Steering Committee, JustNet Coalition

- Ms Chantal Lebrument, Manager, Open-Root

As the challenge to much wider societal issues grows, and the dangers of undermining hard-won gains in social justice across sectors (health, education, environment, gender equality, economic development, etc.) become very real, the ISF facilitating group calls upon social justice movements around the world, as well as other concerned individuals and organizations, to engage with the ISF process.

Thematic Workshop

Data Needs for Knowledge Societies: Defining Data Skills for International Organisations – Geneva Internet Platform, UNIGE and DiploFoundation

Monday 12 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room M1 - ITU

Information and knowledge-based organizations rely extensively on the handling, processing and presentation of data of different kinds, employing both hard and soft skills. This session will discuss topics such as data governance, data privacy, data visualization and Big Data analysis, from the perspective of the data skill sets that international organizations increasingly seek. The objective of the session is to gather requirements towards a curriculum for educating data scientists who can tackle the unique and rapidly evolving data challenges facing the UN and other Inter-Governmental Organizations, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations and diplomatic missions. The concrete outcome of this multi-stakeholder session will be a listing of data skills, with a particular focus on skills needed for the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and practical ways to think about capacity development in the field, based on multi-stakeholder partnerships between academia, industry and international organizations.

Moderator

Dr. Roxana Radu, Programme Manager, Geneva Internet Platform and Internet Governance Associate, DiploFoundation

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. David Foster, Head of Data Privacy and Data Protection, CERN

Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Chief of Strategic Planning and Membership, ITU

Prof. Giovanna Di Marzo, Director of the Centre Universitaire d'Informatique, University of Geneva

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

The panel reflected the multistakeholder approach with panelists from the private sector, academia and government. As data flows continuously increase, the ability to interpret and contextualise the data would become more crucial in the next decades.

The world is now hyperconnected and opportunities to create value by collaborating and communicating were more than ever. In a world were nine out of ten top applications were communication applications, the data produced by these communications are now

richer. Hence, it is not only about making sense of data but also a question of what type of infrastructure is needed to carry, store and send rich data.

The pressing need for collaboration, adopting the bazaar model of software development, to avoid a widening gap between states as well as individuals, was also addressed. The discussion also touched on the need to provide increased and democratised access to datasets while preserving anonymity, as well as the opportunities data presents to increase inclusivity in respect of local culture, gender, diversity and closing the digital divide.

Among the topics addressed were the significance of political will in the widening digital gap between societies, vitality of human judgement and critical thinking; framework design with security; sovereignty and privacy for data in mind; investing in individual's skills more than equipment; and increasing youth's potential with open data. Finally, the gender gap and its dampening effect on the digital divide, as well as new technologies both destroying and creating jobs, were discussed.

II. Quotes

Ms Doreen Bogdan-Martin (Chief of Strategic Planning and Membership, ITU)

'Data is not only statistics and programming, it is an interdisciplinary field where engineering, sociology, law, ethics and other fields merge', while also touching on the issues of privacy and security when it comes to the data generated by Internet of Things.

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

If we want to raise the next generation of data scientists, programming needs to be taught to children very early on, together with math and other subjects. Collaboration is crucial since all the needed skills cannot be collected into single individuals. Therefore, teams from various fields, such as international relations, history, geography, and statistics would become vital.

The need for more ready-made and open source tools for the collection, analysis, processing and exploitation of data was underlined. The benefits of issue-focused, shorter term projects encouraging interdisciplinary approaches and short seminars, in place of long educational programs were also highlighted.

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
-   Access to information and knowledge is increasingly mediated via data processing
-   Capacity building is key to developing the next generation of data analysts that understand internatonal issues in a multidisciplinary way
-   Role of different stakeholders in the design of a curriculum for enhancing data skills

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018
Developing the next generation of data scientists

Thematic Workshop

Targeting SDG Goal 9: Identifying Development Gaps to Infrastructure Placement and Search for Opportunities – ITU

Monday 12 June 2017	16:30 – 18:15

Room Popov1 - ITU

Moderator

Mr Istvan Bozsoki, Head Telecommunication Network and Spectrum Management Division, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

Opening Remarks: Mr Kemal Huseinovic, Chief IEE Department, ITU

- H.E. Igor Freitas, Anatel`s Commissioner, Brazil
- Mr Salar Shahna, CEO, World Virtual Reality Forum
- Mr Istvan Bozsoki and Vladimir Daigle – Map information and demonstration, ITU
- Mr Desire Kayabwite – Broadband Wireless Project, ITU

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- Implementation focus of programmes and activities taken by Action Line C2 stakeholders for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 9.
- Physical ICT resources for achieving the SDGs: Microwaves, satellite earth stations, optical fibers, IXPs, Broadband, spectrum management, database on Orbit and Spectrum usage, utilities, others;
- Use of new technologies for identifying development gaps: GIS solutions, Big Data, Data Visualization, Virtual Reality, and Enhanced Reality;
- Partnership and collaboration opportunities;
- Innovative methods, algorithms and models for network planning for informed investment;
- How to install affordable infrastructure and provide necessary telecommunication services for remote and rural area in economical, technological, spectrum management aspects;
- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience
- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panelists;
- search new informed investment opportunities, deployment, and policy decisions.

II.   Quotes

- ''Introducing new telecommunication services in rural area can change the community''– Karim Lakhari

- "Leadership of governmental authorities, telecommunication regulatory authorities, Internet authorities, Utilities authorities, must be reinforced" - Carolina Leclerc

III. Main Outcomes of the Session

- How to use virtual reality in remote areas, what are the possibilities, advantages. – Salar Shahna
- Broadband Wireless network Project for Africa and socio-economic developments– Broadband Policy and building on Broadband Infrastructure is the way-forward to enable the use of ICT Applications in order to improve lives in Developing countries - Karyabwite Desire
- Mapping high speed broadband infrastructure is key to find connectivity gaps and opportunities. The ITU interactive transmission Map is an example of a web map for terrestrial and submarine optical fibre and microwave transmission backbone networks – Daigele Vladimir
- The challenge of providing ICT services to the unconnected can be overwhelming in terms of cost, infrastructure and the delivery of state-of-the art products. Mr. Lakhari advocates for the reservation of low frequency spectrum space and the use of DOCSIS technology for rural and remote coverage because of its many advantages. Using UHF spectrum frequencies, has demonstrated that bring high speed data can be achieved – Karim Lakhari
- The lack of infrastructure placement in remote-rural areas has been highlighted by Ms Leclerc. She emphasized the development gaps between cities and remote areas and pointed out trends to identify the main factors responsible for this divide. She offered different solutions to try to solve this issue. – Carolina Leclerc

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- Information and Communication Infrastructure is the backbone of today's digital economy. They have enormous potential to fast forward progress on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improve people's lives in fundamental ways
- Connecting rural areas is a need using new affordable technologies

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Follow-up on new infrastructure placed in countries (including remote area) since this workshop to take stock on how the adoption of new technologies for mapping (e.g. GIS applications, virtual reality) and access (e.g. 4G) has contributed to eventual evolutions.

Thematic Workshop

The Contribution of Electronic Trade (e-commerce) Platforms to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – OISTE / WTPF

Monday 12 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room C1 - ITU

OISTE International Secure Electronic Transactions Organisation

TRADEPOINTWTPF WORLD TRADE POINT FEDERATION

Moderator

Carlos Moreira Creus, CEO and Chairman, WISeKey

Speakers/Panellists

- Bruno Masier, President, Steering Committee, World Trade Points Federation (WTPF)
- Luca Castillani, Legal Officer, UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
- Pedro Fuentes, Chief Security Officer, WISeKey
- Daniel Nieto, E-Services and E-Commerce Expert, Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- Ms. Maria Ceccarelli, Secretary, UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
- Nicolas Bürer, Managing Director, DigitalSwitzerland – to be confirmed
- Marilia Maciel, Digital Policy Senior Researcher, Diplo Foundation

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

There were several standard-setting organisation seating around the table. The search for a global interoperable model to provide secure digital identities and enhance electronic commerce was the main subject discussed.

Concerning digital authentication
Standards for mutual legal recognition across borders for purely commercial applications do exist, but they do not get the attention they deserve both in enactment by legislators or in terms of awareness by the users.

Business to business transactions based on a few solid recognised principles like technology neutrality and party autonomy in choosing the right type of technology & method of authentication, find a friendlier environment in developed countries. Developing countries do not always look positively at technology neutrality.

On digital policy-making and Internet governance

Digital policy issues are moving into the e-commerce agenda. Bilateral or multilateral trade agreements have to account for new issues like network neutrality and the impact of network neutrality upon competition; or encryption and law enforcement. There will be a ministerial meeting at the end of the year in Geneva pushing forward these issues – informed discussions based on several study papers will take place. Decision makers need to be educated on Internet related issues. The Geneva based "Diplo Foundation" offers a course on the subject: (https://giplatform.org/events/just-time-course-digital-commerce)

Some of the issues to be considered are network neutrality and the impact of network neutrality upon competition; encryption and law enforcement; data flows and data localisation provisions (like obliging companies to localise data within the national territory or data to be routed through certain territories, or force companies to have national components employing national workforce). The European commission has tried to convince countries to curve data localisation provisions.

The contribution of the Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union develops programmes to support e-commerce using their network of postal offices all over the world. One example is Brazil's *Exporta-facil*, which contemplates capacity building for SMEs in using the postal office to send and receive merchandise, make payments and improve entrepreneurial skills.

Postal offices will become a third trusted party to provide digital identities. Next month, a version of PostId will be launched.

The Universal Postal Union is the only UN agency that possesses a top level domain in Internet: .post. This is another advantage of their network of postal offices when it comes to acting as a third trusted party in electronic transactions.

Digital policy issues have moved into the trade agenda.

Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

Carlos Moreira, OISTE Foundation

"The objective is to build a digital identity framework for interoperability, which is partly the work of UNCITRAL and other UN standard setting organisations. But for that purpose you need a CPS (Certification Practices Statement), which is a legal document. What it does,

WSIS Forum 2017: Outcome Document

World Summit on the Information Society
2025
working together towards
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 | Tunis 2005 | New York 2015

basically, is that it takes away the liability from the provider of identity. But then you still have to go one step down – and this is what we call the last mile –, to the RA, or Registration Authority. That is where SMEs could register to obtain a certified digital identity and perform transactions in a trust environment. In this sense, Trade Points and postal offices have a great potential provided that they set-up a secure communications infrastructure. The new generation of Electronic Trade Opportunities (ETO) implemented by the World Trade Points Federation is a step on that direction."

Marilía Maciel, Diplo Foundation

"What concerns us is that a lot of the negotiators that have a large knowledge of trade issues do not necessarily have a knowledge of the negotiations of digital policies in the IGF or the ITU or the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD). That is why we recently launched a course that finished recently with a large participation of negotiators that will be present at the WTO ministerial, explaining topics that can be seen as too technical, but it is fundamental to understand the implications of network neutrality or how data localization provisions impact on the architecture of the Internet and the principles that have made Internet into a space of permission less innovation and creativity where companies plug and play and put their businesses out there".

II. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting
- main conclusions reached during the discussion

- ❖ The new generation of Electronic Trade Opportunities being implemented by the World Trade Points Federation open possibilities to walk the "last mile" and reach SMes with solutions that create trust on Internet transactions;
- ❖ Enough weight has to be given to the needs of developing countries on the outcomes of international electronic trade negotiations;
- ❖ Bridging the gap of the digital divide comes as a priority on the WSIS agenda: more funding has to be provided to least developed nations to allow them to improve their communications infrastructure;
- ❖ Showing progress in international law standards concerning digital identity management and electronic signatures is of a fundamental importance to improve trust ecosystems worldwide where entrepreneurs will feel secure to make payments and transactions;
- ❖ Showing progress on customs procedures and the reliability of logistics is also a manner to pave the way to the entrance of less developed countries into Global Value Chains exploiting their capacity to participate in e-commerce.

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Fostering the development of electronic trade / e-commerce platforms will impact several SDGs. The most direct impact would be on promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, reducing inequalities within and among countries, promoting innovation and stimulating new forms of partnership. There are also interesting challenges in making these platforms accountable to its users and to society at large, contributing towards building trust in the commercial institutional framework. To a large extent, this depends on the security ecosystem that will be used.

IV.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Blockchain technology has the potential to create a completely new paradigm where third-trusted parties will not be necessary any longer. Trust is distributed in the blockchain and, once an operation has taken place it is recorded on the ledger and cannot be altered. However, there are open questions as to the feasibility of escalating blockchain solutions, since their functioning demands a high input of energy. At the moment, the Bitcoin is saturating blockchain capacity.

V.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Bridging the digital gap and making large Internet monopolies accountable vis à vis small national economies and actors

Thematic Workshop

Inclusive Business Models for ICT Companies in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals – Türk Telecom and UNDP IICPSD

Monday 12 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room C2 - ITU

 The session "Inclusive Business Models for ICT Companies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" aims to discuss the role of ICT sector in increasing the living standards of people through inclusive business models. Best practices and international efforts in this field will be presented in the session.

Moderator

Tiina Turunen, UNDP Global Private Sector Programs Consultant

Speakers/Panellists

Dr. Ömer Fatih Sayan, President of BTK

Dr. Paul Doany, CEO of Türk Telekom

Prof. Zeynep Gurhan Canli, Migros Professor of Marketing at Koç University

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

The session "Inclusive Business Models for ICT Companies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" discussed the role of the ICT sector in improving people's living standards through inclusive business models. Best practices and international efforts in this field were presented guided by the following discussions:

- The role of ICT policies contributing to social and economic development: the case of Turkey,
- How to improve the ICT market while still targeting SDGs,
- How the ICT sector facilitates improvements in people's lives, the case of Turk Telekom,
- The impact of inclusive business projects initiated by ICT companies on the society,
- How creating inclusive business models bridge the digital divide,

- How NGOs, private sector and development partners can collaborate more effectively and support the work of ICT companies to advance inclusive business and take it to the next level of scale and impact in the context of the new development agenda.

II. Quotes

- "As an enabler, ICT brings a quality and sustainable life style to all people and removes the borders between different parts of the society in almost every aspect of life. ICT proves to play a fundamental role in the improvement of education, the battle against climate change and even the progress on gender equality." ***Dr. Paul Doany, CEO of Turk Telekom***

- "ICT firms, by developing inclusive businesses, can address the digital divide and bridge market separation." ***Prof. Zeynep Gürhan-Canli, Migros Professor of Marketing at Koç University***

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

It was agreed in the Panel that ICTs are key catalysts for all three pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social inclusion and environmental protection – and can make concrete improvements in people's livelihoods, while maintaining commercial viability through core business activities utilizing ICT.

It was furthermore agreed that inclusive businesses[3] are an effective model for the private sector and particularly for ICTs to drive sustainable economic growth, eliminate poverty and protect the planet while still making profits.

Discussions among the panelists showcased examples of successful inclusive business models within the ICT sector, ongoing debates, and national and international efforts to scale-up inclusive businesses.

The audience was informed of the business case and the rationale behind inclusive businesses, with a focus on ICT sector.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

ICTs are cross-cutting enablers of development and therefore play a critical role for the achievement of the SDGs. This session will showcase how ICTs can contribute to SDGs 4, 10 and 17, in particular.

ICT has revolutionized the private sector activities that benefit the poor and through core business activities utilizing ICT, we have witnessed concrete improvements in people's livelihood. The session will discuss the role of ICT sector in increasing the living standards of people through inclusive business models with a focus on the Life is Simple with Internet project initiated by Türk Telekom, the largest integrated telecommunications company in Turkey is contributing to SDG 4, and 10.

The Life is Simple with Internet project targeted people aged 35 and over within 52 of Turkey's most underdeveloped cities, specifically focusing on women. The project introduced the online world to approx. 30.000, raising awareness about basic internet use, internet

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[3] Inclusive business is a private sector approach to providing goods, services, and livelihoods on a commercially viable basis, either at scale or scalable, to people living at the base of the economic pyramid (BOP), making them part of the value chain of companies' core business as suppliers, distributors, retailers, or customers - ***G20 Inclusive Business Framework***

security, online banking, social networks, blogs, internet communication tools, online shopping, e-government and other online services. As the project progressed, the target audience was diversified to include prisoners on probation, civic associations and people with hearing impairments. The inclusive business initiative had demonstrated the following notable success positively impacting the lives of rural under-served citizens as well as having transformative effect on the company's CSR department and its business model.

Since becoming a BCtA member in 2013, Türk Telekom's CSR projects have changed from philanthropic initiatives to a more comprehensive, inclusive business strategy. In line with this approach, the company has focused on providing ICT accessibility for all.

The session will host key figures from business, government, academia and international organizations who will explore how integrating inclusive business approach into ITC companies' core business could provide greater sustainability in the long run for both the companies and its customers.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The Panel addressed the future prospects about the possible positive impacts of integrating low-income people in core business operations in order to achieve multiple SDGs as well as useful tools to measure that impact. In this regard, inclusive business is an emerging trend and an effective model for the private sector and particularly for ICTs to drive sustainable economic growth, eliminate poverty and protect the planet while still making profits. Many companies have chosen to go beyond philanthropy and impact investment, committing to inclusive business models. They are developing commercially-viable products and services which improve the well-being of people living on under USD 8 per day (in PPP terms). This is equivalent to half of the world's population.

Thematic Workshop

Languages of the World: Digital Networks and ICT Tools for Inclusion, Education, and Content Creation – Semantis

Monday 12 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room L1 - ITU

Moderator

Mr. Louis Pouzin, Eurolinc France and Mr. Richard Delmas, President Semantis, Belgium

Speakers/Panellists

- Prof. Anne-Marie Laulan, ISCC-CNRS, Paris
- Margaret Dunham, Inalco, Interpreter, US/France
- Prof. May Addallah, Univ. Liban, Beyrouth
- Prof. Ismail Benali, Univ. Paris
- Eglantine Chabasseur, La caravane des dix mots, Lyon, France

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- In cyberspace, linguistic tools and services should be considered as part of a sphere of "common good", public or private.

- The languages of cyberspace are multiple, not different from the real world.

- Importance of social media in politics.

- Beyond technical issues, the question of the meaning transmitted on line is essential.

- Wider exploration of the language paradigm in cyberspace.
- More effort to be put on Arabic language(s).

II. Quotes
- "Information is not communication in cyberspace" Prof Anne-Marie Laulan ISCC - CNRS
- " Reconciling diversity and unity through language" Margaret Dunham - LACITO CNRS

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Necessity to adopt greater language variety and dialects in cyberspace.

- More policy measures and funding for endangered languages.
- Next session at World Conference of Humanities in Liege (6 to 12 August 2017). SEMANTIS session to be organized on 8 August 14h30.
- Agree to reconvene at WSIS FORUM 2018 and IGF.
- Need to better link scientific R&D and Digital Humanities.
- Towards specific law instruments for preserving cultural diversity and variety of languages.
- Consider revision of "**Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions" UNesco 2005**

IV. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- Update on the overall linguistic paradigm in ICT

Thematic Workshop

Data Localization and Barriers to Cross-Border Data Flows – University of Zurich

Monday 12 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room L2 - ITU

MEDIACHANGE
and innovation a division of **ipmz**

Toward a Multistakeholder Approach

Moderator

Richard Samans, Member of the Managing Board, the World Economic Forum

Speakers/Panellists

William J. Drake [presentation]

International Fellow & Lecturer

Media Change & Innovation Division, IPMZ

University of Zurich, Switzerland

Discussants

  a. Fiona Alexander
       Associate Administrator (head of office)
       Office of International Affairs, National Telecommunication and Information Administration
       US Department of Commerce
  b. Chinmayi Arun
       Research Director, Centre for Communication Governance
       National Law University, New Delhi
  c. Mira Burri
       Senior Lecturer and Managing Director for Internationalisation
       Faculty of Law, the University of Lucerne
  d. Lee Tuthill
       Counsellor, Trade in Services
       The World Trade Organization
  e. Torbjörn Fredriksson
       Head, ICT Analysis Section
       The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
  f. Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz

Chief Executive Officer
The International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues
- In a tightly packed room, panelists and the audience debated 1. Data Localization Requirements; 2. Barriers to Cross-Border Data Flows; 3. The Impact of These Policies; 4. The Role of International Trade Agreements; 5. The Role of Other Intergovernmental Initiatives; 6. Multistakeholder & Multi-Track Opportunities.
- The onsite audience made a number of important contributions concerning the need for open and transparent intergovernmental decisionmaking and the complexities of agreeing arrangements for personal vs non-personal data.
- Unfortunately, the video did not work on the Adobe Connect or on the webcast, so the remote participants gave up and left without speaking.

II. Quotes
"Do we need a multistakeholder track of analysis & dialogue to help nudge / encourage national policies based on shared norms and good practices; and to feed into trade community work, and provide expertise & broader support?"
–William J. Drake, University of Zurich

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting
- Agreement among participants to encourage greater openness in intergovernmental work and to help foster a parallel multistakeholder track of analysis & dialogue. This agenda will be explored further at other international forums with an eye toward beginning action-oriented discussions in Q4.
- The work envisioned will require new approaches to international cooperation consistent with the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting
Increasing forms of regulation and control that are inconsistent with preserving an open and dynamic Internet economy, and efforts to respond to these.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018
The limits of "cyber-sovereignty" and the importance of Internet Openness

Thematic Workshop

E-Science and Sustainable Development in the Information and Knowledge Societies – IUST Research Center for ICT Strategic and International Studies (ICT-SIS)

Monday 12 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room M1 - ITU

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) documents, including Geneva Declaration of Principles, Tunis Agenda, and NewYork overall review of the implementation of the outcomes, emphasize on sustainable development, as well as the central role of science in the development of the Information and knowledge Societies.

Over the past two decades, the internet and information and communication technologies yield to extremely large scientific data sets and highly distributed scientific networks as well as flexible and scalable computing power. So a new paradigm for science has been emerged called e-science, which is referred in WSIS Action Line 7. E-science has considerable effects on the way in which research is conducted and on the innovation process. Both of them are important prerequisites for sustainable development.

This workshop focuses on the role of e-science in sustainable development of the Information and Knowledge Societies. After a short review on the pillars of sustainable development, the panelists will discuss about the elements of the e-science ecosystem and their impacts on sustainable development.

Moderator

Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini, Vice Chancellor for International affairs, Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran.

Speakers/Panellists

• Dr Hadi Shahriar Shahhoseini (Workshop Organizer), Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran.
• Dr Ali Yazdian, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran.
• Dr Eun-Ju Kim, International Telecommunication Union, ITU.
• Dr Alireza Yari, Iran Telecommunication Research Center, Iran.
• Dr Ali Taeezadeh, Qom University, Iran.
• Dr Younes Shokrkhah, University of Tehran, Iran.

Thematic Workshop

Rights, Governance, Protocols, and Standards – ARTICLE 19

Monday 12 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room M2 - ITU

How do we consider the SDGs in the context of human rights and the global Internet infrastructure?

SDG 9 establishes the importance of building resilient infrastructure in order to facilitate economic development. The WSIS community has embraced this imperative, committing to broadening access and fostering innovation. But as the actors that develop and manage the Internet's infrastructure are increasingly considered to be its gatekeepers, these intermediaries have gained an even more critical role in ensuring a free and open Internet. Incidents of Internet shutdowns and network disruptions are on the rise. Freedom House concludes that Internet censorship has increased for the sixth consecutive year worldwide. Systems of surveillance have matured and proliferated. The result is clear: as users lose trust and confidence in the Internet as a free and open space, so too will they be chilled from capturing the full potential of the Internet as a platform for robust economic opportunity.

Several documents forming the discursive foundation of Internet governance, including the outcome document of the WSIS+10 Review, the NETmundial Multistakeholder Statement, and the latest reports of UN Special Rapporteur (UNSR) on freedom of expression David Kaye, have affirmed that the global infrastructure of the Internet must be managed so that it enables the exercise of human rights. Indeed, the international human rights framework remains a strong tool to protect Internet users, facilitating robust considerations for ensuring freedom of expression, freedom of association, privacy, and other human rights online. Implementing this framework is a crucial factor for fostering a more resilient global Internet infrastructure. But how can the technical actors and communities that develop, manage, and operate this infrastructure meaningfully take on this responsibility? This workshop will explore the relevance of human rights to the global Internet infrastructure through a conversation with representatives from key standards development organizations, Internet governance bodies, and policy organizations: the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and the Internet Society (ISOC). The panel will provide insights on how the human rights framework contributes to the resilience of Internet infrastructure. In doing so, panelists will discuss the ongoing developments within their respective organizations towards greater considerations for human rights, and how contravening interests and objectives within these communities can be balanced to maintain the Internet's technical architecture while also

enabling human rights and the SDGs. The moderated discussion will be followed by the opportunity for audience members to pose questions to the expert panelists.

Moderator

Niels ten Oever, Head of Digital, ARTICLE 19

Speakers/Panellists

Ms Theresa Swinehart, Senior Vice President, Multistakeholder Strategy and Strategic Initiatives, ICANN

Mr. Nicolas Seidler, Senior Policy Advisor, Internet Society

Dr Bilel Jamoussi, Chief, Study Groups Department, ITU-T

Mr Brian Trammell, Member, Internet Architecture Board, IETF

Thematic Workshop

Building Digital Innovation Frameworks: A Toolkit and a Country Report Launch – ITU

Tuesday 13 June 2017   13:30 – 14:15

Room C - ITU

Moderator

Mr Mohamed Ba, Head of Innovation, ITU

Speakers/Panellists

13:30-13:35 Welcome remarks

Ms Eun Ju Kim, Chief of Innovation and Partnership Department, ITU

13:35-13:45 Launching of <Bridging the Digital Innovation Divide: A Toolkit for strengthening ICT Centric Ecosystems>

Mr Brahima Sanou, BDT Director, ITU

13:45- 13:55 Launching of "ICT Centric Innovation System Country Review Rwanda" Report

Hon. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

13:55-14:05 Signing of a Partnership Agreement for Digital Innovation Framework

Mr Brahima Sanou, BDT Director, ITU

Hon. Ms Tarana Halim, State Minister for Post and Telecommunications of Bangladesh

14:05-14:15 Photos and Q&A Session

Main outcomes:

Debated Issues

- ITU has been working closely with partners and member states to bring together technology and innovation to create synergies which will take us further and faster towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 9 "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation". This session presented two products from the BDT innovation service range: the new toolkit "Bridging the digital innovation divide: A toolkit for strengthening ICT centric ecosystems" and the "Executive Summary Rwanda - ICT centric innovation ecosystem country review".

Several assessments and implementation toolkits, have been developed and tested in countries that have requested for assistance. These countries include Albania, Argentina, Kenya, Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal and Thailand.

ITU has packaged in-house knowledge and focused researched into a new toolkit that will enable stakeholders to analyse their ecosystems and take specific actions to start changing the trajectory of their digital economy. ITU has worked together with other international

organizations, global experts and key stakeholders to develop this toolkit, with the ultimate goal to close the innovation divide that separates those developing and using emerging technologies from those who, at best, are reliant on others to develop solutions, and at worst, do not benefit from access to innovation in ICTs.

- Rwanda is undergoing digital transformation on the way to become a knowledge based economy and a leading player in technology innovation around the African continent. The 2020 plan has seen the country passing through liberalisation of the telecom sector to investing into broadband infrastructure and e-services to the current focus on innovation and technology enabled business development and exports. Despite the progress achieved, there are many challenges. Rwanda is acquiring a number of new technologies and many companies are starting various projects: delivery of blood by drones, big data, AI, IoT, blockchain, 3D printing, cybersecurity etc.

- The Rwanda country report is an essential building block towards digital innovation framework that will shape and prepare the Rwandan society for its hyper-connected future. It is an important milestone for the country that is rapidly shifting its focus on investing in innovation and entrepreneurship. Rwanda wants to embrace the exponential mode of growth by embracing new technologies in agriculture, government, education and financial sector. African innovators should take a leading role in solving African and global challenges. Rwanda will work hard with ITU and other partners to change the color of its stakeholder interface canvas from red into yellow and green.

- Bangladesh is leveraging ICTs in all aspects of life, from poverty reduction to human development. Digital technologies have created a new generation of problem solvers within public and private sector. Bangladesh has two WSIS winners this year. All this innovation will transform millions of lives in Bangladesh and can be expanded to other countries to transform millions of lives around the world. The strong innovation ecosystem requires strengthening of the existing partnerships and creation of new ones between public and private sector. ITU toolkit will help Bangladesh find the effective methods and form strong partnerships for innovation within the country and across the world. Bangladesh will work closely with ITU to test this toolkit and contribute to it.

Quotes

- "We look forward to start applying this ITU toolkit against ourselves. We are not running against anyone. We are running against ourselves on a journey of digital transformation and innovation" - Hon. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda

- "Bangladesh is keenly interested in two things: 1. Finding ways to beat traditional development paths and leapfrog to new possibilities. 2. Do this in partnership with a lot of countries. I am grateful to ITU that you have created the platform to do just that", Mr Mohammad Shafiul Alam, Cabinet Secretary, Head of civil service in Bangladesh

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- Bangladesh has committed to use the ITU toolkit to conduct a country assessment and report good practices on the BDT innovation platform.

- Rwanda will be using the toolkit to generate good practices to use and inject on the on the BDT innovation platform.

Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Government led innovation initiatives, Partnerships for sustainable innovation

Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Strengthening digital industries and innovation capacity

Leveraging investment to bridge the innovation divide

Thematic Workshop

Responding to Cyber Threats: Establishing an Effective Computer Incident Response Team – GFCE

Thursday 15 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room A - ITU

Moderator

En. Mohd Shamir Bin Hashim. Senior Vice President, International & Government Engagement Division, CyberSecurity Malaysia

Speakers/Panellists

·   Mr. David van Duren, Head of the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise Secretariat

·   Mr. Luc Dandurand, Head, ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, International Telecommunication Union

·   Prof. dr. Vilius Benetis, NRD CIRT / NRD CS

·   Mr. George Michaelides, Commissioner, Office of the Commissioner of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulation

Main outcomes

A number of countries are in the process of developing strategies and taking actions to protect themselves. This includes the establishment of Computer Security Incident Response Teams, CSIRTs. CSIRTs are responsible to detect, review and respond to computer security incidents; depending on which constituency they serve. National CSIRTs for example, serve the entire nation. Unfortunately, many countries lack the required capacities to protect their societies and limit the effects of cyber-attacks and to develop well-functioning CSIRTs.

The session underlined the importance of a coordinated response to ICT security incidents. Discussions focused on the capacities required to establish a well-functioning CSIRT.

During the session, which was moderated by Mohd Shamir Bin Hashim of CyberSecurity Malaysia, the speakers did not only focus on the challenges posed but also identified and elaborated on a series of national and regional promising practices and policies drawn from a range of experience. The speakers, representing different stakeholder communities, offered concrete guidance to support the establishment of CSIRTs or the strengthening of existing ones.

Mr. David van Duren, Global Forum on Cyber Expertise (GFCE) Secretariat, highlighted the importance of cyber capacity building and knowledge sharing between stakeholders and the need for more cooperation and coordination. Other speakers recognized this. The GFCE was launched in 2015 as a global platform to exchange good practices and expertise on cyber capacity building (www.thegfce.com). One of the concrete initiatives under the GFCE is the Cyber Security CSIRT Maturity Initiative, of which the ITU is one of the co-initiators.

Mr. Luc Dandurand, ITU, outlined the role of a national CSIRT and the CSIRT Framework, emphasizing the importance of a consistent and shared language to discuss CSIRT services, simplicity and a common framework model. From ITUs experience, key aspects for successful implementation of a national CIRT include a clear mandate, well trained people, a growing curve which is sustainable, realistic management of expectations, exercises (both on operational as well as on national level) and structured information sharing which includes sharing of knowledge with regional and international communities.

Mr. George Michaelides, Office of the Commissioner of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulations in Cyprus, highlighted the three key elements for a national CSIRT; People, Process and Products. Process and products require a holistic approach, starting from strategy to decide what it the CSIRT has to deliver, setting up a clear mandate and build business relations with the constituencies in which trust is the keyword. All of these are ongoing processes, continuously evaluating the CSIRTs maturity, compared to where it should be and what the gap is which need to be addressed. Main difficulty comes in with people, as it is a challenge, especially for governments, to retain highly skilled people.

Prof. Vilius Benetis, NRD CIRT/NRD CS recognized another point made by earlier speakers; a CSIRT shouldn't grow too fast. According to Mr. Benetis, a CSIRT needs at least 6 to 10 years to mature under constant supervision. As in the end, those who have the required competences will be trusted, again highlighting the importance of trust between the CSIRT and those it serves. He also cautioned the thought that "we built a national CISRT, now it's safe", illustrating this by the need for "not just one fire brigade, but also for ambulances and a hospital".

Questions from the audience covered the indicated time frame, whether a CSIRT really requires 6 to 10 years to evolve. The answer by Mr. Benetis was yes. Although the CSIRT might start delivering services in the first years, the results might not be satisfactory. Competencies and trust need to be built.

Establishing MoUs between constituencies and national CSIRTs was another topic. Mr. Dandurand suggested using them sparsely, since the nature of future incidents can never be predicted and therewith whether they can be properly dealt with or not. Mr. Michaelides recommended prioritizing and once confident, make agreements with those constituencies that could be comfortably served.

Furthermore, the importance of the feasibility of a CSIRT was stressed, as a public service. Appearances matter; consider the CSIRT visitor area the window to the outside world (e.g. project relevant data in visitor areas).

The session was concluded with a last recommendation for Regulation Authorities, which again came back to the importance of trust. Instead of punishing, first help constituencies become more skilled. "Organizations will get sick. If there is no legal environment, we need to design the rules which we're going to stick with for a long time". "Let's breathe and build something for our country" (Mr. Michaelides).

I.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The presentations addressed how the establishment for well-functioning CSIRTs are key to a resilient infrastructure and healthy cyber ecosystem; "Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation"

II.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Globally, societies have become increasingly digitized. It is therefore more and more important for countries to put the potential of cyber capabilities at the service of development, address the threats posed by malicious cyber activities and promote secure digital services and infrastructure.

Thematic Workshop

Capacity Building Programmes at ICANN and Elsewhere – ICANN (CCWG on Internet Governance)

Thursday 15 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room C1 - ITU

Moderator

William J Drake, International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Speakers/Panellists

Jovan Kurbajila; CEO, DIPLO, Switzerland

Lori Schulman, Senior Director, International Trademark Association (INTA), USA

William J Drake; International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Olivier Crepin-LeBlond; ICANN; ALAC; France

Rafik Dammak; GNSO; ICANN,

Tatiana Tropina; NCUC; ICANN, Russia

Wolfgang Kleinwaechter; EuroSSIG Founder, Germany

Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot Asia, China

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

This Round Table Session debated the importance of capacity building for those who were interested to be involved (or perhaps already were) in debating policy issues with respect to Internet Governance. It looked – through the excellent contributions from a diverse, well-balanced and distinguished panel – at a number of on-going and past Prgorammes and how these contributed to that goal. The panellists shared their work, experience and knowledge to contribute to this goal.

There was a useful and energetic discussion after the presentations

Moderator:

William J Drake, International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Panellists:

Stephanie Borg Psaila, DiploFoundation, Switzerland

Lori Schulman, Senior Director, International Trademark Association (INTA), USA

William J Drake; International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Olivier Crepin-LeBlond; ICANN; ALAC; France

Anriette Esterhuysen, Association for Progressive Communications

Tatiana Tropina; NCUC; ICANN, Russia

Wolfgang Kleinwaechter; EuroSSIG Founder, Germany

Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot Asia, China

Aadam Peake; Civil Society Engagement, ICANN

Highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience Quotes

Dr William J Drake (International Fellow & Lecturer, University of Zurich, Switzerland), (Moderator) started by saying that capacity development does not substitute good policy but it can be a requisite to building bottom-up programmes. He reminded the audience that people calibrate their level of involvement in ICANN processes, and that participation in the organisation, including in the decision-making process, can effectively be carried out remotely.

Dr Stephanie Borg Psaila (DiploFoundation) highlighted three important aspects concerning capacity building programmes, based on Diplo's experience. The first is the need to constantly adapt training programmes in order to respond to the needs of the communities. This requires an agile approach. The second is that capacity development is more than training; it is also about community building, interaction with facilitators, and policy immersion, which helps to solidify the knowledge gained. Finally, online learning – which allows participants to remain on the job - bridges the gap between theory and practice, as it allows them to immediately put into practice that which they would have learned online.

Ms Lori Schulman (Senior Director, International Trademark Association (INTA), USA) detailed that INTA provides capacity building for internal meetings within the organisation, for the external public when they meet with institutional representatives and government officials, and also youth-oriented training, reaching out to students in classrooms to build awareness regarding the importance of trademarks, understanding counterfeiting, and trust. She mentioned that these learning initiatives should not be a one-time experience, but a long-term sustainable process.

Mr Olivier Crepin-LeBlond (ICANN, ALAC, France) explained that different constituencies within ICANN have their own capacity development programmes. He mentioned that At-Large (link is external) has open working groups on capacity development, and on outreach and engagement, that are reaching parts of the world that are still outside ICANN's range. He said that webinars focus on topics decided by the working groups, and that regional organisations also have their own webinars in local regions, both on demand and before global meetings, where sessions also take place.

Anriette Esterhuysen (Association for Progressive Communications) brought her experience with the African School on Internet Governance (AfriSIG) (link is external). She explained it is a residential course, which includes social media training. She said that the practical aspect is reported as one of the most empowering experience for participants, who engage in role playing exercises – assuming the position of another stakeholder group, during night activities, to get a sense of what it is like to negotiate when you are sleep-deprived.

Dr Tatiana Tropina (NCUC, ICANN, Russia) highlighted that policy-making requires knowledge of how domain systems work and that for specific issues, it is hard to get people to work. She highlighted the need for diversity among participants. She also stressed the different

challenges in what she called 'inreach', as in coming to the organisation, and in outreach, as in effectively engaging and contributing. She mentioned that the NCUC has a budget to support members and that additional support comes from ICANN's global stakeholder team.

Prof. Wolfgang Kleinwaechter (EuroSSIG Founder, Germany) said that Internet governance is a multidisciplinary phenomenon, and that this is the way EuroSSIG tackles it. He mentioned that learning in a multistakeholder environment and teaching the Internet government leaders of tomorrow are the main concerns of the course. Kleinwaechter mentioned the formation of a Dynamic Coalition on the IGF Guadalajara that will meet at the IGF in Geneva to discuss Summer Schools.

Ms Jennifer Chung (Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot Asia, China) mentioned NetMission (link is external), an ambassador programme that selects and supports young people to help provide sustainable development globally and locally through training, projects and participation in meetings. She stressed that the Youth@IGF (link is external) and NextGen@ICANN (link is external) programmes stemmed out of NetMission and that models and toolkits for Internet governance have been developed by participants. Chung also said that DotAsia keeps a robust network of alumni to identify and share opportunities.

Adam Peake (ICANN Senior Manager, Accountability) stressed that the essential thing for these schools is collaboration. He summarised ICANN's capacity building programmes, mentioning a Fellowship Program (link is external) that brings people into the process for the three global annual meetings, the NextGen@ICANN (link sends e-mail) which has an educational approach, bringing students from the region where the meeting is being held, and the ICANN Learn (link is external) platform, a series of online training courses that are useful for Internet governance learning initiatives to ensure participants attain a basic level of understanding of relevant concepts prior to the training.

II. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- **Main conclusions reached during the discussion**

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i. There needs to be enhanced coordination between these important but diverse initiatives;
ii. Some form of common approach; common standards (especially pertaining to Summer Schools) could be beneficial;
iii. The are several capacity building programs available out there, but these are in high demand and more should be done, especially when it comes to accompanying volunteers through to make them active in the community.
iv. That fundamentally the most succesfull prgrammes for capacity building on Internet Governance are those that are multi-stakeholder in process and driven by bottom-up demand; not those centrally driven;

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

There is a linkage with SGD 17 (Target 17.9).

"Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation".

IV. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

The fundamental nature of cooperation and collaboration (highlighted through WSIS AL 11) was an important element here.

V. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2017

Global Capacity Building on Internet Policy issues

Thematic Workshop

Africa and the Digital Economy: Benefits, Losses and Strategies – African Civil Society on the Information Society (ACSIS)

Thursday 15 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room C2 - ITU

L'Economie Numérique en Afrique: Bénéfices, pertes et stratégies

L'économie numérique est-elle réellement facteur de prospérité en Afrique ?

L'Afrique gagne-t-elle ? Perd-elle ? dans l'économie numérique. Quelles stratégies sont développées ou pourraient être favorisées pour que l'Afrique bénéficie davantage de l'économie numérique ?

Is the digital economy really a factor of prosperity in Africa?

Does Africa win? Loses it? In the digital economy. What strategies are being developed or could be promoted if Africa is to benefit more from the digital economy?
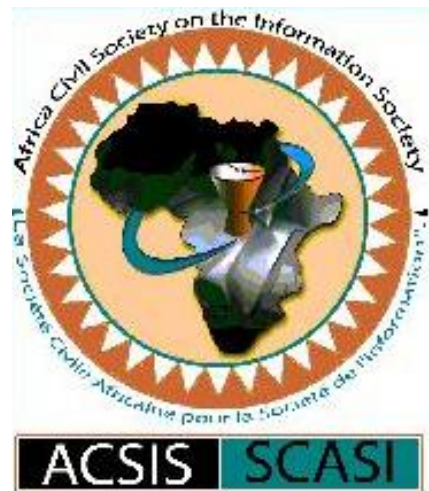
Moderator

Dr. Cisse Kane, ACSIS

Speakers/Panellists

- M. Emery Okundji Ndjovu, Ministre des Potes, Télécommunications et NTIC, RDC
- Mrs. Marion Jansen Chief Economist International Trade Centre - ITC
- M. Mactar Seck, UNECA
- M. Verengai Mabikai Senior Policy Advisor for Africa, ISOC
- M. Ahmed Eisa (Remote participation 10 min)
- M. Aboulkarim Soumaila, Secretary-General UAT-ATU
- M. James Zhan, Director,Investment Division, UNCTAD

Thematic Workshop

Ethical Dimensions of ICTs – IEEE

Thursday 15 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room C2 - ITU

Speakers/Panellists

- Kay Firth-Butterfield, Executive Director, AI-Austin and Senior Fellow and Distinguished Scholar at the Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law, University of Texas, Austin.
- Ichrak Mars, IEEE SIGHT Tunisia
- Deepak Maheshwari, Director, Government Affairs, India & ASEAN, Symantec Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
- Manu Bhardwaj, IEEE Internet Initiative and Vice President for Research and Insights at the Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

- How can all stakeholders work together to create trust in ICTs?
- What needs to be done to connect the unconnected in a meaningful manner taking into local and educational needs?
- What will the role of algorithms play in the role of everyday human life, particularly children whose data has been posted by their parents or guardians?
- What role should all stakeholders play in educating individuals about their data, privacy and safety when using ICTs?

II. Quotes

- "There is no inherent contest security and privacy – we need to look at both together." Deepak Maheshwari, Symantec
- "Our goal is to build a thriving Tunisia with a new generation of thinkers and doers by empowering boys and girls who believe they are powerful and capable of addressing the challenges facing Tunisia." Ichrak Mars, IEEE Special Interest Group on Humanitarian Technology

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The panel noted the importance of security and privacy by design, which not only saves costs but creates trust in ICTs making this particularly important in an increasingly connected world.

- There is a need for ethical considerations in data collection, artificial intelligence and autonomous systems because of the far-reaching future ramifications of these technologies where these technologies could significantly impact decisions made for individuals, such as the university admission process.
- Transparency of algorithms is critical as they advance at an increasingly rapid pace.
- The bargain of the internet are the free services that result in a privacy tradeoff based on the data collected to access the service and it is important to empower and educate individuals so they can make informed decisions in modern society.
- There is significant concern that the data being added to the algorithms is coming from those that are connected and that bias may result in the algorithms because there is no representation from those who are unconnected.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and provide lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Regarding WSIS Action Line C10: Ethical Dimension of the Information Society, the panel noted that the ethical dimension should be incorporated into all aspects of ICTs.   The panel noted the importance of security and privacy by design, as well as the need for ethical considerations in data collection and artificial intelligence and autonomous systems.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2017

The Ethical aspect of ICTs could be featured at a greater level at the WSIS Forum 2018, specifically focusing on the community aspect of ethics.

VII. Participants

Moderator: Justin Caso, Technology Policy Programs Senior Manager, IEEE

Panelists:

- Manu Bhardwaj, IEEE Internet Initiative and Vice President for Research and Insights at the Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth

- Kay Firth-Butterfield, Executive Director, AI-Austin and Senior Fellow and Distinguished Scholar at the Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law, University of Texas, Austin.

- Deepak Maheshwari, Director, Government Affairs, India & ASEAN, Symantec Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

- Ichrak Mars, IEEE Special Interest Group on Humanitarian Technology Tunisia

Thematic Workshop

Innovation in ICT Technologies, Broadband, Smart Cities and Manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals – CMAI/Global ICT Forum

Thursday 15 June 2017   **11:00 – 13:00**

Room C1 - ITU

Moderator

Prof. NK Goyal, President, CMAI Association of India

Speakers/Panellists

Hon'ble Shri Manoj Sinha, Minister of Communications (I/C)

Hon'ble Shri Rashid R Ismailov, Miniser of Telecom and Mass Communications, Russia

Mr. JS Deepak, India's WTO Ambassador

Mr. Malcolm Johnson, DSG, ITU

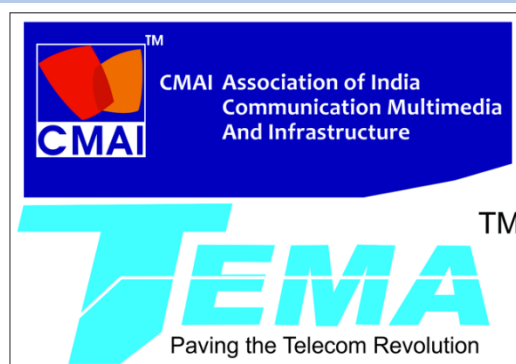Mr. Chaesub Lee, Director, ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

Mr. A.K Gupta, CMD, TCIL

Mr. Virat Bhatia, Director India, AT&T

Mr. Vikram Tewatia, Deputy Director General, COAI

Mr. Rupinder Singh Ahluwalia, President, Datawind

Prof. NK Goyal, President, CMAI Association of India

1.   Hackthone are organized world over. There is always need to involve people from across the Country and also to see that this results in some useful solutions/products for commercial use. To address this in India, AICTE organized it in different way. It asked about 75 Government departments and PSUCs, as to what are their issues and problem, which they would like to solve. In this background about 500 problems were identified and then hackthone organized at 33 centers at the same time across INDIA. This was participated by about 3,000 students and citizens. The solutions arrived are now being supported by Government and venture funds for commercial use by the concerned Government departments. This way hacktone has resulted into several startups and innovative solutions which ware being put to use, rather than just an academic exercise. This was done by AICTE. The CMAI offered this expertise to other Countries and would take help from AICTE.

2.   Physically challenged persons are responsibility of society and also one of SDG goals. They need several innovative solutions for empowerment. To address this, AICTE in India organized a competition among engineering and management students pursuing higher

education to suggest software/products/idea to help physically challenged persons. Lots of good ideas are coming up, like simple wheel chair for stairs, mouse by face expressions, ICT products/solutions, simple sensor based sticks, which can navigate the person etc. and all of these are very low cost. For example the sensor based stick just costs USD 20-25 in the lab. CMAI offered this to other countries and would take help from AICTE.

3. Most of developing countries face the problem of education to rural and far flung areas. To overcome this in India, AICTE has started SWAYM project, wherein more than 1,000 courses with full study material are offered FREE of charge. Students can study at their leisure time anytime anywhere and appears in exams at their convenience. On the basis of credits, they get diploma/degree. Another important feature of this concept is that students can study their hobby topics like music, dance, painting etc. etc. upto 20% of total credits required for the degree/diploma. SO it is feasible that students get an engineering/management degree with 80% credits and for 20% he studies music/arts/photogaphy. CMAI offered that they will connect the interested Countries to AICTE for adoption of such programs in their Countries.

4. World over one of issue faced is co ordination between academia and university for syllabus, tie ups, jobs. To address this in India, AICTE has planned to make internship in industrial unit compulsory on the lines it is for medical students in hospital. The industry experts can be appointed as adjunct faculty. Their would also be compulsory training for teachers every year. CMAI offered that for such initiatives, CMAI would connect the concerned countries to AICTE for further adoption and help.

5. Cyber security skills are other critical areas. It is seen that the experts come from all across of life and all areas. To address this issue, CMAI has started cyber courses on line in association with colleges/universities. This is added up with physical training at the campus/designated levels. CMAI offered this expertise to other countries.

6. India has developed low cost, solar/wind based wireless equipment for connecting unconnected. CMAI announced that it will offer these to other countries at subsidized rates. CMAI also offered that their members would be willing to start local manufacturing. Some of their members have experience of more than 30 countries in this behalf.

7. It was found that several countries have developed innovations and initiatives for ICT implementation. There is need for country to country dialogue for adopting the same. CMAI offered assistance in this behalf.

8. Hon'ble Minister for Nigeria announced that they would like to have co operation with India on four points. CMAI Offered support and assured that soon an Indian delegation would visit Nigeria for this purpose.

- Local manufacturing of mobile phones/tablets specially economical costs based on Indian experience
- Low cost base stations from India for which requirement of about 1,200 numbers have already been placed
- Cooperation for Optical fibre deployment and enterprise networks.
- They are starting an African CT University and seek support from Indian universities for the same.

Thematic Workshop

How Technology is Being Used to Accelerate Girls' Inclusion and Access to Education (Particularly STEM) and Improve Pedagogical Practices to Enable Critical Thinking to Support Sustainable Gender Empowerment – eWorldwide Group

Thursday 15 June 2017   11:00 – 13:00

Room L2 - ITU

Information, education and critical thinking are the foundations to enable sustainable empowerment of girls, CwDs and women. Therefore, to engage in the digital economy ICTs play a major role to enable personal growth and development, access to information, global resources and skills to enable earning power.

ICTs also play a critical role to help reduce a sense of isolation and provide ways to learn about taboo subjects; such as reproductive health and HIV, and makes girls and women feel safer and more in touch with family and friends, and strengthens self-esteem.

Furthermore, ICTs are playing a pivotal role in education by enabling pedagogical practices and offering incredible tools for engaging students in the classroom, making teaching more participatory along with helping teachers to promote analytical and critical thinking.

It encourages student-led research and builds critical media and digital literacy skills in the process. In places where textbooks are old and outdated, the internet offer multiple ways to connect with current events and up-to-date information.

Special care needs to be taken to ensure that ICTs are enabling CWDs/PWDs to obtain access to education and inclusion into the digital space, despite other challenges and family restrictions, as this is a much neglected space in the world, especially Asia and Africa.

This interactive session will highlight case studies and share practical examples on how technology can accelerate girls' inclusion and access to education to support sustainable gender empowerment and overcome social and cultural barriers;

- How technology can accelerate girls' inclusion and access to education (particularly STEM) to support sustainable gender empowerment.
- How ICTs are being used to improve pedagogical practices and helping teachers to promote critical thinking in the young, particularly for CWD
- How ICTs are promoting women's and girls' education/engagement with ICTs and creating innovative livelihood programs for youth, CWDs and PWDs
- How ICTs are enabling CWD/PWD to obtain access to education and inclusion into the digital space, despite other challenges and family restrictions
- How ICTs have changed the landscape for girls access to quality education and information
- How access to education is building the foundation for critical thinking, awareness of girls rights and developing their inspirations and aspirations for their future
- How ICTs are providing new avenues to overcome cultural challenges and barriers that prevent girls access to education
- How ICTs are enabling CWD/PWD to obtain access to education and inclusion into the digital space, despite other challenges and family restrictions
- How ICTs are having a multiplier effect in the education sector by providing access to quality education in rural communities with limited resources, infrastructure and providing virtual teachers
- Role of ICTs in improving teacher's training, and access to world class curriculums, seminars and interactive leaning

Moderator

Dr Salma Abbasi, Chairperson and CEO, eWorldwide Group

Speakers/Panellists

1) Hon Jean Philbert Nsengimana,

Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda – TBC

2) Ms. Ngabo Nankonde

Manager Public Relations, Zambia Information & Communication Technology Authority (ZICTA)

3) Ms. Roxana WIDMER-ILIESCU

Senior Programme Officer, Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), ITU

4) Ms. Mirna El-Hajj Barbar

Program Manager Officer, Technology for Development Division, UN-ESCWA

5) Ms. Simone Conrad

Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

6) Ms Theophania Chavatzia

Program Specialist, Education for Inclusion and Gender Equality, UNESCO

7) Mr. Kishore Babu YGSC

Director, Ministry of Telecommunication, India – TBC

Thematic Workshop

Huawei ICT Sustainable Development Goals Benchmark – Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.

Thursday 15 June 2017   **13:15 – 14:00**

Room Popov 1 - ITU

Connecting the Future

ICT (Information and communication technology) has played a major role as an engine and enabler of economic and social progress in recent decades, delivering multiple benefits to society. Huawei introduces a white paper that seeks to explore the relationship between ICT and sustainable development. Specifically, the seminar will investigate SDGs which potentially have a strong relationship to ICT, and thus are most likely to be achieved by 2030 with support from ICT. It will provide a seminal study that explores country performance on SDGs and ICT development, that can provide insights on the successful application of ICT for sustainable development. The report highlights lessons from national initiatives with country case studies.

Moderator

Mr Will Zheng, Corporate Sustainability Department Director, Huawei, China

Speakers/Panellists

- Mr Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU, Switzerland
- Mr Robert Hansor, Corporate Sustainability Principal, Huawei, China
- Ms Rochelle March, Manager, SustainAbility, United States

Thematic Workshop

National Cybersecurity Strategies: Advanced Text Analytics – UN-OICT / ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017	13:15 – 14:00

Room Popov 2 - ITU

This workshop will demonstrate applications of text analytics, machine-learning, and data visualization to assist humans in the analysis of national policy documents. Two cases will be presented, one case in which National CyberSecurity policies are analyzed, visualized and made searchable, and another case in which National Development plans are measured agains SDG Targets.

The presentations and on-line demonstrations will be given by Fordham University, New York University, the International Telecommunications Union and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the United Nations.

The tools presented were developed through open source software collaboration between academia and United Nations entities working on ICT solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Moderator

Mr. Jorge Martinez Navarrete, Analytics Partnerships & Innovation Section, UN-OICT

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Luc Dandurand, ICT Applications and Cybersecurity Division, ITU

Mr. Jorge Martinez Navarrete, Analytics Partnerships & Innovation Section, UN-OICT

Mr. W. "RP" Raghupathi, Center for Digital Transformation, Fordham University (New York, USA)

Mr. Cristian Felix, Polytechnic School of Engineering, New York University (New York, USA)

Thematic Workshop

Going Beyond Multi-Stakeholderism and Multilateralism: China's Perspectives to Internet Governance and Future Developments – Shantou University/CyberLabs

Thursday 15 June 2017   **13:15 – 14:00**

Room A - ITU

After a long political debate, the US government finally relinquished its remaining control on the Internet in 2016, handing control of the Internet's domain name system (DNS) to a nonprofit organization, ICANN. Donald Trump and his Republican senators including Chuck Grassley, Ted Cruz and Roy Blunt, criticize former President Obama and claimed U.S. is giving away the Internet and makes the Internet in grave danger. However, most key stakeholders and analysts suggest that the newly implemented governance model for ICANN will actually strengthen the ability of the global community to challenge contentious decisions and ensure that control of the global Internet address book never falls into the wrong hands.

The internet was born in the United States with a U.S. controlled DNS, but today it becomes a global network consisting of over 3 billion users and 1 billion websites. These years, global tensions grow over the model of internet governance in the midst of rapid technological change and rising contention. The internet urgently needs an internationally accepted governance system. As we enter 2017, however, the Trump administration adds unexpected uncertainty to the status quo of internet governance, in which China, South Africa, Kenya, and other third-world countries are playing an important role due to their mega user base and rise of indigenous technologies, platforms and tech companies. An internet run by a wide range of actors, public and private, is more likely to be run well, and remain open and free, than one run by governments only. More importantly, these third-world nations should contribute significantly to coping with the global challenge of protecting the internet an open, diverse and resilient platform for global communities. This panel will thus focus on two key issues:

1) What is the nature of the governance needed for the internet to develop, thrive and spread to more people around the world, especially the perspectives from China?
2) What's the role China may play in global internet governance and future developments?

Our panelists will explore the evolving cyber relations between China and Western powers that remain in flux. Specifically, the panelists will analyze the differences between the governance models of multi-stakeholderism and multilateralism since both are, as yet, two much less well-defined institutional forms. The panelists argue that the decisions on internet governance model can no longer be confined to domestic borders because they produce far-reaching international consequences.

Moderator

Bu Zhong & Xingdong Fang

Speakers/Panellists

Xingdong Fang, President of CyberLabs, China
Bu Zhong, Senior Research Fellow of CyberLabs, U.S.A.
Xianhong Hu, Program manager of UNESCO

Thematic Workshop

Digital Financial Inclusion – ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   **13:15 – 14:00**

Room C1 - ITU

Banking the Unbanked

Moderator

Vijay Mauree, Coordinator, Study Groups Dept, TSB

Speakers/Panellists

·   Alliance for Financial Inclusion (tbc)
·   Olutunmbi Idowu, Ericsson
·   Rory Macmillan, Macmillan and Keck Partners

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

Two billion people, representing more than 40% of the world's adults, are still excluded from the financial system. It is estimated that of the two billion unbanked, some 1.6 billion have access to a mobile phone and can thus potentially engage in financial transactions. These people live primarily in developing countries and in rural areas. Women, too, remain under-represented in the financial system with a 9% gender gap in developing countries.

Digital financial services (DFS) offer great potential to meet the financial needs of poor and unbanked consumers. Using agents and digital channels for financial transactions can lower costs by as much as 90 per cent compared to similar transactions conducted in physical branches of financial service providers (SPs). As technology continues to develop, so do the opportunities to harness innovation for financial inclusion. Today, DFS providers are employing data analytics to develop alternative credit profiles using records of clients' electronic transaction behavior. Around 1.5 billion people in the world do not have an identity and cannot engage in financial transactions. Digital identity can help to enhance financial inclusion strategies and fast track opening of transaction accounts (e.g India). Tiered KYC approach coupled with digital identity schemes can enable people without ID to obtain a digital ID and transaction account and engage in financial transactions (e.g India).

The [ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services](#) has completed its work in December 2016 and published some 28 technical reports and 85 policy recommendations to address the challenges which regulators and DFS providers face in order to scale up digital financial services adoption. This session will explore the main findings of the ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services and the opportunities that digital financial services could provide to help bridge the financial inclusion gap and amongst others will consider the following:

- What are the key barriers/challenges to greater access to DFS?

- What roles should financial regulators and/or telecom regulators play to promote an open and level playing field for Digital Financial Services?

- What actions should policymakers and DFS stakeholders take to ramp up DFS usage?

Recommendations of ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services (FG DFS)

Vijay Mauree provided an overview of the main recommendations of the ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services. The recommendations of the ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services can be group in three main areas:

- Enhancing competition and level playing field for DFS

- Addressing demand side challenges

- Addressing supply side challenges

Enhancing Competition and level playing field for DFS

The main objective for the DFS ecosystem is to be able to scale up the usage of DFS services and the number of DFS providers in order to have a competitive environment which will drive down the costs as low as possible for poor people to be able to afford using DFS. DFS authorities can adopt a variety of measures to promote a competitive DFS environment. These include permitting both banks and nonbanks to offer DFS, facilitating consumer switching from one DFS provider to another, and fostering the development of a more open DFS architecture.

In addition, they should ensure that operators of payment infrastructures develop risk-based, objective access criteria and that authorized payment service providers (PSPs) can access payment infrastructures – whether via direct or indirect access – under fair and transparent conditions. In addition, authorities should take steps to level the playing field for DFS provision. Recommended measures include: (i) adopting a service-based rather than institution-based approach to DFS regulation to ensure that different providers offering the same services have similar rights and are subject to similar obligations; (ii) ensuring that consumer protection regulations apply to all financial products provided digitally and that DFS consumers have comparable consumer protection to consumers of traditional banking services; (iii) providing comparable treatment of bank agents and nonbank agents with respect to market conduct regulation; and (iv) ensuring that MNOs are not restricting other DFS providers' access to the telecommunications infrastructure in order to limit competition or abuse a dominant market position. Authorities should also take steps to develop and strengthen the application of competition law principles to the DFS ecosystem. They should: (i) use memoranda of understanding (MoUs) to delineate and coordinate the competition-related competencies and responsibilities of different authorities/institutions and should (ii) support efforts to build the capacity of new and existing institutions responsible for compliance with competition law.

Effective collaboration and coordination is critical to the development of a safe and enabling DFS ecosystem. Financial authorities should regularly engage with other public-sector actors

(e.g., authorities responsible for telecommunications, competition, data protection, and taxation), DFS providers, consumer advocates, DFS technical experts, development partners, and other DFS stakeholders. Whether the topic of concern is interoperability, third generation mobile (3G) coverage, service quality, fraud mitigation, data privacy, or digital credit, effective collaboration can help to ensure that policy and regulatory decisions contribute to healthy DFS ecosystem development. DFS authorities should establish formal mechanisms for coordination. Mechanisms such as a national payments council can facilitate a collaborative approach to DFS regulation. Financial and telecommunications authorities should also consider signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) or similar agreement to guide their collaboration to foster the development of a safe and enabling DFS ecosystem

Addressing demand side challenges

For low-income consumers to increase DFS adoption and usage, they will need to be able to: (i) send funds seamlessly and cost-effectively across different DFS providers (interoperability); (ii) receive social benefits and other government-to-person (G2P) payments; and (iii) spend funds digitally without cashing out (merchant payment acceptance).

DFS authorities and providers should collaborate to achieve safe and commercially viable DFS interoperability. Public-sector entities can strengthen the value proposition for providers and agents by disbursing salaries and social payments through DFS channels. Merchant payment acceptance as a key driver of DFS adoption and usage. In the absence of a wide network of merchants that accept digital payments, most recipients of digital money cash out most or all of their funds, while others lack a strong incentive to open an account in the first place. Authorities should promote acceptance of electronic payments by small merchants and other payment acceptors, such as billers, government entities, and actors in the agricultural value chain. At the same time, authorities should consider the implications of DFS taxation on merchant acceptance, particularly for small or informal merchants, and consult with taxation authorities as required.

Consumers should trust and feel secure when using DFS. In this respect, consumer protection recommendation includes amongst others:

- Improve consumer confidence in DFS reliability and safety by clearly assigning liability and responsibility among providers and consumers. For example, authorities should clarify that DFS providers are liable to customers with respect to: (i) harm caused by acts or omissions of their agents, employees, and third-party SPs; and (ii) loss/harm due to network issues such as network downtime. They should hold DFS providers liable for fraud related to issues with DFS systems, platforms, staff, and agents.

- Consumer trust can be further strengthened through the development of effective recourse mechanisms that are properly disclosed to consumers.

- Authorities should require DFS providers to take steps to improve the reliability and ensure the safety of DFS.

- Authorities should adopt measures to provide for meaningful disclosure of prices and terms and conditions. They should: (i) require disclosure of fees prior to transaction completion; (ii) develop standard definitions for costs and fees; and (iii) require providers to clearly disclose fees, charges, and other key terms and conditions using simple language.

- DFS should ensure that adequate security measures are being implemented to protect against system vulnerabilities and against system exploits and threats which could result in fraudulent activities taking place.

- Authorities should take steps to strengthen DFS consumer data privacy and protection.

Addressing supply side challenges

Even if the general legal and regulatory framework is enabling, DFS providers face a number of challenges that need to be addressed in order to successfully deliver DFS to poor and unbanked consumers. Challenges include: (i) profitably reaching poor and unbanked consumers (particularly in remote areas); (ii) creating compelling use cases for DFS adoption by poor and unbanked consumers; (iii) ensuring service reliability; and (iv) complying with anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) requirements.

In order to reach the unbanked profitably, DFS providers need to develop a viable business model. Regulatory requirements that increase the cost of doing business or place restrictions on fees or other charges can be expected to reduce profitability and discourage investment, particularly in remote areas. On the other hand, high fees and charges can also hinder uptake by poor and unbanked consumers, so DFS providers need to strike a balance that delivers profitable yet affordable services. Authorities can help drive down costs by creating an enabling environment for provision of DFS. To promote competition and establish a level playing field for DFS provision, it is recommended that authorities allow both banks and nonbanks to offer DFS, either directly, or in partnership.

DFS providers need to identify compelling use cases for poor and unbanked consumers to adopt DFS. To encourage adoption by poor and unbanked consumers, DFS providers should collaborate to achieve interoperability, promote and facilitate G2P payments, and develop merchant payment acceptance networks. Implementing the recommendations for authorities and DFS providers discussed above in the demand-side section should support efforts by DFS providers to encourage uptake by poor and unbanked consumers.

Similarly, service reliability should be viewed as a high priority from the perspective of DFS providers. Quality of service (QoS) requirements should be appropriate to the nature of digital delivery of financial services and should evolve over time, taking into account new services, technologies, risks, and other relevant developments. Therefore, telecommunications authorities developing QoS standards in consultation with financial authorities should ensure that DFS providers have the opportunity to share their perspective.

AML/CFT requirements can also serve as a barrier to reaching poor and unbanked consumers. In some countries, many low-income consumers lack formal identity documents, proof of residential address, or other required proof of identity for access to formal financial services. In these countries, DFS providers may be prohibited from offering services to customers who cannot meet the requirements. In other countries, regulations may be unclear regarding the acceptability of alternate proof of identity, and providers may adopt a conservative approach to avoid the risk of penalties for AML/CFT noncompliance. National identity systems can help to ensure that poor and unbanked consumers can meet know your customer (KYC) requirements.

Authorities can also explore how these systems can reduce barriers to account opening, such as by linking account opening to a national identity number, leveraging the credentials provided during subscriber identity module (SIM) registration, and/or using biometric data to reduce fraud risk.

Authorities in countries that lack a universal national identity system should embrace a risk based AML/CFT approach. Authorities should permit providers to use simplified KYC measures for accounts with low transaction and balance limits and limited functionality, including remote account opening when appropriate. Authorities may also wish to consider establishing a "zero KYC" tier to enable customers to use low-value transaction accounts without proof of identity.

Going forward after the completion of the work of the FG DFS, a joint initiative of the ITU, World Bank, Bank for international settlements and Gates Foundation, called Financial Inclusion Global Initiative (FIGI) has been established to implement the recommendations of the FG DFS and report on Payments Aspects of Financial Inclusion of the World Bank at a country level and to continue the work started in FG DFS by establishing three working groups on Security, Infrastructure and Trust, Digital Identity and Merchants Payment Acceptance to develop guidelines to support the country implementation work. A knowledge sharing component is also envisaged, in form of an annual Symposium to bring together all the DFS stakeholders to share lessons learned on the country implementation, working groups and in different aspects of financial inclusion.

Rory Macmillan, Macmillan Keck

Rory Macmillan highlighted in his presentation that currently much of DFS usage is still based on P2P transfers and although bill payments are on the rise, there is still a huge opportunity in developing other areas such as digital credit, insurance, asset financing and spreading and allocation of risks through remittances. The example of M-Kopa in Kenya was provided which allows poor people to lease purchase of solar panels for electricity provision at home. Although such schemes are available in some countries, there exist opportunity to really scale them up to reach the full benefits.

Some interventions that are required by authorities and DFS providers to scale up usage are:

- Drive take-up by leveraging the potential of mobile networks

- Push investment into agent networks and merchant payment aggregators

- Expand network effects and enable competition through interoperability

- Build trusted, secure digital identity across the financial ecosystem and beyond

- Use the opportunity of big data for the benefit of the consumer

- Generate deep knowledge through collaboration among regulators and market

Olutumbi Idowu, Ericsson

Olutumbi Idowu, Ericsson highlighted in his intervention that in some countries, it can be seen that initiatives are implemented in an environment devoid of fit for purpose regulatory framework and there is not a clear vision for financial inclusion which leads to a fragmented approach when it comes to implementation. There is therefore the need for redefinition of the financial inclusion vision, policy, regulatory and infrastructure alignment, create an enabling regulatory environment that promotes sustainability, profitability and stability with national government leadership.

The need for collaborative regulation should be encouraged among financial services, telecom and competition regulatory bodies given the cross cutting nature of DFS in order to clarify responsibilities of each authority when it comes to DFS. Government should also take the lead in establishing a clear vision for financial inclusion as well as its vision for interoperability in DFS.

David Avsec, UPU

David Avsec, Universal Postal Union (UPU) in his intervention highlighted the role of UPU in financial inclusion and the work that is being done by UPU with post offices around the world to provide digital financial services. Posts are well placed to provide DFS as the postal network geographical coverage is quite compared to banks and the post can also provide financial

services. A number of posts in different countries are already leveraging their geographical presence to provide digital financial services. Different models are being studied by UPU for provision of DFS by the posts and this was highlighted in the report on the Role of postal networks for DFS which was produced by FG DFS. Given the specificities of the postal network, they can be considered as an additional element in the strategy to reach the unbanked.

Kennedy Komba, Alliance for Financial Inclusion

Kennedy Komba, Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) explained the role of AFI in promoting financial inclusion through its network of Central Banks. AFI is already working with Central Banks to address the various issues discussed in the session and is working together with ITU to bring telecom regulators as well in the discussions taking place at their level. It was further noted that as far as interoperability for DFS is concerned, there is a need for a policy at national level specifying which institution has the mandate for it. Furthermore, interoperability should be market driven and the Central Bank should engage in a dialogue with DFS providers and telecom regulators as well in order to facilitate discussions towards moving towards commercially viable interoperable DFS. Example is in Tanzania where the Central Bank successfully engaged in such a dialogue. Sometimes there is a need for an external party which is seen as neutral by DFS providers required to facilitate this dialogue.

II. Quotes

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

  Rory Macmillan, Macmillan and Keck: Digital credit is important but its scale is quite limited.

  Vijay Mauree, ITU: The objective of the DFS ecosystem should be to drive costs of transactions to near zero, by creating a level playing field allowing both banks and non bank to provide DFS services and increase usage and volume of transactions.

  Olutunmbi Idowu, Ericsson: All stakeholders should agree on what is the purpose of financial inclusion.

Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- main conclusions reached during the discussion
a) An open ecosystem and level playing field is required in order to create a healthy and competitive DFS ecosystem
b) Government leadership and commitment is important for the development of a national financial inclusion strategy and vision for interoperability
c) Collaborative regulation is required to clarify the roles of the different regulators due to the cross cutting nature of DFS
d) More needs to be done to use the opportunity of big data for the benefit of the consumer (e.g for digital credit)
e) Digital identity combined with biometrics can speed up account creation and used for AML/CFT.

- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

III. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Contribute towards creating conducive and inclusive environment for scaling up of digital financial services in developing countries to reduce the financial inclusion gap addressing SDG goals 1 and 5.

IV.   **Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018**

Some suggestions include:

- Big data opportunity for financial Inclusion
- Addressing consumer protection issues in financial inclusion
- Gender issues in digital financial services
- Potential of social media networks for financial inclusion

Thematic Workshop

IGF Information Session – IGF Secretariat

Thursday 15 June 2017   **13:15 – 14:00**

Room C2 - ITU

Moderator

Mr. Chengetai Masango, IGF Programme and Technology Manager

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I. Debated Issues

• Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience

>> Discussion between participants and panelists focused on the IGF's role in helping to forge partnerships, as well as its potential for contributing in a meaningful way to the process to review progress on the SDGs, in particular Goal 9 and Internet accessibility, through the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

• Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panellists

>> Former IGF Host Governments Mexico, which hosted the IGF last year, and Egypt, the host in 2009, emphasized the benefits of bringing a multistakeholder forum to their countries, especially as a connector between Governments and experts from the technical community. The representative from Egypt referred to the many partnerships that emerged from its holding of the IGF, including between UNESCWA and the League of Arab States to form the Arab IGF, and between the Government and ICANN on the DNS market.

II. Quotes

• Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

>> 'OHCHR considers the IGF to be one of the most important forums for strengthening the digital rights agenda.'

-Tim Engelhardt, OHCHR

'The annual IGF could cover so many more topics - but let's focus on three things this year: content, content, content.'

-Paolo Lanteri, WIPO

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

• main conclusions reached during the discussion

>> The IGF has needed to improve active participation of Governments and intergovernmental organizations in its annual meeting and intersessional processes. Its location in 'International Geneva' this year must be used as an opportunity to strengthen engagement from those stakeholders and to continue to build partnerships, and specially on the SDGs.

• the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

IIII. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

9, 16, 17

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

>> Regional and international-level cooperation, as outlined in C11, is substantially strengthened by local contributions. The growing network of national and regional IGF initiatives - which has more than doubled over the past couple of years - demonstrates that interest and expertise in Internet governance can build in an independent, bottom-up way and provide invaluable input to our understanding of priorities and best practices in the global digital agenda. The NRIs today are some of the most important contributors to the IGF annually and intersessionally.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2017

>> The relationship between Internet and climate change is complex and still not widely understood. It would be interesting to examine this more in-depth, especially in the context of the SDGs, where ICTs and Internet are generally only cited as drivers and implementation tools.

Thematic Workshop

Regional Engagement in Internet Governance: Discussing Multistakeholder Partnerships for Participation in ICT Debates with Focus on Enabling Sustainable Development – EI Research

Thursday 15 June 2017   13:15 – 14:00

Room L1 - ITU

Discussing multistakeholder partnerships for participation in ICT debates with focus on enabling sustainable development

Moderator

Renata Aquino Ribeiro - researcher - E. I. Researcher, Brazil

Speakers/Panellists

Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, Dot.Asia, Hong Kong
Zeina Bhouharb, Chief Int'l Cooperation, Ogero Telecom, Lebanon

Main outcomes
    Session summary

The session presented a map of initiatives about Regional Engagment in Internet governance brought to underserved regions and which suggested mechanisms to correct imbalances or deal with challenges which do not allow this engagement to happen.
Views presented were from 3 different regions and their shared experiences:
LAC - #IGRegional projects including participation in WSIS2015 process and WSIS2016 Forum
MENA - local and global links - Arab IGF and the global IGF
Asia - regional engagement of youth and countries in global IGF

Presentations and debates

Mirna   Barbar   –   UN   ESCWA   Arab   Region
The creation of Arab IGF was already thought within a multistakeholder model. The initial

mandate was 4 years and the second mandate was outlined by the Arab IGF 20/20 Initiative, which gave the start for the newer editions of Arab IGF. The AMAG – Arab IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group is one of the pillars of the initiative, which aims to listen to all stakeholders in building an inclusive forum with effective policy recommendations for organizations in the region.

Zeina Bhouharb – Ogero Telecom – MAG IGF membership

Arab IGF has been a true space for multistakeholderism with balanced representation of all stakeholder groups. Ogero Telecom was the umbrella organization for the last Arab IGF and worked along stakeholders represented on the AMAG to ensure all topics covered were of interest of the wider community.

Jennifer Chung – Dot.Asia

Presented the organization which supports APrIGF and initiatives in Asia.

The organization gives support to the APrIGF and also enables participants from the region to be at the global IGF. Fellowships are given to ambassadors who share the views of their region in global dialogues too like the global IGF. One of the fellows from the region is serving on the IGF MAG.

Questions and comments from the audience

Jose Luis – Mexico

IGF brings a great opportunity to discuss internet governance. How can citizens appropriate themselves of the internet space to turn it into a political arena of critical debate?

Answers and reactions from panelists

Renata Aquino Ribeiro

Multistakeholderism creates the opportunity of transparency. Civil society monitors governments and we have to create a dialogue so we can build together changes. It is important to distribute this dialogue through all regions.

Jennifer Chung

I'd highly suggest turning to your closer IGF and discuss this. Propose a workshop, initiate this critical dialogue. These are issues that the IGF can address and help a country reflect on changes which can be done.

Questions and comments from the audience

Auke Pals – Remote participant

National and regional IGFs receive fellows? Can people from other regions participate?

Answers and reactions from panelists

Mirna Barbar

Regional initiatives provide an opportunity for dialogue, it is important to build consensus and identify issues in internet governance. We want to receive fellows from all regions, we assess each application on basis of wanting to participate on our dialogue and exchanges.

Jennifer Chung

Cross-polinization is really important, we can learn from each other. So cross-cultural, cross-regional dialogue is important and I'd highly recommend it.

Questions and comments from the audience

Brigitte Mukundji –Safe Vad - Societé Africaine d'Evaluatións et d'Actións du Development Durable – How to deal with regions which are incredibly different within a country? How to level this dialogue and include them all?

Answers and reactions from panelists

Renata Aquino Ribeiro – Indeed it is difficult to integrate different regions also because we have rules regarding established and recognized borders. However there are issues which are crossborder or involve neighbouring countries so imagining a participation in a dialogue between these regions like a West Africa IGF or Central Africa IGF is very important.

Mirna Barbar – The Africa IGF is receiving contributions for its dialogue and it is important to participate on that. The host country contributes greatly when these meetings happen but also the umbrella organizations like UN ESCWA. Strategic partners and exhibitions also bridge the gaps.

Jennifer Chung – This is a great question because there is a resource called IGFSA which grants small funds for national initiatives and it is valuable seed funding that will get your initiative off the ground and help you connect with other stakeholders.

Gustavo Paiva – Remote participant, speaker, video author

I'm the creator of the video shown and I believe universities are important in creating this dialogue in internet governance from a regional perspective and we'd like to open up this possibility for more interaction.

Answers and reactions from panelists

Renata Aquino Ribeiro

This is great, we really believe that multistakeholderism depends on spaces where regions can articulate themselves to participate in national, regional and global dialogues.

I.   Quotes

"When you are thinking about an enourmous country like Brazil and its representation in debates, you can not imagine the diversity of its regions and population. We need to have more equitable representation in internet governance debates".

Renata Aquino Ribeiro – E. I. Research

"To influence in debates in internet governance and politics, anyone can join their national, subregional or global IGF. Propose a workshop, build a dialogue and this way your community can reflect and suggest changes in the political dialogue online participating in internet governance debates".

Jennifer Chung – Dot.Asia

II.   Main Outcomes of the Session

The main outcomes of this session are the multiple dialogues between regions which brought ideas both to speakers and participants to enhance their multistakeholder regional dialogue.

The vision for implementation of these action lines in 2018 and beyond includes intensifying the subregional, national and local dialogue bringing together participants from these forums to debate with the multistakeholder community the evolution of the dialogue.

This session links to WSIS Process and its vision beyond 2018 as it further enhances the debate on crucial aspects of its following action lines:

C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

Stakeholders in the internet governance process linked to government and to promotion of ICTs for development will continue to bring their regional experience to the debate as we compare challenges faced by each region.

C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

The variety of points of view in the session tackles important challenges related to cultural diversity and identity as well as multilingual internet challenges. Regions which have different ethnic, cultural, religious and social panoramas will dialogue and also refer to challenges such as different alphabets and internationalization issues.

C11. International and regional cooperation

Cooperation is a main motivation for regional engagement. Seeking out partnerships in international and regional levels is increasingly important and regional engagement identifies them.

Video presentation:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/71guttn56oxcds7/IGRegional%40SSIG2017.mp4?dl=0

Sources:

Page session

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/Session/318#intro
Webcast:
https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/Session/318/Webcast#intro

III.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

This session relates to specific Sustainable Development Goals giving the following aspects:

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Through regional engagement in internet governance it is possible to harness the power of technology to increase development through creation of opportunities for employment and decent work and economic growth.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The contrasts between regions with inequalitable income distribution results in an uneven access to knowledge and harms economic growth. Regional engagement can reduce these inequalities enabling development and economic growth, despite borders and creating true international cooperation.

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Regional engagement aims at promting just, peaceful and inclusive societies by bringing people together to a more equitable future the underserved and underprivileged regions.

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Enabling global partnership is having all regions involved in an effort towards sustainable development. Regional engagement can create these conditions and potentialize partnerships.

IV.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

An important emerging trend surfaced in this session relates to WSIS Action Line

C11 – International and regional cooperation

It is important to acknowledge that crossborder collaboration will be central to internet governance dialogues and part of achieving the sustainable development goals. Reflecting about the dialogue and production of policy recommendations on forum spaces is crucial to achieving SDG 17 and C11.

V.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

As a suggestion to WSIS Forum 2018, the theme of regional engagement in internet governance can be amplified with further participation of actions from underserved and underprivilged regions. Bringing together these regions and groups unidentified in global debates is crucial to ensure all are involved in working along WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals.

Thematic Workshop

From Digital Inclusion to Online Safety: The Role of the Global Multistakeholder Partnerships – ITU & UNICEF

Thursday 15 June 2017   **13:15 – 14:00**

Room L2 - ITU

The ITU-UNICEF session on children's rights in a digital world highlighted the positive benefits of using ICTs and the need not only to protect children from harm but also to empower them as active digital rights-holders.

It is important to build an international framework for cooperation and develop tools and measures that can reduce risks and increase opportunities for children in the online environment.

Moderator

Patrick Geary Corporate Social Responsibility Specialist, UNICEF

Speakers/Panellists

- Dr Susanna Greijer (PhD), Consultant | ECPAT International, Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse
- Carla Licciardello, Policy Analyst, ITU

Thematic Workshop

ICT-driven Innovation and Its Impact on Smart Governance and Finance Management Systems Arctel and UNU – ARCTEL / UNU

Thursday 15 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room A - ITU

The Forum is a key platform for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the SDGs and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Linking to the ICT related SDGs and Action Lines the focus of a joint participation of ARCTEL and UNU-EGOV at WSIS'2017 aim to articulate the following two topics on

EGOV offers improvement potential in the following areas which are crucial for the developing world: the general provision of public services, statistical and information processes, finance management and tax systems, public participation, and formalization. In the area of public service provision for example in the African context, it is first a matter of providing and setting up the processes and services necessary for state activities under the rule of law. Unfortunately, the necessary data is often non-existent or completely outdated – for example land registers, residential data or geographic data. EGOV offers opportunity to improve these services, even in areas with low literacy rates (e.g. through mechanisms of access to public services facilitated, for example by kiosk systems with voice recognition).

Consistent (and up-to-date) data is a key requirement for development planning. In most developing countries, data relevant to development is hardly available in the quality required. IT applications make it possible to electronically (and often automatically) generate statistical reports, considerably reducing the effort for the party obligated to produce the reports.

Social innovation through ICT: the SMART experiments

SMART use of technology and data require telecom infrastructure availability at affordable prices and digital literacy. How can SMART city concepts be scaled up to a national or regional level? How can it be scaled down to village level or used in remote rural areas to promote sustainable development, economic grown, quality of life and access to public services? How can specific challenges of emerging economies be overcome through innovative use of

technology, alternative access points to the internet (e.g. wi-fi zones and alternative access points at schools, libraries, government buildings and community centers)?

We will talk about SV4D a project that aims to bring access to broadband to rural villages together with the capacity to develop inside projects with the communities.

Moderator

ARCTEL-CPLP (to be specified)

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Filipe Batista, Executive Secretary, ARCTEL-CPLP
Mr. Ibrahim Rohman, Research Fellow, UNU-EGOV
Mr. Nuno Vasco Lopes, Postdoctoral Fellow/UNU-EGOV

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- If 30 years ago we had Internet like we have it today, or in other words, if Internet access and the content available was the same 30 years ago what would we be today?
- The urbanization challenges and how can smart cities scale up
- What does smart cities implementation mean
- Using digitalization to address a sustainability problem
- Can Smart Cities solve the Problem of Development? Can people improve just because they live in a Smart City?
- How can you actually go to traditional communities in rural areas and tell them that they can be astronauts without imposing it**? - Question from the audience**
- What is lacking in developing countries
- The impact of better and smarter governance
- The most important factors to have a smart city **- Question from the audience**
  People talk about smart cities but usually they are smart cities. How can you make it in Big cities? **- Question from the audience**
- Aspects of innovation at governance and municipal level ? How can you finance smart projects? The influence impact and implementation ? what comes first ? **- Question from the audience**
- Corruption has made people stop believing in governments. So how can you change this relation between government and citizens? **– question from the audience**
- Technology can empower us to do more things than in the previous century. Thing globally but act locally still makes sense nowadays. – comment from the audience

II.   Quotes

- "We the People that represent this sector have a Huge Responsibility" Filipe Batista ARCTEL
- "Sustainable Villages for Development (SV4D) project is "For the people and to be used by the people".
- "We don´t just want to spend money. We want to empirically be able to see what comes out of this" – referring to e-government implementation, TIC, access, capacity building, the Big picture. Ibrahim Rohman UNU
- "It is not only important to collect data. People should know how to analyze the data to take good decisions." Cosmas Zavazava ITU

III. Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- develop municipal digital governance
- strength cities collaboration with several stakeholders
- ITU will continue to support development actions related with smart cities and sustainable development
- It is not only important to collect data. People should know how to analyze the data to take good decisions.
- Access to internet and education can change and improve rural area children's life.
- The objectives of e-government
- Shadow economy impacts negatively the performance of the country
- Efficiency of services will result in more transparent companies and generate great potential revenue
- If you have better supply side you can reduce informality therefore reduce shadow services. Better fiscality would help countries applying money better.
- Without infrastructure you can't be smart anywhere. The concept of smart cities as a "one size fits all" doesn't exist. Countries must have in consideration context and needs.
- Technology can empower us to do more things than in the previous century. Thing globally but act locally still makes sense nowadays.

IV. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

The development of ICTs in a sustainable way is a global goal for governments, academics, and other organizations.

ARCTEL's projects aim to build infrastructures that will allow people to have equal opportunities and access to information and education, promoting gender equality and better quality of life through job creation or trough the development of other projects related with agriculture or health. Also the SV4D project in particular uses renewable energy in its internet infrastructure, so that the impact in the environment is low.

UNU-egov projects aim to help building more inclusive societies, more efficient governments and to deliver better services to citizens.

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

Smart Cities
Sustainable development
Universal Access
Internet of things
Digital transformation may contribute to reduce shadow economy

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Sustainability in Rural Areas

Thematic Workshop

Enhancing the Internet Economy of Small Island Development States (SIDS) - A Caribbean View – ISOC

Thursday 15 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room C1 - ITU

Moderator

SHERNON OSEPA

This panel focuses on the challenges of Small Island Development States (SIDS), a prioritised group of countries in the 2030 Agenda, in removing barriers to connectivity. Of specific focus of the panel was the experience from the Caribbean region, and the efforts needed to remove barriers and stimulate better access in the region. It describes which "Caribbean" we are talking about and what measures could be taken to enhance the Internet economy.

The recent report published by the Internet Society entitled: "Unleashing the Internet in the Caribbean: Removing Barriers to Connectivity and Stimulating better Access in the Region, forms the basis for this discussion.

The challenges include are:

·   Clear and forward looking policy and regulatory frameworks;
·   Greater private-sector participation and innovation;
·   Initiatives that foster greater public participation;
·   ICTs projects that are properly aligned with countries' need and priorities;
·   A regional approach and system of collaboration.

Thematic Workshop

Measuring the State of the Digital Economy – World Economic Forum

Thursday 15 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15
Room G1 - ITU

This workshop will review concepts and corresponding indicators that are key to mapping the current state of networked readiness. Networked readiness is the ability of countries to leverage digital and emerging technologies for broad-based prosperity. The discussion will feed into the review of the World Economic Forum's Networked Readiness Index. Now in its 17th year, the NRI has been published annually in the World Economic Forum's Global Information Technology Report in collaboration with INSEAD and Cornell.

Moderator

Silja Baller, Practice Lead, Competitiveness and Innovation, World Economic Forum

Speakers/Panellists

Welcoming remarks by:
- Bruno Lanvin, Executive Director, European Competitiveness Initiative (IECI), INSEAD, France
- Soumitra Dutta, Dean, College of Business, Cornell University, USA

Thematic Workshop

Towards African Digital Revolution – Evolving Consulting/Digital Coalition

Thursday 15 June 2017   14:30 – 16:15

Room L1 - ITU

Africa is a nurturing continent for digital. Several initiatives have emerged from public, private sector and communities to build an inclusive digital economy.

But, what are the concrete outcomes and benefits? In fact, there is a lack of tools to evaluate all investments, outcomes and to assess the digital readiness and digital dividend. To this extent, this workshop had as objectives:

- To define the key indicators that will help to evaluate African economies progress towards African Digital Revolution
- To release the African Digital Revolution index (ADR Index)
- To release the ranking of African Digital Game Changers
- To expose strategic and tactics to achieve Digital Revolution in Africa

Moderator

Ms Reine Essobmadje | Founder of Evolving Consulting and Co-Founder of Digital Coalition | France & Cameroon

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Salma Abbasi | Chairperson and CEO, THE e WORLDWIDE GROUP, UK and Nigeria

Robert Pepper | Head of Global Connectivity Policy and Planning for Internet.org, Facebook

M. Victor Muo, ACCA, ACA | President IE Africa Club | Spain

Ms Reine Essobmadje | Founder of Evolving Consulting and Co-Founder of Digital Coalition | France & Cameroon

Thematic Workshop

Building ICT innovation capacity – ITU

Thursday 15 June 2017   **14:30 – 16:15**

Room L2 - ITU

Moderator

Dr Drasko Draskovic, ITU expert

Speakers/Panellists

14:30-14:40   **Opening Remarks by Dr Drasko Draskovic, ITU expert**

14:40-15:00   **Supporting networks of entrepreneurs through ICT infrastructure**

- Ms Sunnie J. Groeneveld, Inspire 925
- Ms Sofia Ribeiro Curado, Seedstars

15:00-15:20   **The anchoring role of universities in providing entrepreneurial skills and nurturing the culture of innovation**

- Prof. Tim Unwin, UNESCO Chair in ICT4D, Royal Holloway University of London
- Mr Matthias Kuhn, Université de Genève-UNITEC

15:20-15:45   **Fostering an active collaboration**

- Mr Irakli Kashibadze, CEO, Future Laboratory Georgia
- Mr Sebastian Diaz, Startup Chile
- Ms Joy Tan, President of Corporate Communications, Huawei Technologies

15:45-16:15   **Open discussions moderated by ITU**

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

Opportunities & country cases on how to build innovation capacities, with a particular focus on the field of higher education & universities, which play a major role in laying the foundation for entrepreneurship.

Fostering cross sector and cross regional networks and hubs for ICT innovation to create an active collaboration between universities, entrepreneurs and private sector and allowing innovation practitioners to work across boundaries

The anchoring role of universities in providing entrepreneurial skills and nurturing the culture of innovation

The important role of supporting networks of entrepreneurs and the ICT innovation ecosystems, such as special purpose incubators and accelerators, such as maker spaces, fablabs, innovation hubs.

Other debated issues were: Future of work, future of education, gender inclusiveness in digital innovation ecosystems. Open innovation models, open accelerator model,

Central points debated were best practices, perspectives & case studies regarding how to build innovation capacity in relation to academia and cross sectoral collaboration from contributors of ITU Innovation Service, Switzerland, Chile, Georgia, private sector (Huawei), academia, and UNESCO chair for ICT4D.

DigitalZurich2025: Cross industry initiative to make Zurich into a digital innovation hub, modeled after the ETH approach to innovation, transferring their processes & accelerator programs into other industries. Foster cross industry exchange, round tables, build bridges between the start up industries, – starting from existing innovation infrastructure in Switzerland and connecting it to vibrant industry and existing ecosystems in Switzerland, such as Banking (UBS, Credit Suisse), Life Sciences & Pharmaceuticals (Novartis, Roche, etc), Food (Nestle), precision robotics. Other lessons from DigitalZurich2025: Try to facilitate round tables, and cross industry exchange: It is about growing the cake, through collaboration and talking to each others. Also, create events that aren't industry specific but digitization focused, to tell stories about innovation entrepreneurship to a broader audience.

Startup Chile: Government initiated accelerator to bring Innovation & Entrepreneurship to Chile, to bring about cultural change (culture of innovation) through bringing innovative people, industries and talent people from around the world to Chile, to learn from them and the hope/goal to create economic impact in the future. This is done through providing benefits (Working Visa, Equity Free Money, Living permit, etc), in return for bringing/creating social impact. Up Chile Model is build around collaboration, biggest start up accelerator in latin America and top 5 in the world in terms of volume. There is a trend to B2B orientated startups. Focus on two different collaboration models (a) open innovation model, (b) open acceleration model.

Royal Holloway University of London: There is merely a correlation, but no causation between increase in people attending higher education, and increase in numbers of innovation. Higher education, universities intend to be hubs for excellence, but they are limited to reproducing knowledge: Learn & regurgitate. University/higher education don't provide the skills that companies need, nor those that create innovation. Many universities are private businesses, that employ people and find paying students for their programs. And not everyone is determined to studying. More emphasis needs to be given to technical training institutes over universities. Universities and higher education have lost their track, and need to be reformed to be able to produce excellence and innovation again. We have to reclaim universities from the mire of mediocrity, by putting a focus on excellence, creative knowledge and innovation in universities, and placing a much greater emphasis on technical training institutes to give people the skills needed.

University Geneva, UNITEC, transferring technological innovation created in the academic field, into products and services on the market. Technology transfer is the process to provide the world with access to patented technology and innovation from the academic realm to the world. Sources for innovation at the university level are – for technological innovation – fundamental & Applied Research Sponsored Research (PPPs) Open Innovation & Hackathons Scientists & technical staff; and – for non-technological innovation – also students. Means for creating innovation capacity and

creating innovations, at university level, are technology transfer, education, company scouting, equipment sharing and supporting of entrepreneurship, as well as structures and support to facilitate student entrepreneurship. To anchor and nurture a culture of innovation, you need to have passion, partnership, commitment, knowledge sharing, and allowing people to be empowered. Facilitating empowerment. In the Swiss case, the focus lies on education/research & academia, which is where innovation happens, and the Swiss government does not provide public funds to private sectors. It only supports the academic research institutions that private companies can partner with. And it provides coaching for SMEs.

Future Laboratory Georgia: The world is changing through the power of a digital transformation*, and companies need to adapt. Companies must innovate or they die,* Investing in Innovation is crucial. It is important for countries like Georgia to invest into innovation to be able to compete with bigger countries. "Nations can be start ups too." Within 3 years, major change, and simplification to start businesses (it takes only 14mins) and to get a passport when you wan to start up a business in Georgia. In the beginning nobody believed in the innovation agency started in 2014, but the quick results and outcomes spoke for themselves. This includes, e.g. Creation of 22 Fablabs in 2 years to support maker culture and startups, providing spaces/land, Techpark creation, active collaboration for private-public collaboration in universities. As for start up businesses, the significant factor in success and failure of innovation in countries is Fear of failure.

Huawei Technologies: Among one of largest tech companies, Huawei employs ~180 000 people of which 50% are in R&D. In hyper connected world, it is crucial to have cross-domain collaboration. Huawei is working very close with their suppliers, partners, financial institutions and has many Joint Innovation Labs & Research Labs with Huawei Partners & developers, e.g. British Telecom, Audi, BMW, Nokia. Huawei believes in Cross impact alliance and collaboration**.** In respect to collaboration with higher education & universities, Huawei pursues (A) Research and Innovation Programs: Collaboration with > 300 universities, starting from China, now around the World, with different specialties/programs per university – to work in JOINT Innovation. And also (B) Training, Talent Development & Education, which are Student training programs, providing leading ICT curriculum and hands on training, with training in China etc. because university training on is own does not provide the necessary hands on skills. Huawei wants to bridge the gap between university education training and providing talent with the skills needed on the market.

Other issues discussed:

Gender inclusiveness in digital innovation ecosystems. Female start ups – in Chile – generate more income/revenue in the beginning, but for some reason women enter the entrepreneur start up world less frequently. We need to find out more about why this is, and if it is based on cultural factors – and how to change this.

II. **Quotes**

Irakli Kashibadze, Future Laboratory Georgia: "As for start up businesses, a significant factor in success or failure of innovation in countries is *Fear of failure.*"

Matthias Kuhn, Université de Genève-UNITEC: "To anchor and nurture a culture of innovation, you need to have passion, partnership, commitment, knowledge sharing, and allowing people to be empowered. Facilitating empowerment."

*Joy Tan, Huawei Technologie*s: "In hyper connected world, it is crucial to have cross-domain collaboration."

Mr Tim Unwin, UNESCO Chair in ICT4D: **"**We need a dramatic restructuring of the higher education system. And we need to move away from believing universities to be the center of innovation, because they don't."

Ms Sunnie J. Groeneveld, Inspire 925: "Digital innovation hubs are the future of work and our economy. It is both challenging, and interesting to bring (cross sectoral) actors together. One should very much encourages this exchange & collaboration, and transfer knowledge and best practices in networks & innovation hubs."

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

The key role of networks and innovation hubs, cross sector and cross regional collaboration to building innovation capacity at the national and regional level, and the anchoring role of higher education, in creating a culture of innovation.

To find the "secret source" for innovation and building innovation capacity, you need to turn to best practices, push for collaboration, coherent strategy & vision across sectors.

New approaches on how to adapt education to provide practical skills for a predominately knowledge-based economy.

Cross-regional, and cross sector collaboration, and the support and establishment of innovation hubs and knowledge networks are key.

Different approaches to promoting the development of local innovation ecosystems and foster entrepreneurship that creates new sectors and businesses – for instance:

- Experience of how to build innovation capacity related to and cross sectoral collaboration with higher education from a private sector perspective.
- Approach of promoting digital innovation through creating a digital innovation agency in Georgia, only three years ago.
- Experience and best practice from university support for technology transfer, and the anchoring role of universities in providing entrepreneurial skills and nurturing the culture of innovation.
- Approach to building innovation capacity through cross sectoral innovation hubs modeled after successful ETH innovation work
- Approach to building innovation capacity, through government initiated accelerator programs, and cross-national knowledge exchange and bringing in talent.
- Critical perspective on the role and relationship of tertiary education and innovation

All speakers very much encourages the exchange and collaboration, transfer knowledge and best practices in networks and cross-regional initiatives, and the creation of innovation networks & hubs.

Higher education does not fully and needs to improve its capacity to providing necessary skills that facilitate innovation and technical training.

How to create innovation networks and collaborative environments (i.e. innovation labs), so that existing core industries can adapt and remain competitive ? .

The world needs an ecosystem of universities, labs, companies, investors and regulators, all ready to collaborate and innovate.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG9

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Strengthening digital industries and innovation capacity

Strengthening cross-sector & cross-regional collaboration to foster innovation capacity

Foster cross-regional, cross sector collaboration and global innovation dialogues

Foster a global knowledge network on ict innovation and foster exchange of best practices

Thematic Workshop

Network for Digital Development – Advancing a Global Action Agenda – World Economic Forum/IEEE

Thursday 15 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15
ICT Discovery – ITU Montbrillant

Launched in 2016, the Network for Digital Development and the Internet Inclusion: Advancing Solutions platforms, coordinated by the World Economic Forum and IEEE respectively, have brought together dozens of global organizations and experts across business, government, civil society, and the multilateral/bilateral sector to increase global coordination and collaboration on digital development efforts. This session will feature breakouts on a number of topics associated with the Global Working Groups established to date. Session participants are invited to learn about the work completed to date, share ideas and insights, and get involved in the working group next steps.

Moderator

Alex Wong, World Economic Forum/ Karen McCabe, IEEE

Speakers/Panellists

Breakout Group 1: Gender and the Digital Divide
Discussion Leader:

Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Chief, Strategic Planning and Membership Department, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva
Breakout Group 2: Data for Digital Development
Discussion Leader:

Christopher Yoo, John H. Chestnut Professor of Law, Communication and Computer and Information Science; Director, Center for Technology, Innovation and Competition, University of Pennsylvania, USA
Breakout Group 3: Access to Justice
Discussion Leader:

Karen Tse, Chief Executive Officer, International Bridges to Justice, Switzerland

Breakout Group 4: New Models to Finance Connectivity Infrastructure
Discussion Leader:

Maikel Wilms, Director, The Boston Consulting Group, Netherlands
Breakout Group 5: Digital Literacy
Discussion Leader:

Melissa Sassi, Program Manager, Affordable Access Initiatives, Microsoft
Stephen Wyber, Manager, Policy and Advocacy, The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
Moderated by

Alex Wong, Head of Global Challenge Partnerships, Member of the Executive Committee, World Economic Forum
Karen McCabe, Senior Director, Technology Policy and International Affairs, IEEE, USA

Thematic Workshop

Cybersecurity in the Age of Artificial Intelligence – IFIP IP3

Thursday 15 June 2017   **16:30 – 18:15**
Popov Room 2 – ITU

Moderator

Ms. Moira de Roche Holmes, Deputy chair, IFIP IP3

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Mike Hinchey, President IFIP
Ms. Brenda Aynsley, Chair, IFIP IP3
Mr. Stephen Ibaraki, Vice-chair, IFIP IP3

Main outcomes highlighting the following:

I.   Debated Issues

- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience
  Driven by the rapid progress in AI research, we will increasingly see large parts of our lives influenced by Artificial Intelligence (AI). Key trends include: Data volumes growing; Fourth Industrial Revolution; AI will impact labor; Tracking issues such as poverty. The impact of AI and other technologies were not envisaged when MDGs were set in 2000. Do we need a code of conduct for AI?
  To ensure that the growth that we seek to achieve the 17 SDGs in the 2030 Agenda, much more needs to be done to improve trust.
  Are we starting again or are we building on what came before.
  Economic growth is improved by AI, but can be hurt by cyber risks.

- Please highlight key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panelists.
  The global village is made possible by the technology that is in our pocket and on our desks. We deal with the same sort of people we always have but they could be anywhere in the world, the young person in his or her bedroom might have provided the favorite app on our phone for ordering pizza which is delivered to our homes by a company – and we don't even know where they are!
  THE SDGs need to be extended and amended to account for the new realities of AI and IoT – there are risks with new technologies, but also a great opportunity for good.
  Using connected technologies in our homes increases the risk of DDOS cyber-attack –

suppliers have an obligation to ensure that passwords are changed on installation. Privacy and security is an essential digital skill for the 21st century, and is neglected by education and company training programmes.

II. **Quotes**

- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

   "I would argue that we should, that trust is a multi-disciplinary concept which includes not only our security but safety, reliability and usability." – Brenda Aynsley, IFIP IP3 Chair.

   "Just as it is difficult to be sure who carries out a terrorist attack, it is difficult to track down the culprits with state-sponsored malware and ransomware attacks." Moira de Roche, IFIP IP3

   "AI brings with it hyper time compression with new disruptive domains, exponential accelerating automation and universal connectivity linked by an AI mesh." – Stephen Ibaraki, IFIP IP3.

   "Confidence and Trust are not necessarily the same thing." – Raymond Morel, SI

III. **Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting**

- main conclusions reached during the discussion

   To protect ourselves we must understand the risks, and know that cyber-criminals have all the skills they need. We can mitigate the risks by ensuring we utilize trustworthy, ethical professionals. Companies and government should only employ such people, users should only obtain products and services from qualified professionals. Professional status should be assessed and validated by an outside body, such as a National Computer Society.

   We use Artificial Intelligence every day, often without realizing it. It's not some sci-fi thing of the future.

   We must demand that our leaders understand the risks: in a similar way that they have a military to keep us physically safe, they should employ tactics to keep us cyber-safe.

   Digital rights and responsibilities must be stressed.

- the vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

   Expand to include the new realities.

   Set up a working group to architect a "Digital Geneva Convention".

   Individuals must keep themselves safe by keeping themselves informed, but must also demand legislation from governments that keeps products safe.

IV. **Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals**

SDG	Impact of AI and Trustworthy systems
1. No poverty	Use AI to track poverty, and use trends to alleviate
3. Good Health	Automated diagnosis, using AI and Machine Learning

4. Quality Education	Causal influences on development programs
8. Good jobs & economic growth	Microfinance
9. Innovation and Infrastructure	Promotes innovation. Trustworthy people to maintain infrastructure
11. Sustainable Cities & communities	Smart cities
13 Protect the planet	Track and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
17 Partnerships for the goals	Ai can strengthen these.

V. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

C4 – AI has the power to build capacity exponentially

C5 -Confidence and security – those providing services must be trustworthy, and everyone has a role to play in cyber-security.

C6 – Ai is a great enabler of technological innovation – this must be used for good purposes.

C10 – Ethical dimensions of ICT are more important than ever. Designers of AI systems must keep the greater good in mind.

VI. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

Focus on governmental role

Make workshops truly interactive, rather than having a panel speak with little or not chance for audience engagement. To make change we hae to harness the knowledge and innovation of all the delegates in the room. Panel should merely set the scene.

Thematic Workshop

Improve Living Conditions for all Through ICTs-Smart Future for all (China) – Post and Telecom Press China

Thursday 15 June 2017   **16:30 – 18:15**

Room C2 – ITU

人民邮电出版社
POSTS & TELECOM PRESS

Moderator

Ms Yan Deng

Speakers/Panellists

Ms. Meng Wang, VP, QianYi health management company Ltd

Ms. Yao Zhao, Deputy Director, Internet Society of China

Mr. Michael Holdmann , President, ISCRI US

Ms. Yan Deng, Marketing President, Global Wireless Network Department in Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Mr. Klaus Zimmer, Senior Vice President, Neusoft Corporation and President of Neusoft Europe

Mr. Yan Huang, Director, China Mobile Communications Corporation

Mr. Nianqi Zhang, Analyst of Big data, China Mobile Group Jiangsu Co., Ltd

Mr. Xiaofeng Xu, Senior Engineer, Jiangsu Province Post and Telecommunications Planning and Design Institute Co., LTD.

Ms. Yueqin Chen,Senior Engineer, Jiangsu Province Post and Telecommunications Planning and Design Institute Co., LTD.

Main outcomes:

   I. Debated Issues

   How to use ICT in different aspects of society to better build a smarter future, and what have done in China.

   The achievement is we have already come up with the specific concept and architecture of using ICTs to make life smarter; we trying to put it forward and we even have some specific examples in realizing this. However, the lack of resources, fund and labor makes

it difficult to publicize all these throughout the country, In the meantime, due to complex natural situations and social problems arise in China; some architecture may not be easily coped from one city to another. Lack of deep cooperation may also affects.

II. Quotes

Sustainable development is a serious challenge we face, from this perspective, China undertook the "South-to-North Water Diversion Project"—Cen Li, China Communications technology.

Three main major driving forces for the development of healthcare—Government's emphasis on people's livelihood and the paying ability of social security and commercial insurance; Resource optimization and efficiency management in the medical service system; Support from information technologies for medical system reform. —Klaus Zimmer, Neusoft Corporation

III. Main conclusions reached during the discussion

More cooperation is needed for the further development of ICTs.

People should be educated more about how to access ICTs and how to better live a smarter life.

All different sectors from the society should be open to ICTs.

Telecom industry is experiencing a great shift, and everyone can be the history maker.

The future will not only be smart, but also be connected.

IV. The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

Through the way everything is changing, the future will be better connected; the potential of ICTs applied in different sectors will be explored.

V. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

In this session, two speakers share the point of how to build online healthcare platform and how to use Internet and big data to build a unique platform for citizens to take healthcare service from, they also share some successful projects in China. Through this way, the burden of hospital can be reduced and people can better access to the healthcare service. (SDG3, 10, 11, 16)

Moreover, some experiences and successful modes of using ICTs to build communication infrastructure and capacity are shared, which shows a guide that how to use ICT to better improve the function of different sectors in society. (SDG9, 10, 11, 16)

From the perspective of new mode of economy, the concept is pointed that the public and private sector should better cooperate to get a win-win result. As in some aspects, public sectors show their strength, while in others, private ones are more flexible. (SDG8,12)

In the meantime, the winner of WSIS Prizes illustrates their project of how to better using water resources and how to ensure a healthier life for all. (SDG6, 14)

VI. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

More companies and sectors roll in the stream of using ICTs, including the Government, healthcare sector, and many others.

Through the using of ICTs, the environment can be better protected; the living conditions can be improved.

Thematic Workshop

Women Engineers & Scientists in the Digital Economy and Industry 4.0 – INWES: The International Network of Women Engineers & Scientists

Thursday 15 June 2017   16:30 – 18:15

Room L2 – ITU

Moderator

Yvette Ramos, Secretary General INWES Europe

Speakers/Panellists

Provisional programme

Welcome address and reason to be of the workshop by Eng. Yvette Ramos, Secretary General INWES(1) Europe

High-Level address by H. E. Minister of ICTs and Digital Economy of the Republic of Benin, Eng. Rafiatou Monrou

Keynote : Bridging the Divide: the state of gender in this world of technology by Dr. Sarah Peers, Vice-President of Women's Engineering Society (WES, UK), Chair Communications of INWES-Europe

A regional perspective on the e-world:

Panel with resource people, moderated by Pascale Fressoz, Consultant, France

Eng. Ms Olga Cavalli, ICANN(2), ISOC(3) Chapter President, Argentina – video-conference

Lorraine Mc Dowell, President, Elargis Tes Horizons project, Switzerland

Eng. Ms Betty Bonnardel-Azzarelli, president of the SSPI(4) UK, member of the Council of UK's WES(5) and member of INWES Europe Board - – video-conference –

Florence Coulin, biologist & consultant in neuro-education & neuro-management, Switzerland

Sangeeta Wij, president of WISE(6)- India, (to be confirmed)

Debate with the public, Q&A - Conclusions/recommendations/way forward

(1)   INWES   International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists
(2)   ICANN   Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
(3)   ISOC   Internet Society
(4)   SSPI   Society of Satellite Professionals
(5)   WES   Women's Engineering Society
(6) WISE-India women Engineers & Scientists India

Thematic Workshop

Implementing Collaborative Security: Challenges and Success Stories
ISOC

Friday 15 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45
Room L2 – ITU

Enhancing Trust in the Internet

As the Internet continues to evolve so do challenges related to cybercrime, evolve and increase as well.

While at one hand access is being promoted in order for no one to be left behind, malicious users have found a platform through the Internet to conduct their activities as well.

The Internet, which was developed in a closed community didn't have any security mechanisms embedded into its architecture. As more and more people are using the Internet, measures should be taken while observing privacy and good corporate principles, to ensure that the Internet serves its purpose: to contribute to economic and social development. In order to promote a trusted environment for commerce and social activities, Internet security is key. Cybersecurity challenges cannot be solved by one actor and a collaborative approach is needed. Hereby Government, policymakers, technical community, law enforcement agencies, academia and civil society all should collaborate to help mitigate the risks that cybercrime brings. As cybercrime transposes borders this is the right path to be followed.

This section will focus on how in a holistic collaborative approach, the trust in the Internet can be enhanced. While each region is different with their particular challenges, this session aims in identifying success stories that can help others to address similar challenges they may be facing. Hereby concrete examples from all the corners of the world will be explored.

Going forward focusing on WSIS's vision: clear and measurable objectives should be set to help the global community regain, trust in the Internet. The focus should be for the developed world to use the Internet, not to simple search websites, but to conduct and develop new online businesses and applications. By doing so it is expected that the digital and economic divide can be bridged, leading to prosperity for all the citizens of the world.

Moderator
SHERNON OSEPA

Thematic Workshop

G-STIC: Fostering Technological Solutions for the SDGs
VITO - Flemish Insitute for Technological Research

Friday 15 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room C1 – ITU Tower

Moderator

Robby Berloznik (VITO/G-STIC)

Speakers/Panellists

Part 1 - Presentations (60')

Keynote (via Webex)

Luis Neves (GeSI Chairman/Group Climate Change and Sustainability Officer, Deutsche Telekom) '#SMARTer2030: ICT Solutions for 21st Century Challenges'

Robby Berloznik (Senior Advisor VITO/Director Programma G-STIC) 'Introduction on the G-STIC Conference series'

Marco van der Ree (Senior Advisor CSCP) 'Making ICT deliver sustainability - Co-design for sustainable lifestyles'

Part 2 Panel discussion with Speakers/Panellists (45')

Ger Bergkamp (Executive Director at International Water Association) 'IT revolution in water services and water management'

Maria Victoria Sukenik (Chairman ITU-T Study Group) 'ITU-T SG5: Environment, Climate Change and Circular Economy - Producing standards to achieve the SDG'

Dirk Van Speybroeck (Strategy Advisor VITO) 'Remote sensing and the SDGs'

Making ICT deliver sustainability - Co-design for sustainable lifestyles
"G-STIC focuses on technological solutions for the SDGs"

The G-STIC conference series (starting in Brussel 23-25 October 2017) will draw upon the best available knowledge and real life expertise to support the technological discussions in the UN and other international policy forums as they relate to the SDGs, the climate goals and the Means of Implementation of binding multilateral environmental agreements.

With the series, G-STIC aims at building a knowledge base and global expert network in support of the technological transitions needed for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.

The G-STIC Session on ICT, due to its crosscutting nature will during the conference build the linkages with the sectoral sessions, integrating presentation in the sessions to showcase the most innovative solutions of making ICT delivering sustainability and with a specific focus on

sustainable lifestyles, the user experience and testing those innovations through Living Labs, resulting in highlighting those ICT innovations that really work for people and companies contributing to SDGs implementation and impact.

In this workshop you will get a preview on the conference series and the ICT session and approch will be presented and discussed.

Thematic Workshop

Promote the Development of Internet & Mobile Internet Information Accessibility – Internet Society of China

Friday 16 June 2017   **09:00 – 10:45**

Room C2 – ITU Tower

Information accessibility effort is one of the key approaches to promote information infrastructure and to pursuit to an inclusive information society. The workshop will mainly discuss and explore the development trend of online & mobile based information accessible environment and construction. It is also expected to provide an opportunity for exchange and sharing among related parties and organizations.

In particular, China's organizations will introduce their initiatives and latest efforts on working on the information accessibility system solutions and technical services, sharing the best practice. For example, the project "China e-Government Information Accessibility Public Services System" (WSIS Prizes 2017 Champion) led by the Internet Society of China could provide solution support to improve service capacity of government on e-government services, benefiting to the disadvantaged groups with nearly 600 million population (including 85 million of the disabled, 210 million of the elderly people, more than 300 million the low educated). The project will try to eliminate the difficulties and obstacles in the process of public access to public services, including the exchange of information between the government and the public, enabling the various vulnerable groups enjoy the service equally, which has made a positive contribution to improving the capacity of the government to provide public information service and construct the inclusive information infrastructure environment.

Meanwhile, the project plans to promote more than 4,000 county-level online public service platform completing the service upgrade, enabling 85,000 government sites achieve barrier-free access by the end of 2017; and will facilitate barrier-free construction of 460,000 public service websites and improve the capacity of the important news, e-commerce and education sites by the end of 2018.

The workshop will call for more international joint efforts contributing to information accessibility and helping developing countries to improve the capacity building, enabling the enjoy of well-being of human development through ICTs.

Moderator

Ms. Yao ZHAO, Deputy Director, Internet Society of China

Speakers/Panellists

ITU High-level Official

UNESCO High-level Official

Mr. Shiming LV,Vice Chairman, China Disabled Persons' Federation

Ms. Jennifer CHUNG, Director of Corporate Knowledge, DotAsia Organisation

Mr. Lei SHAO, Executive Dean, Institute for Accessibility Development

Mr. Zhenyu LIANG , CEO, Shenzhen Accessibility Research Association

Mr. Chang HUANG, Deputy Diretor, China Information Accessibility Public Service Platform

Thematic Workshop

Digitalization Scorecard: Advancing Digitalization of Verticals with Enabling Policies and Regulations – The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and Nokia

Friday 16 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Room L1, ITU Montbrillant

Moderator

Ms Phillippa Biggs, ITU and the Broadband Commission

Speakers/Panellists

1. Mr Marc Vancoppenolle – Global Head of Government Relations, Nokia, representing chair of the BB Commission Working Group on Digitalization Scorecard
2. Mr Mohammad Chowdhury - PwC's Telecom, Media and Technology sector leader for Australia, South East Asia and New Zealand
3. Ms Florence Gaudry Perkins - rep. Novartis Foundation the co-chair of the BB Commission Working Group on Digital Health
4. Ms Sofie Maddens - Head, Regulatory and Market Environment Division, Telecommunications Development Bureau, ITU
5. Dr Martha Suarez - General Director of National Spectrum Agency, Colombia (Representative of a country that was analyzed in the scorecard)

I.   Debated Issues

How policies and regulations may enable digitalization of verticals, what governments should do to facilitate digitalization, and which regulations should be avoided as blocking a switch to digital in a given sector?

During this session leaders of the Digitalization Scorecard project presented its results, and reveal learnings from the analysis of the digitalization readiness of six countries: Colombia, Finland, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, and Singapore. Representatives of some of those countries will have an opportunity to comment on the country' scores, and share own insights about how digitalization is approached in the country.

II.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

This session discussed results of the "Digitalization Scorecard" project. A moderator - Ms Phillippa Biggs, from ITU and the Broadband Commission, introduced organisers of this workshop, the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and Nokia.

The session proceeded with a presentation of the scorecard framework by Mr Marc Vancoppenolle (Global Head of Government Relations, Nokia) representing the chair of the Broadband Commission Working Group on Digitalization Scorecard, and Mohammad Chowdhury (PwC's Telecom, Media and Technology sector leader for Australia, South East Asia and New Zealand) who provided research for the scorecard. Technology is today touching the lives of individuals and of businesses across the world.

The technological revolution is rapidly extending beyond people to objects, illustrated by the new found potential of the Internet of Things (IoT). The 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals, designed to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, will virtually all be supported by this technological advancement. There is a strong link between digitalization and economic and social wellbeing. But as digitalization unfolds, policy makers and regulators are faced with an unfamiliar challenge: how can they capture the benefits of digitalization for the society by removing blockages and introducing initiatives that enable the pace and scale of digital change. This session focused on how policy interventions may advance digitalization of sectors, such as education, agriculture, healthcare, transportation, e-government. The discussion built on the work of the Broadband Commission Working Group on the Digitalization Scorecard (http://www.broadbandcommission.org/workinggroups/Pages/digiscorecard.aspx). The scorecard sets out how countries are performing when it comes to policies and regulations to foster digitalization. Speakers agreed that a positive regulatory environment for the use-cases is needed. A lively debate followed around necessity of regulation, and when it acts as an enabler and when it may deter innovation

A second part of the workshop consisted of a panel with Dr Martha Suarez - General Director of National Spectrum Agency, Colombia (Representative of a country that was analyzed in the scorecard), Ms Florence Gaudry Perkins - representing Novartis Foundation, the co-chair of the Broadband Commission Working Group on Digital Health and Ms Sofie Maddens - Head, Regulatory and Market Environment Division, Telecommunications Development Bureau, ITU. Panel discussed how policies and regulations may enable digitalization of verticals, what governments should do to facilitate digitalization, and which regulations should be avoided as blocking a switch to digital in a given sector.

Dr Suarez thanked for considering Colombia in the study. She took an opportunity to comment on the country' scores and presented Colombia's advancements on the road to digitalization. Colombia started in 2010 with a national digitalization plan. Service application users and infrastructure. In 2010 Colombia had 2,2, mln broadband connections; in 2018 it will have 27 mln. Dr Suarez stressed a long-term vision and planning are needed to succeed. She also reminded that it is not possible to develop digital industries if connectivity is missing. Next step – Colombia is creating digital economy ministry, in line with recommendations from the scorecard report that a leadership for digitalization is needed, with a broader mandate than just ICT/telecom.

Ms Gaudry Perkins, with deep expertise in digital health, reminded the audience that stakes are big in digitalization of healthcare. She made a strong call for leadership. She gave a testimony from her personal experience that it is extremely difficult to break silos between ministries responsible for a sector and between the one responsible for ICT; institutional solutions are needed to implement effective cross-sectorial collaboration. She also talked about privacy and security, and about interoperability and standards that are hugely important in the healthcare system.

Ms Maddens shared that today ICT is seen as a core of economic and social development. In order to succeed with digitalization, governments need a champion at the highest level that would ensure that digital is considered in sectorial regulations. She also talked about the needed trust – and that appropriate regulation may help in creating it. Ms Maddens also spoke about collaborative regulation. It will be a topic for this year ITU's forum for regulators.

In conclusions, panelists presented their key take-aways: a need for constant vigilance in regulations, as the world is changing fast; many reiterated importance of national digital agency to break silos.

Thematic Workshop

Local Connectivity Solutions for the Unconnected – Association for Progressive Communications

Friday 16 June 2017   09:00 – 10:45
Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

The Potential for Community Based Access Provision

Local connectvity and community-based networks take a grassroots approach to providing viable alternatives to traditional internet access models by the use of networking and other technologies by and for a local community. Although not new, there is a growing movement of local connectvity and community-based networks (fueled by emerging technologies and the success of proven and scalable traditional networking and connectivity technologies) that operate local communication infrastructure that is built by local communities and organizations in a bottom-up and democratic manner.

This workshop will discuss specific examples of local connectivity and community-based network solutions in Mexico, South Africa and India to identify the challenges to making them sustainable and scalable. The panelists will cover the policy and regulatory frameworks required.

Examples of ongoing and successcul projects in this area include:

- Rhizomatica's successful development and deployment of community networks in Mexico, in particular with indigenous communities. They are now also helping to develop a more enabling policy and regulatory environment for community networks in the Latin American and Carribbean region.
- Altermundi's (Argentina) development of a high performance Mesh Router (Libremesh)
- Colnodo's deployment of mobile community networks in Colombia based in the experience of Rhizomatica in Mexico.
- Digital Empowerment Foundation's Wireless For Communities (W4C) in India supported in collaobration with the Internet Society.
- Fantsuam Foundation's Rural Community Wireless Network and Training Centre - ZittNet - in Nigeria.
- Núcleo de Pesquisas, Estudos e Formação (Nupef) is working to develop two pilot community network pilots in unserved areas in Brazil.
- Zenzeleni (South Africa) and Altermundi are working to develop a Solar Powered Mesh router development.

Moderator

Moderator: Association for Progressive Communications

Speakers/Panellists

Ritu Srivastava, Programme Officer, Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF), India.
Shernon Osepa, Manager, Latin America & The Caribbean Bureau, Internet Society, Curacao
Roger Baig Viñas, Engineer, Fundació Privada per a la Xarxa Oberta, Guifi.net, Catalunya
Carlos Baca, Research Officer, Rhizomatica Networks, Mexico

Thematic Workshop

One Day Training Course "Women and Mobile" – GSMA

Friday 16 June 2017   **09:00 – 16:00**

Room G2, ITU Varembé

Strategies to close the gender gap in mobile and mobile broadband use

It is widely recognised that information and communications technology can have a positive socio-economic impact on women's lives. Unfortunately there is currently a significant gender gap associated with access to, and use of, the internet and mobile broadband services. This gender gap can be attributed to a number of factors including the cost of devices and services, network coverage, concerns around security and harassment, as well as a lack of technical literacy amongst women.

This course explains the background to the issues and focuses on strategies that can be used to help close the gender gap.

The course objectives are to:

• Understand the context via genderdisaggregated data on internet access and use.

• Learn how barriers such as access, affordability, safety, digital skills and the availability of locally relevant content can be addressed.

• Discover how gender perspectives can be integrated into strategies, policies, plans and budgets so they explicitly address women's needs, circumstances and preferences.

• Explore how to work together with other stakeholders to share good practices that have real impact.

Moderator

Ms Dominica Lindsey, Market Insights Director, Mobile for Development, GSMA

Speakers/Panellists

Course leader: Ms Dominica Lindsey, Market Insights Director, Mobile for Development, GSMA

Course facilitator: Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSMA

Thematic Workshop

Reclaiming ICTs for Development – UNESCO Chair in ICT4D, Royal Holloway, University of London

Friday 16 June 2017   **11:00 – 12:45**

Popov Room 1, ITU Tower

Empowering the poorest and most marginalised

The key premise of the workshop is that the global spread of ICTs has increased inequality, and that the poorest and most marginalised have therefore failed sufficiently to benefit. The workshop has explored whether the continued focus on the ways through which ICTs can contribute to economic growth will inevitably lead to ever increasing, and dangerous, inequality, and will make recommendations as to how different stakeholders can best ensure that the poorest and most marginalised can indeed benefit from their use. It has begun with short provocative statements by six high-level panellists (see below), and then the collective wisdom of participants were used to create a map for the future actions that are necessary for a radical rethinking of ICT4D, that may empower the poorest and most marginalised - women and girls in patriarchal societies, people with disabilities, children living and working on the streets, the elderly, the sick, refugees...

The session has also provided a platform for the launch of OUP's new book "Reclaiming Information and Communication Technologies for Development"

It is being convened by the UNESCO Chair in ICT4D, which focuses on research and policy impact, focusing especially on empowering the most marginalised through the use of ICTs.

Moderator

Prof. Tim Unwin

Speakers/Panellists

• Alex Wong (Head, Global Challenge Partnerships & Member of the Executive Committee; Head of the Future of the Internet Global Challenge Initiative, World Economic Forum) on The power of partnership

• Dr. Bushra Hassan (School of Psychology, University of Sussex) on The wisdom of marginalised women

• Charlotte Smart (Digital Policy and Programme Manager, Department for International Development, UK) on The delivery of donors

• Michael Kende (Senior Advisor, Analysis Mason, and former Chief Economist of the Internet Society) on The trust in technology

• Nigel Hickson (VP IGO Engagement, ICANN) on The design of the domain name system

• Torbjörn Fredrikson (Head of ICT Analysis Section of the Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD) on The energy of entrepreneurship

Thematic Workshop

Bridging the Gender Digital Divide: Partnerships as the Key to Achieving Gender Equality – ITU and Partners

Friday 16 June 2017   11:00 – 12:45
Popov Room 2, ITU Tower

Moderator

Doreen Bogdan-Martin - Chief of Strategic Planning and Membership, International Telecommunications Union

Speakers/Panellists

- Manu Bhardwaj- Vice President Research and Insight MasterCard.
- Simone Conrad, GIZ GmbH (German Corporation for International Cooperation)
- Joyce Dogniez, Senior Director of Global Engagement, Internet Society (ISOC).
- Verona Collantes-Lebale, Deputy Chief, Secretariat of the UNSG's High-level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment

This year's session was focused on the importance of bridging the gender digital divide as a way of promoting the social and economic inclusion of girls and women. The event has focused on the experience of organizations and private sector that aim to ensure digital equality through projects facilitating access to health services, using digital financial services and encouraging women's digital entrepreneurship.

This has given the opportunity for the panellists and audience members to share their experiences and action plans towards bridging the gender divide as well as provide then with a platform to engage with other stakeholders working closely on this issue.

Thematic Workshop

Local Content and Broadband Access – Access Partnership

Friday 16 June 2017   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room A, ITU Tower

Promoting Locally Generated Content to Build Demand for Internet Services

The ability to create, access, and distribute content that is relevant and in the local language is a key driver of Internet adoption, facilitating development. It also enhances the cultural diversity of the Internet, which benefits society as a whole. According to a UN Broadband Commission report, lack of demand, rather than supply, is one of the key reasons more people are not online.

Generating demand, therefore, is likely to be an important aspect of connecting the next billions.

Internet content (of scientific, cultural, and commercial value) offered in the local language and context enables citizens to obtain information that directly relates to them, increasing their interest in technology, the ability to participate in society, and interact with government.

In addition to public service offerings, access to local content enhances a society's ability to disseminate knowledge, facilitate cultural cohesion, catalyze scientific advances, and stimulate economic growth through the digitization of the economy. As the importance of local online content grows in daily life, local demand for Internet connectivity will increase, driving further improvements in national service offerings and network infrastructure development. As this happens in a variety of local communities, the global Internet grows, leading to so-called "network effects" of exponential growth and localized benefits for all its users.

This panel will examine the ways industry and governments work together to develop local content that drives broadband adoption. The panel represents a mix of developing countries and global industry. It will examine ongoing policies and programs, and attempt to address policy guidance which can be promoted globally.

Moderator

Mr. Ryan Johnson, Access Partnership

Speakers/Panellists

Mr. Lourino Chemane, Adviser to the Minister of Science and Technology, Mozambique

Thematic Workshop

Addressing the Global e-waste Challenge – ITU/UNU/ISWA

Friday 16 June 2017   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room C1, ITU Tower

Moderator

Dr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Speakers/Panellists

1. Global e-waste statistics partnership: Ms Vanessa Gray, Head Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States & Emergency Telecommunications, Telecommunication Development Bureau, ITU

2. Current challenges in monitoring e-waste: Dr Kees Balde, Associate Programme Officer, UN University (UNU)-ViE SCYCLE

3. Challenges and needs of the Waste Management Sector: Mr Antonis Mavropolous, ISWA President

4. Priorities for German development cooperation on e-waste management: Mr Daniel Hinchliffe, Advisor, Sector Project concepts for sustainable e-waste management, Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ),

5. Challenges and needs of governments: E-waste inventory in India, Dr. Sandip Chatterjee, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), India

I.   Debated Issues

More and more people are joining and benefiting from the opportunities of the digital economy and information society. As technologies change at great speed, and as access to and use of electrical and electronic equipment increases, product lifecycles become shorter and many designs do not support repair or reuse. As a result, the amount of electronic waste, or e-waste, is growing rapidly and large dump sides exist throughout the world. Often only anecdotal evidence is available on the production, management, and recycling of e-waste and valuable resources, including gold, are wasted.

Used, broken, or obsolete equipment, such as phones, laptops, sensors, TVs, and batteries contain substances that pose considerable environmental and health risks, especially if treated inadequately. Today, most e-waste is not properly documented and not treated through appropriate recycling chains and methods. The majority ends up in dumpsites.

Measuring e-waste is an important step towards addressing the e-waste challenge. Statistics help to evaluate developments over time, set and assess targets, and identify best practices of policies, but also to illustrate the magnitude of the challenge and the possibilities associated with those. Better e-waste data will help to minimize its generation, prevent illegal dumping,

promote recycling, and create jobs in the reuse, refurbishment and recycling sectors. It will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 12, to 'ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns', but also other SDGs. A global target to 'reduce the volume of redundant e-waste by 50% by 2020' was set by the ITU Membership.

Despite the recognition of the importance of monitoring e-waste, and a set of e-waste indicators, including definitions and methodologies, only about 40 countries in the world collect internationally comparable statistics on e-waste. Existing global and regional estimates are based on production and trade statistics but should eventually be replaced by nationally produced data.

The session highlighted current challenges in the area of e-waste. It introduced the Global e-Waste Statistics Partnership, an initiative led by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations University (UNU), and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) and provide information on current efforts to increase the availability and quality of e-waste statistics. It also illustrated the challenges and needs from industry, governments and academia, trying to synergize efforts.

II.   Quotes

- "Better e-waste data for better e-waste policy", Vanessa Gray, ITU
- "Little is known about what happens to the 60 % of the e-waste generated in Europe", Kees Balde, UNU
- "E-waste is a footprint of our digital consumption", Antonis Mavropolous, ISWA

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting

- The amount of e-waste is on the rise, posing an increasing challenge and there are great health and environmental issues linked to e-waste if it is not treated properly
- We are facing a lack of data and most of our policies are based on estimates since only about 40 countries in the world collect national e-waste statistics, and not sufficient information is available on illegal imports and exports
- There is an urgent need to build statistical capacities in the developing countries to collect data on e-waste.
- Developing better e-waste data is an important step towards addressing the e-waste challenge
- A set of internationally agreed indicators and methodologies to collect basic e-waste data have been developed by a group of international organizations and e-waste experts
- Countries are encouraged to use these indicators to start tracking e-waste statistics
- The recently launched Global Partnership on e-Waste Statistics will help to increase the availability and quality of e-waste statistics, in particular through awareness raising and capacity building. The Partnership is inviting public and private stakeholders to join.
- If managed in an appropriate manner, e-waste has the potential to create jobs and safe employment, provided that occupational safety measures are ensured.
- The increased level of complexity of the composition of e-waste poses a challenge for the recycling sector.
- There is an information gap between the volumes of e-waste collected, and recycled. The recycling rate of e-waste is likely lower than the collection rate as e-waste is not always recycled to its full extend since some of the component are disposed of or simply end up in the uncontrolled landfills.

- E-waste management needs new solutions. The 4th industrial revolution can provide some of them, including robotic recycling, sales of services instead of sales of products (as part of Internet of things), and decentralized e-waste recycling facilities.
- India has a number of challenges. In the recycling sector although there are registered formal recyclers, certain amount of e-waste ends up in the informal sector. Government is promoting alternative cost-effective technology to reduce adverse impacts from informal recycling practices.
- Circular economy has two components: global supply chain and national and regional policies. E-waste should drive the circular economy in the dimension of the global supply chain. One of the possible solutions is the global Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for the biggest ICT providers for selected products. It should be ensured that not only valuable but also non-valuable materials are managed in the environmentally sound manner.
- Coordination at the national level for establishing policy frameworks and data on e-waste is critical. It is particularly important for the ICT ministries to work with ministries of environment at the national level to produce better e-waste policies and data.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Addressing the global e-waste challenges will be an important step towards sustainable development, in particular given the great health risks it poses to humans and the environment. In particular the topic of e-waste statistics will help address SDGs 11.6 and 12.5.

V.   Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

- The 4th industrial revolution can provide some innovative solutions for recycling and e-waste management, including robotic recycling, sales of services instead of sales (as part of Internet of things), and decentralized facilities for e-waste.
- It is necessary to identify the appropriate national contact points in countries
- Obsolesce rate should be understood in country-specific circumstances.

VI.   Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

- The Partnership could consider promoting best practices for EPRs and increasing dialogue with designers of the ICT equipment.
- Partners should look into innovative tools for e-waste solution in the context of the 4th Industrial Revolution.
- Working Group may be formed with the relevant stakeholders from various countries
- Regular interaction, meeting, visits, yearly conference could be encouraged
- Design an appropriate format to capture data

Thematic Workshop

Highlighting the Impact of Grassroots Connectivity Projects – 1 World Connected, University of Pennsylvania

Friday 16 June 2017   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room C2, ITU Tower

Governments, Civil Society Organizations and Businesses around the world have initiated multiple efforts to improve broadband adoption around the world. 1 World Connected seeks to consolidate, extend, and share information about these efforts by collecting and disseminating case studies on practices that have proven effective in improving broadband adoption.

In this session, some of our case studies and data on connectivity projects around the world are spotlighted. The session focuses on government-led initiatives in Bangladesh and Vanuatu, as well as civil society initiatives that have been funded by the Internet Society's Beyond the Net and Community Grants Programmes. The World Economic Forum partners with Governments and the Private Sector for deployments in Africa, Latin America and South Asia. By understanding the strategies and impact of various stakeholders' initiatives in various parts of the world, the session will lend to the growing evidence-base on the myriad of ways in which unconnected communities around the world are being brought online. Highlighting the real impact of these projects on communities' social and economic development is a key goal of this session.

Moderator

Christopher Yoo

Speakers/Panellists

- Alexis Cullen, OGCIO, Government of Vanuatu (remote)
- Anir Chowdhury, Prime Minister's Office, Government of Bangladesh
- Ilda Simao, Beyond the Net Programme, Internet Society
- Alex Wong, World Economic Forum

Thematic Workshop

Future and Emerging Technologies - Quantum Computing – ITU

Friday 16 June 2017   11:00 – 12:45

Room G1, ITU Varembé

Leading ICT nations and industries often gain their competitive advantages by causing market disruption through their ability to understand and act on emerging technology trends. More specifically, their key to success often lies in their capability of understanding ICT revolution almost before it occurs and seize the early opportunities to shape evolving technologies.

For the past few years, many ICT experts have underlined "quantum computing" as one of the key trends that would provide disruption and stimulate innovations within the ICT industry for the coming decades, creating new value streams for customers, industries and societies. Generally speaking, quantum computing is an advanced computing system using so called "quantum bits or qubits" to encode data or information as 0s, 1s or both at the same time. Different from the current model of binary - 0s and 1s - digital electronic computers, it is a (theoretical) model of a super computer based on spins as quantum bits.

Many ICT experts observe that, despite fluctuations in public awareness, quantum computing has been making steady progress and quantum circuitry might be nearing a point at which it can be scaled up to make more powerful devices. On one hand, some experts are even estimating that the first useful quantum computing might appear a decade from now. On the other hand, however some others are rather cautious to join that opinion because, even after three decades of research on the subject, today's quantum computers have not yet fulfilled their promised potential.

This workshop aims to better understand quantum computing, how it works, how close we are to the technologies, and how it will impact our knowledge society, by inviting world-leading expert(s) on the subject. It will offer a unique opportunity for all to understand the basics of quantum systems.

Moderator

Catalin Marinescu, Head of Corporate Strategy Division, ITU (TBC)

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Colin P. Williams, Director of Strategy & Business Development at D-Wave Systems Inc.

Thematic Workshop

Global Rollercoaster Research for Advancing Telecommunication Standards
ASDF International

Friday 16 June 2017   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room L1, ITU Montbrillant

This session brings a big insight into the development of Telecommunication standards across the globe in the last 3 decades. With a strong analytics of this information, the panel members/speakers are about to discuss the trends upcoming in the next 5 decades. This session also intended to discuss the generic global standards formation for the Telecommunication Regulators and Agencies to work on the existing and new strategic barriers coming ahead of the plans and proposals. These discussional Initiative leverages the strength of the powerful network in an evolutionary sense but also encompasses breakthrough use cases to advance the new network as a key incubator of new business models in coming years. The changing environment, will not only require regulatory reform but also increased regional economic analysis to inform decision making and better understand the implications and impact of changes in the sector. The adoption of a coordinated regional approach, combined with appropriate national regulatory mechanisms will be key to regional capacity to effective respond to the new landscape. In the process, policy-makers and regulators must balance the requirement to implement checks and balances to control improper behaviour, with the need to create incentives and opportunities to stimulate market growth.

These discussions will be in continuation of the remarks as per the Outcome Document of the earlier WSIS making forward for a better way in coming days.

Moderator

Dr. Kokula Krishna Hari Kunasekaran, Secretary General, ASDF International

Speakers/Panellists

- Dr. Kokula Krishna Hari Kunasekaran, Secretary General, ASDF International
- Dr. Gunasegaran Sengodan, Vidyaa Vikas Group, India
- Dr. Julie Rue Bishop, Network Research Council, Australia
- Dr. Daniel James, Sernior Researcher, London, United Kingdom

Thematic Workshop

Getting the Jump on Big Data and IOT for SDGs – Arianous

Friday 16 June 2017   **11:00 – 12:45**

Room L2, ITU Montbrillant

Moderator

Dr Alireza Yari

Speakers/Panellists

Dr Alireza Yari Head of IT research faculty at Iran Telecom Research Center

Mr. Hojatollah Modirian, Director Manager of Arianous ICTD Co., Artificial intelligence (AI) specialist and international activist in the information society

Mr. Keith Mainwaring, Independent Consultant and partner of Arianous ICTD, Specializing in telecommunications standardization and policy, Technical Leader in Cisco Systems.

Main outcomes

1. Debated issues

Mr Hojatollah Modirian (Managing Director, Arianous ICTD, Artificial Intelligence (AI) Specialist and International Activist in the Information Society)

Modirian mentioned Arianous`s earliest consultancy to the government of Iran in M2M and IOT regulatory projects, and its focus on empowering civil society. He stated that in sustainable development, mankind must meet current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. He presented findings from the World Wide Fund for Nature's (WWF) Ecological Footprint Calculator, and stated that there was an ecological debt given due to carbon footprints, economic and environmental impacts of climate change, and greenhouse gas emissions. He underscored that change of the status quo, and a return to natural consumption levels, was possible but depended on lifestyle transformation at personal, organizational, and global levels.

Regarding SDGs and technologies, Modirian referred to two aspects: limits of both ecosystems as a result of the state of technology and social organization, and the possibility of achieving sustainability as result of changes to technology and social organization. He attested that IoT is a new movement that could comprise one billion people, one million e-businesses, and one trillion intelligent devices.

Dr Alireza Yari (Head of information Technology Research Faculty at Iran Telecom Research Center) addressed how to harness the Internet of Things (IoT) and Big Data to realise the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Yari presented technology trends between 2015 and 2017 according to Gartner. He focused on intelligence, including the development of smart machines and adaptive systems. He also presented Cisco's concept of the Internet of Everything (IoE), where everyone and their data will be connected via the Internet. He elaborated on IoE architecture and named its components including physical devices with sensors, network devices/connectivity, data elements, data in motion, data accumulation, data abstraction, and application. He said that Big Data was challenging, as the concept has no standard definition, and requires new algorithms and techniques for handling. He then compared methods between conventional and Big Data, putting into perspective the nuances of data capture, data analysis, and data management. He posited that Big Data played a better role than conventional data in monitoring SDGs, although monitoring was weighted more towards social impacts. He reviewed Big Data roadmaps from Iran, Europe and the USA, in which alignment with specific SDGs was explicit.

Mr Keith Mainwaring (Independent Consultant and Partner at Arianous ICTD, specializing in telecommunications standardization and policy) emphasized the regulatory challenges presented by Big Data and IoT on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the potential use of Big Data and IoT applications by regulatory authorities to meet their obligations, in particular in the areas of consumer and environmental protection and security, and further assist in meeting Sustainable Development Goals. Mainwaring provided working definitions of Big Data and IoT, and highlighted the main regulatory concerns of both. Regarding regulation of Big Data, he reviewed various conventions addressing data protection and privacy, including the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, and other instruments from the European Commission. He highlighted key European principles for data protection including consent, full knowledge of data use, and restrictions on collecting sensitive data. He cited a publication from a Swedish authority comparing conventional data treatment with Big Data, and affirmed that approaches were incongruent. He listed techniques and nuances in securing Big Data including anonymisation, pseudonymisation, encryption, and coordination at national and international levels. He listed new regulations for handling personal data, regulation on new surveillance methods, self-regulation, and industrial codes of practice.

Regarding IoT regulation, he attested it was similar to Big Data regulation but included telecommunications issues such as, inter alia, licensing, spectrum, type approval, roaming, and liability. He emphasized that IoT regulation was more extensive than the mandates of telecommunication authorities. He addressed IoT security, and mentioned guidelines from the GSM Association (GSMA). He also referred to cybersecurity practices undertaken by countries. Keith then looked at ways in which Big Data and IoT can support regulatory activities, including object tracking and fraud identification. He listed a range of IoT applications to support the SDGs including smart cities and homes. He reiterated the need for wide stakeholder engagement, and for ensuring that information was not misused.

2. Quotes

"IoT does not so much pose a challenge to the telecommunications regulatory authority but poses a challenge for coordination between sector regulatory authorities and ministries." Keith Mainwaring (Independent Consulate & Arianous ICTD Associate).
….

3. Main Outcomes of the Session

IoT and Big Data applications are relevant to many Sustainable Development Goals but Big Data, in particular, poses a challenge to maintaining personal privacy.

4. Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 3: Good health and well-being
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
GOAL 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13: Climate action
Goal 14: Life below water
Goal 15: Life on land
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

5. Emerging Trends related to WSIS Action Lines identified during the meeting

IoT and Big Data applications are only limited by one's imagination. There are clear trends of increasing use of sensors and actuators in the environment. One area that is of special interest is that of automated driving and traffic control.

6. Suggestions for Thematic Aspects that might be included in the WSIS Forum 2018

1) Reports of pilot/demonstration IoT and Big Data projects supporting SDGs.
2) Studies of potential IoT and Big Data applications to meet SDGs.

Thematic Workshop

Challenges and Opportunities for Journalism Online – Council of Europe

Friday 16 June 2017   12:45-02:00

Room C1, ITU Tower

The workshop has focused primarily on the challenges and opportunities currently faced by news media and journalism as such in the demanding online environment. The debate covered a number of issues, including:

- Addressing potential market failures in the production of the public good of independent, professional, quality journalism;
- Securing an efficient and competitive media market place;
- Ensuring that citizens develop deeper critical media and information literacy skills necessary to navigate in the information age;
- Online journalism: preserving or redefining the role of journalists and other media actors in the online environment;
- Fact-checking and accountability in journalism.
- Mis- and disinformation disseminated on the internet, filter bubbles and other factors which are driving spread of "fake news"
- Public access to diversified, pluralistic information.

The background documents for the workshop:

- Council of Europe report "Challenges and opportunities for news media and journalism in an increasingly digital, mobile, and social media environment" https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016806c0385
- Council of Europe publication "Journalism at risk - Threats, challenges and perspectives", https://rm.coe.int/1680706afe
 - Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors, https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016806415d9#_ftn1
- PACE Resolution 2143 (2017) "Online media and journalism: challenges and accountability" http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=23455&lang=en

Moderator

Małgorzata Pęk, Council of Europe

Speakers/Panellists

- Dr Alessio Cornia, Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, University of Oxford
- Prof. Dr. Natali Helberger, Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam
- Mr. Fergus Bell, First Draft News coalition, Dig Deeper Media Ltd
- Ms. Xianhong Hu, UNESCO
- Mr. Tom Law, Ethical Journalism Network

Thematic Workshop

BUN: Bluemix for the UN Ecosystem (Impact Hub Geneva + IBM) – IBM and ImpactHub Geneva

Friday 16 June 2017   **12:45-02:00**

Room C2, ITU Tower

Moderator

Philippe Sierra

Speakers/Panellists

·   Mr Philippe Sierra, IBM Global Client Executive for the United Nations ecosystem

·   Mr Felix Stähli, co-founder Impact Hub Geneva

·   Mr Romeo Kienzler, Chief Data Scientist, IBM Watson IoT, Member of IBM Technical Expert Council / Academy of Technology

·   Mr Pierre Kauffmann, IBM Senior Enterprise Architect

I.   Debated Issues

- The Bluemix platform was presented and several use cases involving Watson cognitive services accessed via Bluemix were demonstrated, in order to explain the benefits of using Bluemix.

  Bluemix is the cloud as a service platform from IBM and gives access to more than 130 cutting edge services, including the Watson services, IoT, Blockchain, analytics, etc.
- We made demonstrations of
- **Watson.ted.com**, or how to make the corpus of the ted conferences searchable in natural language.
- **Terminuter** (a Cognitive assistant who participates to meetings, automatically generates the meeting minutes, can even interact with participants where something is unclear or missing (such as a deadline) and ensures a proper follow-up on the actions).
- **Field assessments**: unstructured input to dashboard, actions, alerts, etc. A rapid prototyping of a solution using Watson Conversation service was done during the session to illustrate how easy could be the build of a solution in Bluemix to tackle field assessments.
- **Automated drone visual recognition** based on Watson IoT platform and Watson visual recognition.
- There had been many questions from the audience all along this workshop. In essence the importance of dealing with unstructured data (voice, text, videos) and being able to

getting meaningful and actionable data out of it has been addressed extensively. Watson was clearly perceived as a breakthrough to enabling this.

- The BUN Collaborative platform has been demonstrated. It is dedicated for the United Nations and enables people from the UN ecosystem to post requests in relation to specifics SDG/targets, and private sector actors (integrators, developers, schools and universities) to apply to these requests in order to provide a solution using Bluemix services. BUN is free to access, registration is made online (http://www.bunlink.net).

-

- Please capture highlights of the main issues debated and interactions with audience
  Cognitive services enable to transform unstructured data into meaningful and actionable information.
  Bluemix is the biggest open standard cloud as service platform in the world (based on Cloud Foundry) and gives access to cutting edge services such as Watson services in a very easy way.
  The BUN platform was just launched one week ago and could become a powerful tool to enable UN ecosystem organizations to partner with the private sector on a project basis, as well as to infuse cutting edge technologies in solving issues clearly related to specific SDG/targets.

-

- Key achievements and challenges shared by the audience and/ or panellists
- The topic of security has been discussed, giving the opportunity to evoke the Hybrid nature of Bluemix, where you decide how to deploy your solution: Public cloud, dedicated to an organization, or even private on premises. Encryption was also evoked, be it during a data transfer or on data stored.

II.   Quotes
- Please provide two important quotes from the session and the names & organization of the person you are quoting.

III.   Main Outcomes of the Session highlighting
- BUN as a dedicated collaborative platform :
 i. leads to using Bluemix which gives access to cutting edge technologies
 ii. is a gate to engage with the private sector in a very collaborative way
- The vision for implementation of WSIS Action lines beyond 2015.

IV.   Main linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals
Requests/Challenges/Projects related to any of the DG's could benefit from using BUN and Bluemix.

Thematic Workshop

Expanding ICT SMEs and Ecosystem Collaboration for Digital Competitiveness and Economic Inclusion – ITU

Friday 16 June 2017   12:45-02:00
Room G1, ITU Varembé

Innovative entrepreneurial ventures can realize their full potential only if they scale well beyond being viable, local businesses and serving a small customer base. Start-ups can scale organically, through acquisitions or through collaboration. In public sector, innovators need access to demand that government services can offer. On the one hand, this demand helps the innovator get test reference, validate product, establish credibility and grow. On the other hand, government needs accelerated public service transformation to meet citizens' needs. In private sector, collaborative strategies are most interesting as they allow start-up partner to profit from the resources and backbone of the large corporate partner. Corporate partners benefit from start-up's ideas/concepts, possibilities to test ideas quickly and outside complex structures, access to technology, rapid prototyping as well as its entrepreneurial spirit and culture. These collaborations enable the scaling of innovative ventures to the benefit of all parties concerned.

Supporting the innovation in isolated sectors is not enough. There is a need for a digital innovation ecosystem that will support innovations emerging in unconventional ways across government and business. Major changes in what is regarded as innovation within governments and corporations are needed: a change of internal approaches to innovation, a change of external relationships between traditional and non-traditional stakeholders and the environment.

Speakers/Panellists

12:45-12:55 Opening Remarks by ITU

12:55-13:25 Mechanisms of co-creation

Mr Tomas Lamanauskas, Group Director Public Policy, VEON

Ms Udita Chaturvedi, Digital Empowerment Foundation India

 13:25-13:40 Building programs fostering open innovation ecosystem

Mr Kofi Asante, Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications

Ms Ritu Srivastava, Digital Empowerment Foundation India

Mr Shakhawatul Islam, Innovation Associate, Access to Information (A2i) Programme, Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh

 13:40-14:00 Open discussions moderated by ITU

High-Level Meeting of UNGIS

Tuesday 13 May 2017   8:00 – 9:00

Closed Session – For UNGIS members only

The fourteenth meeting of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) was held as part of the WSIS Forum 2017. This meeting comprised the High-Level Segment of the meeting that took place on Tuesday 13 May. ITU took chairmanship of UNGIS for 2017-2018, as well as UNECA was appointed vice-chairmanship from UNDESA. The fourteenth UNGIS meeting provided an opportunity to advance the Group's objectives of coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nation system in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Particular focus was directed towards the development of a Work Plan following the agenda:

1) Opening remarks by UNGIS Chair (UNESCO)
2) Remarks by Vice-Chairs (ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, ESCWA) other Heads of UN Agencies
3) Handing over of chairmanship from UNESCO to ITU
4) Aligning WSIS +10-outcome document with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
5) Election of rotational vice-chair for 2017-2018
6) Any other matters
7) Closing by ITU

Relevant documentation for the meeting will be made available at ungis.org.
Closed Session – UNGIS Members Only

High-Level Meeting of UNGIS

Friday 16 May 2017   09:00 – 10:45

Closed Session – For UNGIS members onlys

The Working Level meeting of the fourteenth meeting of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) was held as part of the WSIS Forum 2017 on Friday 16 June 2017. The fourteenth UNGIS meeting provided an opportunity to advance the Group's objectives of coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nation system in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Particular focus was directed towards the development of a Work Plan following the agenda:

1) Opening by the Chair for the year 2017-2018
2) Adoption of the Agenda
3) UNGIS' role alignment of the WSIS and SDG processes
4) Review and update of the work plan 2017-2018
5) Closing

Relevant documentation for the meeting will be made available at ungis.org.
Closed Session – UNGIS Members Only

Social Networking Events

WSIS Forum 2017 Donors Dinner sponsored by Poland (On invitation only)

Monday 12 June 2017   19:00

High-Level Lunch (On invitation Only)

Tuesday 13 June 2017   13:00 – 14:30

WSIS Forum 2017 Reception sponsored by Switzerland

Tuesday 13 June 2017   18:00 – 20:30

High-Level Lunch (On invitation Only)

Wednesday 14 June 2017   12:15 – 14:00

High-Level Gala Dinner (On invitation only)

Wednesday 14 June 2017   19:00 – 22:00

Social Networking Events

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Social   Networking

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Social Networking Events

High-Level Gala Dinner (On invitation only)

Wednesday 14 June 2017   19:00 – 22:00

Exhibition

Exhibition Inauguration

Monday 12 June 2017   10:45 – 11:00

CICG, Ground Floor

The WSIS Forum 2017 Exhibition took place at the ITU premises, having a great presence during the whole week of the Forum.

More than 20 exhibitors from diverse sectors: civil society, NGOs, governments, universities held a stand in the exhibition to showcase their project during 5 days, where they were able to exchange, communicate, and share synergies to develop their network.

The Exhibition in WSIS Forum 2017 reflected the spirit, where this platform encouraged the international community and all stakeholders to share global initiatives for a more effective Information Society.

A number of ground-breaking and innovative projects as well as concrete solutions to specific issues related to Information and knowledge societies were showcased along the exhibition. The topics range from e-governance, inclusive access and e-education to the relevance of information and knowledge for the implementation of the Action Lines and Sustainable Development goals were present.

The Exhibition provided an opportunity to network, learn and share knowledge about their WSIS related projects and activities.

The Inauguration Ceremony took place on Monday 12 June, started at 10:45 am with the ribbon cutting with Mr Houlin Zhao, ITU Secretary- General and special company of Mr. Akif Gilalov, Chairman of World's Global Telecom, strategic partner of the WSIS Forum 2017

With the continuation of a tour at the exhibition, where the exhibitors had a special moment to interact, talk about their projects and take photos with them. Also they enjoyed the entertainment provided at the place such as the experience of watching WSIS welcoming video in 360, Virtual Reality and taking pictures at the WSIS Photo booth.

WSIS Forum 2017 had the presence at the Exhibition of a Strategic Partner World's Global Telecom, as well as ICANN and IEEE as contribution Partners, and as supporting partners ICANN, ISOC, GeSI, Japan, Swiss Engineering, Poland, Veon and World Virtual Reality Forum who presented ground-breaking technology.

More than 2.000 people came to WSIS Forum and enjoyed the exhibition at the ground floor entrance.

The exhibitors:

	Logo	Name of Organizer	Country
CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS			
1	ICANN	ICANN	Switzerland
2	IEEE	IEEE	United States of America
EXHIBITORS			
Logo		Name of Organizer	Country

1		Arianous ICTD	Iran
2		Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)	Bangladesh
3		DiploFoundation	Switzerland
4		FONDATION GENEREUSE DEVELOPPEMENT FGD	Cameroon
5		Gedaref Digital City Organization and Sudacad	Sudan

6		GLOBAL FORUM ON CYBER EXPERTISE	Switzerland
7		IBM	USA
8		APS/PFC Persona Famiglia Comunita	Italy
9		IRISEHUB	Somalia
10		Iran University of Science and Technology	Iran

11	IWF	IWF Internet Watch Foundation	UK
12	人民邮电出版社 POSTS & TELECOM PRESS	Post and Telecom Press	China
13	INWES International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists	INWES	Switzerland
14	UNIDO UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	UNIDO/ITU	UN
15	ITU TELECOM WORLD '17 Busan 25-28 September	ITU Telecom World	UN

Press Conference (*Media only*)

Tuesday 13 June 2017	11:00 – 13:00
Room 15, CICG	

A press conference was held in Room 15 at CICG on Tuesday 13 June 2017

WSIS Prize 2017 Champions Ceremony

Tuesday 13 June 2017   14:30 – 16:00

CICG, Rooms 3 and 4

Each year, on the occasion of the WSIS Forum, 18 WSIS stakeholders are awarded **WSIS Prizes**, as a unique mark of global recognition for excellence in the implementation of WSIS outcomes.

This year's innovation in the **WSIS Prizes** contest is the new recognition category: **WSIS Prize Champions** who appeared after the Online Voting Phase with 1.65M votes received from the WSIS Community. Their projects are among the most voted ones and have gained one of the best reviews by the members of the Expert Group. Among the five selected projects per each of 18 categories, one is the Winner, while other runner-ups are WSIS Prize Champions.

During this ceremony, all the Champions were awarded with high recognition certificates.

Category	*Project name*	*country*	*country*
1 Action Line C1 The role of government and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development	a2i's Social Media in Public Service Innovation Initiative	People's Republic of Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	"Wisdom Nanjing"Central management operation and service platform	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
	Integrated Call Center	Republic of Kazakstan	Republic of Kazakhstan
	Interministerial Commission for the Development of Electronic Government	United Mexican States	Mexico
2 Action Line C2 Information and communication infrastructure	China e-Governement Information Accessibility System	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
	The Beijing Yizhuang Cloud Computing Center Building Project	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
	Information Communication Technology Literacy Project	Republic of Ghana	Ghana
	Barrier-free educational environment for teaching people with disabilities	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic

3 Action Line C3 Access to information and knowledge	Cuban Collaborative Encyclopedia	Republic of Cuba	Cuba
	Computer Labs for the Blind	Republic of Kenya	Republic of Kenya
	National Digital Library	Russian Federation	Russian Federation
	Pupin Memorial Project	Republic of Serbia	Republic of Serbia
4 Action Line C4 Capacity building	The African Digital Schools Initiative	Republic of Kenya	Republic of Kenya
	Junior Computer Academy	International	International
	English Language through Community Radio in Rural Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	Tawasol	Tunisian Republic	Tunisia
5 Action Line C5 Building confidence & security in the use of ICTs	Development of an Android application against the kidnapping of children using the modern technologies	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
	Smart Surveillance System	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
	Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs Security Awareness Project	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
	Database containing existing technical solutions for Child Online Protection	Ukraine	Ukraine
6 Action Line C6 Enabling environment	"Development of a special ICT program for people with disabilities"	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic
	Soy Usuario (I am a User)	United Mexican States	Mexico
	Open Contracting Data Standard	United Mexican States	Mexico
	The Program for the Calculation of Workers' Claims,	Republic of Turkey	Turkey
7 Action Line C7 E-government	Nothi: Less Paper Office	People's Republic of Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	Electronic government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakstan	Republic of Kazakhstan
	Open government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakstan	Republic of Kazakhstan
	MiGobierno	United Mexican States	United Mexican States
8 Action Line C7 E-business	Labora	United Mexican States	Mexico
	Intelligent Waiter Robot	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan

	Online Administrative Execution Service	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
	eTrade for All	Swiss Confederation	Confederation of Switzerland
9 Action Line C7 E-learning	Portal for distance education of people with disabilities	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic
	@prende 2.0 Platform'	United Mexican States	Mexico
	Code for All Junior	Portuguese Republic	Portugal
	Smart School Transformation Programme	UAE	United Arab Emirates
10 Action Line C7 E-health	Rural Entrepreneurship Model for Telemedicine Services using locally developed PC and Smartphone-based diagnostic equipment and software	People's Republic of Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	Ningbo Cloud Hospital	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
	Integrated Monitoring System of Indicators for Prevention and Promotion of Health (Spanish: Monitoreo Integral de Indicadores de Prevención y Promoción de la Salud)	United Mexican States	Mexico
	eHealth Portal	Sultanate of Oman	Sultanate of Oman
11 Action Line C7 E-employment	Electronic information system for the registration of labor contract notifications	Republic of Azerbaijan	Republic of Azerbaijan
	Telework profram for people in penitentiaries	Republic of Colombia	Republic of Colombia
	Advanced Manpower Management System	Sultanate of Oman	Sultanate of Oman
	Electronic Advanced Services for Enterprises	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
12 Action Line C7 E-environment	Xuzhou Smart Water Conservancy Project	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
	Pachamama Game Jam 2016	Republic of Cuba	Cuba
	Emergency Call Centre (112)	Republic of Ghana	Ghana
	Backpack Radio Station	Republic of Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia
13 Action Line C7 E-agriculture	eKrishok	People's Republic of Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	Information System for Farmers	Republic of Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia
	iGrow My Own Food	Republic of Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia

	Mobile Agriculture	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
14 Action Line C7 E-science	histonano.com	State of Kuwait	State of Kuwait
	Biocompatibility Platform for Protein Detection in Latex Glove	Malaysia	Malaysia
	Smart Helmet	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
	Project Noah (Networked Organisms and Habitat): a free public mobile and web platform for documenting biodiversity	USA	United States of America
15 Action Line C8 Cultural diversity & identity, linguistic diversity	The 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games Main Operation Centre Information System Project	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
	"Cocina cubana"	Republic of Cuba	Cuba
	Visit Hebron – Palestine	State of Palestine	State of Palestine
	Sputnik.Readings poetry relay	Russian Federation	Russian Federation
16 Action Line C9 Media	Online community broadcasting library (OCBL) for Access to information and knowledge in Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	Cine para todos	Republic of Colombia	Republic of Colombia
	Sputnik News Agency and Radio	Russian Federation	Russian Federation
	Internet Radio for People with Visual Impairments	USA	United States of America
17 Action Line C10 Ethical dimensions of the Information Society	The general guidelines for accessibility to telecommunications services for users with disabilities	United Mexican States	Mexico
	Systematisation, Analysis and Visualisation, of Act of Aggressions against Human Rights Defenders and Journalists	United Mexican States	Mexico
	2016 Girls in ICT Day	Federal Republic of Nigeria	Federal Republic of Nigeria
	AQDAR Cyber C3	UAE	United Arab Emirates
18 Action Line C11 International & regional cooperation	Mobile Data Analytics for Sustainable Cities and Communities	Kingdom of Belgium	Belgium
	Collaborative information sharing model for malware	Malaysia	Malaysia

threat analysis: A case study for the organization of the Islamic cooperation - computer emergency response team		
Network of e-Government Leaders of Latin America and the Caribbean	United Mexican States	Mexico
G20 Anti Corruption Principles	United Mexican States	Mexico

WSIS Forum 2017 Partners

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Partners for Specific Activities
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"The organizers of the WSIS Forum 2017 would like to thank the Strategic Partner, Partners for Specific Activities, Contributing Partners and Supporting Partners for their significant contribution towards strengthening all activities related to the WSIS Forum 2017."

Strategic Partner

Partners for Specific Activities

Japan	Switzerland (Confederation of)	IEEE

Contributing Partners

Supporting Partners

Strategic Partner – World's Global Telecom

High-Level Gala Dinner, sponsored by WGT
(On invitation only)
19:00, Wednesday 14 June 2017

Partner for Specific Activities – Japan

Japan

Country Workshop
Thursday, 15 June 2017: 11:00-13:00
Innovating Together: How to Utilize ICT for Achieving SDGs
(Room C2)

Partner for Specific Activities – Switzerland (Confederation of)

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Bundesamt für Kommunikation BAKOM
Office fédéral de la communication OFCOM
Ufficio federale delle comunicazioni UFCOM
Uffizi federal da communicaziun UFCOM
Federal Office of Communications OFCOM

WSIS Forum 2017 Reception, sponsored by Switzerland
(Open to all WSIS Forum 2017 participants)
Tuesday 13 June 2017
18:00 – 20:30, Cafeteria, CICG

Partner for Specific Activities – IEEE

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

Hackathon "Hack for Health"
Sunday 11 June 2017, Monday 12 June 2017
08:00 – 21:30, 07:00 – 14:00
Room L2

Thematic Workshop
Ethical Dimensions of ICTs
Thursday 15 June 2017
09:00 – 10:45, Room L2

Contributing Partner – Poland (Republic of)

UKE, Republic of Poland

Thematic Workshop
From Policy to Start-Ups: Guiding Innovation Dynamics
Monday 12 June, 2017
14:30 – 18:15, Room A

Donors Dinner sponsored by Poland
(On invitation only)
19:00, Monday 12 June 2017

Contributing Partner – Rwanda (Republic of)

Republic of Rwanda

Contributing Partner – GeSI

GLOBAL e-SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE

Joining Forces for a #System Transformation – ICT for the SDG
Thursday, 15 June 2017
09:00– 10:45
Room L1

Contributing Partner – ICANN

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Thematic Workshop

Capacity Building in Underserved Regions
Monday, 12 June 2017: 11:00-13:00
(Room C1)

Thematic Workshop
Capacity Building Programmes at ICANN and Elsewhere
Thursday, 15 June 2017: 9:00- 10:45
(Room C1)

Contributing Partner – ISOC

Internet Society (ISOC)

Thematic Workshop

Enhancing the internet Economy of small island development states (SIDS) – A Caribbean View
Thursday, 15 June 2017: 14:30-16:15
(Room C1)

Thematic Workshop
Implementing Collaborative Security: Challenges and Success Stories
Friday, 16 June 2017 9:00-10:45
(Popov Room 2)

Contributing Partner – VEON

Veon

Supporting Partner – IFIP

International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)

Thematic Workshop

From Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, to Unleashing 21st Century Global Goals
Potentials
Monday 12 June 2017
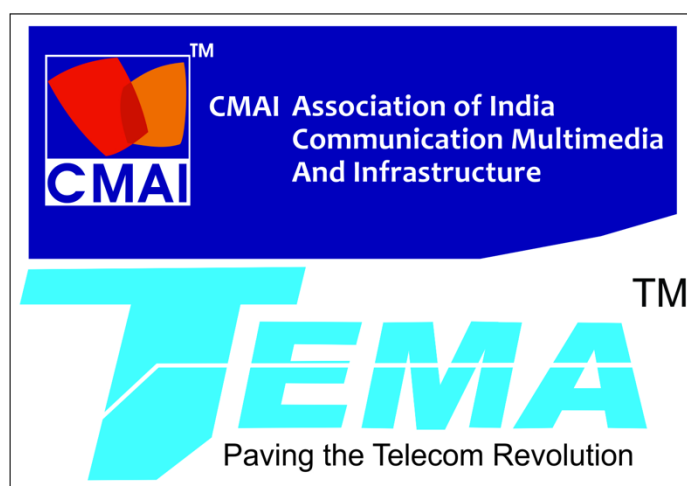13:15 – 16:15, Room M2

Thematic Workshop
Cybersecurity in the Age of Artificial Intelligence
Thursday 15 June 2017
09:00 – 10:45, Room Popov 2

Supporting Partner – CMAI

Communication Multimedia and Infrastructure

Thematic Workshop

Innovation in ICT Technologies, Broadband, Smart Cities and Manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals

Thursday, 15 June 2017 11:00-13:00, Room C1

Supporting Partner – Swiss Engineering

Swiss Engineering

Quick Links

- WSIS Forum 2017 Official Website:
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/
- Open Consultation Process :
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/OpenConsultations#intro
- Agenda:
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda/#intro
- Registration Link:
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/Register#intro
- Practical information:
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/Info#intro
- ImeetyouatWSISForum:
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/IMeet
- Remote Participation:
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/RemoteParticipation#intro
- Facebook WSIS Process:
  https://www.facebook.com/WSISprocess
- WSIS Flash:
  http://groups.itu.int/stocktaking/WSISFlash.aspx
- Twitter WSIS Process #WSIS:
  https://twitter.com/wsisprocess
- Iwrite4WSIS:
  https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Pages/IWrite
- WSIS on You Tube:
  http://www.youtube.com/wsisprocess
- WSIS Stocktaking:
  http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/stocktakingp/en
- United Nations Group on the Information Society:
  www.ungis.org
- Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development:
- http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/

For further information please write to the WSIS Secretariat at wsis-info@itu.int

Documentation

Remote participation recordings:

https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2017/Agenda#agenda

Video Highlights and Interviews:

https://www.youtube.com/user/WSISProcess

Photographs:

https://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/collections/72157685044094155/

Press Coverage

Online News

Highlights of Indias bilateral meetings with foreign countries

PBB Serahkan Penghargaan **WSIS** Prize **2017** pada Indonesia di ...

Cuban Network Infomed Wins International Award in Geneva

Merhaba Umut'a Birleşmiş Milletler kuruluşu ITU'dan ödül

Singapore's National Trade Platform wins international award

Indonesia raih penghargaan PBB **WSIS** Prize **2017**

LAD elektroniskā pieteikšanās sistēma labākā IT rīku ...

UAE's TRA heads the UAE's Delegation to **WSIS**

Empat Karya TIK Indonesia Raih Penghargaan **WSIS 2017** PBB

There is an urgent need for developing common minimum ...

WSIS Forum: Close Link Between Internet And Human Rights

Indonesia pamer aksi transformasi digital di **WSIS Forum** 2017

Rwanda: Minister Nsengimana Appointed Chair of Global **Forum** on ...

UN **WSIS** recognises BNNRC initiatives

I wish Nsengimana the best of luck!

Cuba Defends Universal Access to Benefits on New Technologies

WSIS offers Kuwait's Al-Najem prestigious e-learning award

'Ucuz internet'e kapıyı 'geleceğe yatırım'la açtırdı
Latvijā izstrādātas valodas tehnoloģijas rāda piemēru pārējai pasaulei

Pietrasanta, la Piccola Atene al **WSIS** di Ginevra

Big data can have a 'big impact' on achievement of Global Goals

NEC 海底光缆项目团队荣获日本 ITU 协会成就奖

Shedding Light on How Much Energy the Internet and ICTs Consume

World Summit on the Information Society , presiede il Rwanda

Award for Oman's health ministry in Geneva

Greenmap Belarus project among winners of UN **WSIS** Prizes 2017

Turkcell Uygulamasına Bm Kuruluşu Itu'dan Ödül

Blogs

Diplo Foundation- https://www.diplomacy.edu/blog/wsis-forum-2017-summary-day-1

INTERNET SOCIETY BLOG-https://www.internetsociety.org/blog/public-policy/2017/06/isoc%E2%80%99s-policy-statement-wsis-forum-support-your-local-heroes

THE ITU BLOG -https://itu4u.wordpress.com/2016/07/27/meet-a-wsis-prize-winner-placestogo/

AIMS BLOG-http://aims.fao.org/ar/activity/blog/12-16-june-2017-world-summit-information-society-forum-wsis-2017

IEEE BLOG- http://theinstitute.ieee.org/ieee-roundup/blogs/blog/ieee-takes-a-lead-role-at-world-summit-on-the-information-society-forum

GESI WEBSITE- http://gesi.org/events?event_id=95

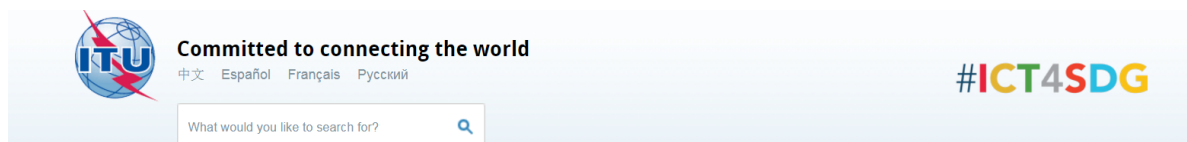inABLE BLOG - http://www.inable.org/index.php/our-blog/262-inable-selected-as-wsis-prizes-2017-champion

UNESCO Website - http://en.unesco.org/events/wsis-forum-2017

World Summit
on the Information Society
Turning targets into action
Geneva 2003 | Tunis 2005 | New York 2015
working together towards 2025

eTrade for all - https://etradeforall.org/wsis-prizes-2017/

Press Release

ITU Committed to connecting the world
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What would you like to search for?

#ICT4SDG

World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2017

Advances global support of ICTs for SDGs

WSIS | ICT for Sustainable Development

Geneva, 23 June 2017

A significant stride forward was achieved last week by the information and communication technology (ICT) for development community at the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2017 (WSIS Forum 2017), attended by more than 2,000 stakeholders from 163 countries. Participants came together to share experiences, knowledge and perspectives; and to announce new tools and initiatives to use ICTs to advance the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in such critical areas as ICT-centric innovation, accessibility, gender equality, youth empowerment, e-health and cyber security among many others.

WSIS Forum 2017 was held 12-16 June in Geneva, and included the participation of more than 85 high-level government and civil society representatives, as well as 500 remote interventions and thousands following the webcast. The forum was chaired by Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth and ICT, Government of Rwanda, and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, in close collaboration with all UN agencies.

"I congratulate the global WSIS community on another successful forum. The progress made here in Geneva last week – whether on providing five million youths with digital skills, improving digital accessibility, or giving countries the tools to advance their digitalization – will be felt around the globe. It was a clear demonstration of the important role that ICT plays in realizing the SDGs and improving livelihoods," said ITU Secretary General Houlin Zhao.

The concrete outcomes of WSIS Forum 2017 will enable stakeholders to strengthen implementation of WSIS Action Lines and the alignment of the WSIS and SDG processes. These actions included:

- UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) reiterated commitment to the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and alignment of the WSIS and SDG processes. ITU was appointed as the Chair of UNGIS for 2017-2018, while UN Regional Economic Commission for Africa was appointed as the rotating Vice Chairman to strengthen the regional perspective.

- UN Regional Commissions committed to strengthen regional level WSIS action through multi-stakeholder platforms and a series of regional face-to-face meetings. It is anticipated that WSIS will be included in the UN Regional Coordination Mechanisms and WSIS4SDG will become one of the pillar of the regional SDG Forums.

- ICT4SDG mobile application built on WSIS Action Lines and SDG Matrix launched by the University of West Indies and ITU, strengthening the WSIS Stocktaking Process.

- Ministerial Round Table participants emphasized importance of WSIS Action Lines framework as key UN framework for work on the information and knowledge societies, and reiterated that many national digital agendas were built upon it. They also emphasized the value of the WSIS Forum as the only UN platform for exchanging best practices and advancing implementation of ICTs4SDGs. Many ministers also expressed continued support and strengthened commitment to the WSIS process.

- The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development launched a Task Group on ICT for SDGs, which will prepare a thematic list of ICT indicators aimed to complement the monitoring framework for measuring progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

WSIS Forum 2017 was also an opportunity for partnerships to be forged and valuable tools and initiatives to be launched. These include, among others:

- ITU, WHO and IEEE organized the first WSIS *Hackathon for eHealth*, which brought together 42 participants from 16 different countries across all five UN regions, with diverse backgrounds ranging from computer science, mathematics and electrical engineering through to chemistry, epidemiology and business.

- ILO and ITU launched the *Digital Skills for Decent Jobs* campaign to train five million young people in digital technology skills globally by 2030.

- ITU shared the new toolkit, *Bridging the Digital Innovation Divide*, designed to help countries develop a Digital Innovation Framework, a set of policies and projects that foster national innovation.

MEDIA CONTACTS

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- ITU and its partners launched the second iteration of the *Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI)*, a survey that measures the commitment of Member States to cybersecurity in order to raise awareness.

- Advances were shared on the *Global E-waste Statistics Partnership* – an initiative to increase the availability and quality of e-waste data. This Partnership is made up of ITU, UN University and the International Solid Waste Association.

- Grenoble École de Management announced a forthcoming research project *Cybersecurity as competitive advantage for companies* in line with the SDGs.

- ARM, a leading British multinational semiconductor and software design company, announced that it joined the ITU Be He@lthy Be Mobile initiative, and will strengthen its focus on using technology in support of the SDGs. focusing on chronic disease, and a wide variety of other issues, that affect low resource settings. The details of the programme will be launched in the context of the 2030Vision partnership, a U.N. wide initiative looking at how technology can support the achievement of all 17 goals.

- eWorldwide Group (eWWG) & Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID) signed an agreement to collaborate on ICTs for SDGs.

- Learning Foundation announced two major initiatives: the #DigitalScholar education initiative to develop new skills and leadership for the digital transformation of learning; and the #DigitalScholar call for proposals to develop projects to tackle complex challenges around one or more SDGs.

- Ministry of Information and Communication from Japan presented equipment for emergency telecommunications to the Telecommunication Development Bureau of ITU.

- Call for nominations for the Equals in Tech Awards 2017 (formerly GEM-TECH Awards) was announced as open through 15 September 2017.

Plans were also made for engaging WSIS Forum 2018 activities including:

- FAO, ITU and IEEE announced that they will be jointly organizing a Hackathon against Hunger, in support of the forum's eAgriculture theme fro 2018.

- World VR Forum and ITU announced a strengthening of the popular VR component to include a VR showcase of schools in Africa and Switzerland, and several innovative displays showcasing the role of VR in development.

- TedX Geneva and ITU announced that they will again partner to present provoking speakers in 2018.

The forum also included the announcement of the WSIS Prizes 2017 winners and champions, which represented all seven continents and all five WSIS stakeholder groups.

The following WSIS Forum 2017 information will become available this week, and will be accessible on the WSIS Forum website.

- WSIS Forum 2017: Outcome Document

- WSIS Forum 2017: High Level Track Outcomes and Executive Brief

- WSIS Action Lines Supporting Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (2017)

- WSIS Stocktaking Report 2017

- WSIS Forum 2017 and SDG Matrix

- WSIS Stocktaking Success Stories 2017

- WSIS Forum 2017: Report – Implementation of WSIS Action lines for Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world

WSIS Forum 2017 was made possible through the generous support of its strategic partner, the World's Global Telecom; activity sponsors Japan, Switzerland and IEE; contributing partners the Office of Electronic Communications of the Republic of Poland, the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA), GeSI, ICANN, the Internet Society (ISOC), and VEON; and supporting partners, including the Philippines, IFIP, CMAI, TEMA India and Swiss Engineering.

Learn more about the WSIS Forum 2017 outcomes in this video interview with WSIS Coordinator Gitanjali Sah: bit.ly/WSIS2017-video-outcomes

View WSIS Forum 2017 photos: bit.ly/itu-photos

View WSIS Forum videos, interviews and highlights: bit.ly/WSIS2017-videos

For more information about the WSIS Forum process, please visit bit.ly/WSIS2017 .

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Invitation for WSIS Forum 2018: Date to be confirmed

The World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2018 represents the world's largest annual gathering of the 'ICT for development' community. The WSIS Forum, co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, in close collaboration with all WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators, has proven to be an efficient mechanism for coordination of multi-stakeholder implementation activities, information exchange, creation of knowledge, sharing of best practices and continues to provide assistance in developing multi-stakeholder and public/private partnerships to advance development goals. This forum will provide structured opportunities to network, learn and participate in multi-stakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation. The Agenda and Programme of the Forum will be built on the basis of the submissions received during the Open Consultation Process.