

WSIS High-Level Event 2014

Policy Statements

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Policy Statements Introduction

Introduction

The WSIS+10 High Level Event was held from the 10-13 June 2014 at the ITU Headquarters and CIGC in Geneva. A series of pre-event meetings were held on 9 June 2014, on the eve of the WSIS High-Level event. They provided WSIS Stakeholders with an opportunity to take stock of achievements, brainstorm on future outcomes and build a common vision beyond 2015. The Event attracted more than 1600 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 140 countries. Several high-level representatives of the wider WSIS Stakeholder community graced the Forum with more than 100 ministers and deputies, several ambassadors, CEOs and Civil Society leaders contributing passionately towards the programme of the Forum. On-site participation increased tremendously during this year's event. Several remote participants joined the forum through remote participation facilities.



This annual gathering of WSIS Stakeholders, co-organised by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP, provided the perfect opportunity for multistakeholder visioning and discussion on the WSIS process including the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10). The presence of so many leaders here in Geneva, including over 50 ministers, was a sign, both of stakeholders' commitment to the WSIS Process and of the important role ICTs will continue to play in tomorrow's development agenda.

Policy Statements were delivered by WSIS Stakeholders, in a multistakeholder format, representing the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society and International Organization to express their views and report on the achievements, challenges and recommendations on the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, emerging trends and matters of strategic importance to the development of the telecommunication and information and communication technology sector.

- **Policy Statements:** <http://www.itu.int/wsis/implementation/2014/forum/dam/policy-statements.html>
- **Photographs:** <https://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/collections/72157644672232790/>
- **Videos:** <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpoIPNIF8P2MJ5QfonLTdplAzP70zMABx>

Opening Segment

Tuesday 10 June 2014

9:00 – 13:00

CICG, Room 1

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

Mr Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General (Statement read-out by Dr. Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary-General, ITU)



I am pleased to greet all participants at the World Summit on the Information Society +10 High-Level Event, an extended version of the annual WSIS Forum. More than 30 United Nations agencies have joined forces with the global multi-stakeholder community at this gathering, a signal of our strong commitment to a preparatory process that has produced two important outcome documents: the WSIS+10 Statement and the Vision for WSIS beyond 2015.

Information and communication technologies have long been recognized as key enablers for bridging the digital divide and achieving the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, environmental balance and social inclusion. ICTs have proven to be instrumental in the delivery of information and services in health, education, trade, commerce and other fields, and have helped bring about increased transparency and accountability. They will also be at the centre of the solutions we need to tackle the threat of climate change.

Notwithstanding the advances made possible by ICTs, there are still great strides to be made. Sixty percent of the world's population do not have access to the Internet and the vast online resources of information and knowledge. We must do everything in our power to increase access to ICTs and broadband connectivity across the world, including to reach people in remote areas, land-locked countries, small island developing states and the least developed countries. This will empower millions of people and enable us to meet our development goals in the post-2015 era.

I urge you to forge new partnerships and to strengthen our information society. I congratulate you for your commitment to this work, and I extend my best wishes for a successful gathering.

Opening Segment

Dr Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary-General, ITU



Excellencies,

Distinguished guests and colleagues,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a tremendous pleasure and a great honour to be here with you this morning for the Opening Ceremony of the WSIS+10 High Level Event, and let me welcome all of the WSIS stakeholders who are with us today – both physically here in Geneva, and those joining us remotely from around the world.

This unique event is coordinated by the ITU, and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, and UNDP – representing a real joint effort from all the UN Agencies that comprise the secretariat for the preparatory process.

Looking back, we can now see that it really was a wise and visionary decision to convene the World Summit on the Information Society. Issues were raised then for the first time in a global setting that remain just as relevant if not even more so today.

Like ITU itself, the WSIS process has been one that seeks consensus wherever possible, and I am proud of the efforts that have been made by all stakeholders in this regard – even when consensus has not proved possible.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This week we will endorse two powerful and important outcome documents: the ‘WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the ‘WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015’.

These Outcome Documents have been developed in an open and inclusive preparatory process, the WSIS+10 Multi-stakeholder Preparatory Platform, the MPP, which just concluded its work yesterday evening. And what a fantastic effort everybody has made!

I know that it has not been easy, but the results have been worth the sacrifices made. Indeed, your efforts remind me of the words of the Greek philosopher Aristotle, writing well over 2,000 years ago:

“Excellence is never an accident. It is always the result of high intention, sincere effort, and intelligent execution; it represents the wise choice of many alternatives – choice, not chance, and determines your destiny.”

I am sure that these Outcome Documents will play an important role in ‘making a difference’, by providing a series of fresh priorities for joint action – action which is oriented towards the further

development of the global ICT ecosystem, while bringing the power of ICTs in facilitating development to the forefront.

Let me thank our sister UN agencies – including UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP, FAO, ILO, ITC, UNDESA, UNODC, UPU, UN Women, WMO, WHO, WFP, WIPO and the UN Regional Commissions – for their expert inputs and for working tirelessly with all stakeholders to deliver these two documents and to make this event a success.

Distinguished colleagues,

As we discovered during the preparatory process, a great deal has already been achieved in the implementation of all of the WSIS Action Lines, and very significant progress has been made in reaching the WSIS targets.

A comprehensive report by the partnership, with a final quantitative assessment, will be launched by Brahim Sanou, the Director of ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau, later this morning.

The MPP also identified many new challenges that have emerged since 2005, and has provided recommendations for the implementation of WSIS beyond 2015.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As you are aware, this High Level Event is as an extended version of the annual WSIS Forum.

This event is about implementation, and real action on the ground, so we are very happy to see such strong engagement and high level commitment to this process from so many high level representatives from governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, the technical community and international organizations.

This solid, diverse, multi-stakeholder participation is really encouraging and I am confident that together we will be able to ensure the continuing positive impact from ICTs for Development beyond 2015.

This week's agenda was built in a bottom-up manner, and comprises more than 100 workshops, High-level Dialogues and a myriad of interactive sessions that will give excellent opportunities to network, learn and share.

Distinguished colleagues,

I am privileged to have taken over as the Chair of UNGIS this year, and earlier this morning we completed a successful UNGIS high-level meeting.

At the meeting, several heads of UN agencies reinforced their commitment to strengthening the coordination of substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

All the UN heads have also underlined the importance of ensuring the link between the WSIS+10 review process, and the new vision for the Post 2015 Development Agenda, including Sustainable Development Goals.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As you are aware, this is a non-budgeted activity, and it would not have been possible to organize a grand event like this without the support of our partners.

We are therefore very grateful to our Strategic Partners, the UAE and Intel, as well as Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland, and to our Contributing Partners Côte d'Ivoire, Tunisia, IFIP, ISOC, ICANN, CICG and ITU News.

As a result of your support, we can see that – to quote Aristotle once again:

“The whole is greater than the sum of the parts.”

After ten years I am delighted to see that the high ideals of WSIS remain very much alive and in very good health.

And on that positive note, let me wish you an excellent week here in Geneva, and we will look forward to welcoming you again at the WSIS Forum in 2015.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

Mr Philipp Metzger, Director General, OFCOM, Switzerland

Monsieur le Secrétaire général de l'Union internationale des télécommunications,

Madame la Vice-Présidente de la Commission européenne,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Chefs d'agences onusiennes,

Excellences,

Mesdames et Messieurs,



Au nom de Madame la Conseillère fédérale Doris Leuthard, qui est aujourd'hui retenue au Parlement et que j'ai l'honneur de remplacer, permettez-moi de rappeler qu'il y a plus d'une décennie de cela, la communauté internationale constata qu'il était urgent d'exploiter le potentiel que recèlent les connaissances et la technologie pour réaliser les objectifs de la Déclaration du Millénaire. Ce constat a donné lieu à la première et à la seconde phase du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information qui se sont tenues à Genève en 2003 et à Tunis en 2005. Le Sommet a permis d'adopter une vision commune de la société de l'information et de convenir des grandes orientations qu'il était nécessaire de mettre en œuvre. En particulier, la communauté internationale y a reconnu le puissant vecteur de développement que représentent les technologies de l'information et de la communication. La Suisse demeure fière d'avoir pu contribuer à ce résultat.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général de l'UIT,

Nous sommes réunis ici pour faire le bilan des progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre des résultats du SMSI. Il faut en convenir, des progrès phénoménaux sont survenus dans le domaine de la société de l'information au cours de la décennie écoulée depuis le SMSI. Cependant, de prodigieux défis doivent encore être relevés avant de parvenir à une société de l'information universellement inclusive. La communauté internationale doit continuer à accorder la plus haute priorité au comblement des multiples fractures qui subsistent dans l'univers numérique. A ce titre, elle doit poursuivre la promotion de l'accessibilité des technologies de l'information et de la communication.

Mais assurer la seule accessibilité aux TICs n'est pas suffisant. Il est indispensable de développer l'aptitude des citoyennes et des citoyens à utiliser les TICs de manière compétente, consciencieuse et responsable. Avec la liberté d'expression, cette aptitude est la prémisse afin que les TIC contribuent à la formation politique de l'opinion et à la participation des citoyennes et des citoyens au débat démocratique.

Il est du ressort de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de décider de la suite à donner au processus qui a été engagé par le SMSI. La Suisse réaffirme son souhait d'une reconnaissance renforcée de la contribution essentielle des technologies de l'information et de la communication dans la mise en œuvre des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement ainsi qu'au futur programme de développement pour l'après-2015.

Notre conviction est qu'un rôle primordial doit continuer à revenir aux agences onusiennes dans la promotion du secteur des technologies de l'information et de la communication. Toutefois, les processus multipartites sont devenus indispensables pour affronter les défis qui nous attendent sur le chemin de la réalisation d'une société du savoir et de l'information. Il est nécessaire qu'à l'avenir l'approche multi-parties prenantes et la transparence soient encore renforcées pour la promotion des thèmes et des axes d'action du SMSI. Comme vous le savez peut-être, la Suisse vient de lancer l'initiative Geneva Internet Platform, le GIP. Cette initiative vise à améliorer les connaissances des milieux intéressés à Genève et ailleurs au sujet des multiples questions associées à la gouvernance d'Internet.

Pour conclure, nous profitons de l'occasion qu'offre la présente Manifestation pour non seulement remercier l'UIT ainsi que les autres agences onusiennes coordonnatrices ou modératrices ici présentes qui ont contribué à la mise en œuvre des grandes orientations du SMSI. Il nous faut en premier lieu reconnaître la contribution essentielle de toutes les femmes et tous les hommes et de toutes les femmes engagés qui rendent possible ou facilitent de façon tangible la survenance d'une société de l'information inclusive. C'est grâce à eux que les citoyennes et citoyens peuvent tirer parti des immenses possibilités d'épanouissement personnel offertes par ces technologies.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général de l'UIT, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, merci de votre attention.

Opening Segment

Opening Ceremony

Mr Getachew Engida, Deputy Director General, UNESCO

Dr Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General of the *International Telecommunication Union*,

Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD,

Excellency Ms Doris Leuthard, Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications, Switzerland,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the UNESCO Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, I thank Dr Touré and the ITU for hosting the *WSIS+10 High-Level Event*.

As co-organizer, I join him in welcoming you all, including those participating remotely.

We have gathered today at a special time.

This is a time when the planet faces rising pressure.

This is a time when all societies are undergoing transformation.

I believe we all recognise the deepening interdependence of the world, not least through information and communication technologies.

All countries share a *single* destiny – the question is, can we act with *single* determination to craft the future we want for all?

This question is being explored by countries as they accelerate towards the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, as they shape a new sustainable development agenda to follow.

At this time, we must pursue unrelentingly our shared goal.

This is to eradicate poverty by harnessing new sources of dynamism,

It is to craft inclusive, knowledge societies, where journalists can work safely, where freedom of expression is respected, where every woman and man is empowered to create knowledge from information and contribute fully.

To achieve this vision, we need both technologies and the capacities to use them.

Alone, technology is not enough.



To empower, it must be married with skills, local content and opportunities for all.

We cannot just invest in technologies -- we must invest in ecosystems.

Together, these are essential for economic growth.

They are vital for the sustainability of all development.

This is UNESCO's vision, and it guides all our action – most notably, to facilitate the highest number of Action Lines.

This vision underpinned the first *WSIS+10 Review Event*, co-organized at UNESCO Headquarters, with ITU, UNDP and UNCTAD, in February 2013.

Bringing together 1450 participants from 130 countries, the Review Event adopted a Final Statement, called *Information and Knowledge for All: An Expanded Vision and a Renewed Commitment*.

Endorsed at the 37th UNESCO General Conference, this is a major contribution to the 2015 WSIS Review -- and this is recognised in the documents we intend to adopt tomorrow.

I believe we all recognise the importance of technologies for the post-2015 development agenda -- we need to move from recognition to action, to integrate ICTs more systematically throughout the post-2015 agenda.

Universal access, to technologies and their use, remains a distant reality for far too many women and men -- we need to close this gap, and I am convinced we can, if we press our case together, here and in New York.

In this spirit, I look forward to our discussions and thank you again for your commitment.

Opening Segment

Opening Ceremony

Mr Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD

Excellencies,
Dear colleagues,
Representatives of the civil society,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to address the opening of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event. This year we are meeting to take stock of ten years of multi-stakeholder engagement to help ensure that the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines brings benefits to all parts of society in all parts of the world.



We are rapidly approaching 2015, when the United Nations General Assembly will review progress towards achieving both the WSIS targets and the Millennium Development Goals. In this context, I wish to commend the sustained efforts by all stakeholders throughout the recent busy period of consultations leading up to this High Level Event, using the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (MPP).

I would like to thank the ITU, and in particular Dr. Hamadoun Touré, for his commitment, active support and generous hosting of this High-Level Event. Let me also extend my warm appreciation to Professor Minkin for having successfully steered the consultation process over the past several months. UNCTAD furthermore values our collaboration with all the other members of the UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS), and in particular the other co-organizers of this Event: UNESCO and UNDP.

The question of developing a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society is central to UNCTAD, for several reasons. Firstly, UNCTAD is the lead facilitator of the action line on e-business, a co-organizer of the annual WSIS Forums as well as the MPP, and a vice-chair of the UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS).

Secondly, UNCTAD provides the substantive servicing of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD). Since 2006, the CSTD has been mandated by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to serve as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the WSIS outcomes and advise the Council thereon.

Last year, the ECOSOC requested the CSTD to collect inputs from all facilitators and stakeholders and to organize a substantive discussion during its seventeenth session in 2014 on the progress made in the implementation of WSIS outcomes. CSTD was furthermore requested to submit, after its eighteenth session in 2015, the results of its 10-year review of progress made in the implementation of the

outcomes of the World Summit, through the Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015.

I am happy to inform you that the seventeenth session of the CSTD was concluded last month here in Geneva. Its draft resolution on the assessment of progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the WSIS outcomes recommends to the ECOSOC that the Commission invite further inputs from Member States, all facilitators and stakeholders, as well as organize during its eighteenth session in 2015 a substantive discussion on its 10-year review report on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit. The CSTD should then report, through the ECOSOC, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015.

In a second resolution, on "Science, Technology and Innovation for Development", the Commission recognized, among other things, the importance ICTs for development. It called upon Governments to promote ICTs through a capability-based approach that rests on the foundations of learning, innovation and competence building systems, and by establishing a conducive environment that attracts and supports private investment, innovation and entrepreneurship.

The outcome documents that are to be adopted at this WSIS+10 High Level Event will serve as valuable inputs to the CSTD's work on the WSIS+10 review, and to the overall review to be conducted by the United Nations General Assembly next year.

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen

Harnessing ICTs more effectively is essential not only for UNCTAD's mission of delivering prosperity for but also - more generally - for the promotion of sustainable development. It was against that background that UNCTAD in 2013 supported the *UNGIS Joint Statement on the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, to ensure that the global development agenda adequately harness the benefits of ICTs. Both of the aforementioned draft CSTD resolutions emphasized the importance of ICTs for development and considers that it should be reflected as appropriate in the post-2015 development agenda.

I believe that the key to success in this area lies in treating ICTs as *enablers of development*. While affordable access is essential, it is not sufficient. We need to keep the sustainable development goals at the centre of the debate and then consider how to best make use of and tailor the application of different ICTs to accelerate progress towards the various objectives. The means are available. We have the knowledge. The challenge for us all is to apply them in ways that help ensure that benefits go not only to the more affluent but to all.

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

There are several important occasions to celebrate in 2014. This year we are observing the 10th anniversary of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, a global initiative to enhance the availability and quality of official ICT statistics. UNCTAD is a proud founding member of the Partnership, which was launched at UNCTAD XI in Sao Paulo in 2004. I would like to urge all stakeholders to review the Partnership's *Final WSIS Targets Review* that will be launched during this High Level Event.

I am also happy to tell you that my organization is celebrating its first 50 years of helping developing countries to integrate beneficially into the global economy. You are all cordially invited to join us for

the UNCTAD 50 anniversary-event organized next week at the Palais des Nations, in the presence of United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me conclude my opening remarks by encouraging you all to make the best use of this Forum and its discussions to identify constructive approaches to advancing the ICT-related development agenda and to build a mutually-beneficial vision beyond 2015.

Thank you for your attention.

Opening Segment

Opening Ceremony

Ms Petra Lantz, Head of Geneva Office, UNDP

Excellencies, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

UNDP is honored to be with you today, and to be part of the effort to build inclusive and resilient societies as envisioned in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

At UNDP, we see the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) tightly linked to the creation and development of the information society espoused by WSIS.

While ICTs are indeed one of the 21 targets of the MDG agenda, let us bear in mind that back then, in 2000, ICTs were not available to many people, especially to those in developing countries. Let us recall that by the end of the last millennium, less than 10 countries in Africa for example were connected to the Internet and mobile phones were still in its infancy.

Today, we live in a very different world. ICTs --old, new and emerging --are now pervasive throughout the globe. As we deliberate on our vision for WSIS beyond 2015, we need to effectively capture this new reality and ensure that ICTs are seen as enablers for development – and not just infrastructure or technical platforms and tools. In fact, ICTs can be transformational catalysts for socio-economic and governance advancement.

One of the emerging trends we need to capture is the way in which new ICTs empower people: enabling them to reach millions in real time; connect and network with each other around common goals and values; and engage more effectively with public institutions.

New ICTs are also essential for governments as they foster transparency and accountability in the public sector and open government to all. People's participation in public processes is also more feasible now, but governments need to enhance their own capacity to be responsive, open and mitigate conflict.

Indeed, at UNDP, we believe that WSIS beyond 2015 is a WSIS that complements the new sustainable development goals (SDGs). And the participation of those who will be the primary beneficiaries should be ensured in the design as well as implementation of these goals.

In this regard, and in collaboration with other UN agencies, we ensured that deliberations on the post2015 development agenda are as inclusive as possible. We indeed have crowdsourced the post2015 development agenda process ---capturing the voice and aspirations of people all over the world using ICTs in innovative ways.



Through the online MyWorldSurvey, today over 2.2 million people have expressed their views on the post2015 priorities. Combined with global, regional, and national consultations assisted by the Internet and mobile technologies, more people were enabled to have a say in the determination of their own future.

UNDP's vision for WSIS beyond 2015 therefore is WSIS deeply linked in efforts to achieve the development goals beyond 2015. Whatever goals the international community will agree on for post2015, we see WSIS remaining seized to offer transformational solutions to the complex and rapidly changing challenges of the 21st century.

Opening Segment

Opening Ceremony

H.E. Dr Abdulqader Ibrahim Al Khayyat, Board of Directors, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, UAE

Strategic Partner of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event

كلمة افتتاحية

يلقيها سعادة الدكتور عبدالقادر الخياط

عضو مجلس إدارة الهيئة العامة لتنظيم قطاع الاتصالات في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
بمناسبة انعقاد الحدث رفيع المستوى للقمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات



معالي بان كي مون، الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة

معالي الدكتور حمدون توريه، الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات

اصحاب المعالي والسعادة

الضيوف الكرام

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

اسمحوا لي أن أعبر عن فائق سروري وابتهاجي بالعودة إلى لقائكم هنا في جنيف، هذه المدينة الجميلة التي ارتبط اسمها بالكثير من المعاني الإنسانية، والتي مثلت على امتداد تاريخها الحديث جسراً للتلاقي بين مختلف الثقافات على أسس من التقدم والتطور والتكامل والتعاون البناء.

أقف هنا بينكم فتعود بي الذاكرة إلى عشر سنوات مضت، عند انطلاق القمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات.. يدور شريط الذكريات أمامي مختزلاً الكثير والكثير من التطورات التي شهدتها البشرية في مجالات المعلومات والاتصالات، والتشبيك الاجتماعي، وثورة البيانات، والذكاء الصناعي، وغير ذلك من مخرجات التطور البشري. أستعرض كل تلك التطورات فأزداد قناعة بأن مقاييس الزمن نفسها قد نالها نصيب من التغير الجوهري، إذ إن حجم التحولات التي طرأت على المجتمع الإنساني في هذا العقد المنصرم تضاهي ما كان يحدث في عدة عقود، بل ربما في قرن كامل من الزمان.

وإلى جانب التغيرات الجوهري في إيقاع الزمن، أسهمت التكنولوجيا كذلك في اختزال المسافات وتقويض الحواجز والجدران، مختزلة العالم المترامي إلى قرية صغيرة يتلاقى الناس عبر قنواتها الأثرية ويجتمعون على ساحاتها الافتراضية..

إننا أيها السادة في عصر بتنا نحتاج فيه إلى إعادة تعريف الزمان والمكان.

وإذا كانت هذه المقاربة باتت معروفة لديكم، فما ذكرني لها إلا محاولة لرسم صورة موجزة عن مدى التقدم والتطور الذي طرأ على العالم منذ انطلاق قمتكم الأولى قبل نحو عشر سنوات، ولكي أقول لكم بكل ثقة إن اجتماعكم الأول ومتابعاتكم الحثيثة وما انبثق عنها من منتديات ومؤتمرات وأوراق عمل ودراسات، كل ذلك كان من العوامل المهمة المحركة لعجلة التقدم الإنساني على صعيد التوظيف الأمثل لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في خدمة الإنسانية.

ولعل ما جرى ويجري في بلادي، دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة خير مثال على منا ذكرت من إيقاع التطور المتسارع، إذ على الرغم من التقدم النسبي الذي امتازت به دولتنا في مجال المعلومات والاتصالات في 2005، فإن الواقع الراهن في هذه اللحظة من عام 2014 يكشف عن وثبات هائلة. نحن اليوم أيها السادة ندخل عالم المدن الذكية والحكومة الذكية مستندين إلى معطيات واقعية جعلت من هذه التطورات أمراً مفروغاً منه.

وبينما كان عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت في عام 2005 مليوناً و300 ألف، فنحن اليوم نتحدث عن أكثر من ستة ملايين مستخدم، ولدى 43% من المقيمين في دولة الإمارات حسابات نشطة على موقع فيسبوك، ويبلغ معدل استخدام الهواتف المتحركة 200% فيما تبلغ نسبة الهواتف الذكية 82%، وأكثر من نصف السكان لديهم باقات بيانات للدخول إلى الإنترنت على مدار الساعة.

أيها السيدات والسادة،

لقد مثلت منتديات القمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات منذ إطلاق هذا الاسم عليها عام 2009، منصة موثوقة ومرجعية وازنة للدول الأعضاء كما للباحثين والخبراء في قطاعات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات، وكانت على الدوام منبراً للنقاشات المفيدة والمداولات على المستويات القيادية، وكثيراً ما انبثقت منها استنتاجات سرعان ما تحولت إلى قرارات رسمت مسارات من التحول لدى الكثير من الدول نحو مجتمع واقتصاد المعرفة، والحكومة الإلكترونية والذكية.

لقد كانت مسارات العمل المنبثقة من قممكم الأولى قبل عشر سنوات محركاً للكثير من النقاشات الحية التي ما انفكت تترك بصماتها على المنجزات الكبرى التي شهدتها دول ومجتمعات عديدة في العالم الثالث، ومما لا شك فيه أن ذلك انعكس على حياة قطاعات واسعة من الجماعات والأفراد، والشواهد على ذلك لا تخطئها العين في كل أنحاء العالم.

أيها الحفل الكريم

ما من أحد يمكنه أن ينتقص من حجم التحديات التي كانت سائدة عند عقد القمة الحكومية في 2005، لكنني أزعم أن التحديات اليوم أكبر وأكثر جسامة، وسوف يتطرق منتادكم الكريم خلال الأيام الأربعة المقبلة إلى الكثير من تلك التحديات، مع تقييم ما تم إنجازه خلال الأعوام العشرة الماضية، فضلاً عن وضع المقترحات والرؤى في ما يتعلق بما بعد العام 2015.

إنكم تدركون مدى الأهمية التي ترتبط بهذا الملتقى وما سينتق عنه من نتائج، والتقييم الشامل لنتائج القمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات الذي ستجري مناقشته في الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة عما قريب. ومثلما كانت الأفئدة والعيون ترنو إليكم قبل عشر سنوات، فإن البشرية تتطلع ما ستوافقون عليه بشأن مستقبل استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات لخدمة البشرية.

أكرر سعادتي بوجودي بينكم، وإنه لشرف عظيم أمثل بلدي بصفة "الشريك الاستراتيجي الذهبي"، واسمحوا لي أن أنقل تحيات وفد دولة الإمارات واللجنة الوطنية للقمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات التي انضم إليها هذا العام خمس جهات كأعضاء من الوفد الرسمي للدولة الإمارات، ونحن نتطلع قدماً إلى مشاركة جماعية فعالة لجميع أعضاء الوفد.

إنني على ثقة راسخة بأن القيادة الحكيمة للأمين العام للاتحاد ومعاونيه ستؤدي دورها المتوقع في إنجاح هذا المنتدى، وسننجح وإياكم في تطوير الوثيقتين الاستراتيجيتين اللتين سنعمل على إنجازهما، وهما: إعلان "الحدث رفيع المستوى للقمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات بعد عشر سنوات من انعقادها"، و "رؤية الحدث رفيع المستوى للقمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات بعد عشر سنوات من انعقادها لما بعد عام 2015". وبمقدار ثقتي بالنتائج الاستراتيجية التي سيقققها هذا الحدث، أتطلع إلى الالتزام المتواصل من الدول والأطراف ذات الصلة بهذه القضية، فما زال أماننا الكثير من الإنجازات التي يمكننا تحقيقها معاً خدمة لشعوبنا ولإنسانية جمعاء.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Opening Segment

Opening Ceremony

Dr John E. Davies, Vice President, World Ahead Program, Intel Corporation

Strategic Partner of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event

Thank you Dr Touré, Ministers, Distinguish Quests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to be the strategic partner of WSIS.

I look around the room and see so many people I've worked over the years and now I've realised that it is a very, very powerful group that basically makes amazing differences to peoples' lives in the countries.

We are really pleased to be a partner.

If you look at the progress on Millennium Development Goals it feels good to me, I've visited 110 countries in the past in several years, and if you look at the programs, Intel has about 200 Digital Literacy and Inclusion programs at any across many countries.

What I see is an acceleration of the use of ICT in reaching MDGs. It is happening in a way that will provide the foundations for sustainability. I love the way this is moving towards sustainability. Affordability is starting to happen which allows more people to participate. While today we are not where we need to be, we are moving forward, with ICT starting to provide the benefits to the people that need them most.

Let's look at some examples that I think they are very valid.

In agriculture, Intel collaborates with Grameen in a Social (non-profit) business with software to help small farms. The farmers go to somebody who has a computer in the village or in the area they analyse the soil on the PC, which guides them on fertiliser use.

What we found out after three different crop cycles is a lower cost of fertiliser, high crop yields and very same farmers use mobile phones to find the best markets to sell their products. So they are using both shared computer access and phones.

You see the same in the education. You see the lucky youths who have computers and are doing much more in the creativity, creating value and potentially jobs. But we have millions who do not attend school and some are starting to realise that their early use of mobile phones can help them read and write. UNESCO studies have shown the value of the smartphone in bringing these youths to the first rung of digital literacy, which makes them more likely to want to attend school in Africa and India.



And you see it in health care. The use of mobile phones provides a basic communication to help lowering diabetes as well as the computers drive the use of telemedicine.

One of the most powerful programs is for girls and women.

We just held Intel Science and Engineering Foundation contest in Southern California in May. This touches many countries around the world, starting with regional contests, then national contests with the winners going to USA to compete for prizes and scholarships. This year a record 10 Million 15 or 16 years old students were touched around the world. This age is where they are making choices in the subjects for University and this program encourages STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics).

Now the beauty there was that roughly 50% of the contestants were girls. I looked at the numbers from Africa, Middle East; there were equal numbers of girls, equal numbers of boys. It was fantastic. You see the benefits.

At the same time the affordability is starting to come in. If you look 5 years ago, you can say everyone in this WSIS room could afford Internet, mature markets could afford, but in the emerging markets only 2 to 5 percent could afford broadband. In the last 2-3 years the prepaid cell-phone business model has been applied and become pervasive for broadband too. The people could buy for a dollar or 50 rupees perhaps 400 hundred megabytes of prepaid broadband to use over 30 days. While this is not enough to download many movies or hundreds of music titles, it can be enough to manage a small business, enough for key education, manage personal health care and manage their lives. Prepaid model allows lower incomes to benefit from Internet when they have small amounts of money available.

And I've seen many ARPUs of these new customers with 1-2 dollars a month. These are new customers to the industry, so the industry benefits. It is sustainable. There is a sustainable business model, just like in a voice phone. Internet affordability is now reached the 3rd billion and may just be starting to touch the 4th billion. All of this incremental affordability has been in the emerging markets.

Now, beyond that, there are other areas where we can see tools making a real difference. In the cell phone area you could use the phones for mobile payment, you could use them for basic education, you could use them for the health care, and since the 5th and 6th billion have mobile phones that becomes a way of reaching of more people. At the same time we have seen a shared access take major leaps forward. I've seen it in India where Universal Service Fund has been applied to help hundred thousand housewives in rural to own 2 or 3 computers to provide services to 2 thousand villagers. They provide both government services and financial services like bill paying, microloan finance processing, national identity, registration for benefits. In doing so, the ladies earn a living, perhaps over \$100 per month, which is sustainable.

That's the way to bring the affordability down to 5th billion, 6th billion and beyond.

So what I believe is happening you can see a pathway for reaching the people you need to reach. Everywhere you can see the programs, the most powerful ones, the Private Public Partnerships. I've seen the programs in the most emerging countries where governments have said "maybe I reduce the taxes on the Internet, on the computers", I've seen banks coming and say "there are loan guarantees form Development banks so the people can get some financing on very low rates". Computers have been reduced dramatically in prices, tablets are cheaper, smartphones are cheaper, all of which helps affordability to reach more people.

And prepaid broadband has made broadband more affordable. At \$30 a month, 2% of African people can afford broadband, while \$1 prepaid increments perhaps to 30-40% can afford. Massive, massive differences, so all of this comes together, when you put programs for students, or the small businesses, or the citizens, or people need health care, and you target those, with government and private industry cooperating together. I've seen absolutely stunning results and impact.

So I can really leave two messages. The message number one is the Public Private Partnership that makes the difference and if I look around the room, many of you talk about the tough challenges but many of you have shown unbelievably good solutions to the same challenges.

Most of the challenges here are solved to some extent by some of you in this room. So I think we are here for better practice sharing. Message number two is, please absolutely share your best practices, invite people to your countries to see what you have accomplished because those are things that can make an absolute difference and in doing so benefits the people. ICT is becoming affordable to them and in doing this we will be getting a running start on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Thank you so much.

Opening Segment

Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairs

H.E. Mr Atef Helmy, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Egypt

Chairman the WSIS+10 High-Level Event



السيد الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات،

السادة قيادات وكالات الأمم المتحدة المتخصصة،

أصحاب المعالي والسعادة، السيدات والسادة الأفاضل رؤساء وأعضاء الوفود،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،

إنه لشرف عظيم للإدارة المصرية ولى شخصياً أن أشارك في هذا المحفل العالمي المهم، الذي نثمنه جميعاً في ضوء الإنجازات التي شهدتها المجتمع الإقليمي والدولي على مدار العشرة

أعوام الماضية.

واسمحوا لي أن أستهل كلمتي بالتوجه بأسمى عبارات التقدير والعرفان لممثلي وكالات الأمم المتحدة المتخصصة، كما أخص بالثناء السيد حمدون توريه، الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات، على ترشيحي لرئاسة هذا الحدث رفيع المستوى والتي تتشرف جمهورية مصر العربية واتشرف بها. فسادتنا مضاعفة، إذ سنحت لنا الفرصة أن نمثل الحكومة المصرية اليوم وهي في ثوبها الجديد بعد النجاح الرائع للانتخابات الرئاسية.

السيدات والسادة،

الشكر موصول لكافة المشاركين في سلسلة المنصات التحضيرية وذلك على كل ما بذلوه من جهود مخلصة وتعاون صادق في سبيل إنجاح هذا الحدث رفيع المستوى. لقد اتسم الجميع بروح عالية من التوافق ويقدر كبير من المسؤولية فيما تناولوه من مناقشات في سبيل صياغة الوثائق الختامية. وأظهر الجميع حرصاً كبيراً على المصلحة العامة، وإدراكاً عميقاً لتحديات وتطلعات مجتمع المعلومات، في ظل ثورة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات، والتطور السريع لتطبيقاتها، وتنامي أعداد المستفيدين منها.

السيدات والسادة،

يمثل اجتماعنا اليوم تتويجاً لجهودنا المشتركة خلال الأعوام العشرة الماضية في سبيل تنفيذ ما اشتملت عليه مخرجات القمة خلال مرحلتها الأولى. لم يدخر العالم وكافة أصحاب المصلحة - كل وفق دوره - جهداً خلال تلك الفترة لتعزيز بناء مجتمع معلومات قوي يلبي احتياجات وتطلعات الشعوب في التنمية.

لقد شهد قطاع الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات المصري، خلال الفترة ذاتها، نمواً كبيراً ازداد يوماً بعد يوم، حتى صار يلعب دوراً محورياً في حركة النمو الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للشعب المصري وكذلك الحراك السياسي الذي تشهده مصر.

السيدات والسادة،

إن مصر مستمرة في تنفيذ مخرجات القمة بمراحلتيها، إذ تتخذ من خطوط عمل القمة الأحد عشر منهجاً للمضي قدماً في تنمية مجتمع المعلومات المصري، وتحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية. فالإدارة المصرية تتبنى مبدأ تعدد أصحاب المصلحة في جميع البرامج التي تطلقها، وتسعى جاهدة لتحفيز تنمية قطاع الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات من خلال حزمة من الإجراءات للوصول للمجتمع الرقمي، لتمكين الأجهزة الحكومية من تقاسم المعلومات في أمان ورفع كفاءة وجودة الخدمات المقدمة للمواطنين بأسعار ملائمة. كما تحرص مصر على تطوير البنية الأساسية للقطاع، باعتبارها العامل الرئيسي للتنمية الشاملة، وهو ما يساهم في أحداث طفرة كبيرة

بمستوى الخدمات المقدمة. كما تسعى مصر إلى تحقيق تقدماً كبيراً في إتاحة النفاذ إلى الإنترنت والمعلومات في كافة أنحاء البلاد، وبخاصة في المناطق الريفية والمهمشة، وتوفير أدوات بناء القدرات البشرية، ووضع عدداً من السياسات التنظيمية لتمكين الجميع وبخاصة الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة من النفاذ الإلكتروني والاستفادة من التقنيات الحديثة.

السيدات والسادة،

بالرغم مما واجهناه من تحديات كبيرة وحققناه من إنجازات ملموسة، لا يزال أمامنا بعض القضايا الملحة التي يجب النظر فيها لتأثيرها الكبير في بلوغ مجتمع الاقتصاد الرقمي المنشود الذي يشمل جميع قطاعات الدولة لرفع كفاءتها وكذلك الخدمات المقدمة للمواطنين لتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية. يأتي في مقدمة هذه القضايا تشجيع الشباب على الابتكار وريادة الأعمال وتنفيذ المبادرة القومية للإنترنت فائق السرعة والمحتوى الرقمي وتصميم وصناعة الإلكترونيات، والحوسبة السحابية، وما يتعلق بالنفاذ والأمن السيبراني، بالإضافة إلى الإدارة الذكية للموارد الطبيعية كالمياه والطاقة وكذلك اليات التمويل.

السيدات والسادة،

أود في ختام كلمتي أن أتوجه بالشكر والتقدير للحكومة السويسرية ووكالات الأمم المتحدة المتخصصة وللاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات على حسن تنظيم هذا الحدث. وأتمنى للحضور الكريم مشاركة فعالة واجتماعاً مثمراً يعكس آمال وطموحات مجتمع المعلومات.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Opening Segment

Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairs

H.E. Mr Adama Samassékou, Former President of PrepCom of the Geneva Phase of the WSIS

Vice-Chair of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event



Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT,

Monsieur le Haut Représentant de la Suisse,

Monsieur le Directeur Général Adjoint de l'UNESCO,

Madame, Messieurs les Hauts Représentants des Agences du Système des Nations Unies,

Madame, Messieurs les Ministres,

Madame, Messieurs les Représentants des Gouvernements,

Madame, Messieurs les Représentants du Secteur Privé,

Madame, Messieurs les Représentants de la Société Civile,

Madame, Messieurs les Représentants des Organisations Internationales,

Honorables Invités, en vos grades et qualités,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

A l'heure de la revue finale du SMSI, je ne puis m'empêcher de partager avec vous l'émotion qui fut mienne à l'ouverture de la phase de Genève ce 10 décembre 2003, où je disais ceci, je cite, en version abrégée : « Nous voici à mi-chemin du long voyage qui doit nous mener de la société de l'information vers la société de la connaissance et des savoirs partagés. Pour ce voyage, nous sommes venus de toutes les régions du monde. Nous, gouvernements, organisations internationales, secteur privé, société civile.

Chacun est venu avec ses rêves.

Tout au long de notre longue marche vers le Sommet, face à la complexité de la situation, nous avons regardé à gauche, à droite, et nous avons vu les précipices, les fossés, les fractures ; nous avons vu le cauchemar de notre monde d'aujourd'hui, un monde de plus en plus en proie à une violence inouïe qui s'imisce jusque dans nos maisons, un monde de plus en plus clivé entre les riches et les pauvres, entre ceux qui sont instruits et ceux qui ne savent ni lire ni écrire, entre ceux qui détiennent les informations et ceux qui en sont privés, entre ceux qui savent et ceux qui ne savent pas, entre ceux qui gouvernent et ceux qui sont administrés... Et nous avons compris qu'il le sera davantage, si des mesures urgentes ne sont pas prises

Alors, nous avons essayé de rêver ensemble et nous avons appris à travailler ensemble, à mieux nous connaître, à respecter nos identités et nous avons su construire ensemble une vision partagée qui nous permet aujourd'hui de présenter à votre haute appréciation le fruit de cette longue gestation :

- une Déclaration de principes qui garantira l'inclusion de chacune et de chacun, à travers sa langue et sa culture, dans ce nouveau monde de la communication virtuelle ;
- et un Plan d'Action concret qui illustre la volonté politique de mettre en œuvre cette vision et de réaliser les changements si longtemps attendus par nos peuples », fin de citation.

Où en sommes-nous 12 ans après? Les progrès sont réels et ils seront déclinés et analysés tout au long de ces journées. Beaucoup des défis ont été répondus et d'autres restent d'actualité, j'en ai évoqué certains l'année dernière, et nous y travaillerons...

Mais qu'en est-il des rêves que chacun avait apportés et qui nous ont inspiré? Qu'en est-il des visions ambitieuses qui nous habitaient?

Il semblerait qu'une période de désenchantement et de doute a pu interrompre le rêve et limiter nos visions. La découverte de la perte de notre innocence numérique est passée par là et la confiance a été écornée. Le manque de créativité dans la conjugaison de la démocratie avec le partenariat multi-acteurs (« multistakeholdérisme ») nous entrave. La crise économique a réduit la présence des acteurs de la société civile ou a pu les rendre plus dépendants des sources de financement. L'importance donnée à la gouvernance a pu faire de l'ombre au développement qui était pourtant à l'époque l'élément central de nos préoccupations, même si aujourd'hui, grâce à l'initiative de l'UIT, le développement de la Large Bande permet d'accélérer l'atteinte des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD). Des projets ambitieux comme le Fonds de Solidarité Numérique ont pu rencontrer l'échec sans pour autant que la solidarité numérique trouve d'autres chemins alternatifs. Le respect pour la diversité linguistique a été de plus en plus reconnu dans les déclarations, mais qu'en est-il dans les faits? Dans l'Agenda Post 2015, un Sommet mondial sur le Multilinguisme (SOMOM) devient incontournable !

Aujourd'hui il me semble que nous devrions songer (si j'ose dire) sérieusement à débloquer les obstacles principaux à notre capacité à rêver et partager des visions ambitieuses. Comment?

Je suis arrivé à la conclusion que le thème qui pourrait nous réconcilier avec notre capacité à rêver est celui de l'éthique dans le monde numérique et je voudrais proposer une charte qui puisse redonner la confiance perdue et inspirer de nouvelles visions pour dépasser nos limites.

Dans la vision du SMSI après 2015, nous avons besoin de proposer aux Nations du monde et aux principaux Acteurs de la Société de l'Information une **Charte mondiale de Conduite Ethique**, seule à même de contenir les dérives de la gouvernance de l'Internet, de garantir l'alphabétisation numérique informationnelle pour tous, de faire bénéficier le plus grand nombre des bienfaits de la large bande, de réaliser l'Internet multilingue, de redonner du sens au partenariat multi-acteurs, socle et levier d'une société de la connaissance et des savoirs partagés inclusive, donc plus solidaire !

C'est le prêtre brésilien, Don Elder Camara, qui disait « Quand on rêve tout seul, ce n'est qu'un rêve, mais quand on rêve à plusieurs, c'est déjà le début de la réalité ! »

Continuons donc à rêver ensemble, afin de mettre les Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) au service de l'Humanité !

Opening Segment

Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairs

H.E. Ambassador Janis Karklins, Former President of PrepCom of the Tunis Phase of the WSIS

Vice-Chair of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event

Information and knowledge societies are just at the beginning of their life cycles. Many things that international community dreamed about in 2003 have become reality. ICT infrastructure development has been impressive. Spread of the mobile technologies is unprecedented in the history of mankind. Number of Internet users has grown exponentially reaching close to 3 billion today. Such rapid development was not imagined ten years ago.



The past ten years have been a time of evolution of technology. It has been also a time of evolution of our understanding about the impact of technology on societies and individuals. The Geneva Declaration calls for building inclusive knowledge societies. Indeed individuals should be at the centre of our efforts. They should be the main beneficiaries of ICTs. At the same time we need to ensure that they remain humans. Life in the information society requires development of specific skills. Critical thinking is one of the most important skills. Individuals should be media and information literate. Education has an important role to play in this respect.

ICTs have facilitated a free flow of information across the borders. They have empowered people in all parts of the world. They have given voice to previously voiceless. Therefore we need to ensure the Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Information are preserved and promoted. The Information Society is about the sharing of knowledge, application of the shared knowledge for the benefit of individuals and societies. WSIS was the first major UN conference addressing issues of technology and ICTs for development. The vision of ITU and the decision of its 1998 Plenipotentiary conference made this global dialogue and long-term engagement possible. Approaching the 2015 threshold when the international community will review progress towards attainment of the Millennium Goals we need to ensure that technology, specifically ICTs find a proper place in the post – 2015 sustainable Development Agenda as a catalyst and even a driver of development. This was a spirit of the decision on the follow-up and review of WSIS that was taken at the Tunis Summit. The outcome of this multi-stakeholder review event as well as one that was organized by UNESCO in February 2013 will inform the final review that will be conducted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.

Opening Segment

Prof. Vladimir Minkin, Chairman of the WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (WSIS+10 MPP)



Distinguished Chairman,

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great honor for me to present to you the Outcomes of the WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (WSIS+10 MPP) at this Event. At the Plenipotentiary Conference 2010, the ITU initiated the coordination process through CEB and UNGIS in order to hold open consultations towards preparation of the Overall Review on the implementation of WSIS outcomes including the organization of WSIS High- Level event in 2014/2015.

At the WSIS Forum 2012 there was a multi-stakeholder consensus on the implementation of the Action Plan in order to have a WSIS+10 review which includes the first review event organized by UNESCO (together with ITU, UNCTAD and UNDP) in Paris in February 2013 and then WSIS Forum 2013 and this WSIS+10 High-Level Event coordinated by ITU.

The ITU Council 2013 developed proposals for the format of the meeting, expected outcome documents and the preparatory process. All specialized UN agencies, all facilitators and co-facilitators of Geneva Action Plan had been invited to participate in preparation and implementation of this event. All specialized UN agencies agreed to participate within the limits of their own mandates and responsibilities. Thus the meeting became a joint event for the entire UN family.

The multi-stakeholder preparatory process (MPP) for the WSIS+10 High-Level Event started in July 2013 and included participation of all WSIS stakeholders.

In February of this year it was agreed that the WSIS+10 High-Level Event will be held in Geneva, Switzerland from 9-13 of June as the extended version of the WSIS Forum 2014.

The preparatory process was a coordination mechanism organized by co-organizers and facilitating organizations of the United Nations including an open and inclusive consultation among all WSIS Stakeholders on the Event format and thematic aspects, as well as multistakeholder preparatory platform (MPP WSIS+10) for developing two draft Outcome Documents involving all interested WSIS stakeholders.

MPP WSIS+10 had six stages:

- Open multi-stakeholder consultations
- Preparation of Zero Draft of the outcome documents by all involved UN agencies

- Five physical meetings including all concerned/interested participants to consider and prepare proposals for the drafts outcome documents to be presented at the WSIS+10 High-Level Event

The preparation was also held at the regional level by regional commissions and organizations as well as in the framework of the yearly ICT for All Forum in Tunis and other relevant events.

Particular attention was given to the key role of the ICTs in implementing the Millennium Development Goals.

Outcomes of WSIS Forums in 2012 and 2013 were used as the input documents to prepare to take information on the challenges and trends of the Information Society Development. Outcomes of the First Review meeting organized by UNESCO and reports of Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development were used also as the input documents.

In preparatory process we have also used 10-Year Country Reports on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and 10-Year WSIS Action Line Facilitator's Reports on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes.

The open consultations were held towards preparation of two draft Outcome Documents, the thematic aspects, and innovations on the format of the Event.

At the first physical meeting, seven principles were agreed in the preparation of the Outcome Documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event including:

- to limit the proposals of Action lines within the limits of responsibility of specialized UN agencies
- to avoid proposals referring to the outcomes of the Tunis phase of WSIS on the following issues: implementation mechanism, follow up, internet governance (other than internet issues relevant to action lines), IGF, enhanced cooperation, CSTD.

Two documents should be presented for the endorsement at the WSIS+10 High-Level Event. The structure of the documents has been agreed as follows:

WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

- A. Preamble
- B. Overview of the implementation of Action Lines
- C. Challenges-during implementation of Action Lines and new challenges that have emerged.

WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

- A. Preamble
- B. Priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015
- C. Action lines
 - I. Introduction
 - II. Further enhancing of Action lines
 - III. Action Lines beyond 2015: Looking to the Future

In the preamble it was agreed to focus on cross-cutting items for all Action Lines, namely general matters such as Gender issue, Human Rights, the Youth, people with disabilities, moving towards the knowledge societies and do not repeat it later in the text.

MPP Participants did not support the idea to increase the number of Action Lines, including UNWOMEN proposal, and took decision that items related to the measurement of the Information

Society will be reflected in the Chapter B (Priorities) whereas proposals of UNWOMEN will be considered in Sections I and III of Chapter C (Action lines).

The work of the MPP was in the spirit of equal participation of all interested stakeholders and decisions were taken on the basis of consensus. MPP has received over 500 documents for its consideration.

Unanimously we agreed on all chapters of WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and Chapters A and B of WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015.

Most sections of the Chapter C of WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 have been also agreed. At the end of the fifth physical meeting Section C9 (Media), one bullet in Action line C5 and one bullet in Action line C8 as well as a few paragraphs in Section III (Action Lines beyond 2015: Looking to the Future) remain without consensus.

The main discussion was about Action Line C9 (Media). In order to find a solution, another additional meeting was held on the 9th of June where a compromised proposal was submitted by UNESCO. Unfortunately we did not reach a consensus, and the entire Chapter C therefore was considered as non-consensual.

In this regard, the meeting decided not to submit this Chapter for endorsement but it is included as an Annex to the Chairman's report.

Thus MPP submits for endorsement to the WSIS+10 High-Level Event the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes (Chapters A, B and C) and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 (Chapters A and B) and in addition Chairman's Report on MPP WSIS+10 including Annexes: text on C9 prepared by UNESCO, the entire Chapter C with all proposals and proposals from UNWOMEN.

Distinguish Chairman,

Distinguish Colleagues!

Presented documents are the results of unique preparatory process including all interested WSIS stakeholders where everybody had a chance to be heard and everybody was treated on an equal basis.

MPP platform demonstrated its opportunities and features. We were very close to reach consensus even for the remaining non-consensual parts of WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 and I hope that all prepared documents will be required and used in the further work on holding WSIS Overall Review in 2015, continuation of implementation by Action Lines facilitators in the framework of UN and in preparation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

In conclusion I would like to express my deep appreciation to all participants of MPP, Vice-chairs and particularly special thanks goes to Mrs. Nermine El Saadany. I would like to thank Dr. Hamadoun Toure, Secretary-General of ITU, Mr. Houlin Zhao, Deputy Secretary-General, ITU, Mr. Gatachew Engida, Deputy Director General, UNESCO, Dr. Johannes Christian Wichard, Deputy Director General, WIPO, Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN *Women*, as well as Ms. Anne Miroux, Head of the CSTD Secretariat, Mr. Indrajit Banerjee, Ms. Sylvie Coudray and Mr. Cedric Wachholz (UNESCO), Mr. Torbjorn Fredriksson, Ms Mervi Kultamaa (UNCTAD) as well as all UN agencies responsible for facilitation of WSIS Action Lines including ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDESA, WMO, UNEP, WIPO, WHO, UPU, ITC, ILO, FAO, UN Women and UN Regional Commissions. My special thanks to the MPP Secretariat, particularly to Mr Jaroslaw Ponder and Ms. Gitanjali Sah (ITU).

Thank you very much for your attention!

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Neelie Kroes, Vice President, European Commission

Across the world I have seen the role that new technology can play. This is not just a toy for the rich. It can cut poverty, promote and protect fundamental rights, empower individuals and groups by connecting them to unlimited opportunity.

I am committed to including as many people as possible in that digital opportunity.

I know WSIS is also dedicated to that goal.

The Internet is a platform for amazing innovation. Able to cope with diversity, and adapt to local needs and sensitivities.

Its innovative success lies in its nature: open, unified and global.

It deserves the governance to match. Open and transparent, global and multistakeholder.

But we cannot go for the lowest common denominator, nor should we run off in separate directions. That would damage the network, and lessen its economic and social impact. Instead we should find a way forward together.

We are in the middle of a significant transition in how the Internet is governed.

As you know – the United States government has announced they will transition core Internet functions for more open management and stronger accountability. I welcomed that announcement – maybe many of you did too.

Let's capture that opportunity. Let's find a clear position and a clear voice within this global debate.

In Europe we have long defended the multi-stakeholder model. But organisations must be accountable, transparent, and independent. Decision making must be more effective and more global. Structures must defend and promote our most basic rights and values.

For me there are three key objectives.

First, to make governance more inclusive. Especially of developing countries.

Second, to strengthen the multistakeholder approach to governance.



Third, to recognise the responsibilities that governments have in enforcing the rule of law, acting within that multistakeholder model.

I do not support government control of the Internet. Not by one government, not by a group of governments.

Public authorities do have responsibilities and duties. But self-regulation or similar is often more appropriate. And the stakeholders who design, run and use the Internet must be full partners in any governance system.

The NETmundial conference in Brazil gave us a great example of what the global multistakeholder community can achieve. The roadmap for internet governance was a great outcome for all those who care about an inclusive, digital future.

This work has been stuck for a number of years. I don't want that to continue.

So today I am calling on all of you for your help. Let's work together. There were very clear milestones in that roadmap: let's take them seriously.

But there are also principles to be upheld and defended.

For example, we cannot speak about a vision for media in the Digital Age without clearly defending the principle of freedom of expression and the free flow of information.

Our approach must be – as was stated clearly in Sao Paulo – that rights that people have **offline** must also be protected **online**,

Let's remember the prize. A vibrant, unified digital world, diverse and democratic, developing and benefiting every corner of the globe.

I hope that we can all agree on that. Thank you.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Mr Francis Gurry, Director General, WIPO

Will be available soon.



Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director, Intergovernmental Support and Strategic Partnerships Bureau, UNWOMEN and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Colleagues and partners,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we approach 2015 and chart a course for the decades ahead, we have an incredible opportunity to aim high, tackle persistent challenges such as inequalities, and apply innovation and creativity for building sustainable, adaptive and resilient societies. ICTs and the knowledge society they support are critical to this picture.

As a result of ICTs we are facing a future that is at once thrilling and ripe with possibilities for positive transformation, perhaps somewhat daunting in the pace and scope of change, and gives pause for caution as we negotiate critical issues such as inclusiveness, safety and privacy. Collectively directing these tools and structures of the information society to respond to all of humanity's needs is an imperative and directing them to women's empowerment and gender equality is essential to this effort. We cannot talk about inclusiveness, social justice in the information society, and bridging the digital divide without putting women at the center of the conversation. Indeed, one of the divides we need to bridge is the gender divide.

Women's empowerment and gender equality and ICT are mutual enablers and beneficiaries for each other. Those in turn are enablers of sustainable development in its three dimensions, economic, social and environmental.

Existing Commitments

We have much to build on.

Let me take us back not to 2005 or 2003 when the WSIS process commenced but to 1995 when the Beijing Platform for Action was agreed. In defining women's rights and critical areas for action, we saw a visionary position and dedicated section on ICTs within the platform alongside issues such as education, economic empowerment and political participation. There was recognition of the importance of ICTs even before their ubiquitous use, and the strong will to ensure that these technologies responded to the needs of women, promoted women's active participation in society, and emphasized their active role as leaders in these sectors.

Many of these same issues were later captured in the WSIS outcomes. The importance of women's access, capacity building, content, women's leadership in the information society, and digital



empowerment of women and girls was recognized in previous WSIS outcome documents. The Geneva Declaration of Principles calls for women to be key actors in the information society, that the information society should enable women's empowerment and that a gender equality perspective should be mainstreamed throughout all commitments.

Review of Implementation

So how are we faring in implementation? Over the past two decades we have seen progress on many fronts and in ICTs making a difference to women. Yet outside the periphery, a pressing need remains for women to co-develop and harness these advances to positively impact their rights and lives, while preventing further entrenchment of inequality, discrimination, exploitation and abuse. ICTs have not yet been a game changer for women but they should and *must* be. We are not seeing fast enough progress, nor transformative scale.

Let us make..... the women vendors in Papua New Guinea who use e-payments to bypass corrupt middle men, the women in Jordan forging new and high paying careers in ICT, the women in Brazilian favelas using apps to map unsafe spaces, women in Africa using mobile phones to network for peace, organizations that are building a cadre of women community bloggers or fighting for women's rights online, and visionary leaders in the ICT sector let us make these women *the rules not the exceptions*. Women are innovators, holders of knowledge, builders of solutions. Let us recognize and support them and ensure their rights online and offline are enjoyed and are mutually beneficial. Let us also challenge and eradicate harmful practices that have emerged online, push back against the threats that ICTs also hold and for an ethical information society.

To do this we have to be much more deliberate and accelerate action. We count on all stakeholders to invest, scale, and undertake necessary interventions and special measures around women's access, digital literacy and capacities, content development, active leadership and digital empowerment. We have to tackle the entire ecosystem. As such, we call on you to embrace a lens through which the differentiated ways in which women and men experience, engage with and benefit from ICTs are *consistently* considered and addressed including the interplay of issues and norms online and off as well as power dynamics and structures that perpetuate many forms of inequalities, including around gender. We also call on the gender community to play a greater role within the conversations around internet governance.

UN Women

When WSIS took place ten years ago, there was no single consolidated UN entity fully dedicated to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. With the creation of UN Women, Member States made clear that gender equality and women's empowerment must be achieved as an important driver of sustainable development in all its dimensions, peace and security, and human rights. UN Women's functions cover intergovernmental normative support, UN coordination and accountability, multi-stakeholders partnerships, knowledge hub, and programmatic activities in 90 countries.

UN Women is committed to working to better integrate issues around ICTs and the information society within our work and the work of the broader gender community. This is a clear priority of the UN Women Executive Director. We look forward to the WSIS process responding forcefully to better integrate gender with the creation of a specific focus area on women's empowerment, as well as continuing to mainstream this throughout all the work of partners. We are also working with UNGIS and Action Line leads to this end.

Looking forward

We are pleased that in the WSIS+10 forward looking vision, priorities and in the section on Action Lines and their implementation, we are seeing continued support for gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of the information society and a specific role for UN Women. I appreciate the broad support we have received through this process and would like to extend a special thanks for Dr. Toure for his leadership around these issues.

UN Women and constituencies of women's organizations across the world had higher ambitions for this text. We had hoped for an action line on gender. Although this was not possible this time, we hope that it will be in the future.

We also need greater synergies with other processes. It is essential to align what we are doing here with the post-2015 and Sustainable Development Goals process.

We see important linkages between WSIS action lines and the goal on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment currently in the draft of the Open Working on SDGs. For example, e-employment is linked to the SDG target on women's full and productive employment and decent work; the action line on e-learning links to the target on equal access to quality education; the action line on information and communication infrastructure links to the target on non-discriminatory access to essential services and infrastructure, including ICT; and so on.

In fact, I am pleased to report that the gender equality focus area is one of those with the clearest references to ICT, including in the section on Means of Implementation. This positions us well to take forward the WSIS+10 Vision in the context of sustainable development more broadly.

We also need to take full opportunity of the 20-year anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to reinvigorate and expand commitments for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Conclusion

As we make and implement the vision for women's empowerment under the WSIS forward looking recommendations, renew and redouble our commitments around ICTs under Beijing+20, as well as influence the post 2015 agenda on the nexus of ICTs and gender, I call on all of us to take the necessary and bold steps so that this confluence of processes becomes a turning point for greater action to create an information and knowledge society for all.

We are talking about nothing less than ensuring the information society serves half the world's population, half the world's needs and takes advantage of half the world's talent. There is no time to lose.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, WMO

Excellency, Mr Helmy, Minister of Communications and Information Technology of Egypt,

Dr Touré, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

Excellencies, Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour to address you on the occasion of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event and I wish to express my appreciation to Dr Touré for the invitation to the Summit. ITU, which will celebrate next year its one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary, and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have a similar and interconnected long history. Our two Organizations were created in the late nineteenth century to facilitate and regulate the interconnection and interoperability of national networks — of telegraphs and of meteorological observations. It was thanks to the telegraph and later to the shortwave radio that meteorologists were able to create synoptic weather maps and issue forecasts and warnings. Today, information and communication technologies (ICTs) play an even more fundamental role in the functioning of the global infrastructure that allows the exchange of weather and climate information worldwide, and the ever increasing accuracy of weather and climate predictions.



Changes in extreme weather and climate events are among the most serious challenges to society and the demand for information services on weather and climate extremes is indeed growing.

Thanks to ICTs, we are able to better detect and forecast severe weather phenomena such as local storms, tornadoes, hurricanes or extratropical and tropical cyclones. Through the dissemination of advisories and warnings via multiple communication means, we have considerably reduced the economic and human impact of natural disasters.

Through its 191 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and the cooperation with the UN System and other international organizations, WMO provides the authoritative information on the global climate system and monitors the occurrence of extreme weather and climate events.

This would not be possible without the crucial support of ICTs: let me mention some examples.

The WMO Information System (WIS) allows authorized users to download weather data on demand or to request that the information is supplied whenever updated. WIS also introduces alternative methods of transmitting information, making it possible for research institutes, for example, to receive information routinely without a direct connection to the core network that is used to exchange critical information.

The WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) is designed both to increase the quantity of weather, water and climate observations and to improve their quality and confidence in that quality. The system support applications that entail global weather observations, numerical weather forecasts made available to the forecasters of affected nations, and cooperation between forecasters and decision makers.

To complement this process of better decision-making, WMO is taking a leading role in the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) to ensure that nations are able to develop and apply science-based climate information and prediction to planning, policy and adaptation practices.

With the support of ICTs WMO intend to further improve climate information delivery so that it can reach people in remote areas, with the required timeliness, accuracy and resolution.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The right to information and communication are critical components of the right to development and their implementation can contribute effectively to the post-2015 development agenda.

Weather, climate and water have a significant global impact on sustainable development and human well-being and affect in particular developing countries. Yet, many countries in the developing world are not benefiting fully from the progress made in ICT applications for weather and climate monitoring and warnings due to gaps in the ICT infrastructure. Other challenges include the great variability of such infrastructure among nations, a low uptake of the most advanced tools, and security constraints that restrict access to collaboration websites.

To contribute to the realization of the vision and objectives of the WSIS process, WMO is strongly committed to promoting the use of innovative solutions of ICTs for the further improvement of the collection, generation, and distribution of information and warnings on weather-, climate- and water-related hazards. This will enable us to reach out, in a timely manner, the most vulnerable people to climate variability and climate change. At the same time, WMO is committed to work with stakeholders and our Members to promote ICT energy efficiency and address e-waste in the aim of protecting our environment.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Mr Bishar Abdirahman Hussein, Director General, UPU

Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the UPU, I wish to join the eminent leaders who spoke before me in emphasizing the important role of information and communication technology in the social and economic transformation of the lives of the citizens of the world.

ICT has, in the recent past, created many opportunities as well as challenges for societies. The use of ICT has enabled the growth of international trade and commerce, and transformed the lives of millions of people around the world. ICT and social networking platforms have also changed the political and social order of societies in many countries. ICT is therefore a powerful tool that should be developed and harnessed carefully for the good of humanity in the post-2015 development agenda.

I believe that ICT can be used for bringing about social and economic equilibrium in society and advancing the Millennium Development Goals of the national governments and the United Nations. As we look forward to a new era of sustainable development in the coming years, ICT will continue to play a defining role in societal transformation and achievement of human prosperity.

The UPU has been, and still remains, an important stakeholder in the development of the information society since the first WSIS in 2003. Over the past 10 years, we have represented the sector in policy debates, and participated in activities related to the development of e-business and co-facilitated the C 7 e-business action line along with UNCTAD and ITC. We have not only played an advocacy role for an all-inclusive society, but have made concrete efforts to achieve these objectives in our policy decisions and in our work.

The UPU is fully dedicated to this WSIS+10 multi-stakeholder review process. We have recently decided to prioritize our own activities in relation to e-commerce, financial inclusion and trade facilitation, all of which are closely related to information society development. We have dedicated enormous resources to developing a technological solution aimed at enhancing the quality of services provided to our customers and to the citizens of the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to emphasize that Posts are important national infrastructures for social, economic and digital inclusion. The UPU represents an industry that employs over six million people around the world. With a network of over 650,000 post offices in urban, rural and remote communities, we provide, on a daily basis, access to physical, financial and digital communication



services to billions of people around the world who would otherwise be excluded from the world information society.

However, more needs to be done if we are to achieve the goals of the WSIS. Lack of Internet connectivity is hampering the development of rural communities in many parts of the world. Although the UPU is taking necessary steps to advance the use of ICT in many rural parts of the world, I call upon all governments represented here to provide the necessary support for postal transformation and modernization of the ICT infrastructure in their countries. This will no doubt assist in the realization of the inclusive development agendas in your countries.

The UPU, in collaboration with governments, other UN agencies, international organizations and the private sector, is doing everything possible to assist in the realization of the MDGs and development of the SDGs. The UPU is now developing a Vision 2020, which will promote all the comprehensive themes of innovation, integration and inclusion, where ICT will be the driving force and game changer for the future.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, the UPU will remain engaged in the noble cause of the WSIS goals and objectives. Thank you for your attention.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General, WHO (Video- Message)

Greetings from the World Health Organization in Geneva.

Ten years ago, the connected world was already beginning to expand our options for improving health.

Today, we see the promise of a true revolution in approaches to health care made possible by information and communication technologies, or ICTs.

Mobile health has ushered in a new era of services, with many other opportunities on the horizon as technologies continue to evolve.

ICTs have already given the health sector new ways to provide care for individuals, but also new ways to address critical health needs on a global scale. Improving systems for civil registration and vital statistics is one high-profile example.

But there are many others. Like communicating faster in outbreaks and emergencies.

Reaching health workers with the essential clinical information they need to save lives. Tracking inventories of essential medicines to prevent stock-outs.

And making sure that the public will find valid, evidence-based health advice on the Internet.

Many countries have made impressive advances in eHealth, these advances are making health services and systems more efficient, safe, and effective.

But much work remains to be done. Bridging the digital divide in health still presents enormous challenges.

At the same time, new opportunities for tackling these challenges continue to emerge as technologies evolve.

This is evident from the agenda for this Summit, with its strong emphasis on digital equality and the empowerment of people, especially in the developing world.

The benefits for health can be immense.

Thank you.



(Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General, WHO (Video- Message) is available at:
<http://www.itu.int/wsishighlevel/2014/forum/dam/policy-statements.html>)

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Arancha González, Executive Director, ITC

Dr. Hamadoun Toure, Secretary General, ITU

Ministers

Heads of Agencies

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

In 2003 in Geneva and in 2005 in Tunis the global community agreed to a forward looking agenda aimed at translating the recognised benefits of ICT, e-platforms and mobile technology into action for all. The WSIS + 10 tagline -‘turning targets into action’- encapsulates this decade long process of transforming ideas and ideals into reality.

I am very pleased to be part of this WSIS + 10 High Level event. The International Trade Centre focuses primarily on building the capacity of small and medium sized enterprises to become more competitive, to internationalise and enter value chains, and use trade as a poverty eradicating and development inducing mechanism. Fundamental to this process of internationalisation is technological change and adaptation.

Innovations in the way that companies produce and the way that countries trade has at its very core two elements: transformations in the manner that goods and services are transported within and across borders; and vast improvements in technology and ICT which allow for better, cheaper and more accessible production and distribution processes.

In essence, what you will discuss here over the next few days is really a discussion about making available the tools for various actors- including SMEs- to innovate and upgrade through the intangible but transformative universe of e-platforms and to tap into the power of digital technologies for socio-economic transformation.

The “digital economy” is now one of the main factors driving global trade. Digital channels dominate and determine the nature of business transactions. Complex value chains are facilitated through the use of information flows and the question of whether an economy is investable now hinges on the notion of a receptive business climate. This not only includes ease of opening a business, trade facilitation, access to credit and available skill set; but also the penetration of mobiles per capita, the extent of the bandwidth, the technological awareness and exposure of the potential workforce and the capacity of the economy to innovate and be flexible with changes in technological advancement.



A good business environment is not just about the physical infrastructure and the regulatory environment. It is now as much about the invisible plain of transactions and the capacity of the economy, and the businesses within that economy, to prosper in that world where the walls of production and distribution cycles are broken down to reveal a global network of trade in intermediates and the increasing verification of the physical production process.

Business to consumer e-commerce is a smaller but increasingly powerful distribution channel (now in excess of \$1 trillion per annum) which is changing the nature of retailing in developed countries, and creating new consumer markets in developing countries. The rise of the middle class- especially in Africa- and their increasing purchasing power and quality awareness has fostered an emergence of e-commerce in the past decade that has opened up opportunities for developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs) to better access world markets: both as providers and consumers.

The emergence of E-Business (even if it has been with us for more than a decade) presents a unique opportunity to facilitate better access for poor countries to world markets. Access to the digital economy is no longer the unique domain of business and consumers in high income countries. According to the ITU's latest figures, almost 3 billion people – 40% of the world's population – are using the Internet, and close to one in three people in developing countries are online.

Mobile communication technologies and innovation solutions are being pioneered in some developing countries- such as the Mpesa in Kenya for example. Today, 55% of the world's mobile broadband subscriptions are in developing countries – in Africa, the growth in mobile broadband subscription is at the rate of 40% a year, with 1 in 5 Africans having access to mobile broadband.

While the digital economy is enhancing connectivity and trade its benefits are not always immediate. SMEs in developing countries need support in recognising, understanding and addressing the rules and access requirements which come with these new tools. Hard infrastructure remains a challenge in some quarters. To be able to utilise the potential inherent in e-tools a steady and reliable source of power is required. Another hurdle to address is the skills gap which may exist. But there are many positive signs. The youth in particular are leapfrogging technological phases. It is highly likely that many in this current younger generation have never used a desk top computer, moving straight to mobile devices and tablets. It is not at all unfathomable that some young entrepreneurs in Africa or Asia have never had their goods produced in their country but have instead engineered the development of a final good using components from other countries with just the press of a button or the swipe of a tablet. The way we consume is also changing. Exotic goods and services may soon be a thing of the past as e-commerce allows us to access the previously inaccessible in a matter of days or weeks.

ITC is working with local and regional partners in the private and public sectors to support access to the digital economy through improved technology and logistics infrastructure. We are also collaborating with governments to promote a conducive regulatory and administrative environment for a digital economy to thrive which will spur innovation and trade. ITC provides assistance to SMEs to better harness the possibilities of e-commerce through the promotion of online marketing, e-commerce and digital tools. By offering training, advisory services and customized solutions ITC works with local stakeholders, and trade support institutions to adapt technologies to local requirements. An example is our suite of market information tools known as "Trade@Hand" which makes extensive use of available SMS technologies to provide useful data for business decision-making.

Further examples of ITC's interventions include In Fiji, where we are deploying a combination of mobile and web-based applications to facilitate the work of local trade associations in the agricultural

sector to deliver key services such as the collection and dissemination of information on supply capacity and prices by linking producers with markets.

The opportunity to trade digitally relates to services as well as goods. The pattern of trade in digital services is not uniform: established relationships with traditional outsourcing centres are being reinforced – and there is a potential that developing countries risk missing the opportunity. An example of this is ITC's work with Bangladesh in the information technology and ICT-enabled services sector. This local sector offers a strong value proposition, with a large pool of trained engineers and operators and through the support of a Netherlands Trust Fund II (NTFII) project, we have helped Bangladesh to improve its export competitiveness and strengthen its business links with Europe.

Even in the area of logistics services – which are typically expensive and poorly adapted to the needs of small businesses in Africa – new solutions are becoming available through partnerships with some of the leading e-commerce players and transportation companies. Bypassing poor local infrastructure, African companies can use fulfilment services in developed countries to hold stock, sell and distribute from remote locations in developed countries.

Internet technologies and cloud computing offer SME's in developing countries the potential to access advanced systems at a very competitive price: assuming the availability of enough bandwidth. Mastering Cloud-based solutions and tools such as those that relate to stock and transportation management, customer data and invoicing can be a requirement for SMEs to achieve access to the purchasing platforms of multinational buyers in the global value chain. Online sourcing can speed the identification of potential suppliers, generate innovative alternatives and reduce prices: each a source of competitiveness that can be harnessed by SMEs.

Digital tools open up access to online market places such as Amazon, eBay, and Alibaba for SMEs to grow beyond their shores into regional and global markets. There are profitable opportunities for those who know how to use these tools to make the world their market.

A barrier to e-commerce is the availability of online payment solutions, which are commonly unavailable to vendors in much of Africa for example. Here, ITC is working on solutions with partners to enable small vendors to accept electronic payments. We are also at the forefront in assisting SMEs to build a presence on the web and marketing their products and services through existing virtual market places as well as helping to pioneer the use of Cloud-based solutions for SMEs which would cut down on the need to make costly investments in ICT infrastructure and computing capacity.

These are the tools of the future and will be an important contribution in allowing SMEs to realise their growth and job creating potential especially in the post 2015 world.

I wish you a successful few days of discussion and in closing highlight that ITC is indeed your partner in turning these targets into action.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Elia Armstrong, Chief of Development Management Branch Division of Public Administration and Development Management, UNDESA

Excellencies,

Distinguished Guests,

It is my pleasure to join you at this WSIS+10 High-Level Event.

I extend the appreciation of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs to the International Telecommunication Union for hosting this significant event.

The world has changed significantly since the Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2003 and 2005.

People around the world are more connected than ever. Governments have embraced information and communication technology (ICT) for innovation and change, empowering people through increased availability of information and e-services. Opportunities for economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection have expanded exponentially with ICTs.

Technologies have long been recognised as enablers of development. At the 2012 Rio+20 Conference, the UN Member States recommitted to a sustainable development agenda for present and future generations and recognized that ICT facilitates the flow of information between governments and the public.

They also recognized the power and impact of ICT to promote knowledge exchange, technical cooperation and capacity building for sustainable development.

Furthermore, they reaffirmed the key role of all levels of government and legislative bodies in promoting sustainable development. They invited governments to create enabling frameworks in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Today, let us underscore that ICT is much more than tools, enablers or catalysts. Such terms imply that they could be non-essential.

ICT is something more; it is an essential driver for development change that we now weave into government processes and development programmes.

How can we fully realise that potential?

First, the mere presence of ICT is not enough. Presence itself does not mean effectiveness and efficiency of leveraging ICT for development impact. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of policy coherence, integration and governance.



Second, ICT is not only the business of “techies” but also of policy makers.

Third, ICT or digital policy should not only focus on infrastructure but also, tangentially, on developing online content and services for all sectors.

Fourth, ICT is rapidly and radically transforming our society and the character of our daily life. No one should be left behind or excluded due to age, gender, language, nationality or any limitation.

At a global level, we should continue our partnership with all stakeholders – governments, civil society, private sector and international organizations – in leveraging ICT for sustainable development; We should extend the North-South, South-South and triangular development cooperation that has proven to be highly successful.

At the regional level, I encourage more collaboration and cooperation to draw on synergies.

At the national and local levels, we should continue to strategically focus on e-government, e-participation, e-education, e-health, e-business, among other public sector activities. Citizens should be given the right of access to public information and services, including open government data and the opportunity to exercise that right. There should be increased transparency and accountability in the public sector, including through greater public participation.

Since 2005, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has advanced the global ICT development effort by facilitating the three Action Lines – C1 on the role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development, C7 e-government and C11 on international and regional cooperation. DESA also supports the Internet Governance Forum through the IGF Secretariat. It is a facilitator of the multistakeholder platform for policy dialogue on Internet governance, which has proven to be -- and widely acknowledged so -- successful and productive.

DESA’s work spans over policy advocacy and capacity building efforts in e-government and e-participation development, the use of ICT in parliaments, Internet governance and knowledge management in advancing the development agenda.

I invite you to join DESA to jointly support the transformations that ICT can advance towards a sustainable development path.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is opportune that the overall review of the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes is due in 2015. This is at the same time as the review of the Millennium Development Goals.

Deliberations by Member States are gaining momentum to set a new global framework for the post-2015 agenda. Through experience, we know that any new global framework will require a global consensus on the means of implementation of these commitments.

One of the focus areas identified by the Open Working Group of the Member States on the Sustainable Development Goals is exactly the means of implementation. Currently, they include technologies, among other factor.

As a multi-stakeholder group, let us raise the level of discourse on the roles of ICT in development. We can emphasize its defining role in helping the international community to forge a transformative and inclusive global sustainable development agenda.

Member States need to have a practical strategy and implementation framework for incorporating ICT more into sustainable development goals. ICT resources should be commensurate with others such as finance, trade and capacity building.

Allow me to conclude by reiterating the following:

Let us strive for a global agenda that places ICT as an essential driver of sustainable development.

This will help us define a bold and ambitious development vision, at the global regional and national levels, through public policy coherence, integration and governance.

I look forward joining you in a productive and engaging session.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Sara Greenblatt, Chief of the Organized Crime Branch, UNODC.

Excellencies, Distinguished Experts, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to have received an invitation to speak at this World Summit on the Information Society +10 High-Level Event.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) believes that the WSIS Forum serves as an essential mechanism for bringing together all stakeholders through an inclusive, global, and comprehensive approach – with a view to setting the foundation for an Information Society for all. As the world moves towards a sustainable development agenda for beyond 2015, this Event is especially timely, for reviewing progress to date as well as for developing proposals for future-oriented action.

As global connectivity grows, information and communications technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly instrumental role in the delivery of basic services to health and food security, e-Governance, as well as fostering citizen participation and peacebuilding, plus commerce and business. At the same time, the internet gives voice to cultural and linguistic diversity and identity, and to local content.

As WSIS Action Line C5 on cybersecurity recognizes, the continued contribution of ICTs to sustainable development is highly dependent upon building confidence and security in the use of ICTs. This entails not only continuity and reliability of ICT services, but also effective prevention and combating of online criminal threats. As is well known, ICTs – in addition to bringing many positive benefits – can also be misused. In many cases, ICTs facilitate existing forms of crime, such as fraud and identity theft. In other cases, ICTs provide opportunities for new forms of crime, such as online abuse of children, and holding computer data and systems to ransom.

In many countries, the explosion in global connectivity has come at a time of economic and demographic transformations, with rising income disparities and reduced financial liquidity. Cybercrime victimization rates for acts, such as: hacking, and online credit card fraud, are higher than for many conventional crimes such as burglary, and car theft, and are typically higher in developing countries than developed countries.¹

As countries promote ICT expansion and development, it is critical, at the same time, that they pay attention to promoting safe user practices, effective cybersecurity, and appropriate crime prevention and criminal justice approaches to cybercrime. Such actions are critical for enabling and empowering



¹ UNODC 2013 Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime.

citizens, whilst ensuring the protection of their privacy, personal data, and human rights in the digital environment; as well as enhancing the safety of children and other vulnerable groups online.

UNODC works closely with Member States and other stakeholders through its Global Programme on Cybercrime to support holistic crime prevention and criminal justice responses to cybercrime. This entails promotion of awareness raising and user self-protective practices; strengthening of law enforcement and criminal justice capacities in digital forensics and electronic evidence; and fostering effective forms of international cooperation in criminal matters involving cybercrime and digital evidence. Such actions contribute to a global culture of cybersecurity and, in turn, strengthen user trust in the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of computer systems and data.

Excellencies, Distinguished Experts, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the most influential global forum discussing the Internet and ICTs as important global resources, WSIS is uniquely placed to play a leading role in ensuring that the benefits are accessible to all. In so doing, we would be wise to foster a multi-disciplinary approach, which includes ICT development, crime prevention, criminal justice, human rights, and information security, if - as we approach 100 per cent global internet access – we are to fully reap the rewards.

I conclude by thanking you all for your attention.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Sandra Aviles, Officer-in-Charge, Senior Liaison Officer, Programme Development & Humanitarian Affairs, FAO Office in Geneva

Mr Chairperson, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr Jose Graziano da Silva, I wish to join my colleagues in extending congratulations to ITU, UNCTAD, UNECSO and UNDP for organising this important event.

FAO has been actively involved in the World Summit on the Information Society since its beginning. Even prior to WSIS 2003, FAO actively engaged in promoting ITC use for agriculture and food security, with a focus on rural communities and vulnerable populations.



Since WSIS, substantial progress has been made in making ICTs available and accessible to rural communities. ICT innovations continue to play a key role in improving agricultural production and value chains. While Internet access remains a challenge in many rural areas, the penetration and spread of mobile telephony has enabled rural stakeholders to leverage these technologies to their advantage and to improve their livelihoods. For example, community animal health workers in Bangladesh transmit daily SMS reports on potential animal disease outbreaks; Egypt has established a network connecting farmers, experts and mentors providing advisory services on health and nutrition; and in Sri Lanka the eDiary mobile app has helped increase milk production 30%.

Information delivery via mobile devices holds great promise for agricultural advisory and financial services, and in providing farmers with access to market information.

As some of you know, at WSIS 2005, FAO undertook the responsibility for the action line on e-agriculture. Following extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders involved in the application of ICT for sustainable agriculture and rural development, FAO and 13 international partner organizations launched the e-agriculture community of practice in 2007. Today, this community counts over 12.000 members from 170 countries. It has generated rich discussions and outputs for a wide range of topics including rural financial services, gender and ICTs or innovation systems for smallholders.

FAO wishes to thank ITU, and WSIS stakeholders, for the acknowledgment of our work in e-agriculture by awarding FAO the 2012 WSIS Project Prize for Action Line C7: e-agriculture.

Ladies and gentlemen, our work is however not done. Whilst statistics show that there are almost 7 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions world-wide, digital divides still persist. In most countries an urban-rural digital divide exists where rural areas are less or not well connected. In addition, as Dr

Davies already pointed out, the costs associated with access to ICTs such as broadband or mobile services are often unaffordable for rural populations.

Important gaps remain and I will name a few. Bridging the digital divide for women and youth are urgent priorities for sustainable agriculture. ICTs have an important role to address the increasing knowledge intensity of agriculture, especially in the face of uncertainties such as climate change and food price volatility. The use of local languages and context-specific information, from trusted sources, is a must.

National e-agriculture strategies are needed to ensure reliable, affordable connectivity in rural areas, a goal in which public-private partnerships are playing and will continue to play an important role.

FAO recognizes the power of effective use of ICTs for agriculture resilience and sustainable development ensuring increasing level of participation and inclusiveness.

Let me conclude by reaffirming FAO's commitment to continue promoting the use of ICTs to reinforce the resilience capacity of states, communities and individuals. Together with our partners, we will continue to foster collaboration and knowledge sharing, including through the e-Agriculture Community.

I thank you.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Mr Jan Dusík, Acting Director, UNEP Regional Office for Europe, UNEP)

Honorable Ministers and Senior Officials

Dr. Hamadoun Touré, Secretary General, ITU

Distinguished colleagues from the United Nations System and International organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations

Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Mr. Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director and Chair of High-level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).



Mr. Steiner would have wished to be present at this important event, however, due to last stages of preparations of the First Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) of UNEP that will take place in Nairobi from 23 to 27 June 2014, he could not be with us, but sends his greetings and wishes for the success of the WSIS+10.

We are very pleased to have contributed to the WSIS Action Line on environment linked to climate monitoring systems, sustainable use and management of natural resources, and sustainable consumption, production and safe disposal of ICTs.

As you may be aware, this event is taking place, exactly five days after billions of people across the planet celebrated the UN World Environment Day to promote positive action on the most-pressing environmental challenges of our time. This year we focused on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) who are highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. SIDS contribute little to the problem of climate change- the combined annual carbon dioxide output of these nations accounts for less than one per cent of global emissions.

While thinking about impact of climate change and natural disasters to SIDS and the world at large, we have no illusions about the fundamental role ICTs play in the assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate impacts and vulnerability on one hand, and the actions we take to set our planet on a sustainable path, on the other. In this context it is appropriate to mention the UNEP Live initiative launched recently by UNEP, aiming to provide universal access to environmental information and data for policy makers as well as citizens, for which the facility of ICTs will play an essential role.

As ICTs application and services continue to grow and become central part of all aspects of life, we should be mindful of the environmental impacts.

Electronic waste is becoming fastest growing waste component and its unsafe disposal a challenge for both human health and the environment. More efforts should be placed on the implementation of legal and institutional framework and mechanisms put in place for the handling, collection, transportation, recycling and safe disposal of E-waste. Also further assisting governments and stakeholders from every stage of the electronic lifecycle in the development and implementation of e-waste management.

As you prepare to develop a New Vision beyond 2015, WSIS+10 is taking place at a time when the global community is rallying around accelerating the unfinished agenda of the MDGs and charting the new post-2015 development agenda - sustainable development goals to be attained by 2030.

The different Action Lines under WSIS are very much linked to what has been tackled and accomplished under the MDGs agenda, and will also have significant role in the post-2015 development agenda.

If we all agree on the contribution of ICTs in providing benefits in all aspects of lives, then the next agenda should focus on how best to integrate the different components of the Action Lines to make meaningful impact for the Future We Want - building more inclusive, sustainable and prosperous societies everywhere.

How do we make sure environment, health, employment, agriculture and science work, respond and deliver in an integrated manner and break out of traditional sectorial silos.

Finally ICTs application and services will play a major role in the future transformative development agenda we all are tirelessly working in order to eradicating poverty, promoting social inclusion and integrating sustainability into development.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

High-Level Opening Session by UN Facilitators

Ms Samia Melhem, Chair, Digital Development Community of Practice, Transport, Water and ICT, Sustainable Development Network, World Bank Group

Excellencies, Honorable representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is an honour to be with you today and speak on behalf of the World Bank Group ICT sector Global Practice. Since the last WSIS, the world has dramatically changed in ICTs adoption, diffusion and production - so there is a lot to reflect upon as we evaluate the lessons learnt in a world where the youth – all digital natives - are demanding from parents, teachers and leaders jobs, knowledge, and governance. On our side, at the World Bank, we have set two concrete goals, the first to end extreme poverty to less than 3% of the population by 2025. The second goal is to boost shared prosperity for the world's lowest 40% in economic share.



ICTs have an important role to play and we have been investing in it with our clients and partners, such as you in the billions, in the Connect, Transform and Innovate agendas. We have new challenges: 7 Billion mobile phones, and objectives such as inclusion, participation, peace and virtuous uses of technology to solve contemporary problems. Virtualization & globalization challenge the goal to show local impact. We also have new opportunities: Mobile apps, geo-tagging, cloud computing, crowdsourcing, open data micro work, eIDs - these are some of the trends reaching citizens – none of us was talking about in 2003 – some offering, in the words of our President, Dr. Jim Kim, an opportunity to ‘bend the arc of history’.

We are seeing ICTs mainstreamed in economic sectors. In health our clients are asking for eHealth projects, with Telemedicine, electronic medical records, Vital statistics, Health and Hospital Information Systems, Mobile apps for lab tests, appointment management, and access to useful health and nutrition advisory.

Introducing ICTs in educational projects has become an important driver for educational reform and for introducing new teaching and learning practices suitable for the 21st century and cross-border R&D.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Since 2003, we are seeing an increase in community based information systems services, and delivery of information in local language, competitiveness projects to develop the local ICT industries, co-investments in ICT innovation hubs and techno-zones, in partnerships with private sector.

We are collaborating with clients across the world on Smart Cities projects – bringing together local Governments, Civil Society, Private Sector, using ICTs for transport, urban, energy and public safety services; and collaborating with citizens to improve quality of services delivered.

In Financial services, ICTs has allowed innovations in banking, for instance, mobile money has transformed previously unbanked societies. Transferring money is now as easy as sending a text message for migrant workers. Other transformational projects we are financing revolve around digital Identification for social protection, Right to Information Laws and Open Data which are being adopted by many forward thinking countries.

We have been supporting several eGovernment projects around the world combining elements of public sector reform, modernization, and ICTs for service delivery improvement.

None of this would be possible without affordable accessible Internet. We have been financing national and regional connectivity through PPPs. You heard it from the distinguished speakers before me: We are not there yet, in terms of open access Internet: We need leverage all the private sector partners in well-designed, sustainable PPPs investing in broadband infrastructure, fibre-optic backbones and undersea cables, as well as IXP. We also need to sustain the Internet infrastructure with competent human resources - who can use it and create value and meaningful content for society's well-being. We need strong, independent regulators.

So as we open the summit and reflect on lessons learnt, we want to thank ITU and all partners in helping elevate the agenda for the last ten years. Our 2016 WDR report will be about Economic Impact of Internet. We will be setting up a series of consultation with WSIS partners.

If I can leave you with one message: Let's bring in the economists, anthropologists, sociologists, and human development experts in the discussion. This is not about tech talks, but about smart development.

I thank you for your attention

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Tawfik Jelassi, Minister, Ministry of Higher Education Scientific Research and ICT, Tunisia (Host of the Second Phase of the WSIS in 2005)

Will be available soon.



Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Bruno Nabagné Koné, Minister, Ministry of Post, Information Technology and Communication, Côte d'Ivoire

Monsieur le Président de la Confédération helvétique,
Messieurs les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement,
Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU,
Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT,
Mesdames, Messieurs les Ministres,
Mesdames, Messieurs les Ambassadeurs,
Monsieur le Président du Comité Préparatoire,
Distingués délégués et invités, tous en vos rangs, grades et qualités,
Mesdames et messieurs, chers participants à ce SMSI+10,



Je voudrais tout d'abord remercier le Président de la Confédération SUISSE, pour l'hospitalité qu'il nous offre, et féliciter, en même temps, le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT, ainsi que ses collaborateurs, pour l'excellente organisation du présent Sommet Mondial de la Société de l'Information.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je voudrais ensuite vous dire que mon pays, la Côte d'Ivoire, qui sort d'une longue crise, est désormais en paix, fait chaque jour un pas de plus sur le chemin de la réconciliation, et s'est remis au travail. Le taux de croissance du PIB a été supérieur à 9% en 2012 et en 2013, et il avoisinera les 10% en 2014 et au cours des prochaines années. Cette dynamique économique forte, observée dans tous les secteurs d'activité, résulte des importantes réformes structurelles et sectorielles engagées par le gouvernement ivoirien. Ces réformes comprennent une part importante d'investissements tant publics que privés, dont ceux réalisés dans le secteur si stratégique des TIC.

Mesdames et messieurs,

Il est en effet aujourd'hui indéniable, que les Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) et la généralisation de leurs usages, sont un facteur de développement socio-économique, de compétitivité, de création d'emplois, de diffusion du savoir et d'amélioration de la fourniture des services publics aux populations.

Ainsi désormais, plus aucun secteur de l'activité humaine n'échappe à l'emprise des TIC. Leur développement constitue une véritable révolution qui modifie en profondeur, non seulement le fonctionnement de l'économie mondiale, mais également le mode de vie des populations, aux plans politique, économique, social, etc.

Mesdames et messieurs,

Le développement prodigieux de la téléphonie mobile dans les pays Africains confirme les fortes attentes de nos populations vis-à-vis ces technologies, et atteste des progrès qu'il est possible de réaliser avec elles, à condition évidemment, de mettre en place l'environnement permettant d'en tirer le meilleur profit. Dans mon pays, le secteur des TIC fait l'objet d'une attention constante du Gouvernement, sous la haute autorité du Chef de l'Etat, son excellence M. ALASSANE OUATTARA, dont l'ambition clairement exprimée, est de porter la Côte d'Ivoire au rang de pays émergent à l'horizon 2020.

Dans cette perspective, notre Gouvernement a initié un vaste programme de développement de la maturité numérique du pays, à travers cinq axes principaux, en totale cohérence avec les objectifs et stratégies de la Déclaration de principes de Genève de 2003 ;

Le premier axe de cette stratégie s'est traduit par l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre au cours des deux dernières années, d'un cadre législatif et réglementaire désormais en mesure d'assurer le développement d'une société numérique inclusive, de dynamiser l'activité des opérateurs et d'inspirer confiance aux utilisateurs.

Le deuxième axe concerne le développement d'une infrastructure nationale large bande, à la fois robuste et profonde. Cette infrastructure consiste en un vaste projet de maillage du territoire national en fibre optique. A son achèvement, ce réseau sera long de 7000 KM et reliera tous les chefs-lieux de département de la Côte d'Ivoire.

Le troisième axe est la promotion de l'accessibilité et de l'usage des TIC ; accessibilité aussi bien individuelle (défiscalisation, crédit...), que collective (construction de cyber centres communautaires en zones rurales et péri urbaines, salles multimédias dans les collèges et lycées...).

Le quatrième axe est l'incitation au développement de contenus locaux au profit des populations. En cela, nous faisons en sorte que l'Etat de Côte d'Ivoire lui-même donne l'exemple, par la mise en œuvre de projets susceptibles d'améliorer son fonctionnement ou la qualité des services fournis aux populations. D'importants projets sont ainsi en cours de réalisation, dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la santé, de l'agriculture, de l'administration publique, de la justice, des finances, etc.

Le cinquième axe est relatif au développement d'une expertise nationale en matière de TIC, et est illustré entre autres, par l'ouverture d'une école d'excellence à vocation régionale, dénommée École Supérieure Africaine des TIC (ESATIC), et par l'introduction de l'enseignement des TIC dans les programmes scolaires, ce dès l'école primaire.

Comme vous pouvez le voir, nous croyons au pouvoir des TIC, et il nous paraît essentiel que la maîtrise d'ouvrage de leur vulgarisation et de leur appropriation par les populations, relève de nos Etats. Ceux-ci se doivent de créer l'écosystème le plus adapté, et les réflexions du présent sommet seront plus que jamais utiles au cours de la prochaine décennie, pour adapter notre marche et nos choix à l'évolution du secteur et aux attentes de nos concitoyens.

De mon point de vue, les évolutions suivantes, que je cite pêle-mêle, figureront en bonne place dans nos réflexions et actions des prochaines années.

La problématique de qualité de service se posera avec encore plus d'acuité, en raison notamment de l'évolution exponentielle des flux de données ;

Les réseaux mobiles enregistreront des flux de données de plus en plus importants, à travers l'accroissement du nombre de sms envoyés ou reçus, l'évolution du mobile banking, la multiplication des services fournis par les Etats (état civil, justice, finance, agriculture...), les contenus de divertissement... ;

Un accent plus important sera mis sur la satisfaction des besoins des consommateurs, par une offre encore plus forte de contenus, en particulier de contenus proches des besoins des utilisateurs, voire de contenus personnalisés ;

La cyber sécurité et la protection des données personnelles seront un enjeu de plus en plus important pour tous ;

La connectivité entre pays Africains de développera encore plus fortement, de même que les échanges Intra régionaux ;

Les TIC offriront de plus en plus d'opportunités d'emplois aux jeunes Africains ;

Le Cloud computing et l'externalisation des fonctions non stratégiques prendront de plus en plus de place, en particulier pour ce qui est des usages communautaires.

Mesdames et messieurs,

J'ai foi en un avenir plus prospère pour nos populations et pour nos pays, à condition que ces derniers sachent utiliser comme il se doit les TIC, de sorte à en faire un accélérateur de leur développement. Face à la masse des choses à faire pour atteindre cet objectif, aux gains incommensurables que nos pays peuvent tirer de ces Technologies, face aux immenses attentes de nos populations, je ne pense pas me tromper en disant que le temps nous est compté, et qu'il faut aller vite. Nous n'avons pas d'autre choix...

Je vous remercie.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Mohsen Naziri Asl, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Coordinator of Non-Aligned Movement

I have the honor to deliver this speech on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The NAM stress on the need for the implementation and follow up of the outcomes of the both phases of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva and Tunis. In this context, We stress on the importance of the contribution of the Non-Aligned Countries toward achieving the development oriented outcomes of the Summits, the Tunis commitment and the full implementation of the agenda for the Information Society, and urged UN Member States, relevant UN bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and private sector in implementation of the outcomes.



We reiterate our conviction that a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society based on information and communication technology could contribute to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and address new challenges faced by mankind.

To transform the digital divide to digital opportunities, we reaffirm that the related activities should ensure the imperative of universal, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge related to ICT, and should result in supporting national efforts in developing countries in the area of building, improving and strengthening capacities to facilitate their genuine involvement in all aspects of the information society and knowledge economy. We encourage all the States to contribute actively to ensuring that the Information Society is founded on and stimulates respect for gender equality, cultural identity, cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and ethical values.

The NAM express concern over the digital divide, in access to ICT tools and broadband connectivity, between developed and developing countries, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in areas such as, inter alia, government, business, health and education, climate change mitigation, disaster risk reduction and management, and further express concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by developing countries, especially those in unique circumstances such as the LDCs, LLDCs , SIDS, MICs, and Africa. We therefore underscore the importance of promoting capacity building and ICT literacy through regional and international cooperation to bridge ICT gap between developed and developing countries.

The NAM calls for the responsible use and treatment of information by the media in accordance with codes of conduct and professional ethics. Media in all their forms have an important role in the Information Society and ICTs should play a supportive role in this regard. We reaffirm the necessity of reducing international imbalances affecting the media, particularly as regards infrastructure, technical resources and the development of human skills.

We stress the importance of voluntary financing to the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF) established in Geneva as an innovative financial mechanism of a voluntary nature open to interested stakeholders with the objective of transforming the digital divide into digital opportunities for the developing world by focusing mainly on specific and urgent needs at the local level and seeking new voluntary sources of “solidarity” finance. The DSF will complement existing mechanisms for funding the Information Society, which should continue to be fully utilized to fund the growth of new ICT infrastructure and services.

The NAM expresses its opposition to the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events taking place in developing countries. In this regard, we strongly support the efforts made to revitalize the Broadcasting Organizations of Non Aligned Countries (BONAC), as an effective medium for transmitting factual news of events of the developing countries to the world. We also take note of the valuable experience of “The new south TV” (TELESUR) in this respect.

We reiterate our support to the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, especially its development content and stress the importance of effective participation of equitable and effective representation from developing countries in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS process, including for the Internet Governance Forum and Enhanced Cooperation.

The NAM reaffirms the centrality of the role of the General Assembly in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in 2015, as recognized in paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. We further welcome the resolution 68/198 adopted by the General Assembly in which it decides to finalize the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in accordance with paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda, as early as possible and in this regard, while welcoming the work done by the two co-facilitators from Tunisia and Finland, appointed by the President of the General Assembly, requests for an early finalisation of the modalities resolution for the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcome through an open intergovernmental consultations.

The NAM underlines the conclusion of the World Summit on the Information Society that internet governance, carried out according to the Geneva principles, constitutes a core issue of the Information Society agenda and that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and invite the Member States, to maximize their participation in decisions regarding Internet governance, in order to reflect their interests in related processes. We also reaffirm the WSIS conviction on the need for enhanced cooperation, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. The NAM expresses its deep concern over the long delay in starting the process towards enhanced cooperation by the UN Secretary General, as referred to in paragraphs 69 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the Summit. We therefore, once again, strongly urge the UN Secretary General to start this process urgently;

Finally, the Nam welcomes holding ITU Telecom World 2014 which will be hosted by the State of Qatar in Doha from 7 to 10 December 2014, and would like to extend the invitation to all States to participate in this important event that presents an opportunity to discuss the issues of information technology, communications and networking systems.

In conclusion and consistent with the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to preserve and promote these positions, we are decisive to pursue the following measure to help to engage in ICT and information Society development:

- Work for the full implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and in this context, promote effective and equitable participation of NAM countries in this process;
- Increase cooperation to promote a New World Information and Communication Order, based on universal, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge relating to ICT, as an essential requirement to reduce the growing digital divide between developed and developing countries and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- Consider holding a NAM workshop on the appropriate use and management of the Internet to share best practices and lessons learned in this area;
- Call for an immediate end to the misuse of media for inciting and launching campaigns against NAM members, including, inter alia, the hostile use of radio and electronic transmissions contrary to the principles of the International Law, as well as the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events in developing countries, and campaigns that defame religions, cultures and symbols;
- Recognize that the illicit use of ICT's could have a detrimental impact on a members State's infrastructure, national security and economic development (Res 174 Guadalajara 2010-ITU), and stress the need for international efforts to address this issue;
- Support and strengthen the implementation of the Isla Margarita Declaration and Programme of Action on the Promotion of an Objective Voice from the South in the Face of the Current Trends in the Fields of Information and Communications;
- Coordinate NAM efforts in the issues related to communication and information at the United Nations and relevant international organizations and agencies including UNESCO, particularly in the context of the Intergovernmental Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC);
- Support and strengthen the role of ITU in assisting its member States, particularly developing countries in building their ICT capacities.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Dr Hessa Al Jaber, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology of the State of Qatar



للاتصالات الدولي للاتحاد العام الأمين توريه حمدون /د السي

السعادة،، اصحاب

والسادة،، السيدات

زمننا االت أكدنا قد كنا وحينيا الآن، من سنواتٍ عشر قبل التونسية العاصمة في التقينا لقد

مجتمع ببناء الجماعي

خاليا من شعوبنا تتمكن بطريقة التنمية حول ومتمحور الجيوير، عمى ومرتكز شامل معوماتي
المعومات إنتاج من

كامل واستثمار اكتشاف تحقيق في يساعد بما وتبادليا منيا، والاستفادة واستخداميا، إلبيا، والوصول والمعرفة،

القصيرة الفترة هذه مثل في الممحوظ التقدم هذا مثل رزاح من تتمكن سوف قطر دولة أن أتخيل أكن ولم إمكاناتيم

حاسمًا قطاعًا وتعتبره طويل، وقتٍ منذ والاتصالات المعومات تكنولوجيا لقطاع خاصة أمنية رية القط القيادة تولى

وقد والاقتصادي الاجتماعي المستويين عمى والرفابية الرخاء لتحقيق معوماتي مجتمع إلى قطر تحويل في وجوبًا

بالقدرة والكفاءة تتمتع المستوى عالمية تحتية بنية وتأمين بناء في بقوة بالاستثمار راراق وتخذنا الاتصالات، سوق بفتح قمنا

لتكنولوجيا الوطنية قطر خطة ضوء وفي المنطقة دول مختلف بين المجال هذا في قطر يميز بما والسرعة

المرتبة التوالي عمى الثاني لمعام قطر دولة تبوأ فقد ، 5101 الوطنية قطر ورؤية ، 5102 والاتصالات المعومات

لتكنولوجيا العالمي بالتقرير الشبكية الجانزية مؤشر في عالميا والعشرين والثالثة العربي العالم مستوى عمى الأولى

شمميا دولة 021 بين من وذلك الماضي، أبريل أواخر العالمي الاقتصادي المنتدى أصدره الذي 5102 المعومات

المعومات والاتصالات لتكنولوجيا الحكومة استخدام مؤشر في عالميًا ربعة اال المرتبة قطر تبوأ كما الجديدة نسختو في التقرير

01 بنسبة قطر في المعومات وتكنولوجيا الاتصالات سوق تنمو أن المتوقع ومن ذاتو التقرير في

5102 العام بحمول قطري ريال ميار 52.2 إلى لتصل يا، سنو .

والسادة،، السيدات

لكن والاتصالات، المعومات لتكنولوجيا متقدم قطاع بناء في الماضي العقد خلال تقدم من أحرزناه ما أحرزنا لقد

عمى خاص بشكل التركيز مع جيودنا وتسريع زماننا الت مضاعفة بصدد نحن واليوم، بولمقيام الكثير نناك زلا لا

البنية وتأمين العامة، الخدمات وتقديم معقولة، وبأسعار عالية، وجودة فائقة بسرعة تمتاز برودباند توفير في الاستثمار

استفادة من اولتأكد الإنترنت، شبكة عمى سلامتيم عمى والحفاظ المستخدمين حماية عن فضلا الحيوية، التحتية

فعمي بشكل التكنولوجيا من الجميع

بذه في المحرز التقدم ضوء في كبرى وطنيةٍ رتيحياتٍ است عدة تنفيذ في بالفعل وبدأنا طورنا فقد لمستقبل، رفا استش
 :وبي الماضي، العقد خلال المجالات

توفير بيدف العريض النطاق بسوق والارتقاء تطوير الى تسعى والتي...قطر في لمبرودباند الوطنية الخطة
 .لمجميع مقبولة وبأسعارٍ ولسرعة، الجودة عالية خدمات

سبل وتأمين لمبلاد، الحساسة التحتية البنية تأمين إلى تيدف والتي...المعمومات لأمن الوطنية رتيحية الاست □
 وسلامة بتأمين الخاصة التشريعات وسن القانوني الإطار وبناء منيا، والتعافي رنية السيب لميجمات الاستجابة
 لمفضاء والملائم الأمن للاستخدام الترويج خلال من رني السيب الأمن ثقافة ودعم الإلكتروني، الفضاء
 .رني السيب بالأمن الخاصة الوطنية رتنا اقد وتقوية رني، السيب

قطر لدولة الإلكترونية الحكومة رتيحية است

جميع استفادة ضمان في تتمخص بسيطة رؤية تتضمن والتي الأساسية الوطنية الخطة وبي... 0000

الى دائما تسعى التي قطر دولة في الحكومية الجيات مع رقمياً التواصل من الأعمال ومؤسسات رد الألف
 .وفاعمية شفافية أكثر خدمات تقديم

جميع في بفاعمية المشاركة عمى الإعاقة وي ذ تساعد والتي...التكنولوجيا خلال من الدمج رتيحية است □
 فرص اتاحة ثم ومن العممية، بمؤلاتيم والارتقاء لمتعمم أكبر فرص توفير من بدء القطري المجتمع مناحي
 .الاتصال وتسييل الذات عمى الاعتماد بزيادة وانتيا لمعمل، حقيقية

وأتمنى القادمة سنوات لمعشر المعمومات لمجتمع العالمية القمة عمل أجندة ملامح رسم في المسامحة إلى نتطمع إننا
 قطاعاتنا كافة عمى ايجابا ينعكس بما الاتصالات قطاع تطوير تعزيز باتجاه يسيم ناجحاً ر مؤتم جميعاً لنا
 .الاقتصادية

لكم راً وشك

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister, Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT), Rwanda

Excellences Ministers, Heads of Delegations,

ITU Elected Officials,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank the ITU for once again hosting this forum that provides us with an opportunity to contribute to the global development agenda. Indeed, the concept of the knowledge society goes beyond technology and emphasizes the human development processes that transform information into knowledge and enable governments, communities and organizations to profoundly change the economy and society.

From its inception, the World Summit on Information Society had provided a platform through which all stakeholders could join hands to create an information society which is human centered, inclusive and development-oriented.

I was in Tunis 10 years ago, as most of you here I believe. As you will recall, at that time, ICT was talked in terms of its potential for contributing to the MDGs. Everything was discussed in terms of what ICT "can" do.

10 Years later, I am here to testify that Rwanda took the WSIS outcomes seriously and committed to make the necessary investments in infrastructure and human capacity. As a result, Rwanda is on course to meet all MDGs with a great contribution of ICTs, especially broadband.

Today, we talk about ICT not only in terms of what it can do for us, but in terms of actual lives of children and mothers saved, a million people pulled out poverty in the last 5 years, a generation of young Rwandans empowered with access to world class education through ICT. We talk of the role of ICT in turning Rwanda into one of the best places to do business in Africa and the results in terms of FDI and jobs created.

As part of our vision 2020, Rwanda has positioned broadband as a driver of transformation of the country into a middle-income and transition from an agrarian economy to a knowledge based society by 2020. After a decade of investment that has extended 2G and 3G connectivity to more than 99% of our population, we have now launched a national broadband project to link the national fiber optic backbone to a 4G LTE last mile network and provide 95% population coverage by 2017.

Excellences,



Ladies and Gentlemen,

As it has been emphasized by previous speakers, we know what the future that the world needs. We know the aspirations and expectations of our young generation, especially Africa where more than 70% of the population is under the age of 35. We know how to get there.

We know the crucial role that ICTs have to play. What we don't know is when we will get there. This depends on how fast we are able to move. 2015 was a great target to achieve a historic milestone. The post 2015 sustainable development needs to provide the world with another dream. But as we work to turn the dream into results, we know that the difference will only be in our respective commitment to translate intentions to action.

This in turn depends on our individual and collective leadership. I would like to take this opportunity to once again thank the ITU for awarding the Global Information Society Prize last month to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda Paul Kagame. Rwanda is a committed partner of ITU and WSIS. This is why we decided for instance to join hands with other stakeholders to be a partner for Special activities for the WSIS.

Excellences,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Last year, Rwanda and ITU co-hosted the Transofrmafrica Summit. A new dream of a Smart

Africa was born. Heads of States present at the event and a few months later the entire AU

Summit endorsed a vision that puts ICT of at the heart of the socio-economic transformation of the continent, a vision that encourages countries to make the necessary investment to deliver broadband to all citizen of the continent, a vision that commits to leverage ICT to improve public service delivery and Government openness and accountability, a vision that puts the private sector first, unleashes youth innovation, empowers women and cares for the marginalized groups and environment. I believe that the same principles should be captured in the post 2015 sustainable development agenda.

I thank you for your kind attention

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Eng. Mohamed Jamil Ahmed Mulla, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)

Your Excellency Secretary General of ITU, Dr. Hamadoun Toure;

Your Excellencies;

Ladies and gentlemen...

Peace be upon you and Allah's mercy and blessings;

Good morning



Saudi Arabia has been keen to implement the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the national level, while achieving the internationally agreed Development Goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration and the indicative targets contained in the Geneva Plan of Action. It is clear from the follow-up to the implementation of those outcomes and targets that Saudi Arabia has exceeded many of the targets set.

The Government of Saudi Arabia recognized early on the importance of the ICT sector and has pursued a privatization program which aims to increase the efficiency of the national economy and increase its competitiveness through the liberalization of services markets, open competition, and providing advanced, high-quality ICT services to all parts of the Kingdom at affordable prices.

As a result, the ICT sector in the Kingdom has evolved significantly in the past few years through the development of appropriate policies and regulations, the creation of new markets, and the introduction of new advanced ICT services to meet the needs of all users, whether they be individuals, the private sector or government. Keeping pace with these rapid developments, fiber optic backbone routes now extend to over 120,000 km.

The Kingdom is intent on reducing developmental gaps between its regions by ensuring provision of voice and broadband Internet services to towns and villages in all remote areas through Government supported universal service projects. These universal service projects are expected to be completed by the end of 2017, covering all districts, towns and villages with telecommunications services including high-speed Internet.

The availability of advanced telecommunications services in the Kingdom is reflected in the service penetration figures: fixed telephony services have reached 64% household penetration and mobile services have exceeded 170% population penetration. Broadband (high-speed Internet) is one of the most important services in the Kingdom and is key to the development of the sector. In this regard, the use of Internet services in the community has increased to more than 55% at the end of 2013 and this

figure continues to increase. In addition, the amount of data traffic on mobile networks has doubled in the last years, reaching nearly 1 billion gigabytes, or an average of over 2 terabytes per day.

In this context, it is worth noting that, as a result of the major rollout of e-government services after the program was launched in 2012, the Kingdom has won a number of related WSIS project prizes.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Saudi Arabia is proud of its strong and active role in both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and in the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG). We continue our ongoing support of the WSIS outcomes through our membership in the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) for which we serve as Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Asian region at its last session, through our membership in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Council, through our chairmanship of the Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues and through our vice-chairmanship of the Council Working Group on WSIS.

In this regard it was our pleasure to contribute to the preparatory process for the ITU high level event, as an extended version of the WSIS Forum, to review the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action, which was a part of the summit outcomes, according to the principles agreed in the open and inclusive all stakeholders preparatory process for this event (Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform for the ITU WSIS +10 High Level Event).

It should be noted in this regard that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stresses the importance of adhering to paragraph (111) of the Tunis Agenda, which requested the United Nation General Assembly to make an overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in 2015. We believe that the overall review should result in an assessment of where we have succeeded and where we have not in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, namely the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action and the Tunis Commitment, which includes the Tunis Agenda, the financial mechanisms for meeting the challenges of ICTs for Development, Internet Governance and related implementation and follow-up. The assessment and analysis should be both global and regional, identifying those regions that remain most disadvantaged, and should be linked to the Development Goals.

For example, including but not limited to, the slow progress in implementation of the outcomes of the Tunis Agenda related to international Internet governance. To this moment, the entity that manages Internet domain names is still under the unilateral control and does not operate in accordance with international law. Furthermore, enhanced cooperation has not been implemented and operationalized; to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, as stated in paragraphs (68) and (69) of the Tunis Agenda.

We strongly believe that ITU should continue to be the overall facilitator and coordinator of all activities related to WSIS, as well as those activities related to the plan for the future that will be determined by this process.

Wishing this event complete success for the good of all Nations of the world...

Thank you.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Masahiro Yoshizaki, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and regards to ITU Secretary-General Dr. Hamadoun Touré and the members of the ITU Secretariat, other International Organizations, and other stake holders.

It is a great honour for me to be here in Geneva to participate in the WSIS+10 High Level Event as a speaker.

Firstly, I would like to mention how the world has changed since the WSIS process.



As compared to the situation at the time of WSIS 2003 in Geneva and WSIS 2005 in Tunis, considerable changes have been brought to ICT.

The first change is in the development of mobile communications, such as the spread of mobile phones and smartphones. And the second change is in the spread of the Internet.

When we look at Japan, we could give the development of mobile broadband and personalization which was brought by it as characteristics.

In Japan, we have advanced measures for securing ICT utilization corresponding with the changes in the ICT environment.

In addition, in light of the Great East Japan Earthquake on 11 March 2011, Japan again recognized the importance of measures against disasters.

In the wake of the Earthquake, communication means were lost because of blackout, destruction of infrastructure, and, in addition, total paralysis of telecommunication networks caused by communication traffic congestion.

Based on this experience, Japan has promoted measures such as research and development of resilient and congestion-resistant networks, measures in securing emergency power systems including securing fuel, using cloud services by local governments, sharing and offering information through social media services.

While we have achieved significant achievements in these 10 years, we could also point out issues which remain to be achieved and issues which have emerged in these 10 years.

Especially, ensuring security and protecting privacy have become more important with the increase of personal access brought by the development of mobile and social media as well as utilization and application of cloud computing and big data.

In addition, Japan believes that the application of ICT will contribute to solving challenges on a global scale, especially in the fields of environment, energy and disaster prevention etc. and Japan will actively tackle those challenges through utilization and application of ICT.

Japan believes that we should further advance the WSIS process in light of the unsolved challenges and the newly emerging issues.

Therefore Japan expects that the WSIS+10 High Level Event will be a good basis for this.

Thank you for your attention.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Dr Salim bin Sultan Al-Ruzaiqi, Chief Executive Officer, Information Technology Authority (ITA), Oman



، للاتصالات الدولي للاتحاد العام الأمين ، توريه حمدون الدكتور معالي
 والسعادة، المعالي أصحاب
 ، والسادة السيدات
 وبركاته، الله ورحمة عليكم السلام

العالمية للقمة المستوى الرفيع الحدث افتتاح في للمشاركة اليوم هذا بينكم أتواجد أن ويسعدني يسرني
 المعلومات لمجتمع

على الأميين وشركانة لاتتصالات الدولي الاتحاد إلى الجزيل بالشكر لأتقدم الفرصة هذه أنتهز أن وأود ، 4102 للعام
 والحضارية الإنسانية المجالات مختلف في الإنمائية والمشاريع الأهداف في للشراكة لنا الفرصة إتاحة
 للقمة العمل مسارات لتطبيق للاتصالات، الدولي الاتحاد مع وثيق بشكل المنصرمة، الأعوام خاتل السلطنة، عملت لقد
 المعلومات تقنية في الأمل الاستثمار على القائمة المتحدة للأمم الإنمائية الأهداف وتحقيق المعلومات، لمجتمع العالمية
 البشرية بالتنمية الصلة ذات والمعرفة الخبرات وتبادل المجتمع، في الحياة نوعية لتحسين وتسخيرها والاتصالات
 بعملية نشيد أن نود وكما وفريقه هو الحثيث لدعمه (توريه حمدون) الدكتور لمعالي الجزيل شكرنا عن نعبر أن بد لا وهنا
 العالمي المحفل لهذا التنظيم

الكرام، والسادة السيدات

البشرية الاحتياجات لتلبية المتنوع الخبرات وتبادل للتعلم رائعة فرصة المعلومات لمجتمع العالمية القمه توفر أنشطة
 تطبيق خاتل من بمجمعاتها للنهوض جبارة جهودا بذلت الحكومات من العديد أن حيث العالم، شعوب بين المشتركة
 القمه عمل مسارات

لملوسة نتائج لتحقيق المعلومات لمجتمع العالمية القمه عمل مسارات من لاستفادة باستمرار نسعى عمان سلطنة وفي
 العمل مسارات مستوى على كبيرا تقدما السلطنة حققت القمه في السلطنة مشاركة من الماضيه العشر السنوات وخاتل
 القدرات وبناء الأساسية والبنية والتعليم الصحة مجالات في الاخص وعلى

العالمية القمه حددتها التي العمل مسارات مستوى على السلطنة حققته الذي التطور عن موجزة لمحات أذكر أن هنا وأود
 معرفته فيمكن الرقمية الفجوة وتقليل القدرات بناء مسار في السلطنة في تحقق ما صعيد فعلى المعلومات، لمجتمع
 به قامت الذي والأفراد الأسر قطاع في والاتصالات المعلومات تقنية واستخدام النفاذ مؤشرات مسح خاتل من بوضوح
 مقارنة % 82 بلغ الآلي للحاسب العمانية الأسر امتاتك معدل أن النتائج أوضحت حيث 4102 الماضي العام في السلطنة

عام في الانترنت تستخدم العمانيّة الأسر من % 81 فإن الانترنت استخدام لمعدل بالنسبة أما . 4112 عام في % 01 ب الجهود إلى إضافة المختلفة التقنيات اقتناء نحو المجتمع لتوجه يعود وهذا . 4112 عام في % 01 ب مقارنة 4102 الشخصي للحاسوب الوطنية المبادرة ضمنها ومن والتوعية التدريب مجال في الحكومية المؤسسات بها تقوم التي المكتفه ألف 001 حوالي 4102 يونيو نهاية وإلى 4100 عام في المبادرة بداية منذ الموزعه الحواسيب أجهزة عدد وصل حيث تقوم التي الأخرى المجتمعية والمبادرات المعرفية المجتمع مراكز خاتل من المجتمع تدريب مبادرة وكذلك . آلي حاسب . البرنامج تدشين منذ الرقمية الأمية محو مجال في عماني 21111 تدريب تم حيث السلطنة بها

الكرام، والسادة السيدات

هذا وعلى المعلومات، لمجتمع العالمية القمة حددتها التي العمل مسارات أهم بين من الالكترونية الأعمال تطوير كان لقد لقطاع الالكترونية الحكومية الخدمات مختلف يجمع والذي الواحدة المحطة مشروع تطوير على السلطنة عملت الصعيد الأعمال.

تقنية مجال في والمتوسطة الصغيرة الشركات لاحتضان الأعمال لريادة ساس برنامج تدشين الماضي العام في تم كما من % 01 عن يقل لا ما تخصيص تم كما . والإزدهار للنمو لها الماتمة والبيئة والتأهيل، التدريب وتوفير المعلومات العام وفي . القطاعات مختلف في العاملة والمتوسطة الصغيرة الشركات لتنفيذها الحكوميه والمشتريات المشاريع إجمالي وتشجيع والمتوسطة الصغيرة الشركات لدعم والمتوسطة الصغيرة المؤسسات لتنمية العامة الهيئة انشاء تم الماضي لبدء العماني للشباب المادي الدعم يقدم والذي الرفد، صندوق تدشين إلى بالإضافة المجال، هذا لدخول العماني الشباب . أمريكي دولار ألف 461 إلى يصل دعم على الحصول العمل لصاحب يمكن حيث القطاعات مختلف في تجارية أعمال (الشفاء) الصحيه المعلومات إدارة نظام بتطوير الصحة وزارة في ممثلة السلطنة قامت الالكترونية الصحة مسار وفي المستشفيات في الصحي النظام لامتة أساسية بنية ويوفر للمرضى الصحي للتاريخ شاملة بيانات قاعدة يوفر والذي العامه للخدمة المتحدة الامم جائزة منها عالمية جوائز عدة على البرنامج هذا حصل 4104 عام وفي . الصحية والمراكز الالكترونية الصحة مجال في المعلومات لمجتمع العالمية القمة وجائزة

الكرام، والسادة السيدات

الاجتماعي الرفاه تحقيق إلى سعت التي والبرامج الخطط خاتل من التنمية مجال في كبيرا شوطا السلطنة قطعت لقد هذه ترجمت التي الخمسية التنموية والخطط المدى طويلة التنموية لاستراتيجيات والمنتفع العماني للمواطن والاقتصادي أن السلطنة استطاعت المتواصلة الجهود وبفضل للألفية الإنمائية الأهداف مباشر بشكل تضمنت أنها يجد الاستراتيجيات، بتحديث المتحدة الامم هيئة فيه تقوم الذي الوقت وفي . الاهداف لهذه الرصد لمؤشرات الايجابية القيم على تحافظ الغايات تحقيق على سنعمل بأننا نؤكد فإننا ، 4102 عام بعد لما دولي كبرنامج العالم مستوى على الانمائية الأولويات . للألفية الإنمائية للأهداف المنشودة

أفضل حياة بناء نحو المعلوماتية الثورة لتوجيه الجبلية السامية، والتطلعات الإنسانية للقيم وإياكم بتشاركنا نعتز إننا لما القمة رؤية وكذلك 4102 عام بعد لما المعلومات لمجتمع العالمية القمة نتائج تنفيذ وثيقة إقرار نؤيد ونحن للإنسانية عمل مسارات في النجاحات من المزيد تحقيق إلى جاهدين وسنسعى المشاركة الدول مع جنب إلى جنب 4102 عام بعد واحد، مجتمع في نعيش أصبحنا جميعاً فنحن العالمي، المعلومات مجتمع هو ومتكامل متحد إنساني مجتمع لإيجاد القمة . وأجمل أفضل مجتمعاً ليكون معاً نعمل أن وعلينا والأصعدة، المستويات كافة على ومتواصل مترابط، .إصغائكم حسن على شكرا

الرزقي سلطان بن سالم د.
عمان سلطنة - المعلومات تقنية هيئة - التنفيذي الرئيس

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mrs Magdalena Gaj, President, Office of Electronic Communications, Poland

Excellencies,

Distinguished colleagues,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It has been more than 10 years now, since it was decided that the creation of the World Summit on the Information Society is the right answer to a variety of issues that Member States and other stakeholders struggle with.

The range, momentum and complexity of this task might only be reflected in the number of actors engaged, such as member states, civil societies, private entities and twelve UN agencies.

There is no other similar process in place that would be so crucial for the world's global development, so complex and able to accommodate different interests and aspects of life.

There is an old saying "Give a man a fish, and you have fed him once. Teach him how to fish and you have fed him for a lifetime." I find it more than adequate, while considering the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, because it has the capacity to improve the world. Moreover, it has the ability to make it smart. The Smart World that all of us will enjoy. Some may say that this statement is an exaggeration. Certainly it is not.

In the second decade of the 21st century, we are all, very much aware of the power and importance of ICTs in every aspect of our lives. I will be glad to prove wrong anybody disagreeing with me in this regard.

ICTs are truly transformational. With the power of ICTs we can long-life educate, develop teaching skills and digitally empower every citizen. Moreover, we are able to embrace "silver surfers" and guide them to join the information society and as well as to integrate with the digital world. Through the ICTs, we can socially and economically empower women and girls. In addition, we can encourage them to choose studies and jobs in the IT sector, as well as to tap into the great energy and passion of youth by increasing the number of digital natives.

We should support initiatives aimed at creating equal chances for both women and men and cooperate closely with universities of technology and stakeholders to put such initiatives into practices. Good examples could be granting patronage by governments to social activities, which promotes technical, engineering faculties and exact sciences among young women, and organizing contests, in which all partner companies offer internships to the winner girls or conferences dedicated to the issue.



Poland advocates for these kind of initiatives. We supported the project “Girls as Engineers”, which was launched in 2006 and “Girls in New Technologies”. The latter is a contest organized by the President of the Office of Electronic Communications for female students, through which they can start traineeships in the ICT companies participating in the project.

The positive outcomes of these activities are visible and motivate to further actions. Support given to various contents and social activities encourage more stakeholders to get involved. As a result, the number of female students on technical and engineering studies in Poland has raised by 6 % since 2006. Moreover, the stereotype, that the ICT sector is not a suitable workplace for women, is getting slowly disproved.

Last but not least, ICTs can open up new opportunities and create new well-paid jobs for many people. Going even further, by giving our citizens the access to ICTs we help them creating opportunities for themselves.

The development of the information society and enabling citizens the access to new technologies will also increase and improve competitiveness of economies, with direct impact on creating new jobs. I believe that this is the right path leading to the SMART world. Examples that prove this thesis come out every day, also from my personal experience.

I have seen how much my parents` life has improved since I first introduced them to ICTs. I have noticed how much my daughter has digitally developed thanks to ICTs. I am also aware of the big difference made for the Polish society by the projects like “the Digital Light Keepers”, “the Digital School” and “the Girls in ICT”.

„The Digital School” was a government pilot program for developing ICT literacy of teachers and students. Run in 2012-2013, it was aimed to reshape the teaching model, so that it would tap into the potential that the modern technologies have to offer. 400 schools participated in this project and got on the track to digital transformation. “Digital School” helped also to define the major challenges and problems that schools are facing in order to improve the use of ICTs.

However, digital literacy should be enhanced also with regard to adults, elderly people or those at risk of social exclusion. In this context, we have initiated the project called “Digital Light Keepers”. Its aim is to promote digital literacy among the adult population, especially for the group aged 50+, all around the country through local animators and volunteers. So far, over 182 thousands of people have been trained during almost 50 thousands hours of tutorials. Volunteers called “Light keepers” helped those people to take the first step in their digital journey and to grasp the benefits that the ICTs can bring them. The influence and importance of this project has been highly appreciated, especially through granting it the WSIS Project Prize in 2012.

Bridging digital divide has never been more important. That is why we have to continue the support for capacity building programs. We live in the fast changing environment and we cannot allow the situation where some groups of people will face digital exclusion.

Statistics regarding the progress that Poland has made in the last ten years due to ICTs, as well as our path to the Smart World, can be found in our national report about THE 10-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSIS OUTCOMES.

Within the last decade, Poland has come a long way in the development of the information society. We have been actively engaged in the implementation of the respective WSIS Action Lines. In this regard, there are jointly 22 projects from Poland placed in the WSIS Stocktaking Database, and some of them have been presented in the WSIS Stocktaking Report of 2012 and 2013. These initiatives

involved actions towards the broadband deployment, pro-consumer policy and sustainable use of frequency resources. First, Poland set up an inventory of telecommunications infrastructure, which helps operators to make a business decision on new investments and consumers to find information about existing services. Second, the Polish regulator and operators signed the Memorandum on cooperation aimed at improving the quality of services available in the telecommunications market. Also, Poland finished with a great success the switch-over from analogue to digital television (DVB-T) and resolved the tender for frequency licenses in the 1800 MHz band. Our engagement not only fits into the WSIS framework, but also has a huge influence on the economy and on creating demand for Internet services among customers.

Should you be interested in more details, I strongly encourage you to get acquainted with this document.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it will not be an exaggeration, if I state that ICTs can and will improve our daily lives. This is the confidence, which I certainly have. I know that many among you share my optimism, too.

Thus, we share the common responsibility for taking actions. By acting jointly and taking multistakeholder approach, we are the only ones, who can teach people “how to fish”. What I mean by using this expression is that we need

to explain them, how to reach their goals and fulfill their dreams more easily, more efficiently – in a SMARTER way. We cannot afford to give up this responsibility.

I believe that I know the route we should follow, please do join me on the path leading to the Smart World. The World open to ALL of US.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Qusai Al Shatti, Deputy Director General for Information Technology, Kuwait

كلمة الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات ممثلاً عن دولة الكويت للمؤتمر رفيع المستوى WSIS+10

الدكتور حمدون توريه – أمين عام الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات
السيدات والسادة الكرام



نعبر لكم في البداية عن خالص الشكر والتقدير على ما يبذله الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات من جهود لمتابعة أعمال القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات، و إذ نحن اليوم أمام مرحلة رئيسية من متابعة أعمال القمة وهي مضي عشر سنوات على انعقادها فإنه يسعدنا مشاركتكم بهذه المناسبة من خلال ما أنجزته دولة الكويت بشأن مجتمع المعلومات.

فعلى صعيد الشراكات بين أصحاب المصلحة كانت هناك مبادرات عدة من بينها بوابة الدفع الإلكتروني: تسديد" التي تمت بالشراكة بين القطاع الحكومي ممثلاً بوزارة المالية والقطاع الخاص ممثلاً بشركة الخدمات المصرفية الآلية المشتركة (كي نت) وبالتنسيق مع الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات، ووفرت هذه الشراكة على القطاع الحكومي العبء المالي والتقني لإنشاء بوابة دفع الكترونية ووفرت له من جانب آخر بنية تحتية حديثة وأمنة للعمليات المالية وتعامل مع كافة المؤسسات المالية.

أما على صعيد النفاذ لشبكة الانترنت، فقد حرصت الدولة على تعزيز الوضع التنافسي حيث ارتفع عدد مزودي خدمات الانترنت ليصل إلى 5 كما أن مشغلين شبكات الهواتف النقالة الثلاث يقدمون خدمات الانترنت أيضاً، وجميعهم يقدمون خدمات النطاقات العريضة وهو ما ساهم في انتشار خدمة الانترنت على كافة الرقعة الجغرافية لدولة الكويت وخفض كلفة النفاذ على المستخدمين وارتفاع نسبتهم على مستوى الدولة ليصل إلى 74% من تعداد السكان. وفيما يتعلق بالبنية التحتية فقد أنشأ الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات شبكة حكومية حضرية خاصة لربط الجهات الحكومية فيما بينها تعمل على تبادل البيانات الحكومية فيما بينهم بشكل آمن ومستقل.

أما على صعيد بناء القدرات في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات، فقد حرصت دولة الكويت على وضع السياسات والبرامج المناسبة بهذا الشأن ضمن خطة التنمية الوطنية، فخلال الفترة ما بين 2009 إلى 2014 قام الجهاز المركزي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات بتدريب ما يقارب 4202 من الكادر الفني المتخصص في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات و3527 من الموظفين العاملين في القطاع الحكومي، بالإضافة إلى ما تقوم به الجهات الحكومية الأخرى والجهات التعليمية والقطاع الخاص ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني بهذا الشأن.

وعلى صعيد البيئة التكنولوجية وبناء الثقة والأمن في استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات فقد تم اصدار قانون المعاملات الإلكترونية الذي ينظم التعامل الإلكتروني والتصديق والتوقيع والدفع الإلكتروني والخصوصية، كما أصبح لدى جميع المواطنين بطاقات هوية ذكية تعتمد على بنية المفاتيح العام وجاري استكمال تعميمها على باقي المقيمين في الدولة من خلال الهيئة العامة للمعلومات المدنية. ويتم حالياً أعمال إنشاء مركز الاستجابة لطوارئ الحاسبات والتي سيتم الانتهاء منها بإذن الله قبل نهاية السنة الحالية. وجاري العمل على وضع قانون للجرائم الإلكترونية.

وعلى صعيد تطبيقات تكنولوجيا المعلومات فقد أطلقت دولة الكويت البوابة الإلكترونية الرسمية لدولة الكويت في عام 2008 لتكون البوابة الموحدة للخدمات الإلكترونية الحكومية كما تم عمل تطبيقات خاصة للبوابة على الهواتف الذكية بعد انتشار استخدامها بشكل واسع في دولة الكويت. وسيتم خلال المشاركة الحالية لدولة الكويت استعراض مشروع "بينتي" الخاص بتعزيز النفاذ والمعرفة على عن البيئة بدولة الكويت والذي نفذته الهيئة العامة للبيئة.

أما على صعيد المحتوى والتنوع اللغوي فقد كانت لمؤسسات المجتمع المدني والمنظمات غير الحكومية دورا كبيرا في اثرائه، فهناك جائزة سمو الشيخ سالم العلي الصباح للمعلوماتية والتي اهتمت في اثراء المحتوى الالكتروني ليس فقط على مستوى دولة الكويت بل أيضا على مستوى الوطن العربي، وتطورت الجائزة لتشمل الشبكات الاجتماعية تحت مسمى أفضل المدونين العرب. كذلك احتضنت مؤسسة الكويت للتقدم العلمي جائزة الكويت الالكترونية والمعنية باثراء المحتوى المحلي من خلال التطبيقات والمواقع الالكترونية.

ولاشك أن جانب وسائط الاعلام قد شهد أيضا تطورا ملموسا خاصة فيما يتعلق بتشجيع الصحافة الخاصة والبيث التلفزيوني الخاص حيث ارتفع عدد الصحف اليومية الخاصة إلى 15 صحيفة يومية منها اثنان تصدر باللغة الانجليزية، بالإضافة إلى 5 صحف خاصة تصدر بشكل اسبوعي. كما شهدت الكويت ظهور الصحافة الالكترونية حيث تصدر حاليا 7 صحف الكترونية. أما على صعيد البيث التلفزيوني فيبلغ عدد القنوات التلفزيونية 27 قناة منها 11 قناة حكومية و 17 قناة خاصة. واستمرت دولة الكويت في المحافظة على مركزها بطلية الدول العربية في مجال الحريات الاعلامية بحسب التقارير المستقلة الصادرة من جهات مثل صحافيون بلا حدود.

وقبل الختام نود أن نشير إلى أن مخرجات القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات وتحديد اعلان مبادئ جنيف وأجندة تونس قد برهنت بعد مضي عشر سنوات وأكثر على اقرارها بأنها اطار عملي وفعال يربط تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات بالتنمية وساهم في تمكين الأفراد على استخدام التكنولوجيا بشتى مناحي الحياة، لذا فإنه من المهم الاستمرار في تنفيذ المخرجات ومتابعة أعمالها بنفس الوتيرة.

وفي الختام نتقدم لكل من ساهم في تنظيم هذا الحدث بالشكر الجزيل على ما بذلوه من جهود كبيرة ساهمت في انجاحه.

وشكرا

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Ms Alejandra Lagunes, Coordinator for the National Digital Strategy, Mexico

Dr. Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union,

Excellency Atef Helmy, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology of Egypt,

Distinguished representatives,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Internet and technology have transformed all social structures.

10 years ago, we could not image the dimension of the changes that have taken place over this decade, changes that have altered the very foundations of our society.

The challenges for the government have been enormous, but also the opportunities, and as we reunite today, we can look back and feel proud at the work and outstanding progress that we have made to build an Information Society and to achieve the development goals of the Millennium Declaration. But we cannot sit and rest.

Mexico has made a bold decision: to build a complete ecosystem to foster development and achieve growth through structural reforms, policies and technology.

Over one year, Mexico promoted eleven deep, transformative reforms in the following areas: Education, Labor, Energy, Taxes, Financial sector, Economic Competition, Transparency and Access to Information, Criminal Code, Social Security, "Amparo Law", and Telecommunications.

From all the reforms boosted last year by President Peña Nieto, the telecommunications reform is the cornerstone that will allow Mexico's transformation through technology, by a complete change of this sector.

With this reform, Mexico became the eighth country to recognize access to Internet as a fundamental right, as it has been established in our Constitution.

Also, the reform increases competition, promotes the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure and establishes the Universal Digital Inclusion Policy as an obligation of the State.

Regarding policy and technology, the fundamental document that traces our goals is the National Development Plan. Its objective is to drive Mexico to its maximum potential.

Within this program, the National Digital Strategy was established. It is fully in line with the objectives of WSIS, and by doing so, we will provide success stories that will contribute to the global



discussion about what is the best way to promote development through the use of Internet and Technology.

This is the bet we are doing: to build an ecosystem where technology can help us to achieve the millennium declaration and the post twenty fifteen development goals.

We, as governments, have no other option: we owe it to our societies.

As a global community, we also face new challenges in important matters such as internet governance, internet neutrality, privacy and data protection.

On Internet Governance, Mexico strongly believes that what works today has to be strengthened and improved. Internet has been governed by a multi stakeholder model that includes all of us: governments, academy, civil society, technical organizations who have, from the bottom up, in a collaborative way, defined the principles of internet governance.

We cannot reduce the healthy debate that happens in a multi stakeholder environment to an intergovernmental debate. Internet is own by all the people.

Mexico is happy to host the 2016 Internet Governance Forum, where we will continue the discussion in a multi stakeholder model.

The challenges are there and we have to continue working to promote: that access, use and incorporation of new technologies into the daily lives of the people, improve the quality of their lives, close the inequality gaps and have a positive impact on economic wellbeing, which is the fundamental premise for building a more inclusive and prosperous Mexico and a more inclusive and prosperous world.

This is something that society must do together because none of us alone is as effective as all of us together. We have to remember that technology is not going to change the world, people behind technology are.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Ahmed Obaid Bin-Dagher, Minister, Ministry of Telecommunications, Yemen

السيد / رئيس المؤتمر

السيد / الدكتور حمدون توريه أمين عام الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات

اصحاب المعالي

السيدات والسادة

الحاضرون جميعا

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته



يطيب لي باسم الجمهورية اليمنية أن أقف أمامكم اليوم في هذا المؤتمر الذي ينعقد في إطار منتدى القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات، ويشرفني في مستهل كلمتي أن أنقل إليكم تحيات فخامة الأخ اللواء عبد ربه منصور هادي رئيس الجمهورية وتمنياته الصادقة بنجاح هذه الفعالية وسداد نتائجها.

السيدات والسادة

انطلاقاً من الأهمية التي مثلها إعلان الألفية لكافة شعوب العالم، بمضامينه الداعية إلى تعزيز قيم الحرية، والمساواة، والتضامن، والتسامح، واحترام الطبيعة، وتقاسم المسؤولية، وبالنظر إلى قرارات المجتمع الدولي بشأن انعقاد القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات باعتبارها وسيلة من وسائل تحقيق أهداف الألفية؛ تابعت اليمن باهتمام بالغ هذا الحدث التاريخي الهام منذ بداية الألفية الجديدة، وحرصت كغيرها من دول العالم، على الإسهام في بلورة هذا المشروع العالمي، والاستفادة من أهدافه الموجهة بشكل أساسي لتطوير المجتمعات النامية.

وفي هذا السياق أعدت الجمهورية اليمنية إستراتيجية وطنية لدعم خطط التنمية المتكاملة، وعولت فيها على دور قطاع الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات في ترجمة أهدافها، وبما يواكب المستجدات والتوجهات العالمية نحو مجتمع المعلومات العالمي. لقد اتخذنا العديد من الخطوات الهامة، وحققنا - وفقاً لإمكانياتنا المتاحة - عدداً من الانجازات في سبيل خلق بيئة محلية مناسبة؛ لإدماج اليمن في مجتمع المعلومات العالمي والتفاعل الإيجابي مع مخرجاته، وبما يتسق مع مضامين الرؤية المشتركة لمجتمع المعلومات المتمثلة بنتائج وخطة عمل قمة جنيف 2003 وإعلان تونس 2005 كاتجاهات ضامنة وفاعلة وقادرة على مساعدة بلدان العالم النامي في الاقتراب من الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية.

السيدات والسادة

أن التوجهات التي تنتهجها اليمن، المواكب لاهتمام خاص توليه الحكومة اليمنية لقطاع الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات، إضافة إلى اتجاه المجتمع اليمني والقطاع الخاص ومنظمات المجتمع المدني نحو الثقافة الرقمية، إنما يعكس ازدياد الوعي المتنامي الذي فرضته مقتضيات العصر، كما يؤكد رغبتنا في مواجهة التحديات التي تحول بيننا وبين مجتمع المعلومات، وهو ما أسهم في تحسين مؤشرات مجتمع المعلومات في بلادنا بشكل واضح وملفت منذ بداية الألفية حتى يومنا هذا حيث ارتفعت على سبيل المثال لا الحصر نسبة الكثافة الهاتفية لخطوط الهاتف الثابت والنقال من 2% عام 2000 إلى ما يزيد عن 60% هذا العام كما ارتفع عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت من 70 ألف مستخدم عام 2000 إلى ما يقارب 2.5 مليون مستخدم بنسبة 10% من سكان اليمن، وهناك العديد من المؤشرات الأخرى التي تؤكد التقدم المحرز في قطاع الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات على الصعيد الوطني، نحن ندرك أن هذه مؤشرات متدنية قياساً بغيرنا لكننا نملك التصميم في السنوات القليلة القادمة على مضاعفتها.

وعلى الرغم من تلك النجاحات التي تحققت إلا أنها لم تكن بالمستوى المأمول فيما يتعلق بمصفوفة أهداف الألفية؛ ليس لضعف فاعليتها؛ وإنما نتيجة للتحديات والمعوقات التي تواجهها بلادنا بشكل مطرد منذ أحداث الحادي عشر من سبتمبر 2001؛ وما نجم عنها من تداعيات أنهكت قدرات وإمكانات الدولة في مواجهة آفة الإرهاب. ناهيك عن تأثر اليمن سلباً بموجة الربيع العربي مطلع العام 2011 حيث تنامت الطموحات والخصومات السياسية على حساب الحياة الاقتصادية فزادت الطين بله ووسعت رقعة الفقر في مجتمعنا الذي يربو عدد سكانه اليوم عن 25 مليون نسمة، فارتفعت معدلات البطالة، وتدنت مستويات الخدمات التعليمية والصحية والتنمية، كما تعرضت ولا تزال البنية التحتية للمشاريع الحيوية والتنمية تتعرض للإرهاك المستمر، فأنايب النفط، وأعمدة الكهرباء، وخطوط نقل الطاقة، وكابلات الألياف الضوئية، وشبكات الاتصالات والطرق العامة، لا زالت تتعرض للاعتداء المتواصل، والاعطاب من حين لآخر، حتى ساءت مجمل الأوضاع الاجتماعية، والاقتصادية، والسياسية، وهو ما يضع قضية الاقتصاد في صدارة الأولويات التي تترك حكومة بلادنا، إن لم تكن هي أم القضايا التي تدور في فلكها مختلف القضايا الأخرى، ويجعل اليمن رغم التزامه بمجمل العهود والمواثيق الدولية، يقف عاجزاً عن تحقيق أهداف الألفية خلال العام 2015م.

السيدات والسادة .. الحاضرون جميعاً

إننا نؤكد على أن تضيق الفجوة الرقمية وسيلة لا غاية بحد ذاتها، وسيلة يتوقف عليها سد الفجوات الاقتصادية والأمنية والثقافية بين المجتمعات غير المتكافئة، وهو ما يحتم على المجتمع الدولي إيجاد الآليات المناسبة لتحقيق التكافؤ الممكن والمنصف، حتى تتمكن كافة الدول والشعوب من تحقيق التقدم المنشود، ونتمنى أن تنعكس ثمار هذه القمة بشكل إيجابي على الشعوب والمجتمعات المتطلعة إلى عون المجتمع الدولي في مختلف مجالات التنمية.

وإننا اليوم إذ نتقدم للمجتمع الدولي ممثلاً بالأمم المتحدة ومختلف أعضائه ومنظماته الإقليمية، والدولية، الحكومية وغير الحكومية، بما في ذلك الدول المانحة، بجزيل الشكر والعرفان على الوقوف إلى جانب شعب اليمن في محنته الأخيرة، وما سبقها من أحداث جسام، فإننا في ذات الوقت لنؤكد التزامنا بما تتمخض عنه هذه اللقاءات في مجالات التعاون المتبادل نحن ندعو إلى مزيد من الانفتاح ومزيداً من الاهتمام المتبادل بين الشركاء وفي كل الأحوال وكما هو الأمر في الاتصالات فإن اليمن مرحبة بكل استثمار في المجالات المختلفة.

شكراً لكم على حسن الاستماع

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

دكتور/ احمد عبيد بن دغر

وزير الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات

جنيف 10 - 13 يونيو 2014م

منتدى القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

Mr Fadi Chehade, CEO and President, ICANN

In starting my address this morning, at this important WSIS Session, I would like to address the Secretary General and to recall our "double act" during the WTPF discussions here in last year; you recall that the SG wore a blue hat (in a gesture of peace) following the difficulties we had both encountered during the WCIT. What the SG had promised then (in terms of having clarity on the role of ICANN in relation to the management of critical Internet resources) had been fulfilled. Indeed our partnership has been enhanced through the multi-stakeholder approach used through the WSIS MPP for this meeting.



I would also like to mention our Chair from Egypt especially during these difficult times.

I am a child of the Internet; but I am here to tell you cyberspace is dead; there is no *separate* Internet space anymore; the Internet permeates all. The Internet as a resource has the power to change; all are challenged; including governments.

ICANN has also changed; now being more open to the world; and so also is US; as witnessed by their recent decision on the transition of certain IANA functions from their responsibility to that of the global Internet Community; they have put their trust in ICANN to facilitate this process.

As part of our globalization; ICANN has opened an office here in Geneva, headed up by my friend and colleague Tarek Kamel; with ICANN having NGO status; we are here to listen and learn from you all.

Next year the Internet economy will be worth \$4.2bn; but the turnover is not evenly distributed. We need, as many have already said, to do more. We must form alliances and work together so that the gap between the developing and developed world can be erased.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

Mr Leon Strous, President, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

As President of IFIP, it is my honour and privilege to address you at this event and to have the opportunity to discuss with you issues that are close to the heart of IFIP.

The International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) is the global federation of national and international scientific, technical and professional ICT societies. IFIP aims at achieving a worldwide professional and socially responsible development and application of information and communication technologies. This goal is accomplished:

- by enhancing international cooperation amongst individuals and between national and international organizations in all aspects of research, development and application of ICT,
- by disseminating and exchanging information,
- by educating and enhancing public understanding,
- by increasing professionalism in the ICT workforce and
- by promoting global digital equity.

IFIP is in a unique position to do so through its membership structure and its lines of activities. In each line of activities work is done that relates to one or more of the WSIS action lines. I refer to the additional background in the annex to this statement.

Here I would like to make two comments. IFIP has been involved in WSIS since the Tunis event in 2005. We are very pleased to note that reaching the Millennium Development Goals has become a truly multi-stakeholder effort. Cooperation with various partners is a concept that IFIP itself constantly strives for. Sharing knowledge and experiences is essential in order to make efficient use of scarce resources. We look forward to a continuation and expansion of this cooperation in the ongoing work in the scope of the WSIS action lines.

A second comment concerns the role of the individual ICT professional and the contributions they can make to the MDG's. I want to emphasize that these professionals, united in ICT societies, can play a very important role in capacity building and strengthening ICT development in a country. Governments and other stakeholders should utilize this knowledge and potential and get these professional societies involved in policy making and in projects. Unfortunately due to economic and sometimes other circumstances it can be very difficult to establish and maintain active ICT societies. And if they are established, it is often very difficult to join their international colleagues to share



knowledge and experiences and to discuss possible ways forward. IFIP would like to make a strong appeal to governments and industry in emerging and developing countries to encourage and stimulate the establishment of ICT societies in those countries where no such society exists and to support and strengthen the societies where they do exist but where they lack the means to be as effective as they could be. Make use of these mechanisms to share information and use the resources of volunteers. And facilitate participation in international activities. It goes without saying that IFIP is more than willing to cooperate in this effort.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to raise some issues and I look forward to discussing these issues further with you in the next few days.

Leon Strous

IFIP President

Annex

Additional background

The International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) is a global federation of national and international scientific, technical and professional ICT societies from more than 55 countries or regions, covering all 5 continents with a total membership of nearly a million individuals.

More than 3.000 volunteers from academia and industry, organised in 13 Technical Committees and about 120 Working Groups, engage in IFIP activities such as 80-90 conferences annually.

A specific activity is the World IT Forum (WITFOR) that has been organized five times so far since 2003. This event is organized by IFIP in cooperation with the government of the host country. The overall goal of WITFOR is to assist developing countries in developing and implementing sustainable strategies for the application of ICT and to share experiences that will help to bridge the digital divide and improve the quality of life. The specific goals are:

- To share and discuss experiences in drafting and implementing ICT policies;
- To share and discuss experiences in initiating and implementing ICT projects;
- To present and discuss research concerning the overall goal.

IFIP realizes that there are many conferences and events that address the same issues and try to achieve the same. Fortunately, because a lot of those are needed. IFIP does not claim that WITFOR is unique but we do claim that WITFOR has a successful concept by bringing together high level politicians on ministerial level, policymakers, researchers and practitioners from developed, emerging and developing countries together in one event with the aim of discussing together ICT policies and practical experiences. We have succeeded in this in the past five editions in Europe, Africa and Asia, growing from 700 to 1500 participants from around 70 countries and with the intended mixture as mentioned. Numbers are not a measure of success in itself, the reactions of the participants and the level of interaction are more important. IFIP seeks more cooperation with other events and organizations in order to make an effective and efficient use of the scarce resources in the form of our many volunteers that are willing to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Finally it should be mentioned that IFIP is working hard to increase and promote the professionalism of ICT professionals, something definitely linked to capacity building. But also helping in other WSIS action lines such as security. With this line of activities we have and will continue to contribute to WSIS events and for us cooperation with different stakeholders is key to success.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

Mr Jean-Guy Carrier, Secretary General of International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and its BASIS (Business Action to Support the Information Society) initiative.

Our special thanks to ITU Secretary-General Hamadoun Touré as well as the WSIS Action Line Facilitators - UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP and to all stakeholders at this event.

The International Chamber of Commerce represents business from all sectors in every part of the world. Its global network comprises over 6.5 million companies, chambers of commerce and business associations in more than 130 countries. Around the world, these are the companies – mostly SMEs – that compete, invest and innovate to build the vast majority of the goods and services that fuel the information society.

Founded in 1919, ICC's mission is to promote an open global economy that encourages cross-border trade and investment by business to foster job creation, sustainable development and improve living standards.

BASIS, the Business Action to Support the Information Society, was established in 2006 to continue to bring the voice and views of business to the post-WSIS activities.

A central theme to the BASIS work is to highlight that policies that promote private sector investment, competition, trade and innovation in all markets will help the information society flourish. Great ideas know no boundaries, unless restrictions are placed in their path.

Penetration of information and communication technologies from broadband to mobile and developments in cloud computing and the Internet of Things provide opportunities for economic growth, development of new businesses, job creation and societal benefit. Proper consideration and management of Internet governance issues can provide the needed foundation for these positive economic and societal developments.

WSIS has recognized that the Information Society is about all stakeholders and the important interplay among civil society, business, technical, and academia and government representation. The Information Society requires cooperation and dialogue between policymakers, business and all relevant stakeholders on an equal footing.

Therefore, ICC and BASIS believe that the multistakeholder approach is essential for Internet and information policy dialogues as well as for achieving the WSIS Action Line goals.

This includes the continued focus on topics of importance to developing countries. The implementation of the WSIS Action Lines is critical to businesses around the world both in developing and developed countries.



The participation and representation of developing countries is crucial for the contribution of diverse perspectives in Internet governance debates. Furthermore, ICT innovations create unprecedented opportunities and prosperity for developed as well as developing nations. As per ICC's policy briefing tool (July 2012), there is a strong link between increased telecommunication penetration (particularly mobile phones) and faster economic and social development to improve living conditions in developing countries in particular. While developing countries are already seizing these opportunities, greater attention needs to be paid to highlighting opportunities and facilitating participation and capacity building for developing countries.

This is also relevant for the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and its national and regional initiatives where participation of developing countries is essential. The IGF is an outcome of WSIS, and was established to be an inclusive and open platform for the discussion of Internet governance policy issues, including concrete experiences and policy challenges.

Business supports the principles contained in the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the WSIS process, calling for cooperation of all stakeholders. The IGF is a unique global public policy forum provides a key venue for much-needed multistakeholder dialogue and should therefore be strengthened.

The WSIS Action Line Forum has always been a special opportunity for sharing experiences about local and national initiatives. With this event, we are looking back on 10 years of WSIS achievements and review the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

As WSIS evolves, it has become a motivator for improving connectivity and universal, equal and affordable access to/and of use of ICTs. In its important role of gathering stakeholders' experiences and information, WSIS is giving people the opportunity to learn how initiatives are working, to identify challenges while putting actions into place, and to explore how to improve and replicate these initiatives.

WSIS is part of a continuum. In this role, business welcomes the continuation of WSIS and strongly encourages the development of a new WSIS vision beyond 2015 with potential new targets.

ICC and BASIS will stay engaged, on behalf of world business, in an active contribution to post-WSIS processes and activities as well as to the WSIS +10 review process.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

Ms Kathryn Brown, President, Internet Society (ISOC)

Good afternoon all. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Touré, Ministers, distinguished delegates, all of you,

It is a delight to join you here today to reflect on 10 years of WSIS, and to work with this global community to continue to develop our vision for the future.

As a member of the technical community, the Internet Society has grown, in many ways, because of the WSIS. Our technical roots have given wings to our expanded engagement over the years in Internet development and in the public policy debates that have been so important for the future of the global, open Internet. With more than 60,000 individual Members, 100 Chapters around the world, and 150 Organization Members, ISOC's community is a united voice to keep the Internet open, thriving, and benefitting all people of the globe.

We have come a long way since the Tunis Agenda recognized that there are respective roles and responsibilities in shaping the evolution and use of the Internet ecosystem. Many stakeholders, including many governments, have made their processes more open and inclusive, and they have seen tangible benefits because of that.

Engineers are engaging with governments, policy-makers have taken great strides in understanding the Internet architecture and how it is very different from the telephone architecture. We are appreciating together the value of open standards. All of us have made considerable progress in understanding each other and working toward shared outcomes.

Cooperation and collaboration have been essential to our success. The technical community, the public policy community, the inventors, the innovators, the commercial providers and, importantly, the USERS of Internet services have come together in ways that have transformed our world and our collective thinking.

In recent months, the NETmundial Conference in Brazil illustrated a practical application of the multistakeholder principles we talk about. The technical community, users, governments, business, human rights advocates stood shoulder to shoulder, on a level floor, talking with each other, listening to each other, working in the spirit of cooperation that said: "We can do this together!" This consensus building model works. The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) similarly, is evolving its bottom up processes to produce more tangible outcomes, to widen its dialogue with policy-makers while keeping its inclusive non-negotiating nature that has proved so valuable.



The critical question for the next decade will not be WHETHER or IF, but HOW diverse stakeholders can work together for the common vision for the post-2015 era.

There may not be a one-size-fits-all multistakeholder model that is identical from region to region, or from one institution to another. But all multistakeholder approaches should be linked by common principles of openness, inclusiveness, and transparency.

The WSIS Outcome documents that will be adopted at this conference were the result of real conversations between all the stakeholders. While discussions have been intense at times on some of our issues, our key takeaway is the need to keep talking. The need to keep dialogue open, amongst all of us – this is not only a principle that is cherished by the Internet technical community, but one of the founding principles of the United Nations.

If we are to meet the economic and social development promise of an ever evolving Internet and to ensure a trusted, secure, and resilient Internet for everyone, it is our collective responsibility to build new partnerships and to deepen our collaboration, and the Internet Society stands with you to do that.

Thank you.

Opening Segment

Opening Policy Statements

Mr Cyril Ritchie, President of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the UN (CoNGO)

Excellencies, Directors General, Ladies and Gentlemen, Sisters and brothers of Civil Society:

From the time of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Summit in 2003 and 2005, the WSIS process has been a remarkable and welcome illustration of the benefits to all parties -governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, non-governmental organizations and the broader civil society -of openness, inclusiveness, and willingness to take on board a diversity of perspectives and competencies. That is surely what the Information and Knowledge Society must mean, and all stakeholders have drawn sustenance from the richness of experience and knowledge brought to the debating table by the different partners. The WSIS Open Consultation Process and the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform have been successful in incorporating a multiplicity of inputs, thereby enhancing the ultimate output and making it more lasting.



I emphasize these “procedural” aspects of WSIS because they are significant contributions to the policy-making of WSIS+10, and because they reflect standards and models that could -and should -be common throughout the United Nations System. Just like the United Nations, the Information and Knowledge Society must be open and participatory if it is truly to contribute to Peace, to Sustainable Development, to the world's sustainable future, to the needs of future generations.

In this context I attach the highest importance to the contribution that WSIS+10 will and must make to the UN Post-2015 Agenda. The intensive planning process that is in place to construct that Post-2015 Agenda involves all the same stakeholders and more. Not only the WSIS+10 Outcome Document that we shall collectively acclaim later this week, but also the WSIS+10 collaborative spirit and inclusive mechanisms must inform and enhance intergovernmental and non-governmental cooperation on the Post-2015 Agenda and therefore achieve a more lasting ultimate output. Let us build on the example and the inspiration of the WSIS+10 processes as we move forward TOGETHER towards not only «The Future We Want», but «The Future We Need».

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

H.E. Mr Daniel A. Sepulveda, Ambassador, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, USA

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary-General, and respected colleagues, on behalf of the United States of America, thank you for organizing this High Level Event.

We appreciate the opportunity to join you here as part of our joint preparation for the United Nations ten-year review of the implementation of outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

When the world gathered in Geneva and Tunis a decade ago, those there set forth principles and action lines for activity to encourage the development of a people centred information society. The amount of information people and things are generating and transmitting to each other has grown beyond what anyone could have imagined since then, but the goal of an inclusive, people centred information society remains the same.

Building on the work that was done at Tunis and applying a multistakeholder process for analysis and deliberation, the world again came together recently at NETmundial in Brazil. The event's host and the majority of its participants made clear that fulfilling the goal of a people centred information society requires the full participation of all stakeholders. That event proved that governments alone need not control this conversation, and that in fact, we may have as much or more to learn than teach.

Ten years after Tunis, the evidence indicates that the community of industry, government, civil society, academia, and activists that live to expand access to communications has done an admirable job in implementing the WSIS vision. In particular, the private sector driven deployment of mobile cellular services and growing access to broadband Internet service are changing the world. And we know now that bridging the divides that WSIS sought to narrow for the creation, access, and use of information requires transparent public policies that ensure no single stakeholder or participant in the flow of information – neither public nor private - can act to strangle or deny access for others.

Much work remains to fulfil the original WSIS mission and fully execute on the action lines issued ten years ago. There are actually still some who refuse to acknowledge what we knew to be true then and remains true today – too many people on this planet lack the freedom to express themselves freely or are barred from achieving their full potential because of unfair discrimination. Before considering new tasks and missions, we should complete those we have already set for ourselves. Before making new promises to the world, we must fulfil those we have already made.

And we are well on our way in one particular area – infrastructure. According to the latest Millennium Development Goals Report, approximately 96% of the global population now has access



to mobile cellular communications services. This remarkable achievement reflects the success of public/private cooperation, market and regulatory reforms, technological innovation, and a widespread commitment to fulfil the WSIS outcomes on the part of major stakeholders and national, regional and multilateral organizations – including the ITU.

But despite the impressive gains in access to infrastructure and diffusion of telecommunications/ICTs, too many people in developing countries still lack access and connectivity to broadband services. While in developed countries access has become ubiquitous and is increasingly considered an essential part of modern life, in many developing countries the cost of access to broadband remains too high and people's ability to use that access to fulfil their potential remains too low.

We believe that this gap in access and capacity is the single most important issue before our community; it was addressed as such at the original WSIS meetings in 2003 and 2005, and we cannot afford to lose our focus on its overriding importance as we enter the WSIS+10 review. We also cannot afford to deny that the challenge is disproportionately real for women and disenfranchised communities. Refusing to acknowledge that reality is in itself an obstacle to overcoming it.

These issues have been at the heart of our work in the Multistakeholder Preparatory Process, where all stakeholders have had the opportunity to review and propose updates to how we move forward to execute the original WSIS vision.

As we have said in WSIS Review meetings, including the MPP meetings, we believe that WSIS+10 review should be about the implementation of the original WSIS outcomes. When the United States talks about a Vision beyond 2015 we are talking about a new vision for the continued pursuit of the implementation of the existing WSIS action lines, not just some of them, but all of them.. That task is not yet complete. It is incumbent upon us as a matter of duty to complete it before we appropriate new tasks for ourselves.

This event is an important milestone on the path to the larger UN WSIS+10 review. We must work together, and be seen to work together, in the spirit of cooperation and collaboration to agree on a vision for the full implementation of the WSIS vision beyond 2015 and we must be able to trust that the vision is inclusive of the needs of people everywhere.

With your leadership, Mr. Chairman, and the efforts of all the attendees here and interested stakeholders everywhere, I am confident that we can. To you, Mr. Chairman, and to all our colleagues we extend our very best wishes for a successful event.

Policy Statements: Session One

Opening Policy Statements

Mr Frédéric François Sigejeje, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Telecommunications, Information, Communication and Relations with Parliament (Burundi)

Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire General de l'UIT,

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants des Agences des Nations unies,
Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres des Délégations de la société civile,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres des Délégations du Secteur académique,

Distingués invités,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

L'honneur m'échoit de prendre la parole en lieu et place de son excellence Monsieur le ministre des TIC de la République du Burundi, qui devrait prendre part à ces travaux mais dont l'agenda très chargé ne le lui a pas permis.

Le Burundi comme les autres pays de la communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est a mis en place des infrastructures de la large bande à savoir la dorsale nationale à fibre optique déjà opérationnelle et le Réseau Métropolitain à large bande dont les travaux vont débiter au cours du second semestre 2014, ce qui permet et permettra au peuple burundais d'avoir un accès facile à large bande et par conséquent aux différents services TIC y relatifs afin de favoriser l'épanouissement d'une société de l'information.

Depuis 2011, le Burundi a adopté la Politique Nationale de Développement des TIC (PNDTIC) orientée sur dix (10) axes stratégiques et qui sont en parfaite harmonie avec les différents thématiques du SMSI et reflétant la vision qui est la nôtre à savoir : *« l'accès à large bande pour tous afin d'offrir et faire bénéficier à tous les avantages sociaux et économiques des TIC, en mettant les services TIC à la portée de tous et de faire une société de l'information une réalité dans notre pays. »*

Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire General de l'UIT,

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants des Agences des Nations unies, Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres des Délégations de la société civile,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres des Délégations du Secteur académique,

Distingués invités,



Mesdames et Messieurs

Le Burundi a initié d'autres projets favorisant l'accès aux services TIC à des personnes habitant dans le milieu rural : Il s'agit entre autre de la mise en place des télécentres communautaires polyvalents en milieu rural et de la création des clubs TIC dans les écoles secondaires se trouvant également dans les coins reculés du pays. Et en ce qui concerne les Clubs TIC dans ces écoles secondaires, la parité fille–garçon pour les élèves bénéficiaires a été une exigence de la part de notre Ministère qui est initiateur de ces Clubs TIC afin de permettre aux jeunes filles élèves de s'initier et de s'approprier pleinement des outils TIC.

Avant de terminer Mon propos, je voudrais remercier le Secrétariat Général de l'UIT, de la Confédération Suisse et ainsi que les agences des nations unies pour avoir organisé ce Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information et d'appeler une fois de plus à la complémentarité et la solidarité internationale qui est la meilleure des voies pour atteindre collectivement les objectifs importants fixés pour l'après 2015 et tous les autres objectifs de développement convenus au niveau international.

Nous ne doutons pas que l'UIT va toujours nous accompagner et nous espérons que d'ici l'an 2020, tout le peuple burundais aura accès aux services TIC.

Je vous en remercie.

Policy Statements: Session One

Opening Policy Statements

H.E. Mr Ivo Ivanovski, Minister, Ministry of Information Society and Administration, the Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to share with you the progress that the Republic of Macedonia has made for the WSIS and the Vision for the WSIS+10.

In one of the reports of The BroadBand Commission for Digital Development it's stated that

“Broadband is no longer infrastructure; today, widespread broadband connectivity offers prospects of an Information Revolution to change our very approach to development.”



The Republic of Macedonia has started its Information Revolution in 2006 by creating the appropriate policies and strategies to make the Internet available to people in rural and urban areas at affordable prices and acceptable broadband. Starting by reforming the educational system by introducing Computer for every Pupil, to testing the soil of the farmers, in cooperation with Grameen-Intel Social Business, to making your doctor appointment online, providing an electronic health card for every citizen, fully digital land cadaster, paying your taxes online and many more e-Gov services, have proven year after year that the investment in ICT have great benefit to our citizens.

Our Interoperability infrastructure for the Government entities serves as the highway to E-Gov services that allows us to create the One-Stop-Shop for the citizens. At the moment more than 25,000 people per year in the capital city take advantage of this system and they don't have to go from one counter to another, from one office to another. We are in the process of upgrading these services that most of them can be done on-line by using electronic signature.

All of these transactions require personal information of the citizens. As The Republic of Macedonia has signed the Open Government Initiative, i am pleased to say that in a transparent multy-stakeholder environment we have successfully implemented the second action plan for the next four years, where the Gov institution will Open the Data free of charge to the citizens for their use; some by notice some by consent. At the moment we have the only largest institutions that are placing their information on the Cloud in machine readable format so the private sector can create Applications, Services or other ways they can generate added value by merging the data. In another words we are opening the Big Data.

However, opening that data is only the first step. Privacy and the use of that data is the next challenge. For the majority of today's basic interactions between consumers and first parties, the notice and consent framework adequately safeguards privacy protections. But the trajectory of technology is

shifting to far more collection, use and storage of data by entities that do not have a direct relationship with the consumer or individual. The context of data use matters tremendously. Data that is socially beneficial in one scenario can cause significant harm in another. That is why Governments have to create adequate policy to protect the citizen data, while they are opening the data.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Macedonia has successfully transitioned from analog to digital TV overnight in June of 2013, giving us the opportunity to auction the Digital Dividend, the 800 MHz spectrum. All 3 mobile operators were able to bid for equal space in the spectrum. One of the operators is already running 4G with the other two to start by Q4.

Countries should use appropriate policies and strategies to make broadband *available, affordable and accessible*, as a vital development enabler for building inclusive, resilient and sustainable modern-day knowledge societies. Broadband for all will transform policy, social, and development outcomes around the world.

That is why we started the project of FREE Wi-Fi in 680 rural remote villages 4 years ago with the idea to connect those locations to the Internet by supporting the private sector to build the infrastructure. At the beginning 90% of that territory did not have a single Internet Service Provider, where today 90% of that territory has 2 or more ISP. We can see multiple devices being connected to our access points, which means that the citizens have purchased a tablet, laptop, smart phone or desktop. We will continue to support the rural and remote parts of the country in order to provide the citizens that live there the equal opportunity to be connected to the world.

However, Access to information is not enough. Knowing how to use that data is the true power to any individual. That is why In addition to the efforts that Macedonia is putting in infrastructure growth in our strategy we have plan to do FREE ICT training to thousands of citizens.

In conclusion, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia in the new platform for the next 4years has committed to the following goals:

- 80% of the population of Macedonia by 2018 should be covered by broadband connectivity with speed of 100Mbps
- the number of household that use Internet to reach 90% by 2018
- at least 33% of small and medium enterprises to sell their products on line
- to lower the roaming charges for the cities of RM
- to increase the number of e-Services with high level of sophisticated degree.

The government of RM will continue to invest in the Information Society to increase the ICT literacy of our citizens, to introduce the latest information technologies in the government institutions as “Cloud Computing” and to make the IT technologies accessible to every citizen of our country.

Thank you for your attention.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

H.E. Mr Yang Xueshan, Vice Minister, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, China

Thank you Chairman,

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

At present, while having already become the important new driving force for the progress of human civilization, the information technology and industry are leading the profound transformation of the world economy and society. The convening of this meeting will definitely promote the identification of the future vision and the action lines for the information society construction and to the enhanced mutual cooperation and common development among countries. Here, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to share with you the efforts that have been made by China in boosting the development of information society:



First, promulgate national strategies and accelerate the construction of information infrastructure. In recent years, the Chinese government has promoted the implementation of the “Broadband China Strategy” and its special actions, and also accelerated the construction of broadband infrastructure. By the end of 2013, the number of internet users in China reached 618 million with the Internet penetration rate reaching 45.8%. By 2020, China is expected to achieve the household fixed-broadband penetration rate at 70% with the wireless broadband penetration rate arriving at 85%.

Second, narrow the digital divide and promote universal access. Over a decade, under the cooperation between the Chinese government and communication enterprises, the “Connect Villages” project has been implemented with huge investment, making ICT services far more accessible to the rural and remote areas. By the end of 2013, over 95% villages nationwide had telephones and the broadband service was enabled in more than 90% villages. While paying attention to those rural and remote areas, we have also launched another project called “Broadband Schools” with a view to providing the young generation with better environment for online education. The information and communication technologies are helping more and more Chinese people to be included into the information era and enjoy the development benefits of the information society.

Third, expand Internet application and accelerate development transformation. Recent years have witnessed rapid development of the Chinese e-commerce sector with such retail service exceeding \$300 billion in 2013, accounting for 7.8% of the total nationwide. Only on November 11th, 2013, the one-day e-commerce shopping festival, had Alibaba of China achieved over RMB 35 billion of sales, made 180 million transactions and delivered 150 million parcels. The Internet has already become the major channel for Chinese people to communicate with each other and to acquire information. The social networks have had hundreds of millions of users, those video websites have become the main way of pictures entertainment. In addition, the number of QQ users of Tencent is over 800 million

with the daily active ones exceeding 200 million, and its WeChat has already become an important platform for many Chinese people to exchange information, even the first application that many young people will open once they have spare time. Meanwhile, the Internet has also played a vital role in promoting the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises in China and improving the workforce productivity of the manufacturing and service industries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The development of information society is both an opportunity and a new challenge. To this end, we should focus our efforts on the following four aspects: first, continue to provide more support for the construction of information infrastructure, encourage innovation in technology and services, and consolidate the foundation for building up an information society; second, promote the balanced development of the information society, strive to narrow the digital divide, providing practical assistance to developing countries while respecting differences of all, and establish a development-oriented and inclusive information society; third, achieve broader and deeper ICT application in the society and economy, and usher into the information society more rapidly; and fourth, strengthen the international exchange and cooperation, enhance the capacity building and development, and jointly resolve those difficulties and problems encountered during the development of information society.

Ladies and gentlemen,

China will continuously work with all other countries in the world to make our unremitting efforts for the acceleration of building a global information society and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations so as to create a bright future for the information society hand in hand.

Thank you.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

H.E. Mr Michalis Papadopoulos, Deputy-Minister, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Networks, Greece

Mr. President, Mr Secretary General of the ITU, Excellencies, distinguished delegates and stakeholders,

Let me start by expressing my sincere appreciation to the whole UN family and more particularly to all the UN agencies with a WSIS mandate for their coordinated efforts towards the WSIS+10 High Level Event..

Especially, I direct my thanks to you, Dr. Toure and to you Mr Zhao, who, together with the hard working WSIS Executive Secretariat staff and all the UN Agencies, have made this Summit a success.

Here, we all stand at the advanced stages of social, economic and political change enabled and empowered by the ICTs. Their rapid evolution has sparked endless debates regarding their benefits to all parts of society and the potential disruptive effects they could have on human life.

In 2003, in Geneva, WSIS opened the door to the future. Two years later, world leaders committed their nations, through the Millennium Declaration, to undertake a series of concrete actions towards the achievement of the MDGs. As of today, the value of ICTs as a facilitator and development enabler in reaching these goals has been largely demonstrated

Although ICTs are not a panacea for the world's long-standing developmental problems, the transition to a networked knowledge society will be opening up new opportunities for education, social inclusion, efficient use of resources, freedom of expression, new knowledge creation and cultural diversity, and for continued and sustainable economic growth.

However, numerous challenges still remain pending and new trends have emerged in the inclusive Information Society such as social networks, digital inclusion, child on line protection and cyber security, youth employment, women empowerment, and e-participation amongst others.

The evolution of the Information Society over the last decade has contributed, inter alia, towards the development of knowledge societies around the world, based on the principles considered and agreed during WSIS.

Indeed, numerous achievements have been made towards a meaningful evolution of digital world since WSIS was first launched.

Mr. President,



One of the most important characteristics of the entire process has been the advance of the “multistakeholder approach”.

It promoted involvement of all key-actors which shared a common vision of the future; a vision on the Information Society, identifying its principles and challenges towards a people-centered and development-oriented Information Society.

Our common goal has been to create a truly inclusive global information society for all. Greece has taken an active part during in this evolvement. We do strongly support the “multistakeholder approach”.

At this point, please allow me to inform you of the successful outcome of the Hellenic Presidency of the European Council, in particular in Telecom and ICT issues, where all EU countries worked hard to reach consensus on topics of great importance, most of which are directly related to WSIS topics.

In this direction, Greece recently reshaped its Digital Strategy under a future-proof digital economy vision. ICTs are high in the country’s agenda and form a strategic development priority. Our objective is to foster a “Digital Leap to Productivity and Quality of Living”, ensuring the vital enabling power of ICTs in all aspects of economy and life. We wish to share this vision, and promote growth and jobs in a global manner.

Dear all,

A crucial test is ahead us.

We managed to reach consensus on documents of paramount importance.

Now we must preserve our “multistakeholder work model” on the implementation of WSIS outcomes.

By this case, let me address my thanks and sincere appreciation to the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform, which has been chaired by Dr. Mnkina, for their difficult yet excellent work of maturing the mentioned documents.

Mr President, All UN family,

We must not only promote the future of the WSIS over the next years, but also shape the future of the world we live in.

Let’s get digital, in a meaningful, inclusive, sustainable way.

Let’s sail all together.

United act. Single vision. Common quest.

Thank you all for your attention.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

Ambassador Benedicto Fonseca Filho, Director, Department of Scientific and Technological Affairs, Ministry of External Relations, Brazil

Mr. Secretary General,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Good afternoon,

I would like initially to express Brazil's appreciation for the hard work that was invested in the preparation of this High Level Event, and to underline the importance of the documents that we will be adopting tomorrow.



As we draw closer to the ten-year celebration of the Tunis phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, I believe we can all agree on the transformational impact that information and communication technologies, especially the Internet, has brought to the economy, to education, culture, healthcare, to politics and access to information, with tremendous benefits to the lives of individuals and societies.

While recognizing how much we have achieved so far, the truth is that we still face the challenge of bringing the benefits of the Information Society to over half the world population. As we realize that many of the targets established in the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action are still far from being fulfilled in a satisfactory manner, we must recommit to their achievement. Among other priorities, we must redouble our efforts to ensure the expansion of affordable, reliable and secure broadband Internet access to all.

Brazil, as most developing countries, views the ICTs, particularly the Internet, as a tool for progress, and has a legitimate aspiration to bring to the center of the debate mechanisms that will facilitate investment in Internet infrastructure and human resources. This includes issues such as capacity building in the management and governance of the Internet, as well as mechanisms that ensure that its operational costs become more evenly distributed among those who connected earlier and those who have come online later.

Brazil has consistently defended that ICT-related governance processes, including Internet governance, should promote sustainable and inclusive development, as well as the promotion of human rights.

Human rights, including freedom of expression and the right to privacy, should be at the center of our concerns as we discuss Internet Governance. The principle according to which human rights must be promoted and respected just as much online as offline must be continuously reaffirmed.

As we review the existing Internet governance mechanisms, it is essential that they are placed in a broader framework that is democratic, transparent, multilateral and multistakeholder.

In fact, the Internet ecosystem benefits from the contributions of multiple stakeholders, and no single body can be made responsible for all aspects relating to the Internet.

However, we note that the debate over the future of Internet governance is sometimes wrongly framed in terms of a choice between an idealized “multistakeholder” model and a “multilateral” model.

Brazil upholds and practices domestically the multistakeholder model of Internet Governance, out of the belief that all Internet-related issues can and should be discussed in a multistakeholder environment. Nonetheless, different issues of different nature may require, accordingly, differentiated frameworks, taking into account the differentiated roles and responsibilities associated to the various stakeholders.

A number of issues are best dealt with by multistakeholder institutions, while multilateral decision-making (informed by multistakeholder processes) is necessary on issues that must be enforced directly through international mechanisms, or through harmonization of national level legislation and policies. Examples are matters involving trade and taxation, legal jurisdiction and cybercrime.

It is for this reason that we are convinced that there is no contradiction between multistakeholderism and multilateralism in Internet Governance. As stated by President Dilma Rousseff at the opening session of the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, also known as NETmundial, which was held in São Paulo last April: "an Internet that is subject to intergovernmental arrangements that exclude other sectors of society is not democratic. Multi-stakeholder arrangements that are, in turn, subject to oversight by one or few states are not acceptable either. The opposite of both is unilateralism, which would be unacceptable to all of us. We need more, not less, democracy."

It is our understanding that the 10-year WSIS Review process should go beyond the simple evaluation of the implementation of the Action Lines. We have yet much to do in the coming years, including a renewed joint effort to move towards completion of the task we assigned to ourselves in the WSIS outcome documents. In Brazil's perspective, the validity of those documents as the fundamental framework for global efforts towards inclusive, democratic, transparent and development-oriented Information Societies must be reaffirmed.

In this sense, we view the outcome of this High Level Event as an important input to the overall review process to be carried out by the UN General Assembly in 2015, as per paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda. In the context of the Overall Review, and considering the challenges we have faced over the past ten years, we will have the opportunity to discuss which new emphases should be given to our post-2015 Agenda in order, in particular, to overcome the challenges related to Internet governance and to the digital divide.

I would like to reaffirm our expectations that we will be able to agree on the format and modalities for the 2015 Overall Review process, in a way that allows us to evaluate, with full participation of all stakeholders, the successes and shortcomings experienced in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the WSIS outcome documents, also taking into account, where appropriate, the results of other meetings and processes. The tasks before us are manifold and they remain, in many cases and to a large extent, unfulfilled. The challenges before us are therefore extraordinary but we are convinced that they are not insurmountable.

NETmundial sought to offer a contribution to the international debate on Internet Governance, through the identification of rough consensus on both Internet Governance Principles and a Roadmap for the

future evolution of the Internet Governance Ecosystem. We are glad we could host such a meeting and we hope that the lessons learned in the course of its preparation and the positive ambiance we were able to create collectively before and during the São Paulo meeting, could serve as a valuable contribution to our efforts to make the Internet evolve.

Thank you!

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

Mr Rashid Ismailov, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications, Russia

Уважаемый господин Председатель!

Ваши превосходительства, Дамы и господа!

Инфокоммуникационные технологии стали одним из ключевых факторов поступательного экономического роста и инклюзивного развития.

ИКТ помогают выровнять возможности развитых и развивающихся стран, раскрыть профессиональные и творческие способности человека.



Убеждены, что наращивание международного научно-технического сотрудничества, в частности в сфере ИКТ, должно прочно утвердиться в числе приоритетов формирующейся Глобальной повестки дня в области развития на период после 2015 г.

Мы считаем, что ООН, и, в частности, Международный Союз Электросвязи, должны стать основной площадкой для формирования на наднациональном уровне принципов правового и государственного регулирования в этой сфере.

Россия заинтересована в конструктивном взаимодействии со всеми партнерами в интересах эффективного использования потенциала ИКТ для достижения устойчивого развития, в т.ч. в контексте глобальной повестки дня развития на период после 2015 г.

Россия продолжает выступать за закрепление ведущей роли государств в развитии и управлении инфокоммуникационными технологиями, включая инфраструктуру сети интернет. Это нужно делать в интересах всех стран и в соответствии с их национальными приоритетами.

У нас государство является крупнейшим заказчиком ИТ-индустрии. Реализуется Государственная программа “Информационное общество (2011 – 2020 годы)”, возможность скоростного доступа к сети появится у 97% населения России. Государство осуществило компьютеризацию и подключение к интернету всех органов власти и образовательных учреждений.

С учетом своего географического положения и развитой сети линий связи Россия готова оказать весомое содействие в преодолении цифрового неравенства.

Мы выступаем за активное развитие межгосударственного взаимодействия по укреплению мер доверия и безопасности при использовании ИКТ, в частности, по защите детей от негативного, вредного контента, распространяемого в онлайн-среде.

Дамы и господа!

Наша Встреча высокого уровня это не только смотр достижений за 10 летний период выполнения решений Саммита ВВУИО 2003 и 2005 годов. Она должна также указать и проблемы, и новые вызовы, которые встретились на этом пути. Важнейшей задачей встречи станет определение приоритетов и путей дальнейшего развития направлений деятельности ВВУИО на период после 2015 г. как вклад в разрабатываемую ООН Программу устойчивого развития после 2015 в интересах всего населения земного шара и, прежде всего развивающихся стран.

Российская Федерация с удовлетворением отмечает большой вклад организаций системы ООН, особенно МСЭ и ЮНЕСКО, в выполнение решений Саммита и подготовку настоящей встречи.

Мы поддерживаем совместное принятие Заявления о выполнении решений ВВУИО и Концепции развития на период после 2015 г. и выступаем за проведения Саммита ВВУИО.

Одновременно мы считаем, что позиция, занятая рядом стран, по использованию принципа «всё или ничего» не является конструктивной. Данная позиция привела к тому, что раздел С, содержащий 11 направлений действий (action lines), из которых 10 было практически согласовано, не был представлен на рассмотрение Собрания высокого уровня. Российская Федерация в своей позиции учитывала интересы деловых кругов и гражданского общества, которые считали необходимым поддержать направления деятельности части С. Поэтому мы предлагаем, чтобы Собрание рекомендовало соответствующим организациям системы ООН и участникам процесса WSIS использовать материалы раздела С в своей работе и при подготовке дальнейших шагов по развитию информационного общества после 2015 года.

Эти документы послужат реальным вкладом в проведение в 2015 г. Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН общего обзора выполнения решений ВВУИО.

Благодарю Вас, господин Председатель.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

Ms Khédiya Ghariani, Secretary-General, Arab ICT Organization



والمعلومات

لقد ساهمت القمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات في مرحلتها (جنيف 2003-تونس 2005) في دعم الوعي بأهمية دور تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال في عالمنا اليوم و ما ينتج عنها من تحولات عميقة في المجتمعات على مختلف الأصعدة، كما جاء في إعلان وأجندة تونس.

وقد عبرت البلدان العربية، في العديد من المناسبات ومنذ بداية الألفية، عن تعلقها بدفع استعمالات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال في ربوع الوطن العربي على مختلف المستويات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية بالتعاون مع الهيئات الدولية والإقليمية المعنية بالمجال.

وهو ما حدا بأصحاب القرار على المستوى العربي إلى إقرار إنشاء المنظمة العربية لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال والمعلومات لتكون من ضمن الهياكل، لدى جامعة الدول العربية، الساهرة على هذه الجوانب والإطار المؤسسي الأمثل لدعم مشاركة كل الأطراف المعنية في تحقيق هذه الأهداف، وهي الدول العربية الأعضاء، الأعضاء المنتسبون ممثلي المؤسسات العمومية والخاصة الناشطة في المجال والمنظمات والجمعيات المعنية بالوطن العربي.

وتعمل منظمتنا في إطار الإستراتيجية العربية العامة لتكنولوجيا الاتصالات والمعلومات - بناء مجتمع المعلومات 2012 ، و توصيات القمة العالمية حول مجتمع المعلومات (جنيف 2003 - تونس 2005)، وقمة "توصيل المنطقة العربية" (الدوحة 2012).

وقد تمكنت المنظمة العربية لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال والمعلومات منذ انطلاقتها سنة 2008 ، بفضل تركيبها الحالية التي تضم مختلف أصحاب المصلحة من حكومات، قطاع خاص ومجتمع مدني، وبكونها منظمة تقنية متخصصة في قطاع حيوي، استراتيجي وتنموي، من المساهمة في الدفع بمسار التنمية داخل البلدان العربية من خلال خطة عمل تتمحور حول أولويات المنطقة، أخص منها بالذكر :

-التشغيل : يمثل التشغيل من أهم مشاغل الشباب في المنطقة العربية. وفي هذا الإطار ، أطلقت المنظمة العربية لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال والمعلومات مشروع "شبكة تمكين الشباب العربي" لتعزيز فرص عمل الشباب العربي في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال والمعلومات ودعم قدراتهم في القطاع وعبر القطاع وتنمية روح المبادرة لديهم وتشجيعهم على مزيد الإبداع والابتكار في المجال في إطار شراكة بين القطاع الخاص والقطاع العمومي.

ويتم سنويا تنظيم منتدى تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال والمعلومات وفرص تشغيل الشباب العربي' يشتمل على ندوة علمية، ورشات تطبيقية، و مسابقة سنوية لأفضل المشاريع الشبابية.

- المرأة : تمثل تكنولوجيات الاتصال والمعلومات فرصة للتقليص من التفاوت النوعي و الحد من تأثيراته السلبية على نسق التنمية داخل المجتمعات العربية إذ تشكل إحدى الوسائل القادرة على الارتقاء بوضع المرأة وتعزيز دورها في دفع التنمية داخل أوطانها.
 - وتعمل المنظمة حاليا في إطار مشروعها "تنمية قدرات المرأة العربية" العربية في مجال تكنولوجيات الاتصال والمعلومات" على تأمين دورات تدريبية حسب الاحتياجات والاختصاص مثل التجارة الإلكترونية، التسويق والدفع الإلكتروني لبعثات المشاريع الصغرى، مع التركيز على المرأة الريفية، وبعث مشاريع نموذجية لمصاحبة المرأة في إنجاز مشاريع صغرى في مجال تكنولوجيات الاتصال والمعلومات أو بالاعتماد عليه.
 - الزراعة : أطلقت المنظمة مشروعا إقليميا حول "تكنولوجيات الاتصال والمعلومات من أجل التنمية الزراعية المستدامة في المنطقة العربية"، والذي يدعم "برنامج الأمن الغذائي العربي"، وذلك استجابة لما تواجهه الزراعة على الصعيد العالمي، وخاصة في المنطقة العربية من مشاكل وتحديات، مثل التغيرات المناخية، ندرة المياه والتي لها تأثيرا مباشرا على الأمن الغذائي بالرغم من كل المزايا والثروات التي تزخر بها المنطقة لتحقيق التنمية الزراعية المستدامة.
 - تنمية المحتوى الرقمي العربي : إن الاهتمام بتنمية المحتوى الرقمي العربي عنصرا أساسيا للتواجد العربي في الفضاء الرقمي العالمي والدفاع والمحافظة على الهوية والخصوصية العربية بالإضافة إلى كونه محركا للتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية.
 - المصادقة الإلكترونية والأمن السبراني : تعتبر التجارة الإلكترونية من العوامل الأساسية التي تساهم المساهمة في التنمية المستدامة. وتحرص المنظمة حاليا على متابعة وإنجاز مشروعها حول "المنتدى العربي لهيكل المفتاح العمومي" الذي يهدف إلى تأمين سلامة وسرية المبادلات الإلكترونية بين البلدان العربية.
- باعتبار قطاع تكنولوجيات الاتصال والمعلومات أداة مهمة في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والارتقاء بالتنمية البشرية، من الضروري الحرص في الفترة القادمة، على تنسيق الجهود بين جميع أصحاب المصلحة حتى نتمكن من ترجمة مفهوم "مجتمع المعلومات للجميع" على أرض الواقع، ولن يكون ذلك إلا بتوفير الاستثمارات اللازمة لتوصيل والاهتمام الخاص بالبلدان الأقل نموا بصفة عامة، و بالفئات الضعيفة والمهمشة داخل بلداننا بصفة خاصة.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

Mrs Gabrielle Gauthey, President, Government Sector-Alcatel-Lucent, Alcatel-Lucent



Ministers, Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honor and pleasure for me to speak to you at this important event. So much has been achieved to bridge the global digital divide and all of the stakeholders who contributed in the WSIS process should be thanked for their efforts and tenacity.

At Alcatel-Lucent, our vision is to develop and deploy affordable communication solutions for citizens — expanding social and economic opportunities to change the way billions of people live and work and extending digital inclusion to communities around the world.

The past few years have witnessed an increase in awareness about broadband and its impact on development and economic growth. While great progress has been achieved in increased connectivity in developing nations, there is still urgency to address coverage as well as affordability. For millions of people broadband is still unaffordable in many countries, costing sometimes more than their monthly income, whereas accessing the internet costs on average less than 2% of monthly income in the developed world.

Globally, there are 4 billion people not yet using the Internet and more than 90% of them are from the developing world.

The combination of the rapid increase of connected devices, video and cloud has led to an explosion of data traffic, driving the need for a huge increase of investments in efficient and large bandwidth networks. Alcatel-Lucent estimates that mobile data traffic will increase 25 times between 2011 and 2016. Developing countries will follow a similar pattern, as a wave of growth in digital and media content is expected as Smartphone ownership grows.

Massive investments are needed: **The OECD estimates that \$10 trillion are needed by 2030 just in OECD countries, India, China and Brazil (OECD estimate).**

New investments sources and models need to be found to respond to this exploding bandwidth demand and the continued need for deployments in undeserved geographic zones. The industry needs to ensure a balanced return for all involved stakeholders as well as creating favourable environments for competition.

Some recommendations in brief:

- Promoting innovative investment and financing models between the private and the public sector in particular for broadband coverage and affordability in developing countries. LT private investment funds need to be attracted.
- Accelerating the adoption of more spectrum for mobile broadband and ensuring countries achieve their digital switchover deadlines in a harmonized way, as well as ensuring the right allocations
- More efforts need to focus on unleashing the smart use of broadband to help people use services in ways that will significantly improve their lives.
 - Encourage e-government strategies, and the development of policies and technology choices such as cloud enablement platforms.
 - More cross-sector engagements are needed to unleash internet and mobile enabled services in health, education, finance, agriculture etc.

Broadband and ICTs have a fundamental role to play in the **UN Sustainable development Goals** currently being shaped to set the development agenda between 2015 and 2030. It is concerning that ICT and broadband targets have not yet been included and we truly hope that WSIS and WSIS stakeholders can help in making a strong push in the coming weeks for this to happen.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements A

Dr Stuart Hamilton, Deputy Secretary General, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished colleagues

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions – or IFLA – is the global voice of libraries and their users. We have been supporters of the WSIS process since its beginning, and have actively engaged in the MPP prior to this event.

IFLA is here because we believe that access to information supports development, and that access to ICTs is a crucial part of the development equation. Without access to information, people risk making bad decisions, governments risk wasting money and effort, and development practitioners risk re-inventing the wheel.

IFLA's vision for WSIS is that all stakeholders recognise that public access to ICTs will be crucial to ending the digital divide and ensuring that everyone, including the most vulnerable and marginalised, has access to information in their community. We are thrilled to note that the WSIS+10 outcome documents focus on digital inclusion, and affordable access, and that they recognise it is a priority to support providers of public access such as libraries in the coming years. We appreciate the acknowledgment that we need to go beyond access – media and information literacy skills and training will be needed to help people fully engage in the information society.

We also approve of WSIS' continued focus on the importance of digital preservation of cultural heritage. Going forward, we want to work with governments to implement the *UNESCO Vancouver Declaration on Digitisation and Preservation*, and we want to partner with the business and technical sector to defeat bit rot and ensure that standards are in place to ensure interoperability across formats and platforms in the pursuit of long-term preservation. But a word of caution: we will not be able to fulfil the promise of the data revolution if we don't have the correct legal and policy frameworks in place to allow libraries and archives to share digital information across borders. We need open access. We need to think differently about copyright.

If we have one misgiving about the MPP it is that it has been difficult to understand exactly how we are contributing to the post-2015 development framework. As an international organisation working in both Geneva and New York we want to make absolutely certain that the new framework reaps the benefits of ICTs and access to information. Our vision for the future includes measurable targets and indicators on access to information and ICTs across all the sustainable development goals. Let's make a commitment to ensure universal access to the Internet by 2030. Let's make sure that people, wherever they are, can get the information they need to improve their lives.



In closing, IFLA offers its partnership. Work with us to implement the post-2015 sustainable development goals. Work with us to place knowledge *institutions*, like libraries, at the heart of the information and knowledge society so that everyone can benefit.

Thank you.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements B

H. E. Ms Milena Harito, Minister of State, Ministry of Innovation and Public Administration, Albania

Excellences,

Honorables participants,

Chers collègues,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est un plaisir pour moi de participer à cette session de WSIS 2014 Haut Niveau et je suis ravie de partager avec vous notre vision sur le développement de la société de l'information au-delà de 2015.

À WSIS 2003, très loin déjà, les gouvernements se sont engagés ensemble à collaborer sur les développements de la société de l'information de manière globalement harmonisée.

Les actions approuvées en 2003 et 2005 étaient justes, et adressaient des sujets, que pour une partie de nos pays restent d'actualité.

le développement de l'infrastructure de l'ICT

amélioration de l'accès de tous à l'information

le renforcement de capacités humaines

l'adoption de politiques adaptés pour construire la confiance dans l'utilisation de l'ICT

le développement des applications dans le domaine de l'e-government, e-business, e-learning, e-health, e-employment etc, qui est un processus continu, toujours en amélioration.

Mais au-dessus tout, en Albanie, pays de démocratie encore jeune, de seulement 23 ans, avec une histoire complexe de dictature et peu de tradition de construction de l'état, avec peu de confiance des citoyens envers les institutions, nous voyons l'utilisation massive de l'ICT, comme précisément un moyen de construire la confiance. Construire la confiance, est sûrement la chose la plus difficile, mais aussi la plus indispensable pour un avenir durable, pour toute société. Justement parce que cette confiance sous-jacente existe, nous avons tendance à l'oublier dans certains pays avec une longue tradition démocratique.

La transparence et le contrôle apportées par les technologies de l'information et de la communication sont pour nous une aide précieuse, indispensable, pour construire cette confiance, confiance dans les institutions et dans l'avenir, qui est le ciment de nos sociétés et le moyen le plus efficace d'empêcher la corruption et la criminalisation.

Le changement globalement, dans nos régions, et aussi dans nos marchés localement, ont été incommensurables depuis 2003.

Ces changements sont évidents aussi pour le marché albanais, part de l'Europe du sud-est de l'Europe plus largement.



Partant d'une infrastructure ICT peu développée mais d'une bonne couverture GSM, L'Albanie a aujourd'hui une pénétration mobile de plus de 120%, et une couverture en broadband mobile de 92% de la population. Cette dernière compense seulement en partie une couverture en broadband fixe incomplète. Les prix de l'accès du broadband fixe ont toutefois baissé en 2013 entre 17-33%.

La connectivité internationale et le nombre d'utilisateurs d'internet a augmenté de plus de 10 fois depuis 2003. Comme dans d'autre pays aussi.

Notre législation des communications électroniques est en grande partie en ligne avec l'acquis communautaire et plusieurs projets d'introduction de l'ICT dans l'e-government ont été développés (procurations électroniques, enregistrement des entreprises etc).

Nos défis sont toutefois nombreux : l'amélioration de l'accès et l'équipement notamment dans les zones rurales, l'amélioration de l'e-literacy, l'introduction massive de l'elearning dans les écoles et surtout le développement des e-services pour les citoyens comme un moyen de rendre nos services publics plus efficaces et de combattre la corruption.

Mais aussi l'utilisation de l'ICT de manière plus complète par le secteur privé, pour rendre notre économie plus compétitive.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Une gouvernance ouverte et transparente est une priorité clé pour notre gouvernement et cela se traduit par un programme ambitieux d'utilisation de l'ICT dans les services publics.

Ce programme a déjà commencé avec l'introduction du paiement mobile pour les services publics, profitant de la pénétration et de l'usage mobile qui est notre point fort.

Ce programme continue avec l'ouverture de données géospatiales, données qui n'étaient pas publiquement, facilement accessibles jusqu'à présent. Cette ouverture doit rendre plus facile la vie de nos citoyens et augmenter la transparence des services

Pour augmenter les e-skills de la nouvelle génération le gouvernement albanais a commencé un projet d'introduction de l'elearning et des tablettes dans les écoles, qui commence cette année avec un pilote dans 50 lycées pour s'étendre ensuite dans environ 350 lycées du pays.

Les principaux hôpitaux sont connectés avec un réseau de télémedecine mais nous devons introduire des systèmes de gestion des hôpitaux et d'utilisation de la carte d'identité comme carte médicale pour rationaliser les moyens.

Un centre d'e-formation pour l'administration publique a été récemment établi.

La simplification et la digitalisation des services publics est notre priorité pour une meilleure gouvernance. La majeure partie de nos services publics sont encore sur papier, inefficaces, avec les mêmes documents demandés par différents bureaux, non connectés entre eux. La simplification de ces services nécessite pas uniquement une infrastructure ICT mais aussi une intervention législative et une réforme de l'administration publique.

Ceci est le cœur de notre stratégie de l'agenda digitale 2014-2020.

Chers collègues,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Malgré tous ces développements, plusieurs nouveaux défis sont devant nous tous, en termes de politiques du secteur.

Le dynamisme du secteur de l'ICT et la complexité de son interopérabilité avec les autres secteurs rend ces défis essentiels. Nous devons considérer les politiques et les régulations au-delà du secteur de l'ICT, en liaison étroite avec les autres secteurs de l'économie.

Le développement du broadband comme l'outil d'un développement économique durable.

Le DSO et l'introduction des technologies 4G reste un défi

La création de contenu locaux afin de promouvoir la demande d'usage d'ICT

La promotion de l'innovation plus généralement

Le renforcement de la cybersécurité,

Le développement de la signature sécurisée électronique qui permettra d'étendre la circulation électronique des documents

Et finalement le défi que nous devons affronter tous ensemble est le développement de la société de l'information en trouvant le rapport juste entre les libertés individuelles et le droit à l'information, le respect de la propriété intellectuelle sur Internet, la protection des données privées et la confidentialité des informations, la promotion de la diversité culturelle, la compétition juste.

Ces défis nécessitent une coopération étroite entre tous les groupes d'intérêt, une coopération internationale et régionale. A ce regard, WSIS est une plateforme globale importante où nous pouvons chercher et trouver ensemble les solutions appropriées pour notre développement.

Je suis certaine que dans 10 ans, en 2024, le monde de l'ICT ressemblera très peu à celui d'aujourd'hui. Le développement harmonieux de ce nouveau monde reste notre devoir commun et notre plus grand défi.

Merci pour votre attention.

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H.E. Mrs Zohra Derdouri, Minister, Ministry of Post, Information and Communication Technologies, Algeria

Will be available soon.



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Policy Statements B

H.E. Mr Abdul Latif Siddique, Minister, Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology, Bangladesh

Mr. Chairman

Mr. Secretary-General

Honourable Ministers

Excellencies

Distinguished Delegates

Ladies and Gentlemen



It is my great pleasure and honour to be here before you on the occasion of the World Summit on the Information Society +10 High Level Event, 2014. I am delighted to take part in this event with the participants from different stakeholders, Governments, Private Sectors, Civil Societies, Academia and International Organizations.

Information technologies, and especially the Internet and mobile telephony, have enabled the development of the Information Society. In today's world, information and communication technologies became the basic prerequisites for development. They can help nations to boost up the entire stages of development and turn the digital divide into a digital advantage.

Distinguished Delegates,

The Government of Bangladesh is committed to ensure universal telecommunication and ICT services to the door-steps of the citizens. To become a middle income country, the government declared the 'Vision 2021'. For the purpose, the target for 'Digital Bangladesh' has been formulated which is in track with the WSIS action lines.

The telecom penetration rate of Bangladesh is more than 75% which was around 35% in 2009. Furthermore we observed a massive boost in the internet penetration, which has reached to 25% from 1% within the last 5 years. The Government recognizes that the broadband is one of the main pillars to support the nation, towards building a knowledge economy and the information Society. To ensure broadband services, Bangladesh has undertaken a massive infrastructure development plan.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At present every Government office of Bangladesh has its own interactive web portal under National Portal framework where citizens are able to get various Government services online. To ensure faster citizen service delivery, e-filing system at Government offices has been introduced under National e-

services System. By 2015 ICT services would be the primary service delivery tool at the Government offices.

Distinguished Delegates,

You will be delighted to know that Bangladesh is very successful in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This summit will review the outcomes related to the WSIS Action Lines with the view of developing proposals on a new vision beyond 2015. I hope that this summit will show us directions on the issues like Women's Empowerment in the Information Society, Disaster Management and Early Preparedness, Minimize digital divide and standardization gap, Creating Technologies for connecting the unconnected, Securing Cyberspace in a Borderless World and inclusion of Youth in ICT Policies.

Distinguished Delegates,

Since formal accession to the Union in 1973, Bangladesh has actively been participating and contributing to all of the ITU activities and events. In order to enhance cooperation with ITU and its member states, Bangladesh presented its candidature for the ITU Council in the forthcoming ITU's Plenipotentiary Conference. I seek your support in this regard.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am confident that the outcome of this Summit will come up to our expectations and that of our fellow countrymen for whom we must make a difference.

Finally, let me thank all of the ITU staffs who have put such a tremendous effort into making WSIS+10, 2014 a success.

Thank you for your attention.

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Prof. Kalamullah Ramli, Director General, Posts and Information Technology Affairs, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Indonesia



Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General of the ITU,
Excellencies Head of Delegates,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Allow me at the outset to extend our warmest congratulation to His Excellency Mr. Atef Helmy, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Egypt, as Chair of this august event, and Their Excellencies, Mr. Adama Samassékou, and Ambassador Janis Karklins, as the Vice Chairs of this auspicious meeting. I am convinced that under Your Excellencies' most able leadership, this event shall meet its noble ends and to generate fruitful results.

Expressions of gratitude and appreciations should also be rendered to His Excellency Dr. Hamadoun Toure, Secretary General of the ITU, Mr. Brahima Sanou, Director of the ITU BDT, and Professor Vladimir Minkin, Chair of the WSIS+10 Multi Stakeholder Preparatory Process. Without their steadfast dedication and committed rigor, this august event would not be possible at all.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To build and nurture an information society is certainly not an easy task. Great works and arduous challenges lie ahead of us. Collective efforts, therefore, has to be our greatest modality. In light of this, please allow me to humbly share Indonesia's experiences and lessons learned in our efforts to pursue that goal.

Let me thus begin with numbers. Of the total two hundred fifty one million people, fifty four percents of the population reside in urban areas. They are relatively well connected to the information grid. The rest forty six percent however, reside in the rural area. Information-wise, they are still yet to fully connected to the global ICT grid. Departing from this percentage, it is therefore imperative for Indonesia to implement appropriate policies and strategies in ICT utilization for the development of rural areas. Modalities, are thankfully there.

Indonesia's economic growth in 2009-2013 reached an average of 5.9 % per year, placing Indonesia at the second highest growth after China among G-20 member countries. Parallel to this growth, ICT spending in 2013 reached 32.8 billion USD.

The growth of mobile users is increasing very rapidly and already at or exceeding 150% penetration of the total population, reaching 350 million subscriptions. The number of Internet users has reached 82 million, and broadband users have reached 48 million. Telkom Indonesia, a state-owned telecommunication operator, is planning for building another 20 million broadband accesses starting this year. The government targets broadband growth should reach 30% in 2015 and 70% in 2025.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the policy level, Indonesia has formulated the Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI). By harnessing the full potential of ICT, the Master Plan envisages the integration of national logistics and transportation systems, as well as seven other development sectors, within regional economic corridors. This Master plan also includes an Indonesian broadband plan (IBP), aims to accelerate the development of broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and the development of a competitive regulatory framework and funding.

By doing so, Indonesia looks forward not only in enhancing and accelerating the development within its national border, but also contribute further to the connectivity and development in its region, through ASEAN Connectivity.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On disaster mitigation, Indonesia has also utilized ICT as the primary modality in establishing a disaster information system which managed to cut down response time needed to distribute early warning in the event of disaster, from 30 minutes in the previous system, to a mere 1 minute under the new system. It has a significant impact in avoiding or at least reducing casualties in the event of emergencies.

In addition to saving human lives, ICT are also valuable in enhancing their income, such as clearly showed by the growth of ICT-based creative industry. The current value of Indonesia's creative economy is estimated to reach Rp 600 billion which is equivalent to 50 billion USD, and contributes to 7 percent of Indonesia's GDP.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

All of the above-mentioned would be meaningless without a proper security system in place. In this respect, the Government of Indonesia has established SIRTII or ID-Indonesia Security Incident Response Team on Internet Infrastructure with the main task to secure the use of internet protocol-based telecommunication networks from threats and disruption. The agency currently handles 1.1 million internet traffic incidents in Indonesia.

The establishment of SIRTII simply reflects Indonesia's view that the issue of cybersecurity, law enforcement, and consequently, national jurisdiction in cyber-space, to be truly relevant variables in our effort to ensure that the information system remain open and safe for all benevolent purposes. It is thus a very important matter that merits our more serious attention.

Indonesia believes that it is crucial that internet governance should be arranged in a way that acknowledges cyber-jurisdiction in cyber-space, as a logical reflection and exercise of states' sovereignty. Indonesia views this with an equal weight and importance to those of democracy and respect to the freedom of speech and information, in the conduct of cyber-space, while adhering to the

well-being of the whole community.

In light of that, allow me to reiterate the very points which have become the cornerstone of our endeavour, as embodied in the 2005 Tunis Agenda, where policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues rests under the sovereign right of States, while the private sector and the civil society also plays important roles especially at technological, technical, and community level. The same spirit applies equally to both intergovernmental organizations and international organizations, for their important roles in the development technical standards and relevant policies. In short, let us acknowledge and give to each and every stakeholder, their respective roles in accordance to their respective capacities.

The effective implementation of the above would strengthen our efforts in seizing opportunities on what ICT has to offers, while mitigating its malicious side effects. Indonesia therefore strongly calls for the Tunis 2005 formula to be retained as an indispensable part of WSIS as it was then, now, and in the future. Furthermore, Indonesia is also of the utmost conviction that the best course of action to build and to house the system of internet governance is through the United Nations' System, as the world's core forum for international norm setting and cooperation.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To summarize, WSIS aims at establishing an information society, the one that able to advance itself, fully capable in building and enhancing its competence, its skills, its knowledge, to pursue its utmost achievements in accordance to its utmost ability. We are here to achieve precisely that. Let us not forget that end.

Let us not forget, that while policies are being discussed, fibre optic cables are being laid, satellites are being placed in their orbits, network protocols are being programmed and tested, and the soul of the society continues to change, the core idea remains the same.

We do not connect people simply for connecting people. We connect people, so that they may find and tap into, the sources of knowledge, and of economic prosperity. For without which, connectivity becomes no more than a hi-tech vanity, where humankind once again, become the very prisoner of his own device.

I hereby conclude my speech and thank you for your kind attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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Policy Statements B

H.E. Mr Zamir Akram, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Pakistan

Honorable Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Heads of Delegations

Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union

Excellencies

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honor for me to represent my government at this important meeting which is related to WSIS new vision and the statement. But before, I talk about our core work, I congratulate Dr Hamadoun I. Touré, the Secretary General and his team for playing a pivotal role in guiding all stakeholders towards charting a future WSIS agenda.

We appreciate the insight and the quality advice that has been provided by all the stake holders in constructing a new vision for WSIS. One that is more inclusive, more accessible, bridges the gap between haves and have nots, accommodates diversity and is futuristic. We know that for a world characterized by diverse opinions, orchestrating such common statement is not easy, but, as long as the goals and key priorities are clearly defined, the end is not far.

Chairperson,

In building consensus for a renewed WSIS for the future, my delegation would like to state the following;

- create an information society which is inclusive and provides equal opportunity to everyone , everywhere;
- not allow to widen the digital gap that exists right now between developed and the developing countries;
- harness the digital revolution to lift the dispossessed from deprivation;
- strengthen the role of ITU in assisting member states in building their ICT capacities;
- resolve important issues like freedom of expression and the role of media taking due cognizance of ethos and values of all cultures and societies;
- recognize that illicit use of ICTs have a detrimental impact on members states infrastructure, national security and economic development, and stress the need for international efforts to address this issue.

Further, we consider that the General assembly has a key role in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS. We welcome the appointment of two co-facilitators by



the President of the General assembly to open intergovernmental consultations for this purpose. We feel that the governments, too, besides other stakeholders, have a role and responsibility for internet governance on an equal footing. We therefore call for promoting the Geneva Principles and the Tunis agenda while pursuing our ongoing and futuristic work regarding WSIS.

Chairperson,

I would also like to take opportunity to update this meeting on measures my government has taken to implement WSIS agenda in Pakistan.

In pursuance of our vision of accelerated digitization, 3G and 4G services have been launched very recently in Pakistan. We are expecting to achieve relatively faster deployment of mobile broadband infrastructure through the roll out of 3G/4G services particularly on the access side. To facilitate the backhaul connectivity, Universal Service Fund is being used to deploy extensive network of optic fiber cable across the country. The government is fully aware that infrastructure is critically important to flourish ICT development and therefore as a policy priority the emphasis is on making spectrum available for facilitating mobile broadband penetration and fiber optic deployment which is consistent with action line C2 of the WSIS.

Similarly, pursuant to action line C3 we have through the Universal Service Fund, taken the initiative to establish Universal Tele-centers in un-served, underserved and rural areas of Pakistan. Universal Tele-centers will act as hubs to provide e-services to the local people in even the most remote areas.

We are also promoting a demand of e-services in Pakistan. Through e-government platform, the goal is to provide e-services to the people while ensuring transparency and accountability in all transactions.

Chairperson,

On C4 related to human resource capacity building, we have established a 'Research and Development Fund' which provides meritorious scholarships at undergraduate level to students in ICT disciplines and also funds technical research projects in ICT disciplines. The whole idea is to nurture innovative ideas that bring out proposals which can be used for deployment of e-agriculture, e-health, e-learning, e-policing, e-connectivity and e-commerce.

Our Ministry of IT, in order to enhance the quality of IT products in Pakistan is in process to initiate accreditation and certification of IT companies in accordance with best international benchmarks.

We have also has recently drafted legislation related to electronic crime. The draft legislation aims to provide confidence and security to ICT users as envisioned in action line C5.

The Government of Pakistan is fully focused to provide universal, affordable and equitable access to the citizens so that they can reap maximum benefits from the wide-ranging available opportunities worldwide. We believe that proliferation of broadband is the modus operandi to achieve all these goals.

Chairperson,

On behalf of Government of Pakistan, I appreciate International Telecommunication Union's assistance and support which it extends to least developed and developing countries by providing consultancies on various ICT matters to ensure development of ICT sectors globally.

I would like to conclude by congratulating the International Telecommunication Union for building a network of cooperation amongst member countries and ensure that Pakistan is diligently making progress in achieving WSIS objectives.

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H.E. Mr Wilfredo Gonzales Vidal, Vice Minister, Ministry of Communications, Cuba

Señor Presidente, Ministros, Jefes de Delegaciones, representantes de Organismos Internacionales y otros delegados:

Reciba, señor Presidente, a nombre de la República de Cuba y de la Delegación que la representa el compromiso de contribuir al éxito del trabajo de esta Reunión de Alto Nivel.

Este encuentro se realiza en medio de importantes desafíos para construir una Sociedad de la Información en la que todos puedan crear, utilizar y compartir la información y el conocimiento, para



promover el desarrollo y mejorar la calidad de vida. No obstante, reiteramos que para lograr estos objetivos, hay que resolver las acuciantes necesidades sociales existentes en la humanidad, principalmente la pobreza, que aún está presente a escala mundial.

En el proceso de consultas abiertas que tiene su cierre en este evento, hemos considerado y expresado que los documentos de Ginebra (2003) y Túnez (2005) mantienen plena vigencia y que si bien han existido resultados tangibles en el cumplimiento de las metas de la CMSI, es necesario continuar los esfuerzos para lograr su plena materialización.

Consideramos que la tecnología no es neutral; responde siempre a los intereses de quienes la poseen y la aplican. Por ello la extensión de las TIC en el mundo, paradójicamente, ha contribuido al incremento de la brecha socioeconómica y cultural entre ricos y pobres; poseedores y desposeídos; y explotadores y explotados.

Es innegable que las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones han creado nuevas condiciones para el desarrollo, no obstante, para construir una Sociedad de la Información y el Conocimiento es imprescindible un sistema socioeconómico que propicie la justicia, la equidad y la inclusión social.

A pesar de las limitaciones financieras de nuestro país, y del Bloqueo económico y tecnológico que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América ha impuesto a Cuba, se han alcanzado modestos avances en la creación y fortalecimiento de la infraestructura tecnológica; así como, se han desarrollados importantes aplicaciones en los principales sectores del país.

El gobierno cubano realiza grandes esfuerzos para el desarrollo de las TIC, dando prioridad a su uso en la educación, la salud, el desarrollo científico y cultural, y como medio para incrementar la productividad y el crecimiento económico. Además, se le da preferencia a los servicios destinados a la población, creando miles de centros públicos desde los cuales se accede a la información.

En el informe del país se exponen significativos logros en la creación de capacidades, donde se destaca la formación de profesionales en las TIC y el adiestramiento masivo de la población, particularmente de los jóvenes. En este sentido, debemos señalar que Cuba se encuentra en el lugar número 14 en habilidades en el uso de las TIC, colocando el conocimiento y la formación de sus recursos humanos como elemento central de su desarrollo, siendo pieza clave en sus objetivos de justicia social.

Apoyamos lo expresado en la Cumbre, en el sentido de que todos los gobiernos deberían tener un igual cometido y responsabilidad para la Gobernanza de Internet y que será necesaria una mayor cooperación que permita a las administraciones públicas cumplir, en igualdad de condiciones, sus responsabilidades.

Cuba desea enfatizar que solo la cooperación mancomunada entre todos los Estados es el único camino para prevenir y enfrentar el empleo encubierto e ilegal de los sistemas informáticos, por individuos, organizaciones y gobiernos, que pueden provocar conflictos internacionales. Un ejemplo de ello fue la divulgación por la agencia de prensa *Associated Press (AP)* de la creación de una red social denominada ZunZuneo, dirigida a crear situaciones de desestabilización en Cuba para provocar cambios en nuestro ordenamiento político.

Señor presidente:

Expresarle la voluntad del estado cubano de continuar realizando esfuerzos para fortalecer y desarrollar el acceso y uso de las TIC, siempre con la visión de nuestros líderes de conectarnos al conocimiento y participar del concepto de compartir y no excluir como un imperativo estratégico para la supervivencia de nuestras identidades culturales.

Muchas gracias.

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Policy Statements B

H.E. Mr Wonki Min, Director General, Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning Korea (Rep.of)

Honourable Ministers,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea, it is my honour to join the WSIS+10 High Level Event to acknowledge the WSIS achievements of the past 10 years, identify emerging challenges and develop the vision beyond 2015.



I would like to express our appreciation to all stakeholders in the WSIS process, with special thanks to the ITU and other related UN agencies for their efforts to organize this event.

The “WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes” and the “WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015” are testaments to the great efforts that all stakeholders have made for the advancement of the Information Society.

Since the two phases of WSIS, the global community has worked to implement the WSIS Outcomes and ensure that ICTs benefit all people around the world.

Greater access to ICTs through mobile devices along with strong broadband growth is connecting more and more people to enhanced online services such as e-gov, e-commerce and e-health.

Despite these achievements, some challenges still remain.

Nearly two-thirds of the world’s population still does not have access to the Internet and has yet to receive the benefits of broadband and other Information and Communications Technologies. New obstacles have also arisen such as the online safety of our children and the privacy of our personal information.

Nevertheless, the emergence of new technologies such as Cloud Computing, Social Networking Services and the Internet of Things continue to demonstrate the innovative potential of ICT.

Because of these challenges and opportunities, this WSIS+10 High Level Event has significant importance to our collective effort and cooperation beyond 2015.

To achieve the WSIS Vision all stakeholders need to continue to cooperate through the inclusive and equitable multi-stakeholder approach.

When talking about “all stakeholders”, of course it includes those not specifically related to ICT. If we have learned anything over the past 10 years, it is that ICTs support the achievement of development goals in all corners of our society.

The importance of ICT to socioeconomic growth beyond 2015 cannot be overestimated.

In this context, the Republic of Korea supports the incorporation of ICT in the post-2015 Development Agenda as a cross-cutting enabler of development.

We also support the efforts to ensure greater interaction between the WSIS and the United Nations’ processes for socioeconomic development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Republic of Korea is committed to working together with all stakeholders through collaborative efforts to achieve the global community’s development goals.

In this regard, we look forward to welcoming you to the ITU’s 19th Plenipotentiary Conference which will be held this coming October, in Busan, Korea, so that we may continue working toward an open and inclusive Information Society.

Thank you.

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Policy Statements B

H.E. Mr Ravinatha Pandukabhaya Aryasinha, Chair of Personal Representatives G-15; Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, Group of Fifteen (G-15)

I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the Group of 15, a Summit-level group of developing countries comprising 17 Member States¹. The Group is established on the firm belief that there lies a considerable potential for mutually beneficial cooperation and collaboration among developing countries for sustainable development and economic progress.



I would like to thank the Secretary General, ITU for the efforts of ITU Secretariat, in coordination with the other UN agencies with a WSIS mandate, in organization for this High- Level Event to present the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes during the last 10 years, following the two phases of WSIS - Geneva phase in 2003 and Tunis phase in 2005.

I would also like to thank the Chairman of Open Consultation Process on WSIS+10 High-Level Event and the Vice Chairs for their efforts in finalizing the draft documents namely;

- Draft WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS outcomes, and
- Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of participating agencies.

At the World Summit on Information society (WSIS), we established the Action Lines that touched upon majority of areas of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), with particular emphasis on enhancing their global socio-economic impact, especially on Developing and Least Developed Countries. ICTs have revolutionized the way we live in an interconnected world. ICT tools, skills and networks are being increasingly used for alleviating poverty, creating jobs and meeting the Millennium Development Goals and beyond. Connectivity has empowered people and brought new opportunities for many.

Great advances in the capabilities of ICTs have fuelled rapid technology-enabled innovations in a wide range of economic and social sectors. We have taken note with appreciation various activities launched by countries, Action Line Facilitators in particular ITU and other UN agencies, as well as other stakeholders, to realize the objectives of the WSIS Action Lines.

Despite progress in spread of ICT worldwide, there remain significant challenges, particularly in ensuring the inclusiveness of the information society, the emergence of a new digital divide, especially in terms of quality of ICT infrastructure, broadband access, affordability and digital content, particularly in low-income countries.

With regard to achievements and challenges, it is extremely important that the overall review of WSIS processes gives the highest priority to the challenges in a balanced and equitable manner.

On behalf of the Group of 15, I would like to wish every success to the WSIS+10 High- Level Event.

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Policy Statements B

Ms Ellen Blackler, Vice-President, The Walt Disney Company

Thank you Mr Chairman, Mr Secretary General, Excellencies, Distinguished participants. My name is Ellen Blackler and I am with The Walt Disney Company.

I am speaking today as a member of the business community that is committed to advancing the goals of the Information Society. At Disney, our mission is to bring the magic of Disney to children and families throughout the world. We create and deliver a rich mix of local and global content - from app based games to TV shows and movies to e-books and magazines - in 75 languages to 166 countries, including the number 1 virtual world for children Club Penguin, which is itself available 8 languages.



In the WSIS, our participation has focused on establishing an environment that encourages the creation of the locally relevant content that fuels the Internet, inspires users to adopt broadband technologies and spurs ongoing investment in broadband and ICT.

Enablers of content creation include an environment supportive of free expression, both creative expression and political speech. It includes an environment of trust based on the rule of law where e-commerce can flourish. Protections for privacy, children, consumers and intellectual property as well as secure payment platforms are all necessary to ensure quality locally relevant content is available.

The World community expressed great optimism and vision in the WSIS summits of 2003 and 2005 by recognizing the potential of the Internet and ICTs to advance human society. Those summits established a framework for cooperation and forward action that has continuously advanced our widely held goals of increasing access to and use of technology by all the world's peoples.

While significant work remains to be done, there is no question that significant progress has been made. In large part that progress has been made as a result of entities from all parts of society working together towards common goals. Willingness to experiment, efforts tailored to local conditions, private sector investment and partnerships and cooperation between stakeholders are hallmarks of the successful efforts which have been documented by the WSIS review processes each year since 2005.

Overwhelmingly, a lesson we have learned from the stocktaking conducted in this WSIS +10 review and the year-by-year assessments before it, is that in the complex ecosystem of the Information Society we do best when all stakeholders work together to understand an issue, assess potential paths forward and implement solutions. One of the great values of the Summits was their forward looking recognition that multistakeholder approaches were required to fully advance the goals of the

Information Society. We believe this and the other principles and commitments made in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis

There is of course much more to do. Through a continued focus on advancing the work of the Action Lines, we can live up to the vision of the Information Society outlined in 2005.

Thank you

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Policy Statements B

Dr Richard Hill, President, Association for Proper Internet Governance (APIG)

The free and open Internet is threatened by actions and inactions of governments and actions of private companies. Some governments take actions to restrict freedom of speech and to violate personal privacy. Some governments fail to take actions to control the abuse of dominant market power by private companies. Some private companies abuse their dominant power to impose unfair conditions on customers (in particular by obtaining personal information that is commercially valuable in exchange for services that are much less valuable than the information) and to create walled gardens that reduce customer choice [2].

One state in particular uses its dominant position to pursue its geo-political and geo-economic goals, often to the detriment of the interests of citizens of other states [6]. Not surprisingly, this situation has led to criticism and calls for change [3].

Many of the issues outlined above are discussed in the context of what is called “Internet governance”. This is a minor industry, with something like 100 people working in it full-time, attending various meetings around the world.

Why? Why isn’t there a “GSM governance” industry, even though GSM reaches more than twice as many people, is more economically significant, and is more significant even as a tool for fostering political change?

Because offline law applies online, and some people don’t like this with respect to “the Internet”. In particular, some people think that the meta-rules, that is, the rules for making rules, should be different with respect to the Internet. Some think that technologists should set the rules for Internet, others think that governments should set public policy, others think that all “stakeholders” should work together on an equal footing. This last view in effect gives veto power to private companies, thus protecting incumbents and the status quo.

It is axiomatic that private companies seek to maximize, or at least protect, their profits. Thus it is not surprising that those who favor the status quo are those who are at present profitable. These are primarily US-based companies, supported by some developed-country companies.

It is also axiomatic that states seek to maximize, or at least protect, their power and interests. Thus it is not surprising that the US seeks to maintain the status quo, which enables it to exercise pervasive surveillance and at least a nominal level of control over certain aspects of the Internet. The US is supported by Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, UK and several other European countries. It is challenged by the BRICS and most developing countries.

Supporters of the status quo argue that current arrangements work well and must be continued. We disagree.

The current arrangements have proven unable to address the key issues that go back 20 years and that were explicitly identified in 2004 by the Working Group on Internet governance, namely the asymmetric role of the US government, the relatively high cost of Internet connectivity for developing countries, and the lack of security which has resulted in spam, cybercrime, and mass surveillance. Only a fundamental change in the current governance arrangements will result in these issues being addressed.

We have proposed such changes in various forums, in particular in the open consultation of the ITU's Council Working Group on International Internet Public Policy Issues and in Netmundial.

Supporters of the status quo rely on certain narratives to support their position. We will outline, and criticize, those narratives in section (3) below. But first we need to recall how we got to where we are now. It was for two reasons: (1) a design accident and (2) a unilateral assertion of power by the US government.

1. Design accident

The Internet was not designed as a public network. Its initial design was intended for a private, closed network. The initial design did not include security (security was supposed to be end-to-end) nor billing.

End-to-end security has proven difficult to implement, so the Internet suffers from spam, cybercrime and pervasive surveillance.

Since there is no detailed billing, the receiver-pays model predominates: users pay flat rate charges. Those who offer services (such as search engines) must derive revenue through indirect means, in particular targeted advertising. Capacity management can be an issue, and entities that have significant market power try to pass their costs along to other entities, leading to calls for network neutrality regulation. (But the real debate should be about whether infrastructure is a natural monopoly and, if so, how it should be provided, with functional separation being perhaps the best solution.)

2. Unilateral assertion of US power

During the early years, management of Internet names and addresses was provided by an individual funded by the US government. As the network grew, it became apparent that the central coordination function could not be handled by a single person, and that rather more sophisticated procedures and processes would probably have to be developed and implemented to ensure proper coordination.

Consequently, the Internet Society, and other organizations, facilitated a process that resulted in certain recommendations. However, the US government unilaterally rejected those recommendations and proposed instead a different approach, which led to the creation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

In the approach initially proposed by the United States, its role, as a government, would have been phased out relatively rapidly. But that did not happen and the US, as a government, retained a privileged role. Not surprisingly, this led to criticism from other governments, with explicit discussions of the matter taking place at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2005, and ever since.

3. Narratives that defend the status quo

The first and foremost narrative used to defend the status quo is that it is all about preserving freedom of speech. But it is widely accepted that offline rights apply equally online, so the restrictions on offline freedom of speech allowed under international human rights law apply equally well to online speech. And indeed all countries restrict freedom of speech to some extent, even if the US does restrict it less than most other countries.

In some versions of this narrative it is stated that the purpose of increasing the mandate of the UN or ITU over the Internet is that traditional notions of state sovereignty will allow states to control how and whether their people access and use the Internet. This is absurd, because no state needs the ITU to control how and whether their people access and use the Internet. On the contrary, the role of ITU is to negotiate and agree reductions of national sovereignty.

If one really wished to promote online freedom of speech, then one would seek to reduce the offline speech restrictions provided for by national and international law. Or, at a minimum, seek to introduce a new international legal provision reducing restrictions at least for online speech. And indeed we have proposed such a provision [1].

Another narrative is that it is important to protect “the unique multi-stakeholder model” that has been so successful to date. But the Internet has grown more slowly than has the mobile network, it is becoming increasingly centralized and dominated by powerful quasi-monopolies, and it has been plagued by the same issues for the past 20 years: asymmetric role of the US government compared to other governments, complaints about the financial flows (in particular the relatively higher cost in developing countries), and lack of security (leading to spam, etc.)[2]. The multi-stakeholder model has not successfully addressed those issues [3].

Yet another narrative is that in the “multi-stakeholder model” all players should have equal rights, in particular private companies should participate in decision-making on an “equal footing” with governments. This in effect gives veto power to private companies. How could network neutrality regulations ever be agreed in such a setup?

In one specific variant of that narrative, ICANN is portrayed as a decentralized institution, in contrast to traditional “centralized multilateral model”. But in fact the traditional model represented by ITU is highly decentralized (because most issues are dealt with at the national level) whereas ICANN is highly centralized. [5] and [2]

A persistent narrative used by the US government is that there should be “freedom to connect”. Note that this is not a “right to connect”, the distinction being that if you cannot afford to connect, then that is not necessarily our problem. So the real goal is to allow more and more people to provide more and more data. That data can then be used, on the one hand, to generate more and more targeted advertising and thus more and more profit for the dominant players. And it can be used, on the other hand, to conduct more and more pervasive surveillance.

So, in reality, those narratives are about maintaining the geo-political and geo-economic dominance of the present incumbents, that is, of the US and its powerful private companies.

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H.E. Mr Tryphon Kin-Kiey Mulumba, Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication Posts, Telecommunications and New Technologies, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Monsieur le Ministre, Président de séance, chers Collègues, Chers Amis,

Le Congo sous le leadership de notre Président Joseph Kabila Kababnge, grâce à un taux de croissance soutenu de 8.5% est en cohérence avec les engagements de Tunis.

Le point d'atterrissage au câble sous-marin WACS a été réalisé. Avec la guerre qu'a connue notre pays, il s'agit d'un exploit. Cette atteinte a relancé notre backbone long de 34.000 Kms au moins.

Notre pays est un sous-continent, deux fuseaux horaires, 70 millions d'âmes. A ce jour, 10% de cette infrastructure est réalisé.

L'Ouest et le Sud du pays sont couverts par le large bande et, avec la Banque Mondiale, le Congo va assurer 11 interconnexions avec ses voisins.

L'Internet Mobile grâce à la 3G connaît un taux de pénétration de 30%. Mon Ministère a autorisé des tests pour la 4G, bientôt opérationnelle. La lutte contre le fossé numérique est appuyée par un projet de téléphonie rurale qui va permettre des appels-voix et des datas à l'arrière pays non couvert par nos opérateurs qui totalisent un parc de 22 millions d'abonnés !

Des Espaces Publiques Numériques vont permettre l'accès à l'Internet au grand nombre, de même que des villages intelligents. Le Mobile Banking remobilise le secteur de téléphonie mobile, le paiement de tous les fonctionnaires de l'Etat est assuré par le mobile.

Mon pays vient de lancer le processus d'informatisation des services publics de l'Etat, de même qu'une usine de recyclage des déchets électroniques.

Enfin, depuis plusieurs années, notre drapeau digital, le point cd est géré depuis l'étranger, ce qui ne favorise pas une bonne gouvernance nationale de l'Internet et son appropriation par nos compatriotes.

Les contenus locaux ou en langues sont quasi inexistantes. Avec l'ICANN dont je salue ici la présence de son président, qui nous accompagne, nous touchons du bois.

Le Congo est en passe de répondre présent à l'agenda de Tunis grâce aussi à son nouveau cadre légal plus innovant qui va mieux booster la Société du Savoir dans notre pays.

Je vous remercie.

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H.E. Mr Ali Hassan Bahdon, Minister, Ministry of Communication, responsible for Posts and Telecommunications, Djibouti

Excellences,

Monsieur Le Président

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres, Chefs des délégations,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants des organisations Internationales et membres du Corps Diplomatique,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est pour moi un grand honneur et un réel plaisir de prendre la parole devant vous, à l'occasion de la tenue à Genève, de cet événement du SMSI+10, et je saisis cette occasion pour transmettre à cet auguste assemblé toutes les amitiés du peuple de Djibouti.

J'adresse également mes sincères félicitations à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT pour l'organisation de cette conférence ainsi que pour le travail réalisé durant ces dernières années pour la mise en œuvre des résultats du SMSI, travail qui a été hautement profitable à mon pays et au reste des pays en développement ainsi qu'à l'ensemble du secteur des technologies de l'information et de la communication.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le monde est en marche et les statistiques nous indiquent que la téléphonie mobile et l'accès internet, notamment en haut débit, observent une croissance fulgurante et tout laisse prévoir que les indicateurs vont encore nettement s'améliorer dans les prochaines années.

Mais force est de constater que le développement des TIC à l'échelle mondiale, reste extrêmement hétérogène et que l'évolution dans ce domaine reste inégale alors que les TIC sont aujourd'hui la cheville ouvrière des économies, de l'éducation, de la santé, des échanges et tout simplement de la vie au quotidien.

De même, toutes ces technologies ne sauraient avoir de valeur pour nous sans qu'elles se transforment réellement en des retombées avantageuses pour nos concitoyens en termes de croissance économique, d'emploi, d'éducation, de santé.

Pour les gouvernants, il ne peut y avoir de progrès technologiques sans que des impacts tangibles soient enregistrés en termes de lutte contre la pauvreté, la malnutrition et le sous-développement.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Voilà ce que sont, à nos yeux, les défis profonds de l'Agenda de Tunis et de ses onze lignes d'action.

A Djibouti dont la position géographique constitue une importante plate-forme et un nœud de transit international de câbles sous-marins, au centre du Monde Arabe et au carrefour de l'Orient et de l'Occident, de l'Afrique et de l'Asie, nous sommes tout à fait conscients de ces enjeux.

A ce titre, nous nous sommes résolument engagés dans l'élaboration d'un programme ambitieux de croissance quantitative, qualitative et institutionnelle du secteur des TIC, reposant sur un choix stratégique visionnaire de développement, imprimé par le Chef de l'Etat, Son Excellence Monsieur Ismaïl Omar Guelleh.

Ce programme est basé sur une stratégie est orientée vers des choix technologiques avancés qui permettent

- d'offrir au consommateur le confort des services de communications les plus évolués
- d'offrir au citoyen les moyens d'un développement économique durable,
- d'offrir à la Nation des retombées potentielles sur l'économie et sur le modèle social.

Ce programme s'appuie également sur :

- La séparation progressive et mesurée des fonctions réglementaires des fonctions opérationnelles dans le secteur des télécommunications.
- La mise en œuvre d'une politique de partenariat opérationnel, scientifique et industriel, au niveau national et international, assurant la maîtrise de la technologie et faisant de Djibouti un hub technologique et industriel viable dans l'ensemble de la sous-région.
- La poursuite de l'effort de formation dans le secteur des TIC en vue d'améliorer le taux d'encadrement et l'établissement d'une politique cohérente en matière d'élaboration des stratégies, de la régulation des activités et de l'exploitation opérationnelle des réseaux et services des TIC.

Ces grandes orientations, s'ajoutant à l'avantage géographique dont dispose Djibouti, vont nous permettre de devenir un acteur régional de la promotion des réseaux et services de communication dans la région arabe et celle de la corne de l'Afrique.

Notre démarche dans la concrétisation de ces grandes orientations comporte trois composantes majeures :

- L'amélioration de la conscience des intérêts vitaux et des gisements de croissance que véhicule le secteur des TIC,
- La nécessité d'une mise à niveau du secteur des TIC et d'un recadrage structurel
- La mise en œuvre d'un Grand projet visionnaire « Djibouti Digital », destiné à faire de Djibouti une référence en matière de TIC dans la Région.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Par le développement de son secteur des TIC, la République de Djibouti a la ferme intention d'apporter une contribution effective à l'édification d'une société de l'information juste et équitable.

Le développement des TIC est pour nous fondamental. Des efforts ont certes été faits mais le chemin est encore long. Aujourd'hui, plus que jamais, la voie de la coopération internationale *reste* déterminante et doit être consolidée et même renforcée.

Pour terminer mon intervention, il me reste à souhaiter qu'au-delà de l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre des résultats du Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information (le SMSI), les travaux de cette rencontre soient couronnés de recommandations nous permettant de poursuivre les efforts pour l'édification d'une société de l'information solidaire et ouverte à tous, et d'une société de la connaissance constructive et innovante.

Je vous remercie.

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H.E. Mr Neypatreky Rakotomamonjy, Minister, Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and New Technologies, Madagascar

Will be available soon.

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H.E. Dato' Sri Ahmad Shabery Cheek, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Multimedia, Malaysia



Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I believe all of us here will acknowledge that there has been some measure of success in achieving the MDGs. However with that success, new challenges have emerged.

In Malaysia today, and many other countries, the Internet has brought us challenges of a social nature, resulting in the attrition of cultural and traditional norms.

As we make broadband more accessible, Internet adoption increases. ICT is now embedded and applied in everything we do. The digital lifestyle we spoke of 10 years ago is happening today.

Today, it is about big data analytics, OTT and protection of personal data. Buying and selling data have become lucrative businesses.

In the coming years, we will have a spectrum crunch. There will be more competition for scarce resources. More work cut out for us in trying to protect cyberspace.

Because in the past 10 years, we have realized that there is a dark and sinister side to all this. We have begun to look at cyber-threats and cyber-security. Interpol divides cybercrime into three broad areas: attacks against computer hardware and software, financial crimes, and abuse, especially of young people. Trends show that cyber-crime will soon overtake “traditional” crime.

Today, we already face complex privacy, security, and cultural issues relating to the Internet, one of mankind's most influential civilizational tools. But it comes with great responsibility, and Governments cannot abdicate the need to protect citizens in this vast, often anonymous, space, and also, the need to uphold their own sovereignty.

People often forget that cyberspace is not a lawless space - what is illegal offline, is likely to be illegal online. Cyberspace does not exist in a legal vacuum.

We have helped to build it. Now, we must do something to safeguard it.

Beyond 2015, our multi-stakeholder partnership must continue to recognize the right to free flow of information as well as, the right to be protected from abuse in cyberspace.

Beyond 2015, we should continue to empower populations in an inclusive manner, to grow economies, societies and ultimately, foster peace and greater understanding.

How we work together to achieve all this, will determine our collective Digital Future, beyond 2015.

My hope, is that when we reach WSIS+20, we will look back with pride at what we decided to do, at this, WSIS+10.

Thank you.

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H.E. Mr Suman Prasad Sharma Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications (MoIC), Nepal

Mr Chairman , Dignitaries on the Dais, Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen

Nepal has mixed results in achieving the WSIS targets. A review conducted in 2013 shows that Nepal has made excellent progress under 16 of the 49 target indicators proposed under the WSIS monitoring framework. A stakeholders' meeting, recently conducted as part of the preparatory process, to this WSIS event, endorsed the findings and stressed on expediting concerted actions against the 33 indicators, in which the country is lagging behind.



Significant progress has been made in connecting both the rural and urban population to voice and data services, mainly through mobile phones. Household connectivity through fixed line telephone and Internet still remains a daunting challenge owing to difficult physical terrain of the country and limited affordability of the users. Connecting schools with ICTs is being undertaken as a priority. ICT in Education - Master Plan 2013-2017 ” has been prepared and rolled out to connect the schools.

It is being realized that the conventional and evolutionary model of public services agencies, having complimentary but stand alone ICT personnel to support their main activities is not adequate to produce the desired results. Public services and development outcomes can be made more efficient, effective and sustainable through a paradigm shift in recruitment process to ensure that the segmental service providers and their professionals carry an inherent capacity to deliver their respective services through the use of ICT

Nepal has made good progress in achieving the MDG targets, particularly in those related to health, education and poverty reduction. But, there is a sizeable population, mostly at the base of the income pyramid, who are still devoid of basic facilities. ICT will provide an expeditious medium to reach out to these people who are aspiring for a better quality of life.

Nepal's view is that ICT's power to accelerate human development and contribute to an improved quality of life will be fully realized only if it is intrinsically integrated with sustainable development agenda. The linkages of WSIS post 2015 actions with the post 2015 sustainable development agenda must therefore be clearer, more pronounced and visible. In accordance to ITU's recommendation to extend broadband as a transformative and catalytic medium to realize the development objectives, Nepal will aggressively promote broad band access to all Nepalese within the next five years.

Many of the isolated initiatives in providing ICT services in the rural and remote areas have not been successful, not only due to the absence of capacity to technically maintain and financially sustain the provisioned facilities but also due to a lack of content tailored to the attraction and interest of the targeted clientele.

The issue of digital divide has to be explored at a deeper level and disadvantaged groups have to be explicitly stratified. Divide exists by socio-cultural setting, income levels, geography, gender, age, level of physical abilities and many other dimensions, Special interventions are required to bridge these divides. Benchmarks must be established. Progress has to be tracked and results must be shared for better understanding of the issues and provide feedback for improved policies and actions.

While considerable achievements have been made since the first phase of WSIS in 2003, numerous challenges, inter alia affordability, content, infrastructure, human and institutional capacity, cyber security, adaptive policy and regulatory frameworks still remain.

ICTs expanded role in promoting good governance, in climate change resilience, in disaster preparedness and relief, and in catalysing rural and urban growth and there sustainable management also need to be duly recognized in the post 2015 period.

Thank you

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H.E. Mr Phillip Paulwell, Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy & Mining, Jamaica

In light of the audience I am addressing there is little need for me to speak of the phenomenal advances that have been made in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) over the past 20 years. It is recognized that ICT is a driving force and a great tool for promoting social and economic development, combating poverty and facilitating the integration of developing countries into the global economy.



As we are aware this WSIS+10 High-Level Event is designed to review the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes under the mandates of participating agencies, and to take stock of achievements in the last 10 years based on reports of WSIS Stakeholders. The Government of Jamaica recognises and acknowledges the work and the significant role of the various United Nations agencies (particularly the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in giving support and coordinating activities and initiatives designed to give effect to the WSIS agenda as elaborated in the Tunis and Geneva Declarations and outcomes.

At the time of the development and elaboration of the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs), Jamaica liberalized its telecommunications industry which paved the way for dramatic developments in our ICT sector. Since then we have made significant strides; all of which have resulted in improved service to Jamaicans and the positioning of Jamaica as an active participant in the global economy and the information society. The achievements have been many and include:

- Tele-density in excess of 120%;
- a 100% digital telecommunications network;
- submarine fibre optic transmission ring around the island;
- international submarine cable links from Jamaica to Cayman, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Florida; and
- a competitive ICT sector.

While we are encouraged by these achievements the Government is concerned about Internet penetration which remains below desired levels. We are cognizant of the fact that broadband provides infrastructural support to a whole ecosystem of greater commercial activity and touches all the vital organs of a functional society. Broadband creates a platform for the leveraging of economies of scale for the delivery of services and lends flexibility to developing solutions to solve problems. Consequently, countries, communities, corporations and individuals that lack easy access to broadband may miss economic and social opportunities, to the detriment of their developmental efforts.

Broadband access and use in underserved and un-served communities is therefore a critical element of our plan of action to facilitate Jamaica's achievement of our national development objective as articulated in our National Development Plan "Vision 2030". Indeed as with the Millennium Development Goals, Jamaica's Vision 2030 recognises that ICT is a key enabler of all sectors and participants in the Jamaican economy.

The Government of Jamaica places a premium on the deployment of affordable high capacity networks such as broadband, as well as, next generation networks with appropriate levels of resilience and flexibility to adjust to new technologies. In this connection, we are close to completing an Island Wide Broadband Wide Area Network Service Project which will see secondary schools, libraries select post offices and health facilities benefiting from high speed transmission of up to 100 megabits per second on the backbone, at an availability of 99.9%. The Project is expected to contribute in a positive way to making broadband available to communities near to and through which the backbone network extends.

The world is transitioning to a high tech economy. This new economy is defined by businesses that are able to successfully adapt ICT to drive their business operations. Government Policy must therefore support initiatives which provide an enabling framework for businesses to utilise ICT.

In this regard the Government of Jamaica is leading by example and has advanced its e-Government agenda for the delivery of public services in an integrated fashion with two major decisions, namely the

- i. establishment of the post of a national Chief Information Officer (CIO), who will be responsible for providing overarching technology vision and leadership in the development and implementation of the Government's ICT strategies and investments; and
- ii. widening of the mandate of eGov Jamaica Ltd to include responsibility for implementing Government of Jamaica-wide ICT Projects.

The actions taken by the government will drive greater e-participation and significantly contribute to greater levels of digital inclusion across the length and breadth of Jamaica. Digital inclusion however, does not come without its challenges. Issues regarding child protection and cybersecurity are important considerations in creating an enabling environment facilitated by broadband and ICTs. Nevertheless we will not be daunted by these challenges as we seek to collaborate on a global level to mitigate against these threats to development. In this connection Jamaica has taken steps to revise its cybercrimes legislation, as well as, to establish a Cyber Incident Response Team (CIRT).

Indeed we have successfully implemented an e-Learning project in all secondary schools throughout Jamaica. Having learnt from that experience we are now preparing the ground work to further build out the e-learning platform through a tablets in schools programme.

Through enlightened Government policy the people have seen significant reductions in the cost of telecommunications services. Pursuant to the said policy, we have embarked on and expect to establish during this calendar year an Internet Exchange Point (IXP) which will further contribute to the development of a more stable, competitive, cost efficient and robust ICT and broadband ecosystem in Jamaica.

A key aim of digital inclusion is empowerment of our peoples. It is unfortunate that in today's modern world women and children, particularly girls, the elderly and those in the disabled communities, are often excluded or under-represented in the decisions which affect their economic and social development. It is for this reason that the Government of Jamaica recently amended its legislation to

extend the application of our universal service obligations to include ICT programmes which specifically target these vulnerable groups.

We agree that much progress has been made by many countries in implementing the WSIS Action lines. In fact the past 10 years have seen exceptional levels of collaboration among governments and all relevant stakeholders to address various ICT related issues with a view to ensure confidence and trust in the use of ICTs. Significantly, the multi-stakeholder approach has proven to be an effective means of sharing the knowledge and wealth needed to create a more equitable global community.

Jamaica is an island but we do not stand alone in this global community, therefore I wish to reiterate Jamaica's commitment to the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. More remains to be done for us to achieve the vision elaborated in the Millennium Development Goals, especially as it affects LDCs and SIDs. As a result Jamaica supports the vision for WISI beyond 2015 and calls upon those who are more advanced and better resourced to collaborate with small, medium and developing countries in a more tangible and meaningful way to achieve the WSIS outcomes.

Thank you.

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H.E. Mr Olof Ehrenkrona, Ambassador and Senior Advisor to the Foreign Minister, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden

Chairman, Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Sweden started to contribute to developing the global information society well before the Tunis agenda was adopted.

As one of the world's largest donors, we have funded IXPs and fibre networks. We have built data centres and supported e-government solutions. And we are supporting innovation hubs and human capacity building throughout the developing world.

We do this because the Internet is a transformative technology. It generates growth, lifts people out of poverty and improves whole societies.

In short, it promotes development through freedom. Freedom of expression and freedom of information means equal access to knowledge and knowledge in itself is the basic development tool in our days as well as in the future.

I am therefore pleased to announce, for the first time in an international setting, that the Swedish government has decided to make ICT one of the main pillars in our development strategy for global, sustainable economic growth.

Sweden will focus even more of its resources on ensuring better access to and use of ICTs. We will put a special emphasis on closing the gender gap. We will work to build human capacity for innovation. We will make sure ICTs help people to exercise their human rights, such as freedom of expression.

And, importantly, we will support stakeholders from developing countries to take part in the global discussion on the future of the Internet.

Chairman,

Sweden believes that the United Nations has a role ensuring that ICTs, as well as the Internet, contribute to achieving development goals and that ITU-D, together with the United Nations development bodies should work to ensure better access to ICTs worldwide.

The WSIS process has, and can continue, to contribute positively to the international agenda on these issues. It plays an important role in focusing the UNs work in this field.



Sweden does not however believe that the WSIS process should be tool to politicize and reshape the way the Internet is governed.

Furthermore we take this opportunity to once again underline the necessity to protect, respect and promote all human rights online and offline if we wish the WSIS process to achieve its objectives.

We are deeply disappointed with the fact that it was impossible to reach consensus on what should be self-evident principles for human rights online, the role of media, its independence as well as basic principles regarding safety for journalists and bloggers.

We take note of the fact that it was the multilateral component in this process that blocked the consensus on media freedom online. We see this as confirmation of the central role the multistakeholder model must play in order to protect human rights online.

The lack of progress in the human rights field shows clearly why the WSIS process must not be a tool to politicize and reshape the way the Internet is governed.

Like many others, we believe this process must focus less on governance of and on the Internet, and more on good governance in the time of the Internet.

It must recognize and relate to the important processes underway elsewhere, such as the recent NETmundial meeting in Sao Paolo.

Let me therefore be very clear. The WSIS process cannot exist in a vacuum. If it is to remain relevant, it needs to put development issues first.

Bridging the digital divide between developed and developing countries is one of the grand challenges of our time. It is about access. Affordable access provided by a strong and capable institutional infrastructure as well as the necessary technological means. And not at least access to content through freedom to gather and spread information, ideas and knowledge.

The discussion on post-2015 development goals is well underway. We must ensure that the WSIS process better aligns with these ongoing discussions, as underlined by the UNGIS Joint Statement at the WSIS Forum last year.

The WSIS process is the forum where we should focus on substantive results: lifting people out of poverty, generating economic growth and improving access to education, healthcare and financial services.

In this work Sweden is prepared contribute - not as a super power but as a super partner to everyone who is prepared to see the opportunities and use the new means of technology to liberate and empower all men and women in their societies.

Thank you.

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Mr Godfrey Mutabazi, Executive Director, Uganda Communications Commission, Uganda

Your Excellences,

Honourable Ministers, Ambassadors and High Commissioners,
The Secretary General-ITU,
Heads of Delegations,
ICT stakeholders,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen



Eleven (11) years ago, as we discussed ICT inclusion, the focus of a number of national plans around the world was largely on increasing access to voice communication. Today, however, we all recognise that ICTs are a lot more than just telephony services.

We also thought in terms of fixed services and the industry provided a more commonly used alternative, especially in the developing parts of the world, in the form of mobile - both for voice and data services.

The Government of Uganda is aware of the immense benefits and opportunities ICTs accord us towards improving the livelihoods of our people. As such, Uganda's National Vision 2040 identifies ICTs among the key foundations to spur Uganda's transformation into a modern and prosperous country.

To date, Uganda has registered modest achievements against the WSIS targets that were to be achieved by 2015. With regard to infrastructure, Uganda has made strides through both government and private sector interventions resulting in border to border optical fibre connectivity.

While there is 100% voice coverage at sub county level, data penetration and subscription are still relatively low. However, 48.1% of Uganda's population is below 14 years of age, making the current phone penetration figures look reasonable.

The Government of Uganda and other stakeholders have undertaken a number of initiatives to incorporate ICTs in educations. Computer labs have been established in 1027 secondary schools and 51 higher institutions of learning around the country. In addition, Internet access is being rolled out to all these locations.

ICTs have themselves been incorporated in the education curriculum as a compulsory subject at secondary school level. There are also a number of initiatives by Government and other stakeholders geared are developing educational content.

Furthermore, the Research and Education Network of Uganda has been facilitated to link up with other research and education networks in sub Saharan Africa and with others in Europe.

Towards community access, the Government has complemented private sector efforts and facilitated the establishment of 105 community access points. 20 post offices have also been provided with ICT facilities.

A community ICT training programme was established by government in 2012 and has so far trained 28,000 people.

To improve the health services, 126 health centres have been provided with telemedicine facilities and internet access.

Additionally, the Government has itself embraced ICTs in its operations; establishing an e-government network that currently spans 30 Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Each of the 112 districts in Uganda also possesses a website.

Efforts made to build confidence in the use of ICTs include enacting cyber laws and establishing a Communications Sector Computer Emergency Response Team in partnership with ITU. A data protection law, a national information security framework and online child protection framework are also in the offing.

In the case of media, Uganda boasts of FM radio coverage of 81% though coverage and penetration of free to air television is still low.

Bringing ICTs to all global citizens necessitates ensuring the services are not only available but are also affordable, reliable, relevant and secure. This calls for the involvement of all of us – governments, industry, civil society, academia and stakeholders in other sectors.

The Government of Uganda, therefore, believes that ICTs should not be regarded as a luxury and should feature prominently as a priority in the Post 2015 Development Agenda. This will not only accord ICTs greater focus at the international level but facilitate its prioritisation at the national level.

Uganda also supports the collaboration through regional, continental and international joint initiatives towards creating an Information Society supported by a connected world.

Uganda applauds the progress made under WSIS towards achievement of the original objectives. We hope that the cooperation as well as commitment demonstrated by all stakeholders in getting to this point shall continue towards a seamless global digital unit.

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Ms Deborah Tate, Special Envoy on COP

Happy Birthday!

You have been part of the one of the grandest, most momentous and epochal times in all of human history: the first 25 years of the Internet and the WSIS process- the first 10 years.

You have helped provide a reasoned and thoughtful approach to this incredible web that links every one of us, our nations, our businesses and citizens and now even our youngest children.

Through dialogues such as WSIS and the multi-stakeholder approaches established through the ITU, you have created a petrie dish/a healthy environment for innovation, incredible growth, and unrivalled investment.

25 years is a good time to take stock, look back and look forward. Especially as it relates to our youngest digital citizens: our children.



Remarks

- Pew Research reports that the Internet at 25- would become so deeply part of the environment that it would become like "electricity" visible even as it becomes more important in people's daily lives.
- We will see the expansion of the Internet of Things (sometimes called the Cloud of Things), a catchall phrase for the array of devices, appliances, vehicles, wearable material, and sensor-laden parts of the environment that connect to each other and feed data back and forth.
- Bodies: Many people will wear devices that let them connect to the Internet and will give them feedback on their activities, health and fitness. They will also monitor others (their children or employees, for instance) who are also wearing sensors, or moving in and out of places that have sensors.
- Homes: People will be able to control nearly everything remotely, from how their residences are heated and cooled to how often their gardens are watered. Homes will also have sensors that warn about everything from prowlers to broken water pipes.
- Communities: Embedded devices and smartphone apps will enable more efficient transportation and give readouts on pollution levels. "Smart systems" might deliver electricity and water more efficiently and warn about infrastructure problems.

- Goods and services: Factories and supply chains will have sensors and readers that more precisely track materials to speed up and smooth out the manufacture and distribution of goods.
- Environment: There will be real-time readings from fields, forests, oceans, and cities about pollution levels, soil moisture, and resource extraction that allow for closer monitoring of problems.

Today, there are 13 billion Internet-connected devices in 2013, according to Cisco, and there will be 50 billion by 2020.

These will include phones, chips, health monitors, sensors, implants, and devices of which have not yet been conceived.

Even our language has been enhanced.

We “google, tweet, Snapchat, and skype”;

We shop, obtain drivers licenses, vote, get immediate and necessary healthcare advice, attend college or advanced degree programs, apply for jobs and even work online.

All of this anywhere, anytime.

From a device that fits in the palm of our hand.

This is transforming our lives, our economies, and even our environment in positive, productive ways.

But what is all of this doing to our children.....to their brains, to their social skills, to their interpersonal relationships, to their health, safety and welfare.

Here are those statistics:

- 56 hours per week- online, mobile, gaming, social media and TV
- More time with media than with their families, at school or even at play
- Watching- reading –playing-creating-posting-sending-consuming
- Impacts their Social-emotional-mental and even physical development

However, I am happy to report that the internet has done extraordinary things for our children:

They have opportunities for learning never before available or even imagined!!

Schools and education are being transformed by vast amounts of new material, incredible videos and new ways of learning; and our children are outpacing our skills in terms of collaboration and creation online

They are able to access professors and teachers and courses, experts and researchers- even talking to the astronauts as their spaceship is millions of miles away

They utilize social networks, apps, gamification, and chat; they create, share, collaborate and learn in a classroom or on the other side of the world. And now more than ever that is taking place not in the safety of their own home or at school, but in the palm of their hand.

Every day there is a new innovation. And, therefore, everyday there are new challenges as well. Opportunity brings both responsibility and risk to even our youngest toddlers.

Thus, we must teach our children how to ask questions and discern

- To empower young people to be safe, respectful, responsible
- 1 in 4 teens target of Cyberbullying
- 2/3rds witnessed cruel behavior online
- Only 1 in 10 parents aware teens could be targets of cyberbullying

We must arm them with the armour of knowledge

As policymakers and producers, as government officials and CEOs, as educators and entrepreneurs--- we all are responsible.

That is why the ITU's vision- the Secretary General's own personal commitment to these issues; bringing our youth and their voices to the table of discussion is so critical- as each of you makes decisions here and back in your home country- just think that you have a son or a daughter, a grandson or granddaughter, a young child right next to you. One whose mind is a sponge for education, productivity, creativity.....and who needs and deserves everything in our power to arm them with critical skills for this new age.....

Parents need to have the option to decide what is best for their own child

Schools need to develop new ways of teaching and learning

Everyone- from schools to corporate retail-- must respect children's data

Search engines need to allow for children to be treated differently- or even forgotten

Corporations need to be transparent with their inducements aimed at children –

Many of you may ask “how do they get a child's personal data”? Here is how:

- Download an app
- Download or play a game
- Click on sweepstakes : “You've won!”
- Facebook/Twitter/Foursquare
- GPS-location software/apps
- Purchasing online
- Surveys

As adults we should be aware and read privacy agreements; but our children who do not even have the capacity to understand persuasion or concepts of privacy should not have their data stolen, kept or sold. Both the EU and some US states are taking steps to protect our children's privacy.

New ways of protecting our children like Israel's kangaroo program which screens for dangerous behaviour patterns

Common sense media is working on privacy policy across the US

Neelie Kroes and the EU are holding hearings on privacy of data

Every single one of us in this room must wake up to the very real threats our children face on line.

There are very real dangers in the online world just as there are in the offline world:

40% instant messenger sexting nude or semi-nude-criminal charges child porn-registered sex offenders;

5,870 fatalities and half million injuries in car crash due to cell phone use;

34% text while driving

52% talk on phone while driving

The ITU and companies such as ATT have made this a priority- Do Not TXT and Drive should be the law in every corner of the world.

At each age- our children become more independent- yet our teaching continues and so it should in the digital world as well.

Don't talk to strangers is the same at a dark street corner or on a laptop in their bedroom

What can you do? If you are a policymaker or government:

- Hold Press Conferences on topics
- National Cybersecurity Month
- Tools and Consumer Tip Sheets
- Hold public hearings
- Legislation-such as no Txt and drive

Not just on a day, not just for a week or a month.....every single day

Each of these provides a time for thoughtful intervention with our young people; it is our job to prepare them, to allow them to flourish and create the next great innovative technology and propel us forward as organizations like the ITU and WSIS;

We can use media and technology

- To Inspire
- To Teach
- Think critically
- Act responsibly
- Bring us together not tear us apart
- As nations
- And as good, smart digital citizens.

Someone who is able to think critically about the ethical opportunities and challenges of the “digital world,” and makes safe, responsible, and respectful choices.

First, we must insure every child has access- no matter their geography or economic level to the vast opportunities- from improved education, to access to necessary healthcare, and finally to economic self-sufficiency. We must connect every single child- from every tiny village to every mountaintop; from remote to urban; from small town to big city.

We must create the policy environment for continued investment, deployment and innovation.

Second, we must insure the safety and security of the internet for all; but most of all for our youngest citizens.

Third, we must put in place policies and education that will give them not only the academic and critical thinking skills necessary for the jobs of the digital age; but will also arm them with critical thinking skills to successfully navigate in this always on, 24/7 digital world in which they live. Raising good digital citizens is our highest calling.

I am here with one message- children are not little adults

Les enfants ne sont pas les petites adultes.

Whether curriculum or immunizations or seatbelts or birthing healthy babies.....we have always recognized the importance of safeguarding our children.

That is why COP- Child Online Protection is so critical- so important-crucial in the digital age in which our children are digital natives.

And why the ITU- under the leadership of SG should be applauded for being leaders- actually the very first leaders to recognize this tenant. Children MUST be part of our discussions, our policy, our legal infrastructure, and our protection.

In a few short years, we have seen the Internet grow faster than any technology in history. Like electricity of last century, these technological innovations are changing our economic, access to education and healthcare. Every day we are dazzled with new inventions: cars that drive themselves, wearable health monitors, climate controls for buildings, tele-surgery and remote learning---much of this across continents.

At the same time we face vulnerabilities and potential harm- from small time hackers to international cybersecurity threats.

However, our children face their own dangers. From predatory behavior, unwittingly providing sensitive information, playing games, responding to surveys, sharing perhaps embarrassing photos, downloading illegal music or videos; cyberbullying, bullycide, hacking into school data or txtng while driving---our children face potential harm that we never even knew about in our old analog world.

That is why COP- our child online initiative is so crucial to this new digital age and to the work of the Itu and each of you in your respective roles whether corporate citizen, government official, NGO, parent or teacher. Each of us has a role to play in arming our children with the knowledge, the critical thinking skills and the common sense to insure a trusted environment online just as we want in the offline world.

In just a few years, the Child Online Protection initiative has brought together a vast network of partners from around the globe to provide real, sensible guidelines for protecting and enhancing our children's digital lives. As new technology appears, we shine a light on issues and encourage NGOs, non-profits, educational Ministries and our UN partners such as UNICEF and UNESCO to join and disseminate this work to their global networks. Last fall President Chincilla, our COP Patron hosted the largest global gathering with over 1,000 youth- from a hundred countries who developed their own "Bill of Rights" which is now officially being presented to the UN. So, you have been a part of making history- of recognizing the import of child online protection- and now propelling it onto the world stage. You can follow President Chincilla's example: more than host a summit, she also launched a

“techno bus” which will take technology into the most remote jungles and mountainous areas of CR so that those children will not be left out of the Intellectual Economy

Most importantly, you have been part of assisting your own nations. We have more tools for you—from curriculum to toolkits to training by partners such as EWorld Wide and Disney; Common sense media is providing ratings for parents and teachers to know whether these apps or websites or even educational resources are appropriate for their students.

While we may have disagreements on other issues- this is one where we stand together- providing our children the opportunities the internet and digital age has to offer while protecting them in what is now their very real world.

Our children are the world’s greatest natural resource

They are a renewable energy source

And, the best hope for the future- for all our futures

More precious than oil, water, rubies or diamonds,

So I call on you in your official capacities, and also as parents and grandparents, to be champions for our children; to join us and host a COP event; to insure our tools are in every village and city in this world

Because. in a very short time they will be right here- *sitting where you are* leading your nation and the ITU

Give the tools, safeguards and policies that will provide them all the opportunities of this digital age- safely and responsibly

So that we will raise the greatest generation of digital citizens in history.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements C

Mr Matthew Shears, Director, Global Internet Policy and Human Rights, Center for Democracy and Technology



Secretary General, Chair, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

It is a pleasure to be here today. I am the Director for Global Internet Policy and Human Rights at the Center for Democracy and Technology, CDT. CDT is a civil society organization focused on addressing issues at the intersection between Internet policy, governance and human rights. We have participated throughout the WSIS+10 review process, including the first MPP meeting at UNESCO.

We appreciate the commitment by both UNESCO and the ITU to a multi-stakeholder approach to the WSIS review and to ensuring that the inputs and views of civil society, indeed all stakeholders, were recognized throughout the process. And we trust, indeed expect that this same commitment will be carried through into the modalities of the WSIS review going forward.

A significant amount of effort has gone into the drafting of the documents that have been forwarded on to the High Level Event for endorsement. We have labored over these documents, and they reflect a best effort by a diversity of players with a diversity of views. We could not agree everything – as might be expected.

There were challenges. We looked back to 2003 all too often, could not agree on how the world of the media has changed since then, and were at times thwarted by political and governance agendas. But, the end result is something that stakeholders should welcome, made richer by the multi-stakeholder nature of the process.

The WSIS review Vision document makes a number of important recommendations with regard to the post-2015 world. For example, it calls for

The need to protect and reinforce all human rights, to recognize their importance to realizing economic and social development,

and to ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of all human rights online and offline

☐ Encouraging and facilitating people-centered and inclusive governance models and mechanisms, and strengthening open, democratic, transparent and multi-stakeholder approaches

☐ Ensuring a clear and direct link between the key aim of the WSIS, that of harnessing the potential of ICTs to promoting and realizing development goals, and the post-2015 development agenda.

These are powerful exhortations and calls to action. Laboring over the wording of these documents in the WSIS MPP process was the easy part. The hard part comes next.

We have made progress towards addressing these priority areas since the Geneva and Tunis phases of the WSIS, but nowhere near enough. We need to redouble our efforts. After all 1) protecting and promoting human rights, 2) implementing people-centered and inclusive governance, and 3) harnessing ICTs for development, are fundamental to building strong and vibrant communities and to realizing social and economic development.

And, although we have heard a lot today about the WSIS, ICTs and development on the one hand and the importance of the post-2015 SDGs on the other, the linkages between them are not apparent. This needs to be addressed.

Our challenge - whether we are from government, business, civil society, or whatever stakeholder grouping - is to converse, collaborate and work together to bring about information societies for all. We should ensure that this WSIS+10 review vision becomes a reality and that the benefits of ICTs, and particularly the Internet, are realized.

Thank you.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements D

H.E. Dr Edward Omane Boamah, Minister, Ministry of Communications, Ghana

Mr. Chairman,

Excellencies

Distinguished Colleagues

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I bring to you the warm and fraternal greetings from the Government and people of Ghana, and to convey to this august gathering their high expectations for the early realisation of an inclusive and sustainable Information Society that will make them attain their full potential and improve their quality of life.



Let me express our appreciation for the organisation of this Forum that we consider very timely, and providing a unique opportunity to re-dedicate our commitments to the WSIS document that our Heads of State and Government signed on to, in 2003.

Indeed, 10 years is a long time in technological terms, since 2003 and of course we have seen an explosion in mobile telephony, along with many other changes. It is also true that more than half of the world's people are still offline, with broadband access still relatively small, despite the very rapid growth of new technologies such as mobile broadband.

Ghana remains committed to the Geneva Plan of Action and the Principles for building an inclusive Information Society. Ghana regards the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as a valuable reaffirmation of the global commitment for bridging the digital divide, on Internet governance and related issues. The challenge therefore confronting us is to ensure that everybody benefits from the opportunities ICTs can offer.

Mr. Chairman

As new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) become critical enablers for sustained human development, the Government recognises the strategic role they play in promoting ICT for Development. To establish consensus on the ICT roadmap therefore, it built partnerships with all stakeholders, including the Private Sector and Industry; Regulators; Academia; Traditional Authorities; Women's Organisations; Political Parties; Civil Society; Legislators; Judiciary; NGOs; Development Partners; etc.

After a nation-wide consultation exercise and with the active participation of the stakeholders, a national ICT for Accelerated Development Policy was developed with 14 focus areas that

address the specific targets of the WSIS Plan of Action. In May 2011, the Policy was also reviewed to include four new thematic areas, namely:

- i. Broadband Policy
- ii. Cyber security Policy
- iii. Geo-Information Policy, and
- iv. ICTs, the Environment and Climate Change Policy.

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Colleagues,

State of ICT Infrastructure and Broadband development

Presently, Ghana is served by five submarine cables: SAT-3; MainOne; Glo-1; and WACS Cables supplying about 7.16 Terabits capacity. Last year, the Africa Coast to Europe (ACE) submarine cable system was inaugurated in Accra, bringing onboard additional 5.1 Terabits, to increase the overall submarine cable capacity to 12.3 Terabits.

There is also, a national terrestrial optic fibre network that is being built to cover all the Districts and Constituency areas of the country. In June 2012, Ghana successfully connected its terrestrial optic fibre with those of neighbouring sister countries of Burkina Faso and Togo. We have also established a point of presence on the western border, preparing to directly connect with La Cote d'Ivoire, in addition to the submarine link.

A 780-kilometre optic fibre ICT backbone infrastructure on the Eastern Corridor of the country being built to provide broadband infrastructure

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A 780-kilometre optic fibre ICT backbone infrastructure on the Eastern Corridor of the country being built to provide broadband infrastructure to over 120 towns and communities along the route. 410 km of optic fibre has so far been laid in the first six months, and upon completion, the project will be connected to the existing 3,000 kilometres optic fibre on the western and central spread of the country from the southern coast to the northernmost frontier of the country.

Complementing the optic fibre infrastructure, and also with support of the private sector Long Term Evolution (LTE) technology is being deployed. 120 sites are being constructed to enable the deployment of advanced ICT Applications in education, health, commerce, Open Government and other business opportunities.

Telephony

As a result of the enabling infrastructure environment, telephone subscription has been blossoming. At the end of 2003, telephone subscriptions stood at 947,320 for mobile and 6,884 payphones. Ten years on, and as at August 2013, 27,803,710 telephone subscriptions were recorded. By March 2014, the figure rose to 28,615,445 subscribers.

Internet

With the massive investments in broadband infrastructure, Internet usage is growing steadily with increased capacity for the deployment of 4th Generation Applications. In partnership with the internet

community, Government is supporting the development of critical internet infrastructure by arranging for the supply of additional switches for Internet Exchange Points (IXPs).

The Ghana Internet Service Providers Association confirmed in May 2013 that currently, 45% of Ghana's Internet traffic is handled locally through the existing Internet Exchange Point. With the arrival of additional switches, the percentage will improve and more opportunities will emerge, especially to promote content development.

Indeed, the cost of bandwidth in Ghana has witnessed substantial reduction over the years. In the year 2007 the cost of 2 Megabits bandwidth was about \$10,000 per month. In 2008, this figure fell to \$7,500, then in 2009 it reduced to \$4,500, then to \$4,000 in 2010, \$2,000 in 2011 and for last year, the cost of 2 Megabits bandwidth fell to \$1,500 per month. Right now, this is reducing to \$1,200 and below.

Universal Access to ICT services

The Ministry of Communications through one of its Agencies, the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC) has been undertaking universal access projects and programmes to support the delivery of basic ICT services to the underserved and un-served areas of the country.

Some of the projects include;

- Establishment of 120 Community Information Centres and the deployment of 4,000 rural payphones,
- Provision of cyber labs to all Teacher Training Colleges; National Vocational Training Institutes; Technical Institutes; Youth Leadership Centres; Agricultural Colleges; and 360 Senior High Schools.
- Internet Connectivity to all Regional Libraries, provision of mobile library vans connected to broadband.
- Provision of cyber labs to all to Nursing Training Colleges
- ICT for Livelihood programmes for fishermen, Prison inmates, People with Disability.

Major Government Programmes

e-Government Infrastructure and services

Government has ensured that all Regional Administrative Offices and District Assembly Offices are connected with broadband for the effective implementation of the e-Government programme. All the Regional Offices are provided with Tele-Presence equipment for multi-media interaction with the Office of the President.

Supporting the programme, is the establishment of a National Primary Data Centre along with Secondary Data Centres and Recovery sites.

All 23 Ministries, along with about 75 other agencies have been connected to the Network and Data Centre.

E-Health

All Public Health Institutions are provided with basic communications services from the e-Government infrastructure platform. Pilot e-health Applications are being deployed for three (3) sites;

Korle-bu Teaching Hospital, Wa Regional Hospital and Zebilla District Hospital. Medical Call Centres are being established to provide advice to the citizenry

E-Education

A Tertiary Education Access Network to promote e-Education is connecting 200 Senior High Schools that have been singled out for special treatment on account of economic deprivation.

Ghana Online Services Project (e-Services Portal)

The improved connectivity and availability of broadband has enabled the Government to deploy Portal Infrastructure to provide a platform Content Management, Document Management, e-Forms, Services Integration and Information and Application Security for various Government Agencies to ensure transparent and accountable governance.

E-Justice

Complementing the efforts of the Judicial Service in developing an e-Justice System to improve on the effectiveness and efficiency of justice delivery in Ghana, Videoconferencing Telepresence equipment have been supplied to augment the fight against corruption.

Integrating ICT, video and mobile technology is improving the productivity and efficiency of court case dispositions.

E-Immigration

In collaboration with the Ghana Immigration Service a network has been instituted to manage Ghana's entry system for visitor numbers in a cost-effective way through the use of cutting edge technology, as well as deliver a level of service consistent with the expectation of today's travellers.

E-Parliament

Ghana's Legislative Assembly is implementing the 'e-Parliamentary System', making a high-tech shift in the way business is conducted. Under the e-Parliament System, Members of Parliament are able to file their queries online, leading to speedy and paperless flow of information.

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Colleague Delegates

Post WSIS+10

While we acknowledge the progress in the deployment of ICT for development, we must admit that 'we are not yet there'. The level of accessibility in figures does not tell the entire story. The issue of multi-lingualism and cultural content is still a spectre we cannot run away from.

We should begin to reflect on the next generation and technology applications.

The issues of the Internet, especially on security and governance remain unsettled. The set of common principles and values identified by the NETmundial held in Sao Paulo in April 2014 serve to address gaps in the implementation of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.

I cannot end with acknowledging the immense support we have received from our international partnerships to develop and prosecute our national ICT agenda along the lines of WSIS and in this regard, I wish to mention the contributions of the ITU, and UN Economic Commission for Africa.

The success of the policies and laws developed have made possible the attraction of investments that have brought Ghana this far.

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Policy Statements D



H.E. Mr Abdou Mani, Minister, Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Digital Economy, Niger

Will be available soon.

Policy Statements:

Policy Statements D

H.E. Ing. David Ocampos, Minister, National Secretariat for Information Technology and Communication, Paraguay



Will be available soon.

Policy Statements: Session One

Policy Statements D

H.E. Ms Yee Woan Tan, Ambassador, to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Singapore



Mr. Chairman,

Please allow me to begin by congratulating you on your appointment as Chair of the WSIS +10 High-Level Event. I would also like to thank Dr. Hamadoun Touré, the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and his staff, for their hard work and excellent arrangements for this meeting.

Mr Chairman,

Singapore recognizes the value of the WSIS+10 High-level Event as a key platform that encourages and facilitates an inclusive exchange of views on many of today's pressing information and communication technology, or ICT, issues.

Singapore appreciates the hard work and the many hours that have gone into the Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform, to draft the *WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes* and the *Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015*. These are two important documents.

Since the inaugural launch of the WSIS that took place over two phases in

2003 in Geneva, and in 2005 in Tunis, people around the world have found themselves becoming increasingly reliant on the use of ICT in their everyday lives. Now more than ever, countries are using ICT in many key aspects of their economy, including business sectors, education, healthcare, and government.

A Multi-stakeholder Approach towards the WSIS Outcomes, Themes and Action Lines

Mr Chairman,

The WSIS process has placed vital importance on a multi-stakeholder approach towards Internet Governance. Singapore supports this approach. A multi-stakeholder approach is essential to achieve the outcomes set by the WSIS, given the breadth of issues surrounding the role of ICT and the Internet. Governments, industry and civil society must work together to shape the development of global Internet policies and governance.

Singapore's view is that the government's role is to implement policies that would ensure availability and access to ICT and the Internet, in a safe and secure environment. The government's role is also to

create a conducive, business-friendly environment for service providers and operators to produce innovative services and enhance Internet infrastructure.

Member States will be aware of the United States NTIA's [National Telecommunications & Information Administration] announcement in March this year, of its intention to transit key Internet domain name functions to the global multistakeholder community. More recently, at NETMundial 2014 the global community re-asserted the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach. Singapore welcomes these developments and statements and we look forward to working with the global stakeholder and technical community to construct or evolve the multi-stakeholder model.

Singapore's Approach to Achieving the Outcomes of the WSIS Agenda

Over the last decade, Singapore has worked tirelessly towards aligning its goals in order to achieve the outcomes set by the WSIS. The Intelligent Nation 2015 Masterplan, launched in May 2005, spearheaded a vision to build Singapore into an '*Intelligent Nation and Global City powered by Infocommunications*'. Strategic thrusts to enhance economic competitiveness and innovation were identified, including the creation of an intelligent and trusted high-speed next generation broadband network. Today, more than 95 percent of households in Singapore have fibre-to-the-home, which currently provides ultra-high speed broadband access of up to one Giga-bits-per-second (1 Gbps).

As part of the Masterplan, Singapore also implemented a number of Digital Inclusion programmes, to ensure that no segment of our society is left out from the benefits of ICT and the Internet. For example, our '*Silver Infocomm Initiative*' provides access, training and computer resources to the elderly, and the '*NEU PC Plus* (pronounced as New-PC-Plus) *Programme*' offers subsidies for the purchase of computers and broadband subscriptions to students, and persons with disabilities, from low-income households.

Looking forward, Singapore is consulting with the public and industry on the Infocomm Media Masterplan. When completed in mid-2015, the Masterplan will guide the next phase of development for our infocomm and media sectors from 2015 to 2025. We aim to establish Singapore as a Smart Nation that leads the world in tapping the potential of infocomm and media, and that nurtures innovative talent and enterprises. In this way, the infocomm and media sectors can bring about economic growth and social cohesion, and contribute towards a better quality of life for our people.

Conclusion

Mr Chairman,

While ICT and the Internet have brought about significant benefits, it is clear that there are ongoing challenges where the international community will have to continue to work on together.

On this note, Singapore remains committed to working closely with the ITU, fellow Member States, and the telecommunication and Internet industry to promote the development of ICT, encourage greater innovation, and secure the trusted use of the Internet.

Thank you.

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Policy Statements D

H.E. Dr Rupert T. Griffith, Minister, Ministry of Science and Technology, Trinidad and Tobago



Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

A decade ago the global community met to address the phenomenal rise of information and communication technologies and their role in the creation of an inclusive Information and Knowledge Society, firstly in 2003 (in Geneva) and then in 2005 (in Tunis) in the two-phased World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). While Trinidad and Tobago was an active participant in both phases of WSIS, it could be argued that the development of the national information and communication technology agenda was at a very nascent stage of development. Yet, even then, we recognised that we were in a new era, the Information Age, characterised by rapid and continuous change. This era was one in which the swift advancement of technology was already charting a new, perhaps even revolutionary, course of human development. Thus, we answered the call to join the international community in addressing this growing phenomenon which held the potential to contribute meaningfully to achieving internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). And which by extension, would also impact national development objectives. As such, for the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, WSIS was a seminal undertaking and the ensuing Outcome Documents provided a set of commitments which went beyond mere rhetoric.

Rather, through the Action Lines, these documents offered a framework for pivotal areas of activity that would build on the enabling capacity of ICT. They also provided a basis for collaboration among key stakeholders aimed at generating far-reaching developments in diverse areas such as education, health, public services provision and disaster mitigation. Given the overarching objective of improving the lives of the world's citizens, particularly the most vulnerable among them; these objectives were closely aligned with the MDGs.

While we might have been skeptical about the role of ICT and the Internet, some ten years on it is now evident that they are critical components of the process of globalization. Trinidad and Tobago like many other countries, is being impacted by the exceptional growth of technology on the one hand, and on the other, the ever increasing value of information and knowledge. In response and with a view to ensuring that the country can derive the fullest benefits from these developments, the National Development Strategy has identified the innovative use and development of ICTs as critical undertakings in establishing a more diversified economy predicated on the country's continuing

integration into the global information and knowledge society. As such, ICT is the fourth of seven development pillars comprising the national development strategy of which the other pillars are:

- Pillar 1: People-Centred Development
- Pillar 2: Poverty Eradication and Social Justice
- Pillar 3: National and Personal Security
- Pillar 5: A More Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy
- Pillar 6: Good Governance
- Pillar 7: Foreign Policy

Further, in the context of this Development Strategy, a National ICT Plan called smarTT has been elaborated for the period 2014 to 2018, informed by the view that ICTs can assist in developing cogent responses to the demands of the 21st Century at the economic, social and political level. It also recognizes the significance of ICT as a catalyst in building the country's innovative capacity and improving economic competitiveness. Trinidad and Tobago is a small state, moreover it is designated a small island developing state (SIDS) owing to the inherent vulnerabilities which are characteristic of all states within this grouping.

Yet, our objectives in harnessing the potential of ICT are no different from those of many other countries, developing, developed or landlocked. To this end, the country is pursuing strategies that can result in the realisation of discrete national development goals such as poverty eradication, job creation, the development of a highly skilled workforce, improved personal security and safety, enhanced living standards and environmental protection. Such achievements at the national level will in turn contribute to the global composite that will need to be assessed in determining whether international development goals are being achieved.

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago acknowledges and commends the critical work undertaken by all stakeholders in keeping with their recognized roles and responsibilities and notes that the WSIS Framework identified the key principles that would have to be adhered to in developing the Information and Knowledge Society including equity, diversity, inclusivity, universal access and non-discrimination. While much has been achieved, more still needs to be done. We have reached a crossroads of sorts but it is not to determine whether ICTs can serve as a catalyst for development since there is almost universal agreement on their transformative potential. Rather, there is a need to determine how in the post-2015 Development period, the benefits to be derived from ICTs can be as ubiquitous as the technology itself, while ensuring that the continuation of the significant international cooperation and collaboration that has characterized the WSIS process.

Trinidad and Tobago views this event as opportune in providing a forum through which we can seek to energise and re-focus efforts in bridging the digital divide within and among countries. Even as countries seek to rebound from the impact of the global economic downturn, we cannot lose sight of the transformational power of ICT in realizing the digital dividend that can redound to the benefits of our citizens.

In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago suggests the following to be incorporated into the post 2015 WSIS agenda:

1. **Pursuit of more direct linkages between the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and the post-2015 WSIS agenda.**
 - a. Target 8 of the MDGs noted the importance of special assistance to Least Developed Countries, Landlocked countries and SIDS and also advocated enhanced cooperation

as a means of making the benefits of technology, including ICTs available to all. While such assistance remains very relevant, the cross-cutting impact of ICTs must also be acknowledged. Trinidad and Tobago supports the establishment of direct linkages between the post 2015 WSIS Agenda and the targets of the post 2015 sustainable development agenda as well as the existing MDGs targets. This in our view will clearly identify ICT's enabling role for inclusive development across all sectors and all spheres of human activity in keeping with the three primary pillars of sustainable development, namely economic growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

2. Address the development of Mobile Broadband Technology in Developing Countries

- a. It is noted that mobile broadband is the fastest growing technology in human history and its evolution is providing the basis for successfully bridging the digital divide between the connected and the unconnected, within and among countries. There is a strong correlation between investment in broadband deployment and economic development. With mobile broadband subscriptions now surpassing fixed broadband worldwide, the opportunities for generating new efficiencies and economies of scale, if combined with requisite organizational changes, cannot and should not be ignored. This is a factor that Trinidad and Tobago is seeking to address in the rollout of its National Broadband Plan which comprises a component of the National ICT Plan, smarTT.

3. Enhance coordination among various actors, including regional and international organizations, in developing and implementing Cyber Security (and cybercrime) Strategies and Policies

- a. A corollary to the many opportunities brought about by ICTs and the Internet is the presence of risks and threats in cyberspace. These threats are evolving almost at the same rate as the technology itself. This call recognizes WSIS Action Line C5 and Resolution 130 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), both of which underscore the importance of building safety and confidence in the use of ICTs. Trinidad and Tobago advocates the establishment of formal mechanisms that will lessen or avoid duplication among the workstreams of the organizations which provide technical assistance and active coordination in the area of Cyber Security and cybercrime. For Trinidad and Tobago, cyber security is part of the enabling framework for ICT, and the creation of a secure digital environment will facilitate those actions and activities that can contribute to ICT growth and development. Furthermore, given the pervasive and borderless nature of criminal activity in cyberspace, regional coherence and collaboration will also ensure a more balanced treatment of the issues within and across regions.

4. The fourth and final suggestion is enhanced capacity building to facilitate active participation in ICT public policy decision-making forums

- a. Public Policy related aspects of ICT and the Internet are being discussed on an ongoing basis in various forums. However, small states in particular are either unrepresented or under-represented at these decision-making meeting, decisions which can have far-reaching consequences for their individual development. While ICTs have assisted in the development and offer of distance learning courses, these are

often disconnected from the diverse areas in which public policy is addressed. Similarly, remote participation has served as a useful tool but there have been shortcomings in facilitating the meaningful participation of small states.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you.

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H.E. Dr Mohamed Ibrahim, Minister, Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Somalia

Honorable Guests, Dear Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is good to be back in Geneva, especially when it is not snowing... and I am excited about the WSIS outcomes and the path we have followed so far; as we move from a data generating and information consuming society, to a knowledge guided, and hopefully soon, to a wisdom governed society.

It is exciting to be part of the knowledge society where business can be conducted online and offline without crossing any of the old fashioned boundaries or political borders. In Somalia, we are using ICT as a means to fast track rebuilding of our country and develop the necessary institutions to enable us to regain our position in the international community.

The important of ICT in economic development, education and other sectors is almost universally accepted and agreed upon as we move into the second decade of the twenty-first century. In my country, ICT is being used for a wide range of purposes, such as the establishment of the Rule of Law, a concept many in this forum take for granted, but which is still being reestablished in Somalia at this time. In 2016, Insha'Allah we will have the first one person one vote election to enable us to elect the first democratic government since the early 1960s. ICT will play a major role in this important event as we produce credible ID cards, and ICT systems to manage the whole election process in a way which will eliminate the possibility of corruption.

Let me share my own reflections on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) initiative which I have followed over the last ten years. As we review progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcome and to take stock of achievements in the last ten years it would seem that we have come a long way. Or have we? Among friends, I feel we should congratulate each other on what we together have achieved so far, but we also have to be frank and honest to each other and remind ourselves of the steep, long and winding road ahead (with all due respect to Paul McCartney).

After the nice words, and bureaucratic jargon... what exactly have we really achieved? The millennium development goals were a noble idea, with honorable intentions but 2015 is around the corner and then what? These are questions, my folks in Mogadishu ask me and today here, in Geneva I am politely forwarding those questions to you all as we work through the WSIS+10 outcomes.

Technology has the power to give us equality of opportunity - or to worsen that inequality to almost unbelievable levels. Excuse me and allow me to digress a bit, as I pay my respect to history in this age of WSIS and the hyper connected world.

On the anniversary of the D-Day liberation from European fascism none of us need any reminders of what misuse of technology can lead to, unchecked. Hence the need to develop robust standards and credible governance frameworks; much more than just robust, more sophisticated and relevant systems, we need to be more in touch with the realities and dangers of cybercrime, The current models provided by ICANN and others champions are now limited and need to be reviewed to reflect current conditions.

Like many countries in Europe, saddled with the circular logic of a debt crises and austerity, we in Somalia are also suffering from the circular logic of aid, that makes us feel like patronized colonials again. For example:

We can't spend money on expertise and technology to give us our own security because we are told that our financial institutions are underdeveloped or worse can't be trusted. Then why not help us build them now? So that tomorrow they will be functioning properly and will not be underdeveloped anymore.

We can't resist bribes from super-rich communication pirates and outlaws we are told, because only they have the money to buy anything - including security. Then why not help us fight them and build the necessary infrastructure and institutions rather than spending valuable scarce resources, tax payers money on producing tons of reports by and for *Monitoring groups, etc.?*

I am sure you get the picture. The question is; how to break this cycle of corruption and allow lawful institutions to grow and flourish while forcing those pirates and outlaws, local and external agencies, who currently try to control the ICT sector, sabotage national initiatives for their own inglorious benefit, to either join the development train or go elsewhere.

Some challenges which are pressing: Surely these days it is possible to invest and implement ICT based solution to fight violence and terrorism. And surely it is possible to provide coverage for those who live in remote areas of our country. Recently there was a once in one hundred year flood in Somalia that killed many of my folks back home at about the same time as the tsunami disaster. One you heard about but the former you may not have. Why? No satellite access. No fast internet. No help. Whatever the excuse, we need to seek and find holistic solutions to all regardless of which side of the digital divide one lives.

Yes, Ladies and Gentlemen, we as human beings have the technology to do better. My government wants us to do better for those I now serve. I want us to do better by making decisions to make

technology deliver increased outcomes for the sake of my people and for humanity. Not next year but next month, or even next week.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Somalia is back and we are actively opening up the Somali ICT sector and allowing competition from the global service providers. Accessing the internet via Satellite is being replaced or complimented by Fibre optics, which is changing the landscape of the Somali ICT Sector. We have joined the ICT global ecosystem I have members of the Somali telecom sector here today for the first time attending WSIS and some have joined the ITU as sector members. We have approved the Telecommunication law which will regulate the Somali ICT sector and protect investment, and we invite all to directly invest in the Somali ICT sector.

Thank you for listening. I hope that I have provoked some thoughts of how far we have come but also how far we need to go. So much more can be achieved as part of a community.

I want to conclude here and to thank the ITU for its leadership and hospitality. I thank you all.



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Dr Mónica Karas, President of National Media and Infocommunications Authority, Hungary

Mr. Chairman,

Secretary General of the ITU

Honorable Ministers, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Let me start by thanking the Secretary-General of the ITU, Dr. Touré, the elected officials of ITU, UN representatives, and all WSIS stakeholders for preparing and organising such a great multistakeholder event. I feel honoured to be here today in Geneva.

Hungary welcomes the outcome documents to be endorsed by this high-level event.

What makes this meeting special?

The fact that it provides a unique platform for dialogue. It will contribute to the development of the information society and allow the exchange of experience in this field so important for all of us.

Being here today shows that what was a set of ideas a decade ago has become tangible and realistic today. Information and Communication Technologies are improving the human condition more swiftly than anything else on this planet.

Being an active part of this converged knowledge society gives so many benefits and advantages to people that they can hardly capture. This is why, we — as decision makers — have to do our best to build and promote an inclusive and open information society that is affordable to everyone around the globe and across all age groups.

However, making accessible these digital benefits to everyone is not enough. It is not enough because without knowing how to use the available ICT tools properly and with confidence, they can also be a source of great danger.

How can we overcome this challenge, ladies and gentlemen?

How can we avoid being trapped in this vicious cycle?

How can we transform these global efforts into local action?

These are the questions we asked ourselves at the National Media and Infocommunications

Authority in Hungary before coming up with the idea of establishing the so called Magic Valley Media Literacy Centre in Budapest.

We came to the conclusion that over and above regulation, we must play an active role in shaping the media literacy of future generations.

As children between 9 and 16 are the most receptive to the digital environment the centre focuses on this age group. If prepared appropriately to typical dangers of the new media culture, this generation will be able to pass on the knowledge to their children too.

What makes Magic Valley unique?

The Media Centre aims at allowing exploration and teaching proper application of ICT tools rather than prohibiting inappropriate use of them.

Magic Valley instils a sound critical approach in children.

It gives insight into the world of media through creative processes, backed by a team of qualified animators and cutting-edge technology. I believe that a new generation will grow up in Hungary all equipped to understand different aspects of media.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I encourage all of you to take the first steps towards a new generation coming of age.

And finally, let me reaffirm Hungary's commitment to the Geneva principles and the Geneva Plan of actions. My country is ready to take on its responsibility in this multistakeholder process beyond 2015.

Thank you for your attention, and I wish you all a successful event.

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Dr Al Khajah Zakareya, Vice CEO, eGovernment Authority, Bahrain

As we come together here today for WSIS+10, I would like to take advantage of this excellent opportunity to share the Kingdom of Bahrain's vision and perspective on the future of ICT and eGovernment. The Kingdom of Bahrain, like many other countries, has committed to the WSIS plan, committed to harness the power of information and communication technologies so that everyone can create, access, utilize and share information to achieve a sustainable development and improve the quality of life of our constituents. In light of rising new global trends, the Kingdom of Bahrain is shifting its focus on pressing priorities, much like a number of other regional and international countries.

Governments, regionally and globally are embracing major trends that are shaping the next generation of ICT and eGovernment:

- They are making more of their data available and enhancing open data portals to drive innovation and entrepreneurship. The challenge remains, regionally in encouraging government entities to release as many up to date and accurate data sets as possible
- They are engaging citizens and creating meaningful dialogues with the public through social media, eSurveys, ePolls etc. They need to however mitigate potential risks of lack of consensus and abuses of freedom
- They are leveraging gamification and loyalty principles to spur engagement and influence behavior to increase their constituent's e/m Services uptake. The challenge remains in striking the right balance between spend and return on investments

- With the proliferation of mobile devices, they are utilizing mobile platforms to offer more mobile government services. They are even availing central repositories to facilitate access to cross-platform mobile government services. The challenge remains in ensuring information and data are protected and transactions are carried out in secure environments
- Finally, governments are refining their cyber security strategies and heavily investing in this space. The biggest challenge remains in ensuring comprehensive security measures and cross-sector cooperation

The Kingdom of Bahrain has recently revised its national strategic priorities. These are in line with global emerging trend and the WSIS' recommendations of putting the potential of knowledge and ICT at the service of a people-centred, development-oriented information society.

First and foremost, we are seeking to transform our society to an information society that is safe and appealing where everyone can enjoy a high standard of living.

Second, we aim to provide services and equal opportunities for citizens that will enable them to contribute to, and to take advantage of the information society.

To achieve these goals, the main lines of the Kingdom of Bahrain's action plan in the next 2-3 years are to:

- **Continue improving education and training**, in order to give citizens the opportunity to enhance their ICT skills and capabilities, so that they become valuable assets in the connected economy. In fact, the Kingdom of Bahrain will be extending its ICT capabilities building program "Qudurat" for which a new improved curriculum has been developed
- **Adopt a policy of openness and transparency** to attract external investors and talent. The Kingdom of Bahrain will be focusing its efforts on improving its existing open data platform as well as developing the necessary open policies while encouraging government entities to publish useful data that can be leveraged by a multitude of stakeholders
- **Encourage entrepreneurship and innovation**. In that respect the Kingdom of Bahrain is building a national incubation centre to encourage citizens and businesses to deliver cutting edge ICT solutions, leveraging open data where possible, by providing them with the necessary funding and logistical support
- **Reach the highest levels of Information Protection**. The government of Bahrain continues to take the necessary steps to give all constituents a sense of comfort and trust when dealing with government entities online. As more services move into the digital realm, it is crucial for citizens to be able to complete their digital transactions in a secure way. The Kingdom of Bahrain is therefore rolling out its national authentication system eKey that will serve as a secure single sign on to all government services. The Kingdom of Bahrain is also committed to devise a national cyber security strategy
- **Provide efficient and intelligent services to serve citizens**. The government continues to focus on service modernization, developing user friendly eServices to serve our constituents in a more efficient and effective way. New eServices are also being developed as friendly mobile Apps for use on personal digital devices and smartphones taking advantage of the mobile revolution. Today more than 300 government services are offered on the Bahrain government portal, and more than 60 government services are offered on mobile apps. We aim to offer even more in the future.
- **Increase citizens' participation in important Government matters** and create continued engagement by leveraging rising trends such as loyalty, gamification and social media. The

Kingdom of Bahrain will be implementing its eParticipation strategy to involve citizens and residents in decision making and obtain continuous feedback on how to improve government services. Bahrain will also be establishing a national engagement program to encourage citizens and residents to use e/mServices made available to them by offering them rewards to shift behaviors

While at times it may be challenging, we are committed to continue moving ahead and investing to successfully deliver against this plan and achieving our ambition for our country and people. These investments will create extraordinary benefits to our society spurring economic development and helping address many of our people needs in a timely and proactive manner

Thank you

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Dr Bruce Gracie, High Level Expert, Industry Canada, Canada

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

I'd like to express my sincere appreciation in being invited here to contribute to the dialogue in assessing the WSIS outcomes, and offer a perspective on how Canada is facing the challenges of adapting to the transformational digital age. As Dr. Touré noted in his remarks during the recent celebration of the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, digital development is a transformative tool to fast-track sustainable development. Canada agrees that that, in order to realize its full potential, it is essential to roll-out high-speed broadband networks, making it affordable as well as universally accessible.

I'm pleased to say that Canada's own response to the need to ensure that all of its citizens can share the benefits of broadband access has been the announcement in April of this year of the Digital Economy Strategy, which has been designed as an open and flexible plan that provides Canadians with the tools they need to fully embrace the opportunities of a digital future. Known as Digital Canada 150, its main features include the following:

- Providing access to over 98% of all Canadians to high-speed Internet at 5 megabits per second – a rate that enables e-commerce, high-resolution video, employment opportunities and distance education – providing rural and remote communities with faster, more reliable online services;
- Enhancing broadband service for up to an additional 280,000 Canadian households;
- Developing enabling wireless policies to connect Canadians with competitive prices, more choice in services and world-leading technologies in all regions of the country;
- Strengthening the protection of Canadians with regard to online privacy;
- Amending Canada's intellectual property laws, including the Patent Act, Trademarks

- Act and Industrial Design Act to harmonize with key international treaties;
- Committing to reducing roaming costs on networks within Canada, preventing wireless providers from charging other companies more than they charge their own customers for mobile voice, data and text services.

Under Digital Canada 150, the Government of Canada will be a leader in using digital technologies to interact with Canadians, making it simpler and quicker to access services and information online. “Open data” – the ready access to government data in easily usable formats – will expand public dialogue, stimulate citizen engagement and foster greater cooperation among governments, businesses, academia and individuals.

Underlying Canada’s efforts to provide high quality broadband access to all of its citizens are certain fundamental principles, among which are the need to preserve an open and secure Internet, and the need to preserve the right to freedom of expression online as a catalyst to facilitate innovation, as well as to stimulate economic and social development.

Digital Canada 150 is designed to set out a vision of what Canada can achieve by the time we celebrate our 150th anniversary in 2017, and beyond. Similarly, ITU’s 150th anniversary next year provides the entire ITU membership with similar opportunities, and we look forward to working with all stakeholders in translating an ITU vision shaped in part through WSIS outcomes into concrete actions and programmes. The recent adoption of revised Resolution 130 by the World Telecommunication Development Conference concerning the role of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector in implementing the outcomes of the WSIS, offers a glimpse as to how such actions can be shaped, with an emphasis on strengthening partnerships and collaboration with national, regional and international entities, the promotion of capacity building to help the world’s citizens adapt to the digital age, and, as this WSIS+10 High Level Event has clearly highlighted, the sharing of best practices and lessons learned which can ensure that ITU remains in the forefront in addressing the many challenges which lie ahead. Canada looks forward to working with all of you as together we can build the information society of the future.

Thank you.

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Mrs Martha Alade, Head of Organization, Women in Technology in Nigeria

Will be available soon.

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Representative of H.E. Mr Mahamadou Camara, Minister, Ministry of Digital Economy, Information and Communication, Mali

Will be available soon.

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Mr Jose Clastornik, Director, Agency for e-Government and Information Society, Office of the President, Uruguay

Autoridades presentes de todas las latitudes y organismos, muchas gracias.

Es para mí un verdadero honor dirigirme a este auditorio, en este evento de todas las partes interesadas para examinar los progresos realizados en la aplicación de los resultados de la Cumbre Mundial de la Sociedad de la

Información. En nombre del pueblo y del Gobierno de Uruguay, agradezco de manera especial la generosa hospitalidad de los anfitriones.

Quisiera comenzar recordando la Declaración “Conectando las Américas”, en la que trece años atrás los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas reconocían la llegada de una revolución tecnológica, que impactaría en una nueva economía definida por el aumento significativo en la capacidad de acceder al conocimiento, e identificaban como uno de los principales retos, en los años por venir, las disparidades en costo y acceso, entre y dentro de los países.

Éste fue uno de los antecedentes que llevaría a que, al iniciarse la preparación de la Cumbre Mundial de la Sociedad de la Información en 2003, decidiéramos embarcarnos -como región- en este proceso, con un fuerte enfoque hacia la necesidad de generar igualdad de oportunidades en el acceso y uso de

las TIC. Y desde ese entonces hemos abordado este compromiso tomando como guía los resultados de Ginebra y Túnez, a través del Plan de Acción de la Sociedad de la Información en América Latina y el Caribe, conocido como eLAC, un mecanismo regional actualmente presidido por Uruguay, que hemos desarrollado en varias fases y que a su vez ha cobrado un sentido orientador hacia las agendas digitales de nuestros países.

Señores y señoras,

En el año 2004, en Uruguay la proporción de personas bajo la línea de pobreza había llegado al 40%. El gobierno se impuso una tarea titánica de revertir esta situación, que hoy nos tiene con el 11,5% como uno de los países que más ha recortado las desigualdades.

En materia de tecnología, si bien nuestro país tiene enormes ventajas, por su tamaño, por su relativa poca población, por las características geográficas de su territorio, el habernos planteado una visión país de hacia dónde se quiere ir, reflejada en nuestra Agenda Digital, en la que participan múltiples actores que contribuyen al logro de las metas trazadas, nos ha permitido emprender ambiciosos retos.

Retos que han dado como fruto logros como el Plan Ceibal por ejemplo. Con mucho esfuerzo logramos llegar con una computadora para cada niño, que es de ellos, que se la llevan a la casa y la comparten con sus familias. Este es un hecho no menor, ya que dentro de pocos años vamos a ver en nuestro país a una generación Ceibal, para quienes el uso de la tecnología y las oportunidades que éstas conllevan son parte de su ADN. Y los retos serán otros, asociados a saber sacar provecho de esas condiciones para acelerar el desarrollo social y económico del país.

Hemos podido plantearnos también, teniendo una empresa de telecomunicaciones estatal con un importante sentido social, el dar un acceso universal a Internet a la población, con un plan en el que el costo por 1GB de tráfico al mes es cero, es gratuito. Y plantearnos el reto de mejorar la infraestructura de conectividad en el país, con el despliegue de una red de fibra óptica que en tan sólo tres años ya ha alcanzado una cobertura del 70% de los hogares y cuyos servicios conectados representan el 28% de los hogares de todo Uruguay.

Iniciativas como éstas han tenido un impacto favorable en la mejora significativa del acceso a computadoras e Internet en los hogares, alcanzando penetraciones en el 2013 del 70 y 65 por ciento, respectivamente.

Pero, por sobre todo, en un aspecto al que le prestamos atención especial, que es al de corregir disparidades. Por ejemplo, en la brecha en el acceso a computadoras entre los hogares de menores y mayores ingresos, la cual hemos podido reducir a tan sólo ocho puntos porcentuales gracias al impacto de iniciativas como el Plan Ceibal, con el que a través los niños llegamos también a las familias más pobres.

Si bien ejemplos como los anteriores denotan un significativo nivel de avance del Uruguay Digital, somos conscientes de que aún queda mucho por hacer, y es por eso que no podemos conformarnos con nuestros logros, sino desafiar nuestras propias ideas, para consolidar el camino recorrido hacia mejores resultados.

Y tal vez ese es uno de los principales desafíos que enfrentamos, el de no caer en la autocomplacencia. No creer que porque hemos avanzado mucho, podemos descansar.

La autocomplacencia genera dificultad para ver los retos que vienen, no sólo a nivel de política pública, sino también en el sector privado, porque la industria vinculada a las TIC es muy dinámica, tiene altos niveles de

emprendedurismo, y es capaz de generar nuevas capacidades permanentemente.

Otro desafío identificado a partir de las mediciones que realizamos, es el de enfocar esfuerzos en la reducción de la brecha digital asociada a otras características socio-demográficas, como el género, el lugar de residencia y la edad.

Esta última, por ejemplo, reviste una especial atención en nuestro país, ya que al tiempo que contamos con una esperanza de vida cada vez más prolongada, tenemos una importante cantidad de personas mayores de 65 años, para quienes la tecnología podría brindar beneficios de diferente índole: de integración, de conexión con las familias y de reconstrucción de sus vínculos sociales, además de acercarles servicios del Estado como los de salud o seguridad social; pero se trata de un grupo poblacional que aún se encuentra muy alejado de la tecnología.

Deberemos también saber aprovechar la creciente y acelerada penetración de los celulares como dispositivos de conexión, y generar más contenidos de interés, brindar más prestaciones y ofrecer nuevos servicios digitales, para que quienes hoy se muestran desinteresados, se sientan motivados a entrar en el universo de posibilidades que suponen las tecnologías.

Distinguidos participantes,

Tenemos ante nosotros, como comunidad global, decisiones por tomar sobre la continuidad de la agenda mundial de sociedad de la información, y su vinculación con la agenda para el desarrollo después de 2015.

Más allá del mecanismo que se defina, una realidad innegable es que a medida que sigamos avanzando, muchos serán los logros y mayores aún los desafíos. Desde mi país seguiremos altamente comprometidos, con la vocación de equidad que nos caracteriza y un amplio espíritu de colaboración entre todos los actores.

No perdamos la velocidad, aumentémosla para continuar construyendo esa Sociedad de la Información centrada en las personas, inclusiva y orientada al desarrollo, que todos queremos. Me despido con una cita del entrañable escritor uruguayo Mario Benedetti: “Cómo voy a creer que el horizonte es la frontera”.

Muchas gracias.

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Mr Saken Sarsenov, Deputy Chairman, Agency for Communication and Information, Kazakhstan



Let me on behalf of the Agency of Republic Kazakhstan for Communication and Information and on myself express the gratitude to the International Telecommunication Union for the organization of this event.

Let me deliver the following information regarding to the development of the information society in Kazakhstan.

Currently the infrastructure of the “e-government” is already developed in Kazakhstan.

3G communication standards are implemented in all large cities and 4G communication standards are launched in two big metropolitan cities. At the moment more than 60% of the population is computer competent. The number of Internet users is equal to more than 70% (30% out of them is country-side).

There are more than 570 types of services and payments are available at the portal of "e-government". All licenses have been provided in electronic form since 2012, and it is planned to automate all permits issued in the country by the end of this year.

These and other works within the framework of “e-government”, including IT-solutions have been remarked by international organizations, including UN and ITU.

For example, on May 13th, 2013, an electronic license system of Kazakhstan (www.elicense.kz) was rewarded as the best project of “E-Business” category in Geneva based on the results of **WSIS Project Prizes 2013** awards.

This system has improved state services processes vastly by reducing the service time, for example, registration process of legal bodies is decreased from 30 days to 1 day only.

Similar products are functioning in Kazakhstan in compliance with general criteria, such as client-orientation, economic efficiency, anticorruption efforts, and accessibility of state services.

In this regard Agency of Republic Kazakhstan for Communication and Information:

- declares its readiness to transmit successful software solutions for free use to other developing countries;
- expresses an intention of development of regional “e-government” Competency Center, which purpose is to transfer the best practices on “e-government” development to Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries and Central Asia regions. Considering the location, as well as the language and cultural barriers, this Centre will have strategic importance for the development of the region.

To summarize, the Agency of Republic Kazakhstan for Communication and Information declares its readiness to carry out annually four training seminars on a grant basis within the framework of development of regional “e-government” Competency Center. Also, we are ready to consider the possibility to carry out annual seminars for the developing countries on demand.

We are planning to start providing such seminars starting from this year.

In conclusion, I would like to take an opportunity to invite all perspective attendees to the Global “e-government” Forum that will be held on 6-7th of October in Astana.

Thank you for your attention!

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Policy Statements E

Mr Feliksas Dobrovolskis, Director General, Communications Regulatory Authority, Lithuania



Distinguished delegates, excellences, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

It is my pleasure to be here with you today to look into our activities in ten years after the first World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2003.

Lithuania was present in WSIS in 2003 and in 2005 and now we can assess what has changed since then. When we think about ten years – what comes to our minds? Is it a short or a long period? It depends. In Lithuania we have seen many changes through these years.

We managed to move forward significantly since 2004, when we became a member of the European Union. The year of the first WSIS phase, 2003, we started with complete liberalization of our telecommunications market. In the national regulatory authority which I head today, we worked hard to create a regulatory environment that would foster investments in communications networks, growth and connectivity through competition.

The Government put in place the relevant strategies for information society and broadband network development. With the aim to reduce the divide between urban and rural areas, construction of a broadband infrastructure network RAIN in rural areas of Lithuania which were not served was successfully carried out.

Today in Lithuania we are proud of the progress achieved in developing the broadband network. More than one third of users that are connected to the internet are connected by the fibre-optic lines. Over 30 per cent of households with internet connection enjoy speeds of 30 Mb/s or higher. According to „FTTH Council Europe“, Lithuania (with 33,9 per cent) is the top country in Europe and No. 7 worldwide in fibre broadband penetration.

Much still remains to be done. The Lithuanian Digital agenda for 2014-2020, as priority issues, besides ICT infrastructure development, envisages improvement of capacities and motivation of the citizens to use ICT, as well development of electronic contents and its services.

In Lithuania, we pay a lot of attention not only to modern network development, but also to the consumer trust and security in using ICTs. These issues are approached on the highest (political, governmental) level in our country. A national CERT operates from 2008 and the Programme for the Development of Electronic Information Security is in place since 2011.

However, we have always been aware that in the current interconnected world it is only by means of concerted efforts and international cooperation that we can successfully address the challenges and can foster safe and secure environment for using ICTs.. Therefore cooperation among governments, the civil society, businesses, all interested stakeholders on national and international level has been seen as an important factor. This is witnessed by Vilnius Declaration, adopted by the first World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR) organised in Vilnius, Lithuania in 2003 in preparation of WSIS.

To foster an international cooperation process initiated by WSIS, in 2010 Lithuania hosted the Internet Governance Forum in Vilnius. IGF, being an outcome of WSIS process, is important in maintaining a dialogue between the stakeholders and contributing to an inclusive Information Society.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Looking back at the ten years post WSIS, we acknowledge with respect the work done by WSIS action lines facilitators, United Nations Agencies.

Today we are meeting new challenges of the interconnected world. As a national regulator, we are faced with the issues of net neutrality. Degradation of services, slowing down is an issue when we speak about an open network. Our main challenge is to find the right balance between the two goals. On the one hand, we need to ensure consumer protection, their freedom of choice. At the same time, it is important and necessary to promote operators' investments into network development and upgrade.

Despite the challenges, we should seek a world that is not divided, but connected, open and free, based on the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and multistakeholder participation. We are ready to work together in line with our commitments made in WSIS process so that this process can further bring benefits to all our nations.

Thank you for your attention.

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Policy Statements E

Mr Donnie De Freitas, Regulator, Office of the Regulator, Samoa

Mr. Secretary-General, Ministers, Excellencies, representatives of partner international organizations, respected colleagues: On behalf of the government and people of Samoa it is my duty and pleasure to express thanks for allowing us the opportunity to present our views on the development of the global information society.

Samoa wishes to harness the power of information and communication technologies to “create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge” in order to achieve sustainable development and improving the quality of life of our people. As a Small Island Developing State with a small market, low disposable income, limited indigenous manufacturing and content provision mainly from outside sources, we trust that you share our position of the need for a multi-stakeholder approach.

In recognizing achievements, let us acknowledge that much needs to be done and it can only be achieved through the multi stakeholder approach. There has been increased awareness of the need to build an ethically improved Internet. Multi-stakeholder cooperation with improved communication and better relations as well as genuine partnerships among stakeholders is key. Increased access and connectivity with improved technology is not enough. We all need to make the Internet a safer place, ensure that this technology serves the goal of improving lives rather than further widening the inequality gap.

Focus on people oriented policies & advocacy, emphasis on the need for ethics on the Internet and for an un-politicized charter involving all, citizens, governments, civil society and technicians is what is required.

Samoa shares the vision of public governance for the Internet where ICT is used as a tool for governance and protecting resources.

It is only through a global platform that we address the issues of: a people centered Internet with cultural diversity; cybercrime; increased penetration; protection of civil liberties; and technological inequalities.

Samoa is committed to eliminating technological inequality and transforming its economy utilizing the true potential of information and communication technology. We share the goal of building a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society.

The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States will be held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa, to be preceded by activities related to the conference from 28 to 30 August 2014, also in Apia, Samoa. The overarching theme is *"The sustainable development of Small*



Island Developing States through genuine and durable partnerships". The view is that the support of the international society is essential to achieve our development goals. Small Island Developing States like Samoa advocate for new financial mechanisms to eliminate the economic divide. This would also include the digital divide and removal of the contents gap, together we can create the new information society.

We reaffirm the call for action on a multi-sector, all-inclusive platform to be addressed in the post 2015 development agenda.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

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Policy Statements E

Mr Air Chief Marshal Thares Punsri, Chairman of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC), Thailand

His Excellency Atef Helmy, Minister of Communications & Information Technology of Egypt

Dr. Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary General of ITU

Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen,

Good Morning

To achieve the goals set out in the *Millennium Development* and *Sustainable Development Goals*, Thailand would like to underline the importance of communication infrastructures as a basis for a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society.

In this regard, Thailand has several achievements to contribute to *WSIS Action Lines*. For example, in order to improve connectivity and access to communications services, we have completed some major infrastructure developments. These include;

- The 3G auction on 2.1 GHz in 2012 which enabled the migration of 2G to 3G service,
- The transition from analog to digital TV early this year in which we planned to switch-off the analog system no later than 2018, and
- We also make the preparations for 4G auctions on 1800 and 900 MHz which will be carried out one after another later this year.

We believe these infrastructure developments will yield efficiency and productivity in ICT sector itself and increase competitiveness of the country as a whole.

Other achievements also include;

- Initiating “*Digital Community Thailand 2020*” Plan to enable seamless connectivity in every segment and to bridge digital divide; and
- Empowering people and formulating collaboration with both national and international organizations to combat online privacy and security threats in order to gain optimal benefits of digital society.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

Regarding to the political unrest in Thailand early this year, I am pleased to inform you that the current situation is very much improved. The political reform roadmap is in process, the first step is 2



to set up an interim government and the national legislative assembly respectively. The National Council for Peace and Order respects the right to have global Internet access without undue interference. In this connection, we would like to ensure that all regulatory activities in the field of communications sector in Thailand will continue and that communications service will still play a vital role in Thailand. Moreover, as of this moment, the diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and other countries remain unchanged, meanwhile, we are looking forward to coordinating or collaborating with others in order to enhance information society. Therefore, please be informed that foreign investors are more than welcome to participate in the coming 1800 MHz spectrum auction which will take place in Bangkok in August this year. Finally, thanks again Mr. Chairman I am very pleased and honoured to have a chance to speak on behalf of Thailand in this prestigious event today. Thank you

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H.E. Mr Steffen Kongstad, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Norway

Mr Chair,

Let me start by thanking the ITU and the WSIS-community for organizing this event.

The WSIS-processes have been important for the development and acceptance of the *global-multi-stakeholder-internet-governance-approach*. The WSIS processes have also proven to yield good results in working towards the aim of bridging the digital divide and providing access to the Internet in the developing world. This is one of the many things that the WSIS-community should be proud of.



However, there is still work to be done. It is still a fact that access to the Internet has developed unevenly throughout the world, causing some countries to fall behind in terms of technological and economic development and growth. Our main goal has therefore not been reached yet.

Within the next 10 years the global community should aim at nothing less than bringing the whole world's population online and thus also increase the participation of stakeholders from developing countries in global policy forums on internet governance. We must continue our efforts and together further strengthen and improve a system based on human rights, democratic values, respect and cooperation, among all stakeholders. Norway, for our part, will do what we can to support such a development.

We need to ensure that the Internet continues to play an essential role in improving the quality of life for all citizens of the world and to be a catalyst for the development of commerce, education, general welfare and simplification of everyday life.

Mr Chair, when aiming to bridge the digital gap even further, we should be prepared to face some serious challenges in the coming years, both on a technical and on a political level. These challenges must be addressed in a proper and proportional way without compromising human rights norms, among them the right to privacy and the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, knowledge and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers. It is imperative that we continue to protect human rights online as we do offline.

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H.E. Mr Mark Matthews, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, United Kingdom

Your Excellencies, Chair,

Our Deputy Permanent Representative sends his apologies that he is not able to be here this evening and he has asked me to deliver this statement on behalf of the United Kingdom Government.

This High Level Event is an important milestone in the WSIS review process. It follows on from the event held at UNESCO last year and discussions at other events and forums such as NetMundial in São Paulo, the WSIS Forums, the CSTD, the IGF and many others, all of which should feed in to the review of WSIS next year.

We are grateful to all those who took part in the Multistakeholder Preparatory Process and particularly grateful to Professor Minkin as chair and to Nermine El Saadany, who as vice-chair made a particularly valuable and important contribution.

The great strength of the preparatory process was the participation of a wide range of different stakeholders. This means that the documents before us are much more fully informed and take account of a much broader range of interests and perspectives.

Governments have important roles to play, of course, but the people who build and run and use ICTs are mostly non-government stakeholders. If we are serious about working together and achieving change then it is crucially important that the private sector, civil society and others have an equal place at the table.

So we commend the ITU for facilitating this multi-stakeholder working and hope that we can continue to see its benefits at the ITU in the future.

The UK welcomes the two documents before us for approval and we look forward to their being endorsed at this meeting.

We regret that it was not possible to reach consensus on the detail of the WSIS Action Lines.

The UK and many others worked hard to find a compromise and in particular to agree a balanced approach to Action Line C9 on the media.

We have presented our view, which has received widespread support from a range of governments, private sector and civil society organisations from around the world.



For us, the principles of freedom of expression, the independence, plurality and diversity of the media and the safety of journalists are fundamental. Any text which does not include those principles cannot be said to be balanced.

We regret that just one or two governments were unable to accept these principles in the document.

Nevertheless, the Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes and the Vision Statement for WSIS post-2015 are valuable documents and we are pleased to endorse them.

The Statement sets out some of the great progress that has been made since the World Summit on the Information Society took place.

ICTs have become an essential part of everyday life and they have helped deliver huge social and economic benefits to individuals and societies across the globe.

They support sustainable development and are a key enabler of the Millennium Development Goals. They promote access to education, information and knowledge and they promote transparency and accountability in societies around the world.

Over the last ten years we have seen a transformation in capacity and infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, and new services and applications which are benefitting more and more people.

Of course, as the Vision Statement sets out, there is still much more to do.

There is still a pressing need for capacity building in developing countries. We need to promote the roll out of broadband networks and make more of the potential of local IXPs to enable more efficient traffic routing, reducing costs and encouraging the development of more local content.

Aid programmes and financial instruments have an important role to play. But the vast majority of the required investment can only come from the private sector. The successes of the last ten years have not been driven by governments, but by the private sector and consumers.

In countries around the world we have seen how the liberalisation of telecommunications markets and the removal of barriers to foreign investment have led to benefits which were unimaginable in the days when telecommunications was effectively a state monopoly.

Proportionate license fees, avoidance of "luxury taxation" and a stable and predictable regulatory environment which promotes competition are essential for the private sector to flourish and to deliver change.

There are other areas where more needs to be done:

- We need to consider the impact that ICTs have on the environment and on climate change, minimising waste and ensuring it is handled responsibly.
- People with disabilities face particular challenges. As we rely on ICTs more and more in our everyday lives, there is a risk that disabled people will become increasingly excluded. We need to harness the benefits of new and innovative technology to help ensure that all members of society are able to benefit.
- In many parts of the world, freedom of expression online is curtailed by censorship or blocking, denying citizens their fundamental rights and undermining transparency and accountability

Over-arching all of these themes is perhaps the most important point: that we need to maintain an environment for ICTs which is open, inter-operable and based on global cooperation between all stakeholders and at all levels.

That is why this High Level Event is so important and that is why we look forward to the review of WSIS that will take place next year.

We hope that review next year will focus on what more should be done to spread the benefits of ICTs to developing countries and to ensure that all communities around the world can benefit from them.

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H.E. Petru Dumitriu, Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the Council of Europe to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Council of Europe

Will be available soon.



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Policy Statements F

H.E. Dr Debretsion Gebremichae, IMinister, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ethiopia

Mr. Chairman,

His Excellency Dr.Toure, Secretary General of ITU

Excellencies,

Honorable Ministries,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First and foremost I would like to express my appreciation to Dr. Toure, Secretary General of ITU, for extending invitation to our country to be part of this invaluable event. I also thank the co-organizers of this event.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honor and privilege for me to be here today to briefly speak on this WSIS+10 High Level Event on behalf of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. This event is an opportunity for all of us to share our best experiences, to learn about latest progresses, and build powerful partnerships and networks towards the future.

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

The government of Ethiopia recognizes the importance of ICT for the overall development of the nation in general and to reduce poverty and achieving MDGs in particular. Ethiopia's economy is undergoing a rapid growth and transformation and over the past 10 years, the country has recorded double-digit economic growth rate and is rated one of the fastest growing non-oil exporting economy in the world. On this development journey, Ethiopia has taken concrete steps in framing the global development agenda of WSIS and MDGs within the national context. As a result, Ethiopia has made significant progress towards achieving the MDGs. Six of the eight MDGs are already on track and strong efforts are being made to ensure that the remaining two will be on track. Furthermore, Ethiopia as a committed country to WSIS agendas has successfully developed ICT policy, strategies and ICT programs that has been operationalized and will continue to do so by the strong leadership of the government.



In respect to ICT infrastructure, Ethiopia has implemented the National Data Transmission and e-Government Infrastructure Project aimed at laying fiber optic cable to cover most of the entire country and through our neighboring countries to connect to the global sub-marine cables.

As a consequence, access and affordability of ICT has shown an impressive growth and in line with this a substantial increase in the percentage of people having fixed, mobile telephones, and the internet is recorded including in the rural villages. In addition, Ethiopia is experiencing a rapid expansion of the availability of new technologies like 3G (HSPA) and 4G (LTE).

In order to improve service delivery, the Government of Ethiopia came up with e-service road map to create an efficient Government and currently 290 services can be accessed via the national portal. Furthermore, the government has also taken various initiatives in the use of ICT in health, education, agriculture, and etc...

However, more remains to be done primarily to ensure a reliable access by each and every household of the country and adequate electronic services must be developed that can impact the life of our people.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity to express Ethiopia's full commitment to the post 2015 WSIS Agenda and my government will continue to work with ITU and other stake holders to show case the results attained by committed government and people. I wish and hope we will celebrate together the fruits of post 2015 WSIS agenda.

I Thank You!

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H.E. Mr Mahmoud Vaezi, Minister, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Iran

Mr. Chairman

Honorable Ministers

Excellencies

Distinguished Delegates

Ladies and Gentlemen,



It gives me great pleasure to address the WSIS high-level meeting, here in Geneva. The Islamic Republic of Iran took part in Geneva Summit in 2003 and in Tunis Summit in 2005 as well as in annual fora in the past 9 years. We appreciate the efforts made by the ITU's Secretary General, Dr. Hamadoun Toure and other individuals for their dedication throughout these years.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates the importance and full implementation of both phases of WSIS, including Enhanced Cooperation with the participation of all, especially the developing countries. The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society could contribute to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and needs to keep its role in post-2015 development agenda to address new challenges faced by ICTs.

I would like to express our concern regarding the digital divide between the developed and the developing countries. In this regard, the activities need to ensure the access to information and communication technologies by all, and should result in supporting national efforts in developing countries in the area of building, improving and strengthening capacities to allow their involvement in all aspects of the global information society.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms the centrality of the role of the UN General Assembly in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, as recognized in the Tunis Agenda. The importance and universality of the information society and its implications on sovereignty of states requires such overall review to be pursued through an intergovernmental process.

Regarding the internet governance, Iran believes it constitutes the most important component of the information society, and should be carried out according to the Geneva principles, that all governments should have an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in the international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.

Mr. Chairman,

In conclusion I would like to enumerate some of the mega projects related to the information society at both the infrastructural and service levels which has been implemented in the Islamic Republic of Iran:

- Providing high speed Internet to 4300 rural areas, and commissioning 7 National Internet Data Centers (IDCs) that are based on Cloud Computing, both of which were inaugurated on the World Telecommunications and Information Society Day 2014;
- Establishing more than 10,000 rural ICT centers which will result in sustainable ICT-based communities in rural areas;
- Implementing the Iran's National School Network and the Iran's National Science and Technology Network for connecting schools, universities and centers of higher education;
- Providing e-government services via the national portal with a view to utilizing the ICT for sustainable development and green environment;
- Accelerating the development of the Iran National Information Network (ININ), which will expand local contents and services to our nation. This will utilize the ICT as the cornerstone of future social, economic, and cultural developments in Iran. We encourage and welcome investments and activities of the private sector in furtherance of the objectives of the Iran National Information network.

Mr. Chairman

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish success for this high-level meeting and look forward to witnessing more achievements towards the ideal information society, which will make this world a better place for all.

Thank you.

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Policy Statements F

H.E. Mrs Omobola Johnson, Minister, Federal Ministry of Communication Technology, Nigeria

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

It gives me great pleasure to be presenting a policy statement on behalf of the Federal Republic of Nigeria at this High Level Event of the WSIS Forum.

ICT Policy Focus

Looking back over 10 years of WSIS implementation, Nigeria has made modest achievements in the development of an Information Society in a country as vast, and diversified as ours. As you may already be aware, Nigeria has experienced phenomenal growth in its telecommunication sector as a result of the purposeful and deliberate execution of government policy on liberalization and competition over a decade. As at February 2014, our teledensity stands at 92% and the mobile telephony market in Nigeria has been adjudged one of the fastest growing mobile markets in the world. Nigeria now has over 129 million registered mobile cell phone subscribers and Internet subscription at over 50 million.

Over and above the telecoms sector, the combined ICT sector is the fastest growing sector of the economy, contributing about 8% to a rebased GDP of over \$500bn. The Information and Communication Technology sector has become a catalyst that underpins the development of the other sectors of the Nigerian economy and a key enabler of government's inclusive development and growth agenda.

ICT Policy Priorities

To build on these successes, the Ministry of Communication Technology was created in July 2011 to ensure an even sharper focus on the ICT sector and to better coordinate and align all government efforts in the administration of ICT throughout Nigeria.

To support the overarching government objectives for an Information Society, our policy priorities include connecting Nigerians to a ubiquitous and affordable ICT infrastructure and broadband; ensuring that there is relevant local content that will not only drive the utilization of this connectivity but will help to spurn new businesses that will drive our inclusiveness and job creation agenda; promoting the use and adoption of ICT in Government to drive transparency, effective public service delivery and citizen engagement;

Permit me to briefly highlight some of the policy actions that are helping us to evolve into an Information Society and are shaping the ICT industry towards our vision of being the ICT hub for Africa.



Enabling Environment to deliver digital infrastructure

Nigeria has a National Broadband Plan that seeks to promote pervasive deployment of broadband network infrastructure and services across Nigeria. Our target is to have 30% broadband penetration by 2017 up from 6% in 2011. This can only be done with the accelerated roll out of what is now termed digital infrastructure.

We are creating an enabling environment for the necessary infrastructure for broadband to be deployed through investment-friendly policies, enactment of appropriate legislations, and encouraging collaboration between national and sub-national government to eliminate or reduce all the obstacles to deploying digital infrastructure – this includes the planned delivery of additional undersea cable to other Nigerian coastal states to ease the deployment of terrestrial fibre; expediting the process of granting of right of ways and base station building permits and the pending auction of regional licences to significantly increase our terrestrial fibre deployment across the country. We also continue to free up spectrum for mobile wireless communication.

A Cybersecurity Bill that among other things seeks to designate our ICT infrastructure as Critical National Infrastructure is currently being debated in the National Assembly to be passed into law, recognising the need to protect this strategic infrastructure that is contributing positively to national growth and development.

Local Content

The participation of more Nigerians in the ICT sector as both producers and consumers of local content delivered over the internet serves towards our journey to becoming an information society.

Government is collaborating with the private sector to ensure increase in local content participation especially in the hardware, software and services sector. This includes mandating government MDAs to exclusively purchase locally assembled hardware and devices to support the growth of our local OEMs, intervening in the software development ecosystem by investing capital in the development of technology and innovation hubs run by the private sector and the creation of a government seeded venture capital fund. Some examples of our modest achievements in the area of local content include the direct distribution of subsidy of farm inputs to rural farmers through the e-wallet initiative that has reached 5 million farmers and has saved billions of naira in leakages due to the interference of middle men; a mobile phone based drug authentication platform that is used to confirm if a drug is fake or genuine saving thousands of lives of our citizens.

ICT in Government

We are committed to using ICT to improve internal efficiency in government by facilitating e-government, to enhance transparency, efficiency, productivity and citizen engagement.

Through the '*Getting Government Online*' initiative, we want to use technology to transform government operations for effective service delivery; we are also establishing a *Government Contact Centre* with robust databases in each of the six geo-political zones of the country to facilitate efficient response to citizens' requests. In line with our mandate, our Ministry is improving the quality of public service delivery by encouraging ministries, departments and agencies of government at all levels to create or migrate their websites to a standard domain name at '.gov.ng'.

Government is determined to enable citizens and other stakeholders access to government services that are being provided by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) through the establishment of Government Service Portal -a single window technology that is aimed at enhancing accountability,

improve the delivery and quality of public services, transform government processes to increase public administration efficiency, increase end-user productivity by integrating different services or data access paths of MDAs and to mainstream government's non sensitive datasets on the portal.

State Governments are using ICT to reform their land registries to improve on efficiency and transparency in land administration. The land registries are being computerized to improve the document management system for land titles and transfers to enable citizens do online searches and get results within a short time and promptly.

Our Ministry is extending Internet access and opportunities for e-learning to secondary schools and tertiary institutions in Nigeria through the Education and ICT - School Knowledge Centre and Tertiary Institutions Access Programme initiatives. We are also collaborating with Nigeria's Ministry of Education and National Universities Commission to facilitate learning, teaching, research and connectivity to the global academic world through the Nigeria Research and Education Network (NgREN) programme initiative.

A world class Network Operating Centre/Data Centre with excellent standards for security, redundant and resilient features amongst others, is being established to offer enterprise data hosting services. Through the 1Gov.net shared service platform initiative, we are striving to build confidence in the use of ICT by providing safe and secure IT infrastructure for the delivery of e-government services.

Our Open Data initiative is being implemented to leverage technology to operationalise Nigeria's "Freedom of Information Act" and to make non-sensitive data sets available to the public online. The essence is for government to drive innovation, investment and economic growth, by enabling access to government data.

Capacity Building and Youth Empowerment

Conscious of the dearth in ICT skills in the country, Government is taking measures to empower our youths, especially girls and women with ICT skills for them to benefit from the abundant job opportunities that exist in the ICT sector, reduce unemployment and to promote gender inclusion. Accordingly, we are collaborating with the private sector to train 1000 girls on ICT skills and we have introduced Digital Girls Club in Secondary Schools in order to expose our girls to technology at the early stage of their lives, so that they could take up ICT as a career in the future.

Our journey towards the development of an information society in Nigeria is not without its challenges and constraints. We must put more effort into improving the digital literacy of our citizens and take sustainable measures to address issues of network and cyber security, privacy, confidentiality and the security of private information if we are to increase the confidence of our citizens to thrive and prosper in an information society.

Thank you for your kind attention.

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Policy Statements F

H.E. Ms Malgorzata Olszewska, Deputy Minister, Minister for Administration and Digitization, Poland



We are all on the right track, heading for the Smart World.

Last week in Poland we celebrated 25 years of freedom –driven democratic transformation of our nation.

One of the crucial areas of this transformation has been the development of the ICT sector. Our focus on this sector guarantees the future society which is smart, modern and ready to embrace the new challenges.

Bear in mind that nowadays it is not just about being a netizen, or a digital citizen. Nowadays, it is all about having the right skills and capacities to use the available technology to improve the quality of your life and work.

Hence, in Poland – we have chosen to implement vital Action Lines and national e-strategies aimed at digitization. To find out more about the details, I encourage you to turn to our national report: THE OVERALL REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSIS OUTCOMES.

Poland wastes no time in bridging the digital divide. And there are challenges to tackle. With 88% of students using the internet, a mere 10% of the generation 65+ take advantage of the opportunities the world wide web offers. That`s a huge gap and a tremendous challenge for Poland to take action.

To give you one example, we have initiated the LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER project aimed at digital inclusion of the generation of citizens aged 50+. In Poland 67% of people this age do not use the Internet and thus miss out its benefits. And only 20% of women this age use the Internet on a daily basis. It is only a fraction of this generation!

To date, the Lighthouse Keepers project, which was awarded the WSIS Prize, have resulted in 2,500 volunteers who have spent 50,000 hours training 180,000 citizen aged 50+ to upgrade their digital skills.

You can't underestimate these figures, taking into consideration the challenges of the aging society that we are facing all across the world.

Another challenge is the inclusion of women in the ICT sector. As Hamadoun Ture pointed out, over 95% of all jobs these days include a digital component. At the same time, according to the European statistics, only 9% of apps developers are women and only 3% of university graduates are girls with degrees in ICT. To address these issues, Poland launched the GIRLS IN ICT project which aims to encourage young women to do their degrees in ICT and look for jobs in this sector.

Keeping in mind Poland`s success in this area in the recent years, we are setting new goals in order to keep pace with the ICE progress and push the digitization process in Poland further and further into the future to achieve sustainable development in the Smart World.

If you like to follow a path to the Smart World similar to ours, we are happy to lend you a hand and share our experience and expertise.

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Mr Guenter Nooke, German Chancellor's Personal Representative for Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) , Germany

Germany would like to thank all stakeholders involved during the past 10 years of the World Summit on the Information Society process for their continued efforts in implementing the Principles and the Plan of Action of the Summit. In many areas, more than expected has been achieved. The relevance and impact of ICTs on our lives is far greater nowadays than in the past.

Germany has been actively engaged in the World Summit on the Information Society since its inception in 2003, having regularly and actively participated in the annual WSIS Forums as well as several WSIS+10 Review Meetings. We have also continually contributed to the WSIS Stocktaking Process in the past.



Germany has been among those donors that have explicitly embedded ICTs in bilateral development programmes and solutions with the aim of exploiting their potential for sustainable economic, ecologic and social development. Apart from application areas such as governance, health, agriculture, social security and education, we have also focused on promoting local IT sectors in our partner countries, which are fostering local innovation and thus the transformation of many other sectors.

We fully acknowledge that access, connectivity, innovation and utilization of ICTs have all grown as has the involvement of civil society and private sector for ICT for Development.

Technology—particularly mobile end-user devices—has in the last decade become more versatile, powerful, cheaper and far easier to use. Worldwide, we use technology in ways unimaginable in 2003, the year of the first World Summit on the Information Society. This is the reason why we are committed to contribute to efforts that ensure that stable infrastructures are put in place and that access to ICTs remains affordable to everyone. Despite all successes since 2003, a lot more can be done in terms of focusing on ICTs as a motor for change and drivers for sustainable development. Using ICT, things do not only get faster: We can also achieve and do things that were impossible before.

Germany therefore not only endorses the idea that ICTs should be included prominently in the UN's Post-2015 development framework, which should be interlocked with the Post-

WSIS agenda, we will also accelerate embedding ICTs into our development strategies. In future, ICTs will also play a prominent role with regard to monitoring and evaluating the benefits of developed solutions by involving intended beneficiaries and the wider public about our intentions and expected outcomes. ICT-enabled platforms provide the means for transparency, accountability and participation.

At the same time, we will continue to promote the protection of human rights on the internet, including freedom of expression and the right to privacy, and models of good governance.

The free flow of information empowers people to claim their rights in the public arena. Censorship and harassment of journalists, therefore, are unacceptable. We call on all states to publicly condemn all forms and incidents of attacks against journalists at the highest political level.

Technologies alone cannot guarantee the achievement of development goals— they must be underpinned with strategic policies and corresponding regulatory measures, creating an enabling environment which ensures a competitive, open, innovative, and inclusive information technology ecosystem.

Particularly in Africa—which stands at the centre of attention of the German development policy—the world has observed encouraging developments in terms of ICT production and utilisation. Far more than half of the continents population own a mobile phone and increasingly many connect to the Internet through mobile networks. Opportunities for many Africans in terms of education and doing business are on the rise. While the figures are encouraging, the so called “digital divide” has not yet been bridged which is why further commitment and increased cooperation is necessary.

As one crucial enabler of sustainable development, Germany and others have been stressing the need for universal and inclusive access to education and have allocated significant funds in this regard in the past – and will continue to do so.

With Africa being increasingly connected, we see many opportunities for innovative approaches and applications using ICT in education on this continent. We shall work with our partners towards integrating ICTs into their education strategies to improve access to and quality of education. We shall further, in cooperation with our partners, explore how ICTs can enable students in disruptive educational situations in fragile contexts—such as in refugee camps or after a natural disaster—to continue their education. Young people in Africa have the ability to easily become digital natives as much as their counterparts in the developed world and this ability should be leveraged to the furthest possible extent.

We have further taken notice of the many creative ICT-solutions in Africa, some of which have disseminated globally. Having spoken to many entrepreneurs in Africa recently, we learned about the importance of south-south and south-north cooperation and knowledge exchange. We shall therefore continue to support technology-driven transformation and growth, powered by local creativity and entrepreneurship and are looking forward to more exiting innovations in this regard - we regard these as central contributions from the developing world to shaping tomorrow’s information society.

We are looking forward to continue working together with the World Summit on the Information Society community towards a democratic, prosperous and inclusive society, driven by digital transformation.

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Policy Statements F

H.E. Ambassador Dilip Sinha, the Permanent Representative to India to the United Nations, India

Mr. Chairman,

Dr. Hamadoun Toure, Secretary General, ITU

At the outset, I would like to thank the ITU and the other UN agencies with a WSIS mandate for organizing this WSIS+10 High-Level Event. We are happy to note that this event also coincided with the WSIS Forum 2014.

India supports the Statement delivered by Sri Lanka, on behalf of the G-15, and by Iran, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement countries.

Mr. Chairman,

The two phases of World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) has provided a vision of utilizing ICTs for greater benefit of mankind, with focus on achieving the developmental objectives by bridging both the digital and the development divides.

We are encouraged by the presentations made by all the UN agencies responsible for the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. It provides us an opportunity to assess the achievements made so far in the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including MDGs by 2015 and envision the vision for WSIS beyond 2015.

Mr. Chairman,

As a developing country seeking to promote inclusive growth, India provides utmost importance to ICTs and fully recognizes its role as an enabler of inclusive social and economic development particularly with regard to universalizing access to a wide range of services and applications in various social sectors.

With over 900 million mobile phones in India and with significant convergence of ICT technologies, the impact of ICT on overall development is enormous. With over 130 million Internet users today, India has emerged as the third largest country in Internet usage.

We have formulated our National Policy on IT in 2012 for inclusive and sustainable development through ICTs. Our National Telecom Policy 2012 also has the vision of providing broadband on demand and envisages leveraging telecom infrastructure to enable all citizens and businesses, to participate in the Internet and the web economy. The National Telecom Policy (NTP) has set a target of achieving 175 million broadband connections by 2017 and 600 million by 2020.



The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) seeks to make all government services accessible to all the people. A new Mobile Seva has also been launched to provide electronic public services through mobile devices.

Mr. Chairman,

While we recognize the progress been made since WSIS, significant challenges remain.

Quality and high price of ICT infrastructure, broadband access and digital content in many parts of the developing world are major areas of concern. Governance of global Internet, which is multilateral, transparent and democratic, with increased participation of developing countries, remains a distant dream.

We support the full implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). We believe that a common platform under the aegis of United Nations could be developed to enable sharing of experiences and best practices across countries in the areas of various ICT applications for making the information available to the world.

As mandated by Paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, we support the call for a High Level WSIS +10 overall review conference in 2015. We look forward to the finalization of the process and modalities of the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes by the UN General Assembly, currently being undertaken by the two Co-facilitators appointed by the President of the UNGA.

Mr. Chairman,

We take this opportunity to thank all the Member States and other stakeholders for their efforts towards finalization of the Outcome Documents to be adopted by this High Level Event.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements F

Dr.sc. Kemal Huseinovic, Director General, Communications Regulatory Agency, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Distinguished Secretary General,
Esteemed Deputy Secretary-General,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my honour to address you today at this high-level event!

Due to limited time, at the very beginning, allow me point out that
Communications Regulatory Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

as a converged regulatory authority responsible for telecommunications and broadcasting, conducts regular surveys on market developments and application level of information and communication technologies.



To me, as the Director General, as well my colleagues - Information and communications infrastructure represent an essential foundation for the Information Society!

Data for 2013 indicate that Internet usage rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina reached 2,3 million, that is 60% of total population. When it comes to Internet accessibility in fixed networks, statistics show that the dominant type of Internet access in 2013 was xDSL, with around 48% of total number of Internet subscribers.

It has been followed by cable Internet access which takes up 29,60% of subscribers. Significant share of 17% of total broadband lines belongs to Fixed Wireless Access lines operating in non-licensed frequency spectrum.

Furthermore, the operators started their roll out plans for NGA development. Number of installed FTTH lines (excluding FTTC lines presented as xDSL connections) by the end of 2013 was around 300, and it is expected to rise significantly in 2014.

On the other hand, mobile broadband connections have risen up to 850.000 in 2013, covering 22% of the population.

We, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, recognise that affordable broadband connectivity, services and applications are essential to modern society, offering widely recognized social and economic benefit.

High and ultra-high-speed broadband infrastructure is becoming a determining factor in ensuring the economic fortune of countries and regions. Therefore, ultimate goal of every government and regulatory authorities is to promote sustainable and efficient investment and competition in high speed broadband infrastructure and services.

Finally, Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to prepare for the introduction of 4G networks and assignment of digital dividend frequency spectrum after digital switch-over is completed. Further development of mobile broadband networks and services is expected to offer significant impact on overall broadband connectivity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In achieving the set objectives, we will continue to implement regulatory measures that promote efficient investment and innovation in new and enhanced infrastructure, in line with ITU standards and principles as well as WSIS +10 agenda!

I thank you for your attention!

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements F

Mr Sunil Kanti Bose, Chairman, Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), Bangladesh



Honorable chair,

Excellencies,

Delegates from Governments & different stake holders,

And guests,

Ladies & gentlemen,

Telecommunication & ICT services in Bangladesh have been developed rapidly in terms of geographical coverage, variety of innovations and quality of service. This has been made possible by appropriate legislation and policies along with their successful implementation. Bangladesh being a country with 8th largest population having more than 160 million people is one of the most densely populated area in the world except few city states. Yet, Bangladesh has successfully brought the appropriate technology to the people within their affordability. Government of Bangladesh is committed to turn Bangladesh into a middle income country by the year of 2021 utilizing the power of telecom & ICT.

The national vision is to develop a networked and knowledge based society by the year 2021, which has been declared as Vision 2021 by the present Government. Vision 2021 calls for Bangladeshi socio-economic environment to be transformed from a low income economy to the first stages of a middle-income nation by the year 2021.

In order to develop a knowledge based society, we launched a number of initiatives to explore the benefits of utilizing ICTs for service delivery. The ICT Policy cuts across numerous thematic groups, including Education, Science and Technology, Infrastructural Development, Employment Generation, Private Sector Development, Agriculture, Health including Nutrition, and Small and Medium Enterprises. And all these will be achieved with the recognition that the state must play a key role in sustaining economic development.

Excellencies, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Bangladesh has an exclusive implementation strategy as far as Telecom & ICT sector is concerned. We have an ILDTS policy that allows stake holders at different strata to frame a sustainable network infrastructure to accommodate all types of Telecom & ICT expansions and innovations. The remotest corner of the country is connected to the modern technology and inventions.

We have a long track record of the development history. We could build a robust progress in the field of Agriculture, Education, Health, Business & Commerce, Banking and so on through optimum use of Telecom & ICT platform. However, we are still in the process of looking for continuous achievements in Telecom & ICT sector. And we are thriving for few of the key corners like E- Governance, E-Business, Mobile Financial Service, M-Health etc that are the pondered areas for us.

We have a series of achievements namely, adoption of 3G technology where 05 operators have been awarded 3G licenses, 282 entrepreneurs have been issued with ISP licenses for providing internet services, Introduced New Gateways Licenses, 37 ISPs have been issued with IPTSP licenses for promoting IP based voice communication, Build Nation wide Connectivity, reduced Bandwidth price significantly and so on. We have enormous Growth Rate of Voice & Internet penetration compared to previous years. We have 20~25% penetration in the Internet alone out of which almost 5% in the Broadband usage. We hope to increase it to 35% by 2015 and around 40% by the year 2021. We have more than 116 million mobile subscribers out of that 15% use smart phones for data connectivity.

Keeping in line with MDGs, development priorities of the Government are distilled keeping in view Technical Framework for Achieving Middle Income Country Status, under a digital Bangladesh. The regulator has articulated the Digital Bangladesh vision in certain terms, starting the process of leadership development to realize this vision. To mention, in pursuance of this policy Bangladesh's ICT sector is growing at an estimated 20% per year. From the perspective of policy reform and development, the Access to Information (A2I) Programme identified over 53 e-citizen services which were termed as quick-win activities.

To mention, Telecom & ICT is a major contributing sector to national GDP which is over 6% consistently over past decade. In this sector, we have the highest FDI operating presently. As we have already earned "Self Sufficiency" on food, we can pronouncedly say that this is because of the impacts of the telecom & ICT services. We also have enormous achievement in regards to ICT services in the health, education, public services sector as well. Around 2.4 million employees are working day-night to nourish and develop this sector with escalated opportunities for more & more free lancers. These all are collectively contributing to the growth of our economy, hence, attributing in poverty alleviation in order to achieving MDGs and WSIS plan of action.

Dear August Gathering,

At this point, we need to leverage next generation technologies in regards to Telecom & ICT sector, offer affordable and robust Internet access to public. Thereby, utilizing these technologies to promote innovation and build social impact in order to achieve economic and social development. An enabled environment with Internet, Telecom including Mobile services more specifically 'broadband' in rural Bangladesh may play a vital role in this pathway. Therefore, we are consistently trying to identify future challenges, opportunities and develop collaboration among different stake holders in Telecom & ICT sector.

At last I hope that the WSIS 2014 forum will definitely help us all to interact & renew our commitments towards common desire & commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive & development oriented information society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and of the Charter of the United Nations.

With this I would like to thank you once again for having a patience hearing.

Thank you. Thank you all.

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements F

Dr Imad Hoballah, Chairman, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, Lebanon

السيد الرئيس،
أصحاب المعالي والسعادة،

السيدات والسادة،

أعرب عن تقديرنا للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات ولمنظمات الأمم المتحدة وكل المعنيين بالقيمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات على تنظيمهم، ومشاركتهم في، هذا الحدث. وشكرنا خاصاً للدولة السويسرية لاستضافتها الحدث المميز.



عالمنا يتغير بسرعة مضطربة. وتواجهنا تحديات كبيرة ينبغي التصدي لها جماعياً. ويُعتبر مفهوم تشاركية أصحاب المصلحة المتعددين الفعلية من أهمّ الانجازات، كما أنها من الأهداف التي يجب المثابرة لرفع مستواها. وتُعَدُّ حوكمة الإنترنت الرشيدة وتشجيع بنية الإنترنت وتهيئة بيئة تمكينية عاملاً حاسماً في نشر التوصيلية ورفع مستوى النفاذ إلى النطاق العريض، ومُستقبل مجتمعي تشاركي تفاعلي خلاق مبدع وفعال.

ولقد عملت حكومات لبنان جاهدة، بالرغم من التحديات الكثيرة، على النهوض بالاقتصاد الرقمي الوطني المبني على سوق اتصالات ومعلوماتية متطورة وفقاً لأعلى المعايير العالمية، من خلال:

1. **تعزيز تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات من أجل التنمية وفقاً لخطة العمل 1**، عبر تطوير ودعم الأعمال الرقمية، ودعم الشركات الناشئة والحاضنات والمسرّعات بالتعاون مع مصرف لبنان.
2. **تطوير البنية التحتية للاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات وفقاً لخطة العمل 2**، عبر زيادة كبيرة للسعات الدولية واستكمال تغطية الجيل الثالث، وإطلاق خدمة الجيل الرابع، وتحديث الشبكة الثابتة بما فيها المناطق النائية، ونشر الألياف البصرية، وتوسيع تغطية خدمة الإنترنت السريع.
3. **تدريب موارد بشرية مؤهلة وفقاً لخطة العمل 4**، عبر تكييف المناهج الجامعية، وإطلاق مشاريع ابتكارية في العالم التربوي، وإنشاء المناطق الرقمية.
4. **مكافحة التهديدات المتنامية في مجال الأمن السيبراني، وفقاً لخطة العمل 5**، عبر وضع استراتيجية للأمن السيبراني الوطني وحماية الأطفال في الفضاء السيبراني وإنشاء الـ CIRT بمساعدة قطاع التنمية في الاتحاد.
5. **تحسين البيئة القانونية والتنظيمية وفقاً لخطة العمل 6**، واتخاذ خطوات رئيسية لزيادة حماية المستهلك، وتعزيز السلامة على الطرقات.

وشهد لبنان تقدماً ملحوظاً في سوق الاتصالات والمعلوماتية كما صُنّف ضمن البلدان الأكثر نشاطاً وفقاً لأحدث بيانات مؤشر تنمية تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في الاتحاد. وزادت الاشتراكات الخليوية أكثر من 65 نقطة مئوية. وانخفض الـ ARPU بنسبة 57%، وزادت نسبة اختراق سوق الإنترنت الثابت نحو 50% خلال 5 سنوات.

ولقد قامت وزارة الاتصالات الحالية بخطوات نوعية عديدة لتقديم خدمات أفضل للمستهلك والإسراع بوضع لبنان في مصاف الدول المتقدمة. كما أظهر الوزير الحالي إرادة جديّة لضمان تنفيذ فعال لقانون الاتصالات واستكمال تحرير سوق الاتصالات، وإنشاء لبيّان تيليكوم، وتفعيل كامل لعمل الهيئة المنظمة للاتصالات وإعادة النظر بهيكلية سوق الخليوي، والعمل للنهوض بقطاعات الاقتصاد المختلفة وبالمجتمع.

كما أقرت تخفيضات كبيرة وباقات خدمات متنوعة للحد من الفجوة الرقمية وتحفيز ذوي الدخل المحدود للحصول على هذه الخدمات. فأقرت:

- مجانيّة الخطّ الهاتفي الثابت، وتخفيض رسم الاشتراك الشهريّ 33%.
- زيادة السرعة الأدنى لخدمات الحزمة العريضة، والاستهلاك المضمون عشرة أضعاف.
- تخفيض رسوم الهاتف الخليوي 44%.
- زيادة سرعات وسعات الإنترنت الجوال أربعة أضعاف وبكلفة أقل بكثير.

إن لبنان يعمل لحكومة رشيدة للإنترنت ولنشر بنية تحتية صلبة للإنترنت وتهيئة بيئة تمكينية لنشر التوصيلية ورفع مستوى النفاذ إلى النطاق العريض، ومستقبل مجتمعي تشاركي تفاعلي خلاق مبدع وفاعل. كل ذلك مع حفظ السرية والخصوصية والدفاع عن الحريات والحقوق وتأمين النفاذ للجميع إلى السعات والسرعات والخدمات المتواصلة ذات الجودة. كما نعمل لرفع مستوى الوعي والعلم والقدرات للجميع مع التشديد على النساء، وذوي الدخل المحدود، وذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة ليكونوا مبدعين وفاعلين في مجتمع وعالم يتحولان بسرعة مضطربة.

سوف نؤكد سويًا أن المجتمع الدولي قادر على النهوض باحتياجات وشواغل الدول المتعلقة بالـ ICT. ونحن على ثقة، من احراز تقدّم حقيقي ورئيسي نحو تلك الأهداف والغايات.

أتمنى لهذا الحدث المهم وللبان ولنا ولكم كل النجاح والتوفيق.

وشكرًا لكم.

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements F

Prof. Edvins Karnitis, Representative of the Chairman, Public Utilities Commission of Latvia, Latvia

Excellences!

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The Geneva phase of the World Summit announced knowledge-based, people-centred model of the information society, which is directed to sustainable development and improvement of the quality of life for everyone. ICTs were regarded as a very powerful tool for the implementation of such model.

Today we see that the model is globally accepted; ministries, which are responsible for future planning and science, innovation and high tech, digital economy and public administration are involved in the implementation process. Wide representation of national telecommunications regulators among speakers here is another positive signal. Broadband and new generation networks form the kernel of the needed ICT tool; there is a strong correlation between broadband indicators and various information society parameters. Balancing respective interests of operators, consumers and government is a function of independent regulators. Moreover, competence of the regulators is helpful to the governments for creation of favourable normative environment.

Let us highlight some key regulatory aspects that support and catalyse perfection of the ICT tool and thus the overall information society development.

1. Combination of regulatory tools.

Huge investments are necessary for rollout of new generation networks. To provide an incentive to the business a temporary *regulatory holidays* is a contributory instrument, but it has to be applied in combination with definite rollout obligations and price regulation.

2. Resource assignment.

Next generation wireless broadband networks require lot of electromagnetic spectrum. Timely and optimum assignment of all spectrum bands, which are allocated for wireless broadband networks, is an indispensable precondition for broadband rollout.

3. Balanced tariff policy.

A huge gap exists between broadband coverage and its take-up indicators. Regulatory pressing on tariffs to reduce this gap should be balanced with necessity of return on investments in the infrastructure.

4. Consumers' protection.



The universal service concept remains a real regulatory instrument to support general availability and affordability of information society services.

5. Quality issues.

Regular and comprehensive control of broadband quality parameters as well honest explanation of objective advantages and disadvantages of wire and wireless technologies will increase consumers' trust. Quality issues currently are additionally complicated by development of the net neutrality ideology.

We definitely are on the right way; nevertheless it is only the very beginning of the way. Lot of work remain for all of us.

Thank you for your attention!

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements F

Prof. Dr. Udo Helmbrecht, Executive Director, European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)

Information Technology (IT) is increasingly used, everywhere in society, and new technologies and business models offer us new opportunities. Yet, it is important to balance these opportunities against the risks; this is one of the main goals of information security.

The European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) views the vision for WSIS beyond 2015 to be a continuation of past work. The vision is based upon solid principles and provides a good basis for collaboration. As an agency, we particularly support the objective of strengthening the trust framework including information security and network security. Indeed, this is one of the objectives of ENISA within the European Union. Similarly, we agree that a global culture of cybersecurity needs to be promoted, developed and implemented in cooperation with all stakeholders and international expert bodies. In this context, we believe that there is still significant work to be done in order to promote more effective cooperation between different communities.

It is clear that the multi-stakeholder approach is needed in order to realise this vision and indeed, ENISA also carries out its work using such an approach.

ENISA agrees that scientific knowledge is a key factor in the innovation process and that science is acknowledged as a common or public good that is to be shared universally.

ENISA supports the strengthening of the trust framework. Information security and network security, authentication, privacy and consumer protection, should continue to be a prerequisite for the development of the Information Society and for building confidence among users of information technology.

Community and Capacity building is essential and can be done by bringing together experienced communities to work on common problems to foster cooperation across geographical boundaries for cross-border security.

ENISA believes strongly in "learning by doing"; an example is the Pan-European exercise, Cyber Europe 2014, where European Member States test their operational capabilities in a cyber-crisis scenario. This exercise involves constant interaction between the operational units in the Member States. One of the exercise's main results is the 'Standard Operating Procedures' for use in the cross-border crisis management.

A second example is the CERT - *Computer Emergency Response Team* - community, where we for example define suitable training scenarios and actively guide the training sessions.



Unfortunately with new technologies also new threats are coming up, like adversaries abuse web vulnerabilities to perform code injections or spreading malware. Therefore close cooperation with the operational communities are needed to identify methods and tools that work in real, operational environments. By spreading good practices to industry, they can avoid duplication of efforts and reduce costs.

Industry needs to become better at “security by design”, from the start. And all stakeholders need to become better at implementing security measures. This includes using and promoting cryptography.

To conclude, in this wide range of working methods, ENISA is proactively building a security culture to enable us to remain competitive and stay secure in the 21st century.

Thank you for your attention!

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements F

Mr Jerome Morrissey, Head of Organization, Global eSchools & Communities Initiatives (GESCI)

Thank you Chairman and thanks to ITU for the opportunity to participate in the multi-stakeholder consultative process

I wish to briefly talk about leadership development for ICT policy- making in Education

The successes in meeting the Millennium Development Goals has led to sharp increases in primary school enrolments since 2000 but education systems in many emerging economies are being stretched beyond their capacities to provide *Education for All* (EFA). Enormous pressure is placed on current resources to educate a growing youth population.

Increasing enrollment rates has led to a decline in the quality of education. The emphasis on *access* still exists but is now being replaced by *access AND quality*. Globally, at least 250 million young people cannot read or write after four years of primary schooling.

Low uptake and poor delivery of science, technology, language and mathematics (STEM) at primary and secondary level lead to reduced numbers of school leavers capable of entering third level to become technicians, engineers or programmers.

Bearing in mind the pivotal importance of education and skills development for future social cohesion, employment and for wider knowledge society development, countries must refocus on a revised model of education. Without a better and more relevantly educated majority, a country will lack the wisdom, problem solving skills, foresight, creativity and knowledge to bring about alternative transformational futures.

Issues of access, quality and gender equity in educational provision are at system- wide and system-deep levels. The capacitation of leaders for policy development and implementation at every level of the education system is required to ensure effective ICT- enabled solutions.

Teachers cannot be replaced by technology. If the provision of ICT devices does not take serious account of the teacher's central role in the learning process, devices will have very limited impact on the achievement of learning objectives. Accordingly, resources will be wasted.

While championing its use and effectiveness, GESCI discourages technology trends that dictate the nature of interventions in education as it has witnessed failures of initiatives that were seduced by the glamour of technology without paying due heed to the capacity and readiness of its teachers to integrate that technology in teaching and learning.



There is also a need for capacity development for those in positions of leadership at higher national levels. GESCI's mission is to build a critical mass of leaders with the skills, knowledge and capability to develop and implement coherent policies which will advance technology -driven and sustainable socio-economic development.

GESCI is implementing the programme *Leadership in ICT & Knowledge Society Development* - currently running in 16 countries in Africa. In partnership with the African Union Commission and with the substantial support of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, this programme focuses on multi-sectoral capacity building, enhancement of leadership skills and the acquisition of a commanding understanding of the key pillars of knowledge society development.

Education, more than any other Government intervention, will shape countries' futures. The adage that no country can raise about the quality of its education provision still rings true.

Education leaders who fail to take account of prevailing trends such as population growth, youth unemployment, rural /urban digital divides, rural/urban migration, digital communications, the internet as an information source and gender disparities will create policies that are based on inadequate forecasts of the future.

GESCI will work with leaders at every level of the education system from ministries to classrooms to communities, to provide practical insight into the transformative potential of ICT on learning and to equip them with the skills and knowledge to plan effectively for ICT integration in education systems, through coherent policy development and implementation.

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements G

H.E. Mr Nonfo Molefhi, Minister, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Botswana

Introduction

- Botswana has a very small population
- As developing nation, we are facing challenges in implementing ICT initiatives
- There are other competing needs such as provision of water, energy and housing
- It is very difficult to achieve balance between the competing needs
- Despite this challenges, government has invested a lot money on ICT infrastructure
- But more effort is required drive the demand for ICT services



Achievements

- Policy Framework
 - 2007 National ICT Policy
 - 2006 Rural Telecommunications Strategy
 - Establishment of converged communications regulator
 - 2012 e-Government Strategy
 - Broadband Strategy
- Regulatory Framework
 - Service Neutral Licensing Framework
 - Infrastructure Sharing Guidelines
 - Various Communications Regulations
- Deployment of broadband infrastructure
 - Capacity on undersea cables
 - National backbone ring
 - Rural connectivity
- Connectivity to school, libraries, post offices and community access centres

- High uptake of mobile services
- E-Legislation
 - Electronic Communications and Transactions Act
 - E-Evidence Act
- Provision of government information on line

Challenges

- As a landlocked country, high cost of accessing undersea cables
- High cost of deploying services due to the big geographical area with small population
- High cost of internet services
- Low uptake of services especially internet (@ home and business)
- Most of villages are not connected to the power grid
- Low levels of local content
- Low level of public awareness

Ongoing and Planned Activities

- Implementation of Broadband Strategy targeting both supply and demand sides
 - Deployment of mobile broadband network
 - Deployment of fixed broadband network
 - Network security
 - Public awareness and campaign
 - Digital literacy program
 - ICT research, innovation and development
 - Local content development
 - Internet connectivity and access to public facilities
- Privatisation of the incumbent state owned telecommunications operator
- Implementation of e-government, e-health, e-learning programmes
- Establishment of Universal Access Fund
- E-Legislation: Personal Data Protection, etc

Conclusion

- Botswana has adopted an ecosystem based approach to broadband
- Addressing both the supply and demand side of broadband will lead to attainment of WSIS Action lines
- Digital inclusion can only be achieved through regional & international collaboration
- Botswana continues to play a role in fostering this cooperation

Policy Statements: Session

Policy Statements G

H.E. Ms Inessa Kontsevaya, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Communications and Informatization, Belarus

Уважаемый господин Председатель!

Уважаемый господин Генеральный секретарь МСЭ,

Ваши превосходительства,

Прежде всего, позвольте поблагодарить Международный Союз Электросвязи и лично Генерального секретаря Доктора Хамадúна Турé за весомый вклад в мировое развитие информационных и коммуникационных технологий. На базе самых передовых научных и технологических достижений. Считаю необходимым отметить, что благодаря активной поддержке МСЭ в столице Республики Беларусь городе Минске 26-27 ноября 2009 года была проведена Встреча на высшем уровне «Соединим страны СНГ». С приветственным словом к участникам форума в режиме видеоконференции обратился Генеральный секретарь ООН господин Пан Ги Мун.



Развитие информационного общества является национальным приоритетом Республики Беларусь: Беларусь уделяет первостепенное внимание использованию ИКТ в целях обеспечения устойчивого роста уровня жизни населения, повышения конкурентоспособности национальной экономики и вклада сектора ИКТ в ВВП страны.

Первый этап Всемирной встречи на высшем уровне по вопросам информационного общества в 2003 году дал отрасли ИКТ Республики Беларусь значительный импульс для успешного развития. В стране быстрыми темпами развивается инфраструктура ИКТ, растет количество абонентов фиксированной и подвижной связи, широкополосного доступа, Это подтверждается регулярным входением нашей страны в топ-10 стран с наибольшим приростом значения «Индекса развития инфраструктуры».

Нашу приверженность принципам и направлениям деятельности ВВУИО наглядно демонстрирует реализуемая в настоящее время Национальная программа ускоренного развития услуг в сфере ИКТ. Ее ключевыми направлениями являются:

- Электронное правительство;
- Электронное здравоохранение;
- Электронное обучение и развитие человеческого капитала;
- Формирование национального контента.

Создание благоприятной среды, стимулирование инноваций и высокий уровень развития человеческого капитала в Республике Беларусь способствовали следующим достижениям в сфере ИКТ:

- высокий уровень и постоянная положительная динамика в развитии инфраструктуры ИКТ;
- региональное лидерство в переходе к цифровому вещанию, который должен быть завершен до 15 июня 2015 года;
- значительные успехи в развитии стандартизации и адаптации Рекомендаций МСЭ для отраслевого применения.
- наличие быстрорастущей экспортно-ориентированной индустрии разработки программного обеспечения на базе белорусского Парка высоких технологий.

Сегодня Беларусь занимает второе место после Государства Израиль в регионе Европы, Ближнего Востока и Африки по доходу от информационных технологий в ВВП на душу населения.

О нашем видении дальнейшей эволюции концепции ВВУИО на период после 2015 года.

- 1) Особое внимание необходимо уделить сохранению национальной идентичности, культурного наследия, национальных языков и развитию местного контента, включая оцифровку библиотечных и музейных архивов.
- 2) . В рамках международного сотрудничества следует стремиться к совершенствованию управления правами интеллектуальной собственности. Стимулировать возможности свободного распространения знаний и инноваций. Вовлекать большее количество Государств-Членов в проведение научно-исследовательских работ.
- 3) Актуальным является необходимость выработки общепризнанной устойчивой модели управления сетью Интернет с участием всех заинтересованных сторон. Республика Беларусь позитивно оценивает последние тенденции к либерализации и расширению участия международного сообщества в обсуждении проблем управления сетью Интернет. В результате реформы несомненно будет найдено оптимальное решение, которое позволит обеспечить устойчивое и предсказуемое развитие Интернет на много лет вперед.
- 4) Важным технологическим условием дальнейшего развития операторов передачи данных и поставщиков контента является поэтапный переход к протоколу IPv6. Рост населения, повсеместное распространение фиксированного и мобильного широкополосного доступа, а также развитие концепции «Интернет вещей» привели к тому, что многие развивающиеся страны столкнулись со значительным дефицитом IPv4-адресов. Для успешного перехода на протокол нового поколения необходимо усилить международную и региональную координацию, а также стремиться к обмену опытом и оказанию технической экспертной помощи развивающимся странам.

Желаю всем участникам форума плодотворной и конструктивной работы!

Благодарю Вас, господин Председатель.

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Mr Ismaël Ould Bedde Ould Cheikh Sidiya, Minister, Ministry of Labour, Professional Training, Information Technology and Communication, Mauritania



والصلاة والسلام على أشرف المرسلين بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

السيد عاطف حلمي، رئيس المؤتمر،

الدكتور حامادون توري، الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات

السادة الوزراء،

أصحاب السعادة المعالي رؤساء الوفود،

السادة المدعوون الكرام،

سيداتي، سادتي،

اسمحوا لي أولاً أن أعرب عن كامل تشكراتنا و امتناننا للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات على الدعوة الكريمة و أن أهنأ الأمين العام السيد حامادون توري على العمل الناجح الذي يقوم به الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات من أجل تطوير تقنيات الاعلام و الاتصال و العمل على استفادة القسوى منها لسائر الشعوب.

أيها السادة و السيدات،

بعد عقد من انعقاد المؤتمر الاول لمجتمع المعلومات حدثت تطورات هامة في قطاع الاعلام للاتصالات في كافة البلدان. و قد واكبت بلادنا تلك التطورات بعد تحرير قطاع الاتصالات و منح رخص جديدة للهاتف النقال و إنشاء سلطة للتنظيم و خصخصة المشغل التاريخي و استحداث وزارة مكلفة بالتقنيات الجديدة.

و تطورت خدمات % و قد مكنت تلك الإصلاحات من تنمية قطاع الاتصالات حيث تجاوزت نسبة انتشار الهاتف النقال حدود 100 الانترنت و التطبيقات المعلوماتية في مجالات الصحة و التعليم و التسيير و الادارة.

و نظرا لأن تقنيات الاعلام و الاتصال تُعتبر اليوم من أهم مقومات النهوض وتحقيق الازدهار فقد اعتمدت الحكومة الموريتانية استراتيجية وطنية لعصرنة الادارة و ترقية قطاع الاعلام و الاتصال لبلوغ اهداف الالفية الانمائية.

و في إطار تنفيذ تلك الاستراتيجية الوطنية والسعي إلى الاسراع بوتيرة التنمية و ضمان استفادة المواطنين من تقنيات الاعلام و الاتصال، فقد قامت الحكومة بالتعاون مع القطاع الخاص بإنشاء تجمع اقتصادي ذي نفع عام من أجل انضمام بلادنا لمشروع الكابل ACE.لبحري

و قد مكن هذا المشروع من بناء محطة إنزال في انواكشوط هي الان توفر السعات العالية و خدمات النطاق العريض لمشغلي الاتصالات و من خلالهم للمواطنين .

و لضمان نشر السعة العالية و الخدمات المرتبطة بها لردم الفجوة الرقمية بين مختلف مناطق البلاد، فإن الحكومة تُعدُّ لبناء شبكة الداخلية فيما بينها وربطها بالكابل البحري لضمان استفادتها من وطنية تبلغ 1600 كلم من الألياف البصرية ستمكن من ربط الولايات خدمات النطاق العريض بتمويل مشترك بين الحكومة و البنك الدولي و البنك الاوروبي للاستثمار.

و نقطة تبادل انترنت Technopole و بالموازاة مع انجاز هذه البنية التحتية الهامة، يجري التحضير كذلك لإنشاء قطب تكنولوجي و العمل على تطوير خدمات التعليم و CERT و مركز للحماية من الهجمات السيبرانية Datacenter و مركز للمعلومات IXP الصحة عن بعد و كذلك الحكومة الالكترونية. بالإضافة إلى برامج للنفاذ الشامل لخدمات الاتصال في المناطق الريفية و المعزولة. و يجري في نفس السياق العمل على استكمال الاستراتيجية الوطنية للانتقال من البث التماثلي إلى البث الرقمي وفق الاجندة التي حددها الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات في يونيو 2015

أما على المستوى القانوني و التشريعي، فقد تمت مراجعة القانون المنظم للاتصالات الصادر سنة 1999 و اصدار قانون جديد يأخذ في الحسبان المستجدات و يعزز المنافسة و يحمي المستهلك. للاتصالات الالكترونية و يجري الاعداد الان لاستكمال اعتماد الاطار القانوني و المؤسسي لمجتمع المعلومات الموريتاني من خلال اصدار قانون توجيبي و قانون للمبادلات الالكترونية و قانون لمكافحة الجريمة السيبرانية و قانون لحماية البيانات الشخصية و قانون للتشهير. أيها السادة و السيدات،

لقد عملت الحكومة الموريتانية في السنوات الخمس على وضع سياسيات و برامج تنموية تأخذ في الحسبان هموم و انشغالات . و قد تم في ذلك الاطار تسخير طاقات و ثروات البلد %المواطنين. و قد مكنت تلك الاصلاحات من تحقيق نسبة نمو بلغت 7 لتطوير البنية التحتية في العديد من المجالات و خاصة في قطاع تقنيات الاعلام و الاتصال و العمل على جعله رافعة للتنمية الشاملة للبلاد من خلال اسهامه بشكل ملموس وسريع و مباشر في نشر المعرفة و تطوير الانتاج و تحسين الخدمات.

و عيا بأهمية قطاع تقنيات الاعلام و الاتصال و ادراكا للدور الذي يلعبه الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات في تسييره و تطويره، فإننا نتطلع للمساهمة تعزيز تلك الاهمية و انجاح ذلك الدور من خلال الطموح لاعتلاء إحدى مناصبه القيادية. و في هذا الاطار، يشرفني أن أذكركم بأن حكومة الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية قد رشحت الدكتورة فاطمة محمد السالك لمنصب نائب الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات.

إن الدكتورة فاطمة محمد السالك قد شغلت منصب أول وزيرة للتقنيات الجديدة ولها تجربة رائدة تميزت من بين أمور أخرى بمبادرات قطاعية على المستوى الدولي و الافريقي و العربي.

وبناء على مؤهلات الدكتورة فاطمة محمد السالك، فإنها شخصية مناسبة لمنصب الامين العام و الرفع من حظوظ تطوير مجتمع المعلومات العالمي و النهوض بوضعية المرأة. و عليه، فإنني أطلب منكم دعمنا و مساندتنا لاعتلائها لهذا المنصب. وفي الختام، أجدد الشكر و الامتنان لكم السيد الرئيس و للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات و أرجو لأعمالكم النجاح و التوفيق .

وأشركم و السلام عليكم و رحمة الله تعالى و بركاته

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H.E. Mr Stanley Simataa, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Namibia

Your Excellencies, Honourable Ministers, the Secretary-General of the ITU, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I bring you warm greetings from the smile of Africa, the land of the rising sun, Namibia.

There is a Buddhist saying that goes:

*“If you want to know your past, look into your present.
If you want to know your future, look into your present.”*

I trust that we are gathered here this week as the Information Society Summit, sharing the same ancient belief - the belief that we want to chart our future because the present state of achievements of the WSIS Action Plan provides a room for continuous and targeted action in order to make significant progress.

Namibia has made significant strides in 2011 by investing in the 5.12 Terabit-per-second-capacity West Africa Cable System (WACS) and in ICT infrastructure to specifically connect Government offices and efforts to implement our e-Government strategy.



This effort is further buttressed by the launch of the local IXP in 2013 and the fact that Namibia is DNSEC ready. WACS has provided our country with unparalleled broadband capacity which if properly harnessed, will accelerate our economic development and social transformation. However, for this to be realized, we have devised strategies to ensure equitable diffusion of broadband throughout the country. This will mitigate the inherent risk of further stretching the existing digital divide to unprecedented levels.

There is no doubt that when properly harnessed, broadband remains an appropriate conduit through which nations can with confidence accelerate their efforts in pursuit of the post 2015 development agenda.

While access to the internet has broken existing information and communication barriers and has equally unleashed unparalleled entrepreneurial opportunities, it remains critical for nations to address lingering security concerns. There is no doubt that sporadic cyber attacks, have potential to paralyse key operations of nation states. Moreover, experience has shown that developmental initiatives are severely impaired when the security of nation states, is compromised. Therefore, the development of a cyber security legislative framework which balances the rights of citizens with the security needs of nation states while at the same time providing agility to nations to respond to intermittent cyber attacks, is an absolute imperative.

As we examine our present conditions and note that opportunities are abound, and as we take stock of the current actions and appreciate the host of challenges encountered, we as the Information Society, must recommit ourselves to continue WSIS beyond 2015. Building a new information society, is not a sprint but is a marathon undertaking.

I THANK YOU

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Mr Charles Sipanje, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Transport, Communication Works and Supply of the Republic of Zambia, Zambia

Will be available soon.

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Prof. Veselin Bozhkov, Chairman, Communications Regulation Commission, Bulgaria

It is a great pleasure and a great honour to be with you here today in Geneva for the High-Level Event WSIS +10.

My sincere thanks to the Secretary-General of ITU Dr. Hamadoun Toure for inviting me to participate as a guest speaker at the High-Level Track of WSIS+10.



First and foremost, I would like to point out that Bulgaria is among the countries that successfully meet the challenges of the global crisis due to the political and financial stability provided by the Bulgarian government.

I will not repeat information given in the 10-year report of Bulgaria for the implementation of the WSIS decisions, published on the website of the event.

Let me only remind that Bulgaria has played a constructive role in the first phase of the WSIS, focusing on and suggesting specific solutions related to Internet governance. Countries in transition like Bulgaria profit from the experience and good practices of other advanced countries to establish a progressive and consistent legal framework.

Bulgaria is a good example in this respect. It is one of the few countries which have found a legal solution to one of the most sensitive issues - Internet governance and, as a result of the sustained state policy we have a high-speed Internet access among the best in the world, at very low prices.

Bulgaria takes third place among the EU member states by the number of subscribers of high speed broadband Internet access and significantly gets ahead of the average rate for the Community. Moreover, Bulgaria rates second in average prices of fixed broadband access. With a population of about 7 million, we have more than 600 Internet Service Providers (ISPs). The model of Public-Private Partnership was introduced 15 years ago and is consistently supported and developed by several successive governments and parliaments.

Bulgaria remains firmly committed to the implementation of the WSIS decisions towards shaping an information society for all based on solidarity, cooperation and social inclusion, in line with the global trends, the EU sector policy and the national specifics.

Today we are fully aware that to find its place in the future global economy, Europe needs to become a connected, competitive, e-continent. As an EU Member State, the Republic of Bulgaria has elaborated

a National Program „Digital Bulgaria 2015”. Our combined efforts are focused on deploying high-speed broadband networks and promoting digital technology skills, investment and innovation.

We no longer live in the simple, analogue world of posts and telecommunications, but in the complex digital world in which the only true constant is change. Given my professional experience, let me say a few words on the importance of the regulation.

I believe all of you will agree with me that effective regulation and sound regulatory framework are crucial for stimulating growth, improving access to ICTs for all, extending broadband rollout and ensuring that we boost the progress to meeting the Millenium Development Goals.

For the ICT sector, good regulation delivers predictability and stability. It encourages investment and supports competition and innovative business models. At the same time, it protects consumers by delivering a transparent market place. The role of the regulation today is even more important in the context of dynamic technological innovations and constantly changing ICT environment.

The Bulgarian regulator takes active part in the building of a common European market. Currently, the second round of market analyses is among the main priorities of CRC. Our regulatory policy is aimed towards enhancing competition and deployment of Next Generation Networks, including mobile networks, and ensuring a smooth transition to them. The regulation targets are focused on new platforms as cloud computing and mobile applications.

In conformity with the European regulatory framework for electronic communication, Bulgaria has ensured harmonized use of 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2 GHz, 2.6 GHz и 3.6 GHz ranges. The effective use of radio spectrum allows for the undertakings to choose different technologies, e.g. UMTS, LTE, WiMAX, etc. with a view to providing various broadband services to the end users.

CRC actively takes part in the fulfillment of the e-government priorities of Bulgaria, as it is the first Bulgarian sector regulator to start the provision of 39 electronic administrative services.

To conclude, I would like to express my satisfaction that in its more than 10-year history the Bulgarian independent regulator successfully fulfils its mission and main goal – securing of diverse, high quality, modern and most of all affordable electronic communications services to consumers, including in support of the social inclusion.

Let me slightly digress to remind that this High-Level Event is one of the last major initiatives, coordinated by the ITU, under the leadership of Secretary-General Dr. Hamadoun Touré. Undoubtedly, in this 8-year period, the Union has strengthened and consolidated its position not only as one of the oldest, but also as one of the most prestigious international organizations.

Allow me to express my hope that in the future the Union will continue to be led with the same enthusiasm, zeal and dedication to strengthen unity and solidarity among the Member States, to help them realize their full potential and to reach their goals.

Looking forward to continuing our cooperation for the implementation of the WSIS decisions and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the same spirit of open, constructive and fruitful dialogue, I wish every success to the High Level Event WSIS+10!

Thank you for your attention.

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Policy Statements G

Mr Constantinos Louropoulos, President, Hellenic Telecoms and Post Commission, Greece

Introduction

Greece, supports the role and efforts of ITU for its commitment to connecting all the world's people – wherever they live and whatever their means. Through participative and collaborative work, we are all embarked in a quest to protect and support everyone's fundamental right to communicate.

EETT participates in the WSIS+10, the 10th World Summit on the Information Society, with its own independent views. Independent from the Greek Government, this is the ultimate entity responsible for the creation of national long term strategies. Nevertheless, in issues discussed in this presentation the Greek Government and EETT are working together to define a better future for our Country's digital future.



The connected world

Today, more than any other time in human history, we are invited to live in a connected world. Governments, organisations, communities and enterprises are struggling to implement massive programmes of change by:

- Connecting Places, people & things.
- Serving Exponentially increasing traffic, from 2 to 20 Exabytes by 2019.
- Implementing Cloud computing and big data applications.
- Assisting Sectoral developments in all industries, government services and R&D initiatives.
- Achieving New levels of respect for the environment.
- Creating new forms of Smart Buildings, towns, cars, travelling, agriculture, water and sewage management, electricity saving, surveillance and security, hospitals and patients records, e-health, bio sciences and nanotechnology, entertainment and leisure, ewallet, that are just a few areas which eagerly absorb the evolutionary “intrusion” of new telecom products and services.

But not all will benefit from it, digital divide is always a threat

Increasing Digital Divide, is a conditional gap between those who benefit from the new technologies and those who do not, due to several socio-economic factors, like:

- access to infrastructure
- geographic location, urban-rural,

- ability of user (digital literacy),
- income and age,
- education,
- race and gender,
- awareness,
- political, cultural and
- psychological attitudes.

The Digital Divide in practical terms: a Definition

Digital divide is the discrepancy between:

- those who have access to and the resources to use
- new information and communication tools, incl. Internet,
- and those who do not.
- Also discrepancy between
- those who have the skills, ability & awareness to use the technologies
- and those who do not.
- Technology gap between
- those living in rural areas and those living in urban areas,
- the educated and uneducated □
- economic classes.
- On a global scale, divide between more and less developed communities.

But why is it important to eliminate digital divide?

Because those most likely not to benefit from the new technologies, are those that need those technologies the most!

Groups of affected people

- Those living in remote areas
- The Elderly
- The Disabled
- The Socially and or financially excluded
- The Undereducated
- The Women
- We need sustained action Examples on how we are going to ensure that we close the gap of the divide?
- By Participation and collaboration,

- Through e-government applications
- Offering E-health to those in need.
- Enabling Entrepreneurship / e-business
- Ensuring financial inclusion, offering ebanking, m-banking
- Offering Distant learning opportunities
- Allowing Working from home

But it is encouraging to observe that the growth in the less “privileged” (in the conventional term of the word) parts of the world is remarkable. This proves the power of the new tools available to our global society.

Broadband is an essential enabler to participate in today’s global society / economy.

The European Commission and all the 28 member states of EU, are committed to create a single telecom market where 100 Mbps is a minimum guaranteed speed by the year 2020, both in wireline and wireless internet connections. Greece is no exception to this effort.

Spectrum management is a pivotal issue in Mobile broadband. Spectrum is a precious scarce resource for all countries. Greece is keeping pace with strict plans to improve spectrum utilization and allow operators to fulfill their advanced business plans for new products and services.

We envisage Complementary driving roles, of three key entities:

The Policy Maker, i.e. the Government:

Its role is to establish strategy, define the framework & policies for an investment friendly environment and an all-inclusive digital society

The Regulator, i.e. EETT:

Its role is to monitor the functioning of the markets and ensure healthy competition. In addition to provide help line for support of the consumer rights. Because Spectrum is a scarce national resource, EETT manages the Concessions (Licenses) to Mobile operators and TV infrastructure operators.

Market forces: i.e. telecom, post and TV infrastructure companies and operators:

They invest in new technologies, infrastructures and innovation. They deliver new services that enrich consumer experience. Through their products and services, the Country is able to promote the Information Society.

The main theme of Greece’s agenda is to eliminate the Digital Divide. Here is the EETT’s

Regulator’s perspective:

We participate in all initiatives aiming at achieving Broadband everywhere:

- Fully supporting the important role of wireless broadband / effective utilization of the radio spectrum.
- We create and implement plans to ensure Inclusion and affordability:
- Competition vs. Universal Service.
- We plan and execute measures for the disadvantaged (elderly, disabled, poor):

- Accessibility / affordability / facilitations.
- We define Broadband as a means to obtain services:
- Enable access to applications & services / Net Neutrality.
- We empower the Consumer:
- Build awareness & trust / the informed citizen.

Examples of measures by EETT to place The Citizen on the driving seat

EETT pioneers in a series of activities, beyond its strict regulatory role. It has developed and operates specific information systems, all web enabled, to help the Citizen navigate in the fast moving technology world. Here is a set of examples.

Price Observatory: A system that offers to the public, the opportunity to review telephony or broadband product offerings available in the market, in a uniform, integrated and comparative way,.

Hyperion: A system that allows Performance Evaluation of Broadband Connection Services. Users contribute to the creation of the first digital map of broadband connections quality in Greece. HYPERION allows a customer to measure the speed and evaluate the qualitative features of his/her internet connections. Register with HYPERION, conduct at least 3 measurements and be fully in-the-know about a customer's connection. In this manner, the customer can contribute to the creation of the first digital map of broadband connections quality in Greece and perhaps throughout Europe!

GIS – Availability of Broadband Services: A system that maps the country according to speeds of Broadband connections, by category.

Online Consumer Support / Complaints: Ability of every customer / citizen to submit comments and complaints, at any time.

We have an excellent customer response rate:

- 99.95% consumer satisfaction by telephone support (98.75% in 2012)
- 8,39 days average time to reply to consumers
- 12,015 written complaints received (9,947 in 2012). An 84.6% of them are related to Internet, mobile and fixed telephony.

These and other examples of long term thinking and acting, set the stage for Greece to eliminate its digital divide obstacles and become an integral part of the connected world

Thank you for your attention.

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Mr Moustapha Mamy Diaby, Director General, Regulatory Authority for Post and Telecommunications of Guinea, Guinea

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT,

Mesdames et Messieurs les ministres,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Directeurs Généraux et Présidents des Autorités de régulation,

Mesdames et Messieurs du secteur privé.

Je voudrais remercier solennellement Dr Hamadoun TOURE pour m'avoir invité à prendre la parole au cours de cette rencontre de haut niveau consacrée à la revue de la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information.

Je voudrais remercier aussi l'UIT pour l'appui qu'elle ne cesse de nous apporter.

Mes remerciements vont également aux autorités helvétiques pour l'accueil de cette réunion et les commodités habituelles.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Les dynamiques nouvelles dans l'environnement des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication interpellent les acteurs respectifs à engager une réflexion collective sur les enjeux actuels pour mieux comprendre les défis à relever. Les Autorités de nos pays doivent opter pour une régulation intelligente, soucieuse de garantir l'investissement, la concurrence et l'innovation.

Les organisations internationales estiment que le secteur des télécommunications en Afrique a connu un développement fulgurant ces dernières années, bien que l'accessibilité n'ait pas encore atteint le niveau souhaité avec des taux de pénétration faibles par endroit et des coûts élevés des produits et services.

Le secteur des Télécommunications en Guinée a connu des progrès considérables au cours des trois dernières années, tant sur la diversité des services, la couverture des localités que sur la qualité des réseaux et services.

Nous avons opté pour une approche inclusive pour mieux appréhender les défis actuels et futurs et apporter les solutions adaptées au contexte socio-économique de notre pays.

Le taux de pénétration de la téléphonie mobile est passé de moins de vingt pourcent en 2010 à 65% en janvier 2014 et celui de l'internet a progressé de près de 1300% en deux ans.



Mesdames et Messieurs,

Pour le volet développement des infrastructures, le gouvernement Guinéen s'est engagé à construire un réseau national de fibre optique pour interconnecter l'ensemble des grandes agglomérations et favoriser l'interconnexion avec les pays voisins.

La construction des infrastructures et la fourniture des produits et services nécessitent une expertise et une main d'œuvre locales pour une meilleure domestication des acquis. C'est dans cette perspective que le Président de la République a décidé de connecter l'ensemble des établissements d'enseignement secondaire, professionnel et supérieur de la Guinée à l'internet à travers la construction et l'équipement de salles informatiques polyvalentes.

Ces centres, connectés à l'internet, permettront d'accroître l'accès au savoir partagé, les échanges entre élèves/étudiants de différents centres, entre apprenants et enseignants et entre les enseignants eux-mêmes. Ils seront utilisés principalement pour l'accès à l'Internet, la recherche documentaire en ligne (bibliothèque virtuelle), le partage de contenus entre établissements et entre enseignants et en centre de formation des formateurs.

Nous sommes convaincus que cette initiative contribuera, de façon très significative, au renforcement des capacités des enseignants et apprenants dans un environnement où la demande en main d'œuvre qualifiée est plus en plus forte.

Dans la première phase du projet, deux cents établissements seront dotés de ces infrastructures d'ici la fin de l'année 2015.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

La coopération internationale devrait être orientée vers le renforcement de nos capacités institutionnelles et humaines et une mutualisation de nos efforts dans la gestion des ressources et la construction d'infrastructures transfrontalières. De la position géographique de la Guinée, avec six pays frontaliers, ces efforts contribueront au rapprochement des peuples et à l'intégration des économies.

La production de contenus adaptés aux besoins locaux permettra une meilleure synergie pour catalyser les autres secteurs de production. L'accélération de l'accès aux Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication contribue de façon significative à l'accroissement des secteurs de l'éducation, de la sante, de l'agriculture et du commerce.

Dans notre pays, des reformes sont en cours pour mieux prendre en compte les préoccupations des investisseurs et promouvoir les droits des citoyens.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je ne saurai terminer sans remercier encore une fois le Secrétaire Général pour sa contribution positive en faveur du développement du secteur des TIC durant ces quatre mandats à l'UIT.

Vive la coopération internationale.

Je vous remercie.

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H.E. Mr Juan José Quintana, Ambassador, Permanent representative, Colombia

Señor Presidente, señor Secretario General, distinguidos colegas, en nombre del Gobierno de Colombia y su Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicaciones, permítanme darle las gracias por la organización de este evento de alto nivel.

En la actualidad, la apropiación de las TIC es una condición imprescindible de inclusión social y desarrollo. Basado en esta premisa, durante los últimos cuatro años el Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones de Colombia ha apostado por la inversión en diferentes escenarios y sectores, en los que las TIC se constituyen en herramientas de uso general, aplicables a todo campo de actividad productiva, económica, cultural y social. El ministerio desde la ejecución del Plan Vive Digital en 2010 ha logrado interactuar con diversos actores el agro, la salud, la justicia, la educación, entre otros, generando oportunidades para desplegar buenas prácticas, soportadas en el acceso a nuevas tecnologías y, en consecuencia, promoviendo el desarrollo, y contribuyendo a la eficiencia y productividad de los diversos sectores de la sociedad.

Consecuentes con las líneas de Acción de WSIS y en aras de la promoción de la interoperabilidad a nivel internacional, el MINTIC es un impulsor de la apropiación de tecnología y buenas prácticas con el acompañamiento de los diferentes entes de la sociedad. Por lo tanto, a partir de la articulación de sectores se han originado políticas y estrategias sustentadas en estudios de experiencias y casos que incorporaron estándares de clase mundial. Igualmente, el MINTIC ha organizado la concepción e implementación de políticas regionales, con la cooperación de instancias públicas, privadas, académicas y comunitarias, bajo una perspectiva de desarrollo sustentable.

El ministerio amplió su campo de acción, antiguamente centrado en las telecomunicaciones, a un abanico que cubre a las tecnologías de información y comunicaciones. Para cumplir su cometido, se han promulgado alianzas público-privadas que propenden por el fortalecimiento del sector. Así mismo, el ministerio ha incorporado la interdisciplinariedad que le permite apoyarse en profesionales de diversas ramas para sus funciones de planeación, análisis e investigación, contribuyendo así a la adopción de una visión complementaria y global.

Por otra parte, la innovación en TIC ha permitido afianzar y asegurar las inversiones en infraestructura y recursos. Sin lugar a dudas, el progresivo desarrollo e implementación de aplicaciones soportadas en TIC ha dado lugar al emprendimiento de innovadores proyectos, en los que los avances en materia de acceso a la información, mejores canales de comunicación, capacidades de procesamiento y almacenamiento de datos, entre otros, redundan positivamente en los desempeños empresariales, gremiales e individuales.



Como ejemplo de innovación, y con el objetivo de velar por la integración de las TIC en todos los niveles educativos, en el 2012 se estipuló una nueva estrategia del Ministerio de las Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones llamada “Redvolucionarios”. Esta novedosa iniciativa, busca que los jóvenes de 10° y 11° grado de todas las entidades educativas de Colombia, puedan elegir dentro de sus opciones prestar el servicio social obligatorio como “Redvolucionarios”. Lo anterior busca que los jóvenes enseñen y capaciten a la comunidad en el buen uso de las tecnologías y herramientas que nos brinda el mundo digital.

El MINTIC fomenta la innovación, investigación y gestión. Hoy por hoy es fundamental coadyuvar en el crecimiento de una sociedad mediante la inserción en el mundo del conocimiento y el empoderamiento ciudadano. Así, se busca que las TIC puedan proporcionar la mejor utilización de los recursos limitados, mejorar la eficiencia de los procesos y promover estándares de vida, que brinden inclusión social y desarrollo.

En Colombia, Las TIC eran una opción, ahora son una necesidad.

Nuestros mejores deseos por un exitoso debate y la construcción de los objetivos en acciones concretas,

Muchas Gracias!

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Dr Anja Kovacs, Project Director, Internet Democracy Project

Mr, Chair, Excellencies, distinguished colleagues,

As a civil society initiative from a developing country, the Internet Democracy Project continues to find the WSIS process, with its emphasis on the links between ICTs and development, of great importance. We have therefore been among those civil society organisations that have actively participated in the MPP process from the very beginning, and we are happy that the input documents provide such strong reconfirmations of crucial issues like access to knowledge and information, cultural and linguistic diversity online through multilingualism, accessibility for disabled people and public access. These are all crucial issues for people in developing countries.



But there are also areas where we believe these documents could have been stronger. More than sixty years ago, the world community recognised the constitutive significance of gender equality and human rights in the creation of just societies, with equal opportunities for all when it adopted the international human rights instruments. As the world evolves and changes, it is crucial that we continue to think through how exactly human rights apply as the world evolves and changes. Such language should have found its way into the final document to a greater extent.

But there are other areas on which we will continue to have to work. Many of my colleagues before me have emphasised the continued importance and challenge of expanding access. But the access gap is no longer only a quantitative one. Even among those who do have access, inequalities are in many ways increasing, as gaps between developing and developed countries in average broadband speeds and in skills are widening – not in the least as a consequence of the fast pace of technological change. Moreover, the reliance on mobiles as the primary access point for many people in the developing world means that they have access to an Internet that is quite different from the one all of us use, and frequently only consists of a fragment of it.

Yet, and in part because we keep relying so much on text already agreed in the Geneva and Tunis phases of the WSIS, it can be questioned whether we have been able to sufficiently address these and other new challenges for people in the developing world as they have emerged over the past decade. If we really believe that ICTs can create a more level playing field for all people, from all parts of the world, we will need to acknowledge that what we agreed on ten years ago may not be sufficient to address today's challenges.

Like many others in civil society, the Internet Democracy Project is ready to do so. Like the

NETmundial, the MPP was a remarkable experiment in multistakeholderism, and we believe that the ITU deserves to be commended for the courage and commitment that it has shown to further open and democratise our Internet governance processes within the UN system. Not everything was perfect, and as we apply a multistakeholder approach in different settings, there are important lessons to be learned. But this can only be done if we build on what has gone before. As our governments are finalising the modalities of the overall WSIS review, we hope that they will make sure all stakeholders can live up to this challenge together as we move into the overall review.

Thank you.

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Mr Norbert Bollow, Co-founder and co-convenor, Just Net Coalition

I'm speaking on behalf of the *Just Net Coalition* which was formed at a meeting in Delhi in February 2014. It comprises several dozen organisations and individuals from different regions globally concerned with internet governance, human rights and social justice, and the relationship between them.

The Internet has become a vitally important social infrastructure that profoundly impacts our societies. We are all citizens of an Internet-mediated world whether as the minority who uses it or the majority who does not. *The Internet must advance human rights and social justice.*



Internet governance must be truly democratic.

The Internet is reorganizing public institutions, including those related to governance, welfare, health, and education, as well as key sectors such as media, communications, transport and finance. It has transformed the way we do many things but the benefits promised for all have not been adequately realized. On the contrary - we have seen mass surveillance, abusive use of personal data and their use as a means of social and political control; the monopolization, commodification and monetization of information and knowledge; inequitable flows of finances between poor and rich countries; and erosion of cultural diversity. Many technical, and thus purportedly 'neutral', decisions have in reality led to social injustice as technology architectures, often developed to promote vested interests, increasingly determine social, economic, cultural and political relationships and processes.

Opportunities for the many to participate in the very real benefits of the Internet, and to fully realize its enormous potential, are being thwarted by growing control of the Internet by those with power - large corporations and certain national governments. They use their central positions of influence to consolidate power and to establish a new global regime of control and exploitation; under the guise of favoring liberalization, they are in reality reinforcing the dominance and profitability of major corporations at the expense of the public interest, and the overarching position of certain national interests at the expense of global interests and wellbeing.

Existing governance arrangements for the global Internet are inadequate.

They suffer from a lack of democracy; an absence of legitimacy, accountability and transparency; excessive corporate influence and regulatory capture; and too few opportunities for effective participation by people, especially from developing countries. The situation can be remedied only through fundamental changes to the current governance arrangements.

The governance of the Internet must proceed from the position that interconnectivity cannot serve human rights and social justice unless it leads to and supports distributed power, particularly to the grassroots but also across the various Internet divides—social, economic, political. Ensuring that the Internet does not in fact lead to greater centralization of power will therefore require appropriate interventions at all levels of Internet governance. Building an effective framework to achieve these objectives is the greatest challenge today in terms of global governance of the Internet.

In this light, we propose a number of overall principles and a roadmap, in order to underpin the emergence of an Internet that advances human rights and social justice globally, and the reconfiguration of Internet governance into a truly democratic space.

This proposed roadmap and the principles are available in the full version of our statement, which is posted on the official webpage of this event.

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Mr Oluwole Oshota, President, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)

Will be available soon.

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H.E. Mr Abdalla-Kadre Assane, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, in charge of New Technologies Central African Republic



Excellence Mesdames, Messieurs les Chefs d'Etat et chefs de Gouvernement ;

Excellence Mesdames, Messieurs les Ministres, Chefs de Délégation ;

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU ;

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de l'UIT ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Secréétaires Généraux et Représentants de l'UNESCO, PNUD et CNUCED ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants des Institutions des Nations Unies ;

Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants des Commissions régionales des Nations Unies ;

Distingués Invités ;

Mesdames, Messieurs

Permettez-moi tout d'abord de m'acquitter d'un devoir, celui de vous transmettre, au nom de Son Excellence Madame Catherine SAMBA-PANZA, Présidente de la République, chef d'Etat de Transition et de Son Excellence Monsieur André NZAPAYEKE, Premier Ministre, Chef de Gouvernement de Transition, les profondes gratitude du peuple Centrafricain pour l'attention particulière que la Communauté internationale lui a témoigné et témoigne encore dans les crises qu'il traverse en ce moment.

Distingués Invités, mesdames messieurs,

Dix (10) ans après la déclaration de principe et le plan d'action de Genève, dix (10) ans après les engagements de Tunis en 2005, nous voici réuni ici à la manifestation de haut niveau pour évaluer les efforts déployés par chacun de nos Etats pour encourager le développement de la société de l'information.

Il y a quelques jours, le monde entier a célébré le 17 mai 2014, la journée mondiale des télécommunications et de la société de l'information autour du thème : "Le large bande au service du développement durable". Le thème confirme que le développement du numérique est indiscutablement l'un des vecteurs du développement durable. A cet effet, il est d'intérêt national d'encourager le déploiement de réseaux large bande haut débit qui doit être accessible à tous.

L'utilisation des applications TICs constitue un bénéfice et contribue au bien-être, de manière transversale ou horizontale, dans tous les aspects de notre vie, à savoir : l'administration électronique, le commerce électronique, le téléenseignement, la télésanté, le cybertravail, la cyberécologie, la cyberagriculture, la cyberscience.

Pour répondre aux objectifs de développement, la République Centrafricaine a obtenu de la Banque Mondiale un financement qui lui permet de réaliser, à travers le projet Central African Backbone, les infrastructures en fibres optiques, base essentielle de nos accès au service large bande pour la construction d'une véritable société de l'information pour le développement durable de notre population. Ce projet se déroule dans un cadre de Partenariat avec le secteur privé, qui a beaucoup contribué dans le développement et l'augmentation du taux de pénétration de la téléphonie mobile et de l'Internet. Le Gouvernement avec l'aide de l'Union Européenne dans le cadre du projet d'Appui aux Réformes du Ministère des Finances, a finalisé la bancarisation. Les fonctionnaires et salariés peuvent maintenant, grâce aux TICs consulter le solde de leur compte à partir de leur mobile.

Distingués Invités, Mesdames, Messieurs,

La société de l'information est un mouvement irréversible qui nous commande d'inventer la présence de notre pays dans le monde global. Il s'agit bien d'une révolution aussi bien culturelle que structurelle : culturelle du fait qu'elle bouscule les valeurs, modifie les comportements et instaure de nouvelles pratiques ; structurelle parce qu'elle modifie les rapports de force, la nature des activités et les modes de fonctionnement des organismes publics et privés. C'est pourquoi, il faudra régulièrement adapter l'appareil fiscal au rythme qu'impose le déploiement des TIC : l'exonération ou la diminution des droits de douane sur les équipements, la remise d'impôts sur les offres de formation et de la recherche.

Nous avons tous salué la mise en place du Fonds de solidarité numérique mais à ce jour, mon pays la RCA, pays pourtant classé parmi les plus pauvres au monde, n'a pas bénéficié de cette contribution de la communauté internationale. L'importance de la réduction de la fracture numérique, une réalité que nous vivons tous les jours, a été mise à rude épreuve. Grâce aux médias et médias sociaux, la communauté internationale a suffisamment été sensibilisée sur les événements survenus en Centrafrique. Mais en dépit de cette situation, Nous sommes plus que convaincus et résolus à encourager le développement de la société de l'information. C'est pourquoi, le Gouvernement à organiser un Forum sur la gouvernance de l'Internet qui a abouti à la mise place d'ACSIS Centrafrique. La mise en place du Fonds de développement de la Société de l'Information (FoSICA) destinés aux investissements structurants. Le Gouvernement se félicite de l'accord de coopération signé avec l'UIT pour la réalisation d'un projet d'établissement d'un centre de formation pour la fibre optique à Lakouanga (Bangui) afin d'en faire un Pôle d'excellence et de référence pour les emplois de demain.

Le Gouvernement Centrafricain s'est engagé à :

- Promouvoir et à renforcer un environnement favorable à l'attrait des investissements privés ;
- Veiller particulièrement à ne pas fausser la concurrence ;
- Assurer la neutralité technologique de la réglementation ;
- Rechercher l'amélioration de la synergie entre les différentes interventions et initiatives des partenaires bilatéraux et multilatéraux engagés eux aussi à assurer l'atteinte optimale des objectifs du SMSI.

Avec les pays de la sous-région Afrique Centrale, la RCA a amorcé le processus de la migration de la radiodiffusion analogique vers la radiodiffusion numérique et le cadre juridique est en cours d'élaboration. Grâce au financement de la Banque mondiale, des études de défiscalisation des équipements TICs sont en cours.

L'intégration permanente des diverses étapes de l'activité économique se réalise aujourd'hui à travers une information qui circule toujours plus rapidement, entre des acteurs souvent très éloignés les uns des autres, physiquement ou culturellement, que se réalise aujourd'hui. C'est pourquoi le Projet de connectivité des établissements scolaires et universitaires reste une priorité pour la RCA.

Cependant, le coût d'une véritable société de l'information demeure relativement très élevé. C'est pourquoi, nous sollicitons les appuis multiformes pour la mise en place d'un point d'échange internet national et sous régional et pour la transposition de notre réglementation au regard des lois types de la CEEAC et des Directives de la CEMAC dans le cadre du projet d'harmonisation des politiques en matières de TIC en Afrique Subsaharienne (HIPSSA).

Je ne terminerai pas ma Déclaration sans partager avec vous les défis majeurs à relever dans le cadre de la vision du SMSI après 2015 :

- Bâtir une autoroute de l'information dans un état pauvre dont plus de 60% de la population vit au-dessous du seuil de la pauvreté ;
- Vulgariser l'administration sans papier afin de contribuer efficacement à la protection de notre environnement ;
- Voir le monde disposer d'un centre universel de sauvegarde des données, abrité par l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications afin que les systèmes, les données et les informations d'un pays puissent être restaurés après des catastrophes comme celles qu'ont connu certains Etats membres de l'Union et les événements que vit actuellement la RCA ;
- L'importance croissante du large bande et des réseaux haut débit dans notre quotidien et au travail est accompagnée de la menace de voir se créer une société d'information à plusieurs vitesses. Aucun pays ne doit être le « chaînon manquant » après 2015.

Enfin, sans la paix et la stabilité politique, aucune politique de développement, aussi meilleure soit-elle, ne pourra conduire les peuples du monde à des lendemains meilleurs.

Vive la Coopération internationale,

Vive l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Vive l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications.

Je vous remercie

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H.E. Mrs Bahiat Massoundi, Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Promotion of New Technologies of Information and Communication, in charge of Transport and Tourism, Comoros

ونحن نجتمع معاً اليوم في هذه القمة العالمية لتقنية المعلومات WSIS+10، يطيب لي أن أنتهز هذه الفرصة لأشارككم رؤية مملكة البحرين حول مستقبل تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات والحكومة الإلكترونية.

إن مملكة البحرين شأنها شأن العديد من الدول التزمت بخطة جائزة القمة العالمية كما التزمت بتسخير قوة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات بحيث يمكن للجميع إنشاء والوصول إلى واستخدام وتبادل المعلومات لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة وتحسين جودة الحياة. في ضوء تزايد الاتجاهات العالمية الجديدة، ومملكة البحرين يتحول تركيزها على الأولويات الملحة، واستغلالها في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة وتحسين جودة حياة مواطنينا وهو النهج الذي تسير عليه الدول المتقدمة.

كما أصبحت الحكومات إقليمياً وعالمياً تتبنى الاتجاهات الرئيسية التي تشكل الجيل المقبل من تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات والحكومة الإلكترونية سواء من حيث توفير البيانات وتعزيز مفهوم البيانات المفتوحة لدعم الابتكار وريادة الأعمال، وخلق حوارات واتصال دائم مع الجمهور لتعزيز الإجماع العام والحريات، واستخدام منصات الهواتف النقالة لتوفير المزيد من الخدمات الحكومية، وزيادة الاستثمار في الأمن السيبراني.

لقد استكملت مملكة البحرين مؤخراً مراجعة الأولويات الاستراتيجية الوطنية، تماشياً مع التوجهات العالمية الناشئة ووفقاً لتوصيات القمة العالمية لتقنية المعلومات التي أقرتها بوضع إمكانات المعرفة وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في خدمة الأهداف الإنمائية التي يكون محورها الإنسان وصولاً لمجتمع المعلوماتية.

وبدأ في ذي بدء، نحن نسعى في المقام الأول إلى تحويل مجتمعنا إلى مجتمع معلوماتي يتمتع فيه الجميع بالأمان وبمستوى معيشي عال. ثانياً، نهدف إلى توفير الخدمات والفرص المتكافئة للمواطنين التي من شأنها أن تمكنهم من الإسهام الإيجابي والاستفادة من مجتمع المعلومات.

ومن أجل تحقيق هذه الأهداف، فإن الأسس الرئيسية لخطة عمل مملكة البحرين للسنتين إلى ثلاث سنوات القادمة تركز على:

- **مواصلة تحسين مستوى التعليم والتدريب**، من أجل منح المواطنين الفرصة لتعزيز مهارات وقدرات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات لديهم بحيث يصبحوا العنصر الأهم في الاقتصاد المترابط. وفي واقع الحال، ستستمر مملكة البحرين في توسيع برنامج بناء القدرات في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات عبر برنامج قدرات للتدريب الإلكتروني الذي تم تطويره مؤخراً ورفعته بمناهج جديدة ومتطورة.
- **تشجيع روح المبادرة والابتكار**. وفي هذا الصدد تعمل مملكة البحرين على بناء مركز وطني لاحتضان المواهب ورواد الأعمال من أجل تشجيع المواطنين والشركات على تقديم أحدث حلول تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات، والاستفادة من البيانات المفتوحة ما أمكن، عبر تزويدهم بالتمويل اللازم والدعم اللوجستي.
- **الوصول إلى أعلى مستويات حماية المعلومات**. تواصل حكومة البحرين اتخاذ الخطوات اللازمة لتقديم كل ما يعزز ثقة المستخدم عند التعامل مع الجهات الحكومية عبر الإنترنت. ومع تحول مزيد من الخدمات إلى الصيغة الرقمية، أصبح من الضروري أن يكون المواطن قادراً على استكمال المعاملات الرقمية بطريقة آمنة. ولهذا الهدف دشنت مملكة البحرين نظام

"المفتاح الإلكتروني eKey" الذي يعد منصة موحدة للوصول الآمن لجميع الخدمات الحكومية. كما تلتزم مملكة البحرين أيضاً بوضع استراتيجيتها الوطنية للأمن الإلكتروني

- **توفير خدمات فعالة وذكية لخدمة المواطنين.** تواصل الحكومة التركيز على تحديث الخدمات، وتطوير خدمات أسهل للمواطنين وبطرق أكثر كفاءة وفعالية. ويجري حالياً تطوير الخدمات الإلكترونية الحالية في شكل تطبيقات إلكترونية سهلة الاستخدام عبر الأجهزة الذكية، مستفيدين بذلك من ثورة الأجهزة النقلة.

وتقدم هيئة الحكومة الإلكترونية اليوم أكثر من 300 خدمة حكومية على بوابة البحرين الحكومية، كما تقدم أكثر من 60 خدمة حكومية على تطبيقات الأجهزة النقلة، ونحن نهدف لتقديم المزيد منها مستقبلاً.

- وقريباً ستنفذ مملكة البحرين استراتيجية المشاركة الإلكترونية لإشراك المواطنين والمقيمين في عملية صنع القرار، واستطلاع آرائهم بشكل مستمر حول كيفية تحسين الخدمات الحكومية. كما أن اعتماد مملكة البحرين لبرنامج المشاركة الوطنية يشجع المواطنين والمقيمين على استخدام الخدمات الإلكترونية وخدمات الهاتف النقال المتاحة لهم، من خلال منحهم مكافآت تحفز التوجه نحو الاستفادة من هذه الخدمات.

- وبرغم التحديات التي تظهر في بعض الأحيان، إلا أننا ملتزمون بمواصلة الاستثمار والمضي قدماً لإنجاح هذه الخطة وتحقيق طموحنا لمملكتنا وشعبنا.

إن هذه الاستثمارات ستوفر فوائد لا تحصى لمجتمعاتنا، وستحفز النمو الاقتصادي ، وستساعدنا على تلبية الكثير من احتياجات شعبنا في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة استباقية.

شكراً لكم

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H.E. Mr Nicolau dos Santos, Minister, Minister of Transport and Telecommunications, Guinea-Bissau

Will be available soon.



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H.E. Dr Tahani Abdalla Attia, Minister, Ministry of Science and Communications, Sudan

لسيد الامين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات....حمدون توريه
السيد الوزير مهندس عاطف حلمي رئيس المؤتمر
السيد هولين زاو نائب الامين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات
الساده الوزراء والسفراء
الساده اعضاء الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات
WSIS+10 الساده اعضاء القمة
المحترمين
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله تعالى وبركاته



انه من دواعي سروري ان نجتمع اليوم مواصلة لجهودنا في ترسيخ الحكم الراشد والعدالة

الاجتماعيه وتجسير الفجوه الرقمية

-وفي هذا الاطار فقد قامت حكومة السودان ممثلة في وزارة العلوم والاتصالات وبايجاز في عمل الاتي
أولاً: **في مجال البنية التحتية** :- تم بناء شبكة من الاليف الضوئية يزيد طولها عن 22000 كلم
تم توصيل حوالى 1000 مدرسة بالانترنت وتجهيز معامل حاسوب بكل مدرسة
وتوصيل 48 جامعه حكومية وافرعا بشبكة البحث العلمي والتعليم مربوطه بالشبكة القومية الحكومية
تم ربط غالبية المستشفيات بالشبكة القومية
تم ايضا ربط السودان مع جمهوريه مصر ودولة تشاد واثيوبيا ودولة جنوب السودان
تم بناء عدد 2 مركز بيانات
data center

-**ثانياً:- في مجال القوانين والتشريعات** :-تم اصدار العديد من القوانين المتعلقة بالمعلوماتية مثل

1. تعديل قانون المركز القومى للمعلومات .
2. اصدار قانون حق الحصول على المعلومات .
3. اصدار قانون جرائم المعلوماتية .
- اصدار قانون المعاملات الالكترونية.. وغيرها من القوانين .
- كما تم اصدار الرخصة السودانية لقيادة الحاسوب
- ثالثاً :-في مجال تأمين سرية وموثوقية المعلومات** فقد تم تاسيس مركز امن المعلومات القومى
سرت سودان

..أما في مجال الخدمات الإلكترونية : فقد تم تقديم العديد من الخدمات الإلكترونية والتي من اهمها

1. الخدمات المصرفية.
2. خدمات الجهاز القضائي -الأراضي .
3. خدمات التقديم الالكتروني والقبول بالجامعات السودانية .
4. خدمات شراء الكهرباء .

وفي مجال التطبيقات الإلكترونية فقد قامت الوزارة بتنفيذ العديد من المشروعات الطموحة والتي تغطي حاجيات المواطن الأساسية فقد
:-قدمنا

1. مشروع الرقم الوطنى السودانى

2. مشروع التعليم الإلكتروني

3. مشروع الصحة الإلكترونية

4. مشروع قاعدة بيانات الولايات

كما تم انشاء مقسم الانترنت السوداني لتقليل حركة البيانات السودانية عبر الإنترنت وتم أيضا تحسين الوجود الحكومي على الإنترنت حيث بلغ عدد المواقع الإلكترونية الحكومية قرابة الـ 400 موقع إلكتروني وفي مجال تجسير الفجوة الرقمية تم بناء عدد 1500 مركز نفاذ شامل بجميع ولايات السودان ونعد الان للانتقال من البث التماثلي الى البث الرقمي . ونعمل على تحديث بعض القوانين كذلك يتم الان بناء الجذر العمومي السوداني لضمان موثوقية وحجية المعاملات والوثائق الإلكترونية PKI وفي الختام نشكر لكم حسن الضيافة والإستقبال و كما نتمنى مواصلة الجهود المشتركة لنرقى بمجتمعاتنا نحو واقع أفضل ومستقبل مشرق و السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

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Dr Fred Matiang'I, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology, Kenya

Mr. Chairman,

The Secretary General-ITU,

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

I wish to thank ITU and all partner UN agencies for convening the WSIS+10 High Level Event to review the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and to take stock of the achievements.



The Government of Kenya recognises and acknowledges the work and the significant role of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) together with various United Nations agencies in coordinating activities to actualize the outcomes elaborated in the Tunis and Geneva Declarations.

Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,

Kenya recognizes ICTs as one of the key drivers of the economy, and commensurate recognition has been given in our national long-term development plan Vision 2030 and in Kenya's Nation ICT Master Plan "SMART Kenya". Both documents support the Millennium Development Goals and support the achievement of WSIS outcomes.

Kenya has made great strides in attaining the WSIS outcomes for 2015 and beyond. In supporting connectivity the Kenyan government made great gains in promoting Infrastructure Development. To improve Broadband access in all the countries 47 counties, the Government has commenced the laying of additional 1,600 KM of National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) Phase 2 to the already existing 4,300 KM laid in phase 1. As you are aware the Backbone Infrastructure should be accompanied by deployment of last mile technologies covering government, learning, social institutions and business premises. The Government is partnering with private sector to deploy last mile fixed connectivity to all parts of this country.

In promoting public service delivery, Kenya has established ICT centres in villages, schools, and public libraries, including institutions that serve Persons living with Disabilities (PwDs). This will ensure, all citizens of Kenya, have access to Government services timely and promptly. Through the Kenya Education Network Trust (KENET), we have also developed a National Research and Education Network that promotes the use of ICT in Teaching, Learning and Research in Higher Education Institutions in the country, which we envisage to interconnect all the Universities, Tertiary and Research Institutions in the country soon.

On e-government the government plans to establish the National Digital Registry Service (NDRS) to secure data integrity of the 4 core digital datasets that includes People, Land, Establishments and Assets. The NDRS will make sure that these data sets are Complete, Correct, Available and Secure. The expected outcomes of the project will ensure Kenya has a one source of data for all Kenyans which will promote efficient and effective Public Service delivery and enhanced management of Security, Safety and Crime

On broadcasting Kenya is undergoing migration from the analogue platform to the digital platform and Kenya will have successfully migrated by 2015. Many Kenyans will access television services thanks to the digital migration initiative.

Ladies and Gentleman,

Kenya recognizes the role of ICT's in regional development and in as such Kenya has been instrumental in championing projects for regional integration where various decisions have been adopted for implementation by the member states which include; Introduction of single telephone network for EAC member states and Harmonization of SIM Card registration guidelines and Harmonization and standardization of analogue digital broadcast migration.

In conclusion Kenya is committed to working together with all stakeholders through collaborative efforts to achieve the WSIS +10 outcomes beyond 2015. My delegation therefore, comes to this Forum with the commitment to continue to encouraging connectivity, ensuring access to ICTs, including television and radio and supporting the development of content and facilitating the access of Internet to all Kenyans.

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the delegation of Kenya, let me extend our very best wishes for a successful WSIS. +10 forum.

Thank you

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Policy Statements H

Dr Tayfun Acarer, Chairman of the Board, Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA), Turkey

Excellencies,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege for me to address in WSIS+10 High Level Event. We all know that WSIS process provides excellent platform by engaging governments, the UN family, civil society and the private sector. It is very important gathering to review the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes and to take stock of achievements in the last 10 years.



WSIS Action Lines define clearly the roles and responsibility of governments and all stakeholders for development of ICTs and draw concrete guidelines for enhancing accessibility. I am very confident that this high level event will be successful one for achieving the goals of enhancing ICTs worldwide. It will also be important milestone in achieving the WSIS Goals and Millennium Development Goals.

As we all know ICTs play increasing roles for the social and economic progress of countries. Being the main instruments for reaching information society, ICTs provide an enabling platform for delivery of various public services. In bringing the new services to people's life, broadband access networks are crucial part of the ICT ecosystem.

WSIS Action Line C2 draws the attention to the increasing demand for broadband and the necessity of infrastructure for meeting the uprising demand in ICT services. In this respect, governments play important role in developing forward-looking ICT strategies and promotion of information society. In Turkey, utmost importance is given for development of broadband. Turkey enjoys new information and communication technologies and services within her strong and sustainable economic growth. This growth creates opportunities to make use of new technologies and services.

Today, wireless technologies provide an enabling platform for emergence of new services and applications. Given the rising trend of mobile services, development of mobile broadband is the priority for governments in developing their ICT strategies. To this end, we implement various projects in Turkey which can demonstrate how ICT and mobile broadband in particular can contribute to human capacity and change our daily life in many ways. With the nationwide projects and initiatives encouraging public-private partnership, policy goals towards expanding mobile broadband can be achieved more easily and everyone can have access to broadband facilities and associated services.

Turkey gives utmost importance to equal access for all. In this respect, in order to have broadband access in rural areas; wireless infrastructure is established for the settlement areas which have no internet and telephone access. Improvement of GSM coverage is initiated for rural settlement areas with population less than 500 inhabitants.

As indicated in WSIS Action Line C4, there is an urgent need for the development of ICT infrastructure and technologies in parallel with e-skilling and human capacity building. In this respect, to enable equal opportunities in education and improve technology in schools for learning-teaching processes, Turkey initiated a project named “FATİH”. It stands for “Movement of Enhancing Opportunities and Improving Technology”. The project proposes developing the lecture rooms with technical infrastructure as well as products which enable having lectures in electronic format.

Given the utmost importance for capacity building efforts, I am very pleased to say that my Authority have launched training seminars since 2011 to support the capacity-building in developing countries as well as to exchange experience and views on various topics in ICT. These seminars include telecommunication regulations, spectrum regulations and information technologies regulations. Up to now, we have organized 6 training seminars with the participation of countries in various regions of the world. Next week, starting from June 16, we organize Seminar on Telecommunication Regulations in İstanbul. For one week, about 47 regulatory expert and manager from 26 different countries will be together to discuss key topics such as privacy, authorization, interconnection issues. These activities provides excellent platform for sharing expertise and knowledge between counties from various regions of the world.

Today, ICTs are in the heart of people’s daily life. We have witnessed tragic disasters in all around the world this year which shows the vital role of communication in rescue operations. As Turkey has experienced some earthquakes in recent years, for providing communication during emergencies, in vehicle mobile base stations are used for GSM coverage. We noticed that the rescue teams have been very successful by using this system. We consider that priority should be given to emergency communication and international cooperation and coordination have vital importance for timely rescue operations.

Today, in reaching the information society, internet is the ultimate tool having great potential to access people all around the world. Therefore, open, inclusive, safe and enabling environment are critical issues for internet where all need to pay close attention. International cooperation and capacity building are very important aspects of building confidence and security in the use of ICT. Action Line 5 provides excellent platform for consideration of this important issue and make further improvements for trust and confidence to cyberspace. Turkey considers this issue with high importance. To increase the awareness and be prepared for the cyber threat, Turkey recently conducted cyber shield exercises with the cooperation of ITU and IMPACT along with the participation of 20 countries.

Herein this important event, we have very important agenda for building the new vision of future. Following the extensive preparatory works conducted through six phases with all stakeholders, we are on the important milestone for reviewing WSIS outcomes along with the achievements of Action Lines. I am sure that we will also have great chance to explore new targets for a vision beyond 2015.

I am very confident that this event will be the successful one in achieving planned purposes. I wish you all fruitful meeting.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

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Policy Statements H

Mr Bakhtiyar N. Mammadov, the Ministry of Communications and High Technologies, Azerbaijan (Republic of)

Honorable Ministers,
Government Representatives,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen!



It is a great pleasure for me to deliver a policy statement on behalf of the Republic of Azerbaijan in this opening ceremony. WSIS+10 High-Level Event brings together all stakeholders of the information and communications technologies, industrial sectors, education and other fields which influence the Information Society Development with the aim of reflecting on how to transfer, diffuse and adopt the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) within the World context.

The WSIS +10 High-Level Event is aimed at creating a discussion forum for accelerating the building of ICT infrastructures and capacities for worldwide information societies and creates an opportunity for participants to share knowledge and experiences in the use of ICTs for the promotion of quality education through and improved teaching and learning process.

I wish to acknowledge, with appreciation, the role played by the organizers of this event, particularly the ITU, as well as to express our gratitude to all colleagues - participants of WSIS Forum and, personally, to Mr. Hamadou Toure for providing an opportunity to exchange our opinions and hold discussions on our vision of the WSIS Process.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to briefly inform you about development of the Information Society in Azerbaijan.

Nowadays, ICT has widely penetrated our lives and has turned into the most dynamic sector of the world economy.

Azerbaijan, as a country with dynamic economic development, is currently experiencing very rapid and intensive development of ICT. Today, one of the long-term goals in Azerbaijan is to invest the revenues from the oil sector to the development of the non-oil sectors, human resources development, and creation of the technologically capable, competitive and innovative economy. Keeping the pace of steady ICT development with diffusion and spreading to other sectors of economy is another goal. On 7th March 2014 by Presidential Order, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies of the Republic of Azerbaijan became the new Ministry of Communications and High Technologies with expanded responsibilities and liabilities in the field of sustainable and innovative ICT

development has been established.

In order to ensure long-term sustainable development of ICT, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, H.E. Ilham Aliyev, issued an Order adopting a National Strategy on Development of the Information Society for 2014-2020. For the realization of this Strategy, consistent and complex works are being conducted. Thus, the telecommunication infrastructure has been modernized by implementation of new technologies and services market has been strongly developed.

In 2013 Azerbaijan was declared as the Year of Information and Communications Technologies by the Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Action Plan has been prepared for ensuring the execution of tasks entrusted to the ministry.

The achievements in the ICT sector alongside the strengthening capacity of the country paved the way for us to present the number of regional initiatives on ICT.

In this regard, Azerbaijan initiated establishment of Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway which was supported by the special resolution of the 64th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2009. This Super Highway is expected to serve as a major element of the East-West transport corridor while facilitating the supply direct access to the internet backbone and information resources in 20 countries of the region.

I would like to mention that our national "AzerspaceAfricasat1A" telecommunications satellite, itself, is a joint international product. The US-based "Orbital Sciences Corporation" was selected to construct the satellite along with the French "Arianespace" to launch it to the orbit on February 8, 2013. In the meantime, the Ministry came to an agreement with Measat Satellite Systems, to lease the GEO position at 46°E orbital slot and jointly operate the Azerspace/Africasat-1A. With the advanced design and switching capabilities of Azerspace-1 telecommunications satellite, millions of subscribers from over 50 countries can get access to information and communications worldwide. At the same time, we are working on expanding the country's satellite infrastructure network to launch a low-orbit satellite in 2015 for further monitoring and observation of the surface of the earth, and we are going to launch the second telecommunications satellite into orbit in 2016.

Azerbaijan with its high achievements in ICT field will further expand such activities and join international efforts in closing the digital divide. I hope that IT leaders and experts from international organizations and the private sector will hold productive discussions on ways to narrow the digital divide by sharing their experience and know-how.

Lastly, I would like to thank the speakers and panelists for their valuable contribution.

I strongly believe that this WSIS Forum, organized with high level of professionalism, would promote exchange of experience and information and bring new stimulus to the cooperation between countries.

Therefore, let me express my best wishes, success to all the participants of this important event.

Thank you for your attention.

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Policy Statements H

Ms Andrea Saks, Chairman of the ITU Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors

As the chairman of the ITU Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF) I appreciate the multistakeholder preparatory process of this WSIS+10 High Level Event for including accessibility for all, including persons with disabilities in the Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of participating agencies, notably in Section B Priority Area bullet point 9 and Action Lines C3 and C7.



Taking this opportunity, the JCA-AHF would also to point out that persons with disabilities in order to participate in WSIS process must have access to necessary tools/facilities in accordance with PP10 Resolution 175, such as captioning, sign language, trained remote moderators and other accommodations to be able to follow all meetings of this event, which is not just the sessions on accessibility. It needs to be recognized by all that, it is right under the UNCRPD for Persons with disabilities to be mainstreamed in participating in all UN events and meetings.

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Dr Salma Abbasi, Chairperson and CEO, e Worldwide Group

Reflecting on the challenges and outcomes from WSIS, there is no doubt in my mind that it is essential to have comprehensive, inclusive, cross-cutting and integrated policies that reflect reality to ensure holistic sustainable development.

However, my experience sadly demonstrates that many development policies remain in the ‘theoretical space’ and are often disconnected from the ground reality and practical social cultural constraints that impact the most vulnerable groups in society namely; the children, the women, the people with special needs and the elderly. Thus, the desired outcomes and impact of policies are greatly hindered and missed.



I would therefore like to recommend that for WSIS +10 we pay greater attention to ensure that policies are practical, inclusive, implementable and most importantly measureable. Furthermore, greater consideration needs to be given for consultation and engagement to occur within and across all groups of society during the policy formulation process.

I also believe that it is critical to develop more comprehensive policy implementation frameworks in the local national context. In addition, measureable holistic impact indicators at the social level need to be developed and more importantly reported on a regular basis. This will help encourage Countries to begin monitoring the impact aspects of their policies across the most vulnerable groups of society post implementation.

Lastly, we must remember to keep in mind that policies need to be ‘fluid and dynamic’ to adapt to the ever changing environment of the digital society.

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Mr Nick Ashton-Hart, Executive Director, Internet & Digital Ecosystem Alliance (IDEA)

Secretary-General Toure, Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, delegates, good morning.

I am here today on behalf of the Internet & Digital Ecosystem Alliance, a Swiss Association that brings for-profit and not-for-profit Internet sector stakeholders together to advocate for a human-rights and permissionless-innovation centric Internet and a policy environment for decision-making that ensures all those with a stake in the Internet's future have a seat at the table.



Others have spoken of the accomplishments we as a community have achieved in the last 10 years - work that must not, and has not, gone unnoticed, unappreciated, or unrecognized. However, we also need to have a clear-eyed view of where we need to improve moving forward.

We know a major objective of WSIS is to narrow the digital divide in Internet access and access to information online yet according to the latest statistics the digital divide is growing, not shrinking, for 25% of the world's population in 39 countries.

Sadly, it is also true that countries increasingly choose policies contrary to the spirit of WSIS: reducing freedom of speech online, mandating the local hosting of data, services, hardware, or all of the above, and increasingly significant forms of data-protectionism.

Last, but not least, in international policy meetings, political disputes related to how societies' values can conflict with respect to content online obscures, frustrates, and often prevents more constructive discussions about frictions that result from a simple fact: we are simultaneously citizens of a borderless online society and of countries and societies with borders offline.

Let's look forward: What do we need to do differently going forward?

How many attending this conference are from the non-governmental ICT sector? Look around you. A tiny proportion. This is a symptom of a serious problem: the ICT sector writ large is overwhelmingly responsible for building the networks, hardware, software, and services and the underlying addressing systems and standards that knit it together. I speak to many companies worldwide and not one has told me that even one decision about investment or products has been impacted by consideration of WSIS' objectives. Not one. In fact, most tell me they see WSIS as dominated by political disputes about content online, control of the Internet's technical architecture, and who gets to participate in decision-making and how.

IDEA believes we need to ensure follow-up on the WSIS action lines is far more aligned to using ICTs to deliver on the Millennium Development Goals.. Aside from the practical sense this makes it creates the space for tech to participate in solving problems as that is, for them, a discussion about creating and serving markets. That's a conversation the private sector will show up for. It also creates the space for innovative non-profits to participate more, helping people new to technology learn to use it to create the local content, products and services we all want to see. How can WSIS truly succeed if it fails to deeply engage the very sector whose products and services are driving this incredible transformation?

Finally and perhaps most relevant to those of us in Geneva and New York: we need to do a far better job of protecting WSIS follow-up from disputes that have little or nothing to do with development. WSIS was supposed to be 90% about development and 10% about governance yet it often seems the reverse is true. We need to recognize that technology can reflect, but not solve, social issues - and stop trying to ask it to.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that my comments are seen as they are intended: we have done much, but we have to learn from the past so we can do more, faster, and for billions more of us.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

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Ms Brenda Aynsley, Chair IFIP International Professional Practice Partnership, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) IP3

Your Excellencies, our WSIS partners, ladies and gentlemen I ask for your kind attention for a few minutes to introduce our IFIP IP3, the International Professional Practice Partnership which is leading the development of the global ICT profession.

Our mission is to establish a global partnership that will strengthen the ICT profession and contribute to the development of strong international economies by creating an infrastructure that will:

- encourage and support the development of both ICT practitioners and employer organizations,
- give recognition to those who meet and maintain the required standards for knowledge, experience, competence and integrity; and
- define international standards of professionalism in ICT.

To carry out this mission, IP3 works closely with its partners who share a commitment to creating a sound global ICT profession.

We invite our partners to join IP3 and become members.

IP3 encourages employing organisations, governments, commercial enterprises and IFIP member societies to join in this partnership through their membership.

Any organisation that professes a commitment to the mission of IP3 may join and contribute to the development of the ICT profession.

Together with the European Commission we believe that:

*“The most important reason [to examine and build ICT professionalism] stems from the extent to which the increasing pervasiveness of ICT has the potential to harm our economy and society. The extent to which ICT is embedded in our lives is inevitably growing. If we fail to take steps to mature the ICT profession, it is likely that the risks to society from ICT will grow to unacceptable levels.”*1

The journey from Geneva 2003 to Tunis 2005 saw in the Outcomes Document the requirement for Capacity Building to take into account that:

Everyone should have the necessary skills to benefit fully from the Information Society. Therefore, capacity building and ICT literacy are essential. ICTs can contribute to achieving universal education worldwide, through delivery of education and training of teachers, and offering improved conditions



for lifelong learning, encompassing people that are outside the formal education process, and improving professional skills.

Today the journey continues with undertakings in the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond

2015 documents variously placed as:

1. Promoting professional standards and continued research on the ethical dimensions on the uses of ICTs and with respect to Capacity Building, it is asserted that everyone should have an opportunity to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to benefit fully from the information society for bridging the digital divide.

Therefore, capacity building, digital literacy and competences are essential for all.

Furthermore the Priority Areas Document from the Multistakeholder Preparatory Program states that: *fostering ICT capacity building and ensuring that professional expertise keeps pace with advancing technology by building mechanisms for ICT skills development, to support economic development, help generate jobs and allow more people to benefit from the information society.*

It is these sorts of imperatives that inspire the members of IP3 to work in a voluntary capacity to achieve our objectives.

We participate in the WSIS process because we know we can make a difference to the partners in WSIS.

In considering the documents that have emerged from the WSIS Multistakeholder

Preparatory Process there are a number of messages that encourage us to continue our partnership with the World Summit for the Information Society.

Firstly we are urged to: *promote professional standards and continue(d) research on the ethical dimensions on the uses of ICTs as well as provide assistance for those countries that would like to adopt legal frameworks to promote their domestic ICT markets in the future, and providing other forms of assistance.*

And the Action Lines make it clear that we need to: develop a wide range of general and specialized training programmes for all stakeholders such as (creators, maintainers and operators) and beneficiaries of the ICT sector (especially in developing countries) in all aspects of telecommunications/ICT. Partners recognise that governments need to continue to create a trustworthy, predictable, pro-competitive, supportive, transparent and non discriminatory, legal, regulatory and policy environment that enables innovation, entrepreneurship, investment and growth. WSIS Stakeholders also think that the Information and Knowledge Societies should be subject to universally recognized values which promote the common good and which prevent abusive uses of ICTs. Giving effect to this should happen through awareness programs and debates on the ethical opportunities and challenges related to ICTs., through the promotion of fundamental ethical values in the use of ICTs whilst we continue to invite all researcher stakeholders to continue research on the ethical dimensions of ICTs.

The outcome from this Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform has demonstrated that collaboration will continue to be the key, particularly from and with philanthropic and international organisations in order to achieve the Post 2015 Agenda.

IFIP IP3 is such an organisation and is in a position to assist with the resolution of issues about driving professionalism in the ICT workforce.

IFIP IP3 mapping and harmonization addresses the fragmentation and non-alignment between industry and academia with regards to Skills and Competences Frameworks.

IFIP IP3 is taking a proactive approach to solving labour force diversity issues including shortages because of the ageing society, lack of STEM graduates and lack of appropriate workplace diversity e.g. unequal representation of women ICT professionals.

IFIP IP3 localized mentorship programs address the need for developing vs developed countries, and recognizes that approaches need to be different.

IFIP IP3 will support local entities in driving the professionalism of its workforce.

IFIP IP3 collaborative model and best practices provide a ready toolbox to develop the maturity of the Society's profession.

In conclusion we believe that trustworthiness is earned but easily lost and without professionalism the benefits to development in a sustainable way cannot be fully realized.

Quick Links

Quick Links

WSIS+10 High-Level Event: Policy Statements :

- www.wsis.org/forum/ps

WSIS+10 High-Level Event: Outcome Documents- Statement and Vision :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/dam/documents.html>

WSIS+10 High-Level Event: Outcome Document (Forum Component) :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/dam/documents.html>

Video Interviews :

- <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpoIPNIF8P2MJ5QfonLTdplAzP70zMABx>

Photographs :

- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures/collections/72157644672232790/>

WSIS+10 High-Level Event Official Website :

- www.wsis.org/forum

Open Consultation Process :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/prep/ocp.html>

Agenda :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/agenda/>

Guidelines for Session Organizers :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/inc/doc/WSIS10.hle-Session.Organizers.pdf>

Registration Link :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/registration.html>

Practical information :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/info/practical.html>

Meet you at WSIS :

- www.wsis.org/imeet

Remote Participation :

- <http://www.itu.int/osis/implementation/2014/forum/info/rp.html>

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 :

- www.wsis.org/iwrite

WSIS on You Tube :

- <http://www.youtube.com/wsisprocess>

WSIS Stocktaking :

- www.wsis.org/stocktaking

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