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Note: This document lists the comments received by WSIS Stakeholders from the 9th October to 17th November, **including the submission received from Cuba** at the second physical meeting on the 16th of December. All submissions available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

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

Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

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

### Egypt: We note that the WSIS Action lines have helped in constituting a sound framework for realizing the goal of a global interconnected Information Society.

* **Russian Federation**: *We note that*, that WSIS Action Lines have helped in **constituting a sound framework** for realizing the goal of a globally interconnected Information Society. Several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed beyond 2015. Further Post-WSIS development of the Information Society has identified new challenges that have emerged.

*We recognize* the critical need for integration WSIS with the Post-2015 development agenda.

*We recognize* the following **challenges that have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines and new challenges that have emerged:**

Several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed beyond 2015.

* **UNESCO**: Several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed in order to build inclusive Knowledge Societies beyond 2015.
* **Cuba:** *We acknowledge* that the WSIS Action lines ~~have helped~~ is helping in building awareness of the importance of people centric inclusive and development oriented Information Society.

*We note* that the WSIS Action lines ~~have helped~~ is helping in constituting, enabling and supporting a Sound framework and approach for realizing the goal of inclusive Information Society.

We recognize the following challenges:

* **Cuba**: *We recognize*

That several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed in order to build inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies)beyond 2015.

That in the vision of WSIS beyond 2015 in new challenges emerge in the development and implementation of the inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies), but still remain fully in force the WSIS challenges.

The ~~critical~~ need for possible integration of WSIS with the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

1. *We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in **constituting a sound framework** for realizing the goal of a globally interconnected Information Society.

* **United Kingdom***: We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in **enabling a sound framework** for realizing the goal of a globally interconnected Information Society.
* **Rwanda:** *We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in **constituting a sound framework** for realizing the goal of a globally interconnected Information Society.
* **Egypt**: Delete
* **UNESCO**: Delete, not a challenge
* **Access**: *We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in **constituting an approach** for realizing the goal of a globally interconnected Information Society.
* **CDT**: *We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in building awareness of the importance of globally interconnected Information Societies.
* **Sweden:** *We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in **supporting a sound framework** for realizing the goal of a globally interconnected Information Society
* **Russian Federation** :Delete
* **DESA:** Delete

**United Kingdom: Delete Para 2**

**United Kingdom**: Policy frameworks are required that address the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and less developing countries, and that adhere to the concept of “access for all ICTs”, especially around broadband provision in developing countries and less –developing countries .

**Cuba**: Policy frameworks are required that address the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries are required. The adherence to the concept of “access for all ICTs”, especially around broadband provision in developing countries and least developed countries is important (crucial).

1. Still more than **half of the world’s population is not connected to the Internet**, and ICT Infrastructure development needs to be continued, especially in rural and remote areas.

* **Sweden**: Still more than **half of the world’s population is not connected to the Internet**, and ICT Infrastructure development needs to continue, especially in rural and remote areas, through the establishment of policy frameworks that drive economic development, promote innovation and enable the free flow of information and services.

2bis) **Cuba:** Addressing the information technology and communication potential to promote the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely, the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

1. **Russian Federation**: Broadband and mobility that characterize newly emerged tendencies in the development of the Information Society infrastructure, are still unavailable for the majority of the world's population.
2. To increase the **global, regional and national awareness** about the significance of WSIS and its direct relevance to national strategies and policies.

* **United Kingdom**: To increase the **global, regional and national awareness** about the significance of WSIS and the good role it could play in the development of national strategies and policies, which underpins global development of ICTs, and promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship and innovation .
* **Rwanda:** To increase the Low **global, regional and national awareness** about the significance of WSIS and its direct relevance to national strategies and policies.
* **Egypt**: Increasing the **global, regional and national awareness** about the significance of WSIS and its direct relevance to national strategies and policies
* **ACCESS**: To increase the **global, regional and national awareness** about WSIS and its direct relevance to national strategies and policies.

Development and promotion of language technologies in minority languages.

* **CDT**: To increase the **global, regional and national awareness** about the potential impact ICTs can have on development and their direct relevance to national economic development-related strategies and policies.
* **USA:** Delete
* **Russian Federation**: The need for increasing the **global, regional and national awareness** about the significance of WSIS and its direct relevance to national strategies and policies
* 4 bis Continuing to set realistic goals and decisive action to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries in terms of technology, in particular the establishment of important financing and technology transfer actions.

1. **UNESCO**: Full respect for **cultural and linguistic diversity,** including the right for all to express themselves, to access, create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, including on the Internet.
2. Integrate **WSIS with the Post-2015 development agenda.**

* **Rwanda**: Integration of **WSIS with the Post-2015 development agenda.**
* **Egypt**: Integrate **WSIS with the Post 2015 development agenda.**
* **UNESCO**: Integrate **WSIS+10and the Post-2015 development agenda processes.**
* **USA:** Rationale: Unclear what the challenge is.
* **Sweden** Fully align **WSIS Action Lines with the Post-2015 development agenda.**
* **Cuba:** ~~Integration of the~~ **~~WSIS+10, and the Post-2015 processes and creating a mechanism to~~** ~~fully align the objective of the~~ Consider the possible impact ot the **WSIS Action Lines ~~with~~ in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.**

1. **UNESCO**: Protection and reinforcement of human rights, particularly privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of association, in a rapidly changing context, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline.

* **Cuba:** Protection and reinforcement of human rights, particularly rights to development, to education, to privacy, to participate in cultural life, freedom of expression and freedom of ~~association, in a rapidly changing context~~. Ensuring that the **same rights that people have offline must also be protected online**, ~~in particular~~ including freedom of expression, ~~which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through any media of one’s choice~~, in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,.

1. **Lack of appropriate policies** (including a lack of policy coherence across key knowledge society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education) and a growing skills gap between rich and poor within countries, between countries, and between regions of the world, is hindering economic and social development.

* **United Kingdom: Delete Para 6**
* **Egypt: Lack of appropriate policies** (including a lack of policy coherence across key knowledge society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education) and a growing skills gap between rich and poor within the same country, between countries, and between regions of the world, is hindering economic and social development.
* **UNESCO: Lack of appropriate policies** (including a lack of policy coherence across key knowledge society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education) and a growing skills gap between rich and poor within countries, between countries, and between regions of the world, which is hindering economic and social development.
* **Russian Federation**: **Lack of appropriate policies** (including a lack of policy coherence across key information and knowledge society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education) and a growing skills gap between rich and poor within countries, between countries, and between regions of the world, is hindering economic and social development.
* 9 bis Overcoming the negative socio-economic situation of developing countries that affects, as regards to ICT, the ability of creating infrastructures and the training of the necessary human resources.
* 9 ter Ensuring that international organizations play a role in developing technical standards and relevant policies on Internet, and in this regards, ensuring that ICTs, particularly the Internet, have a responsible use, so that they cannot be used on the basis of warmongering and terrorist interests or for the dissemination of racist and xenophobic messages or other messages encouraging hatred among individuals and peoples.
* Ensuring the **necessary legal, policy and regulatory frameworks** which are developed

1. **UNESCO: Education that reaches out to all members of society**, education that provides genuine lifelong learning opportunities for all, with ICT savvy teachers and learners, empowered to useg technologies for sustainable development and building inclusive Knowledge Societies
2. Ensuring the **necessary legal, policy and regulatory frameworks** and approaches at the national level to continue to promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, foster entrepreneurship and innovation

* **United Kingdom: Delete Para 7**
* **CDT:** Ensuring the **necessary legal, policy and regulatory frameworks** and multistakeholder approaches at the national and regional levels to continue to promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, foster entrepreneurship and innovation

1. **UNESCO**: Fully integrate **gender equality perspectives** in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation. Efforts should go beyond techno-centric solutions towards advancing women’s innovative and meaningful use of ICTs for their empowerment and development.
2. **UNESCO: Indigenous and traditional knowledge** is not yet acknowledged as fundamental in building pathways to develop innovative processes and strategies for locally-appropriate sustainable development.

12a) **Cuba:** Overcoming the negative socio-economic situation of developing countries that affects, as regards to ICT, the ability of creating infrastructures and the training of the necessary human resources.

12b) **Cuba**: Ensuring that international organizations play a role in developing technical standards and relevant policies on Internet, and in this regards, ensuring that ICTs, particularly the Internet, have a responsible use, so that they cannot be used on the basis of warmongering and terrorist interests or for the dissemination of racist and xenophobic messages or other messages encouraging hatred among individuals and peoples.

1. Ensuring continued extension of **access for all to ICTs,** particularly access to broadband, particularly in developing countries and among marginalised communities in all countries.

* **IFLA:** Ensuring continued extension of **access for all to ICTs,** including public access, particularly in developing countries and among marginalised communities in all countries.
* **United Kingdom: Delete Para 8**
* **UNESCO:** Ensuring continued extension of **access for all to ICTs**, as well as information and knowledge, particularly access to broadband, particularly in developing countries and among marginalised communities, such as persons with disabilities, linguistic minorities, people living in remote areas and others, in all countries.
* **Russian Federation**: Ensuring continued extension of **access for all to ICTs**, particularly deployment of broadband networks without increasing further gaps in access; and affordability of broadband devices and services ensuring the inclusion to broadband services, especially in developing countries and among marginalized communities in all countries, including people with disabilities

1. Widening access to communications media, information and knowledge through improved telecoms and broadband internet infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devises will lead to their mass diffusion and provide access to online content and the localisation of ICT applications, support e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.

* **IFLA**: Widening access to communications media, information and knowledge through improved telecoms and broadband internet infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devises will lead to their mass diffusion and provide access to online content and the localisation of ICT applications, support e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.
* **United Kingdom**: Widening access to communications media, information and knowledge through improved telecoms and broadband internet infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devises will lead to their mass diffusion and drive both the creation and consumption of ICTs, and provide access to online local content and the localisation of ICT applications, such as e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.
* **Egypt**: Widening access to communications media, information and knowledge through improved telecoms and broadband infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devises will lead to their mass diffusion and provide access to online content and the localization of ICT applications, support e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.
* **IFIP:** Widening access to communications media, information and knowledge through improved telecoms and broadband internet infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devices will lead to their mass diffusion and provide access to online content and the localisation of ICT applications, support e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.
* **UNESCO**: **No universal access to information and knowledge**, with a lack of capacity building, policies, relevant content, media and of telecoms and broadband Internet infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devises will lead to their mass diffusion and provide access to online content and the localisation of ICT applications, support e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.
* **USA**: Widening access to communications media, information and knowledge through improved telecoms and broadband Internetinfrastructure. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devices will lead to their mass diffusion and provide access to online content and the localisation of ICT applications, support e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.

1. **UNESCO**: Promote and ensure the s**afety of online journalists,** bloggers and human right activists.

* Cuba: ~~Promote and ensure the s~~**~~afety of online journalists,~~** ~~bloggers and human right activists.~~ Promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

1. **UNESCO**: Enhance the **participation of all youth,** and their access to the benefits of the information revolution and contribution to decision making processes.
2. Promotion of **open education resource (OER)content and applications**
3. Ensuring the **integration** **of ICT** in all the educational levels.
4. Maintenance of the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development and governance, within a framework which also protects the internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.

* **United Kingdom**: Maintenance of the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development, and governance, within a framework which supports a robust and resilient Internet also protects the internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.
* **UNESCO**: Further developing the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development and governance, within a framework which also protects the Internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.
* **ICANN**: Maintenance of the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development and governance, which has underpinned the remarkable growth of the Internet to date.
* **Access**: Maintenance of the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development and governance, as a framework that protects the internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.
* **USA**: Rationale: Unclear what the challenge is.
* **Sweden:** Maintenance of the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development and governance.
* **UNESCO**: Maintaining and building an Internet that is **free and rights-based,** open**, accessible for all, and nurtured by multi-stakeholder participation**
* **Cuba:** Maintaining and building an **Internet** that is **free and rights-based, open, accessible for all, and nurtured by multi-stakeholder participation and p**romoting the protection of privacy and personal data and taking preventive measures and appropriate actions against abusive uses of ICTs, such as illegal behavior and other acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, hatred, violence, and all forms of child abuse, including pedophilia and child pornography, terrorism, and the trafficking and exploitation of human beings.

1. Reaching consensus on how **to govern and regulate (or not) the internet** and internet-related activity.

* **Japan:** Recoginize the importance of how **to govern and regulate (or not) the internet** and internet-related activity.
* **United Kingdom**: Ensuring that there continues to be an enabling approach to the governance of the Internet, which ensures that it keeps and maintains its innovative capabilities and capacity for development, that drives economic and social wellbeing amongst peoples of the World.
* **Egypt**: Reaching consensus on how **to enhance cooperation among all stakeholders in issues related to internet, but not the day to day technical issues.**
* **UNESCO**: Reaching consensus on how **to govern and regulate (or not) the Internet** and Internet-related activity. (Can 20 and 21 be combined)
* **CDT**: Reaching multistakeholder consensus on how **to govern and regulate (or not) the internet** and internet-related activity.
* **USA**: Reaching consensus on the role of governments in international Internet-related public policy issues.Internet**Internet**Internet
* **Sweden**: Further developing and refining the distributed, bottom-up Internet governance mechanisms and recognizing that they are both a reflection of the technology itself, as well as a fundamental enabler for innovation and growth on the Internet.
* **Cuba**: Recoginize the importance of how **to govern and regulate ~~(or not)~~ the internet** and internet-related activity.

20a) **Cuba**: Achieving multilateral, intergovernmental, democratic and participatory governance of the Internet, facing the strong pressure from some to prevent this from happening. Despite discussions on the topic in various areas, including the Internet Governance Forum, the goal set on Internet governance has not been fulfilled.

1. **United Kingdom**: Urgent need to remove barriers that prevent people accessing over the Internet services provided in other countries.
2. **UNESCO**: Open access to scientific information in all parts of the world, especially in least developed countries.

* Cuba: Open access to scientific information in all parts of the world, especially in benefit of least developed countries.

1. Ensuring that the proliferation of data, and efforts at open government and open data actually **meet the needs of ordinary people, and effectively contribute to transparency and accountability** rather than just flooding the internet with data for which there is no demand, and which does not make a different in people's lives.

* **United Kingdom**: Encouraging the growth of open government and open data to **meet the needs of ordinary people, improve the quality and responsiveness of services, and effectively contribute to transparency and accountability** that will aid development,
* **UNESCO**: Ensuring that the proliferation of data, and efforts at open government and open data actually **meet the needs of ordinary people, and effectively contribute to transparency, good governance and accountability** rather than just flooding the internet with data for which there is no demand, and which does not make a difference to people's lives.
* **Access**: Ensuring that the proliferation of data, and efforts at open government and open data actually **meet the needs of ordinary people, and effectively contribute to transparency and accountability** rather than collecting data for which there is no demand, which does not serve a purpose that is in the interest of ordinary people, and which is open to abuse.
* **CDT**: Ensuring that the proliferation of data, and efforts at open government and open data **meet the needs of ordinary people, and effectively contribute to transparency and accountability** rather than just flooding the internet with data for which there is no demand, and which does not make a different in people's lives.
* **USA**: Rationale: Unclear what the challenge is.
* **Sweden**: Ensuring that best practices on the use and impact of open data are widely shared
* **Cuba**: Ensuring that the proliferation of data, and efforts at open government and open data, as appropriate, **meet the needs of people,improve the quality and responsiveness of services, ~~and effectively contribute to transparency, good governance and accountability.~~**

1. **Protection and reinforcement of human rights**, particularly privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of association, in a rapidly changing context, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline.

* **UNESCO:** Deleted
* **Sweden**: Ensuringthat the **same rights that people have offline must also be protected online**, in particular freedom of expression, which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through any media of one’s choice, in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

1. **Environmental sustainability**, and harmful outcomes of the massive increases we will see in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing to massive ICT waste, unless there are is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate.

* **United Kingdom:** **Environmental sustainability**, and avoiding harmful outcomes from the massive increases we will see in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing to massive of ICT waste. Unless there are is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate.
* **Egypt**: **Environmental sustainability** and future harmful outcomes of the massive increases in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing to massive ICT waste, unless there are is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate.
* **IFIP: Environmental sustainability**, and harmful outcomes of the massive increases we will see in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing massive ICT waste, unless there is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradeable) this challenge is likely to escalate.
* **CDT**: **Environmental sustainability**, and ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing of ICT waste, unless there are is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate.
* **Russian Federation**: **Ensuring environmental sustainability**, and harmful outcomes of the massive increases we will see in ICT production and consumption.

1. **Deployment of broadband networks** without increasing further gaps in access; and affordability of broadband devices and services ensuring the inclusion to broadband services especially for people with disabilities

* **United Kingdom: Deployment of broadband networks** that provides affordable access to devices and services especially for people with disabilities.
* **UNESCO:** Doesn’t this largely duplicate point 13?

1. Building capacity at the national level with the ability of societies to adapt to unforeseen developments in the landscape.

**UNESCO**: Not clear that this has any specific meaning. Should we keep things that are not really actionable.

**Sweden**: Deleted

1. Urgent need to provide **modern training** in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities but also to allow creative youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the cultural industries.

* **United Kingdom:** Urgent need to provide continuing skills development in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities but also to allow youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the creative and cultural industries.
* **Egypt**: Providing **modern training** in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities, but also to allow creative youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the cultural industries.
* **Sweden**: Urgent need to provide **training, especially for women,** in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities but also to creative youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the creative cultural industries.

1. The **build capacity of regulators** to not only to understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms., regulators need

* **United Kingdom:** For regulators to understand concepts around liberalized/competitive markets to enable domestic development and support direct inward investment in ICT deployments in a given Member State. For ICT markets to flourish, regulators need to develop new regulatory approaches that are innovative.
* **Egypt**: **Capacity Building of regulators,** not only to understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms., regulators need
* **IFIP**: The **build capacity of regulators** to not only to understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms.
* **ICANN: Build the capacity of regulators** to not only understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms and remain abreast with international best-practice.
* **Access:** The **build capacity of regulators** to not only to understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms
* **CDT:** The **build capacity of regulators** to not only to understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms.
* **USA:** The **build capacity of regulators** to not only to understand engineering and to carry out complex economic and legal analysis, but also to have the foresight to quickly recognize and adapt to shifting technology paradigms.
* **Sweden:** Regulators need the knowledge and skills to be able to develop regulatory approaches that stimulates competition and well-functioning markets

1. Despite progress, **women still lack access, requisite skills, awareness** and are not well represented in decision-making positions and as producers in the ICT sector.

* **Egypt:** Despite progress, **women still lack access, requisite skills, and awareness.** They are still not well represented in decision-making positions and as producers in the ICT sector.
* **UNDESA**: Despite progress, **women still lack access, requisite skills, awareness and opportunities,** and are not well represented in decision-making positions and as producers in the ICT sector.

1. Improved engagement of youth in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.
2. For markets to truly flourish, **regulators need to develop new regulatory approaches** that are as innovative as the technologies as their subject.

* **Egypt**: Delete: Mentioned in other ways before.
* **IFIP**: For markets to truly flourish, **regulators need to develop new regulatory approaches** that are as innovative as the technologies which are their subject.
* **ICANN**: Deleted
* **CDT**: For markets to truly flourish, all stakeholders need to encourage **new approaches** that are as innovative as the technologies as their subject.
* **Sweden: Delete**
* **JCA:** Improved **engagement of youth, the aged, and persons with impairments**  in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.
* **Cuba:** Improved the **engagement of youth, the aged, and persons with disabilities ~~impairments~~** in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.

1. Developing **equitable and inclusive global frameworks for international cooperation** for building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

* **United Kingdom**: Utilize the multi-stakeholder process to identify and develop best practice. Developing **equitable and inclusive global frameworks for international cooperation** for building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.?
* **ICANN**: Developing **equitable and inclusive frameworks** to allow all stakeholders to help build confidence and security in the use of ICTs.
* **CDT**: Developing **inclusive, multistakeholder national, regional and international approaches for cooperation** for building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.
* **Sweden**: **Delete**

1. Strengthened **information security and privacy** to the citizens and creation of regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security (CIRT).

* **United Kingdom**: Streghthen the continued development of appropriate **information security and privacy** to citizens and continue to support capacity building on incident response and coordination. creation of regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security (CIRT).
* **Egypt**: Strengthened **information security and privacy** to the citizens, and creation of regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security (CIRT).
* **ICANN**: Strengthened **confidence and security in the use of ICTs and** enhance citizen privacy with the creation of regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security (CIRT).

1. Lack of **on-going investment in digital inclusion** measures.

* **UNESCO:** Lack of **on-going investment in digital inclusion** measures.

Lack of information and media literacy skills as indispensable individual capabilities to fully participate in knowledge societies.

1. Establishment of **Financing mechanism taking into account innovative approaches** to bring the benefits of ICT to all.

* **Japan**: Enhancement of **Financing mechanism taking into account innovative approaches** to bring the benefits of ICT to all.

1. Creation of a **clear link between the WSIS Process at the international level and institutional set up** at the national level.

* **Japan:** Delete 26. We don’t think we need to create a “new” mechanism
* **United Kingdom: ?**
* **Rwanda**: Lack of a **clear link between the WSIS Process at the international level and institutional set up** at the national level.
* **Access:** Creation of a **clear link between the WSIS Process at the international level and institutional set up** at the national and regional levels.
* **CDT:** Creation of a **clear link between the WSIS Processes and institutional processes** at the national level.

1. The development of **telemedicine at new levels,** with mobile devices, distance intervention and controls, which allows improving health care services in all the national territory.

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para 29
* **Egypt:** The development of **telemedicine at new levels,** with mobile devices, distance intervention and controls, which allows improving health care services across the national territory.
* **JCA:** The development of **telemedicine at new levels,** with mobile devices, distance intervention and controls, and accessibility solutions, which allows improving health care services in all the national territory.

1. Timely adjustment of the National educational programmes to build ICT skills to respond to the specific market needs of the countries.

* **Egypt**: Timely adjustment of the National educational programs to build ICT skills to respond to the specific market needs of the countries.
* **JCA**: Timely adjustment of the National educational programmes to build ICT skills to respond to the specific market needs and human needs of the countries.

1. Empowerment through innovative approaches for **distance education** from primary school education for the new generation.

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para 31
* **Rwanda:** Lack of empowerment through innovative approaches for **distance education** from primary school education for the new generation.
* **JCA**: Empowerment through innovative approaches for **distance education** from literacy to tertiary education to all: from developing countries, women, youth, persosn with impairments, and the aged.

1. Broad recognition of **electronic transactions in order to benefit from e governance**

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para 31

1. Recognising the economic potential of **ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises** (SMEs), they should be assisted in increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects.

* **United Kingdom**: Recognising the economic potential of **ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises** (SMEs), they should be assisted in increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects.

Recognising the opportunity the Internet offers Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises to trade internationally, and the creation of new small businesses that are “born global”. It should be a priority to ensure that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms encourage, rather than impede, this new driver for economic growth and development.

* **Egypt**: Recognizing the economic potential of **ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises** (SMEs), they should be assisted in increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects.

1. Utilization of ICTs in **justice administration, legal records and electoral mechanisms**.

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para
* **Rwanda:** Low level of Utilization of ICTs in **justice administration, legal records and electoral mechanisms**.

**USA:** Why is this a challenge in the ITU context

1. **Use of unused wireless capacities**, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries. Special concern should be given to the Least Developed Countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure.

* **United Kingdom**: ?
* **Rwanda: Absence of use of unused wireless capacities**, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries. Special concern should be given to the Least Developed Countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure.
* **Egypt:**  **Utilize the unused wireless capacities**, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, least developed countries, and countries with economic in transition
* **USA:** Unclear what the challenge is
* Cuba: **Consider the utilization of the unused wireless capacity**, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries least developed countries, and countries with economic in transition, to provide access in remote areas and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries, while respect their national legislation. Special concern should be given to the least developed countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure.

1. Creation of policies that **support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage** within the Information Society

* **Rwanda:** Lack of of policies that **support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage** within the Information Society,
* **ICANN:** Creation of policies that **support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage** within the Information Society, for example those that encourage the development of local language content.

1. Identification of **best practices in ICT Applications** and provision of policy guidance on how they may be mainstreamed.

* Rwanda:Use of identified **best practices in ICT Applications** and provision of policy guidance on how they may be mainstreamed.

1. **Universal access to information consumption and production**, in the framework of the respect of the moral and economic right of the authors.

* **IFLA: Universal access to information consumption and production**, in the framework of the respect of the moral and economic right of authors and users.
* **Rwanda: Universal access to information consumption and production** and respect of the moral and economic right of the authors.
* **ICANN:** Deleted,merged

1. Continued **inequity of access in terms of human capacities and access to technologies** between countries, and between urban and rural communities within countries.

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para 39
* **Egypt:** Continued **inequity of access in terms of human capacities and access to technologies** between countries, and between urban and rural communities within the same county.
* **ICANN:** Deleted, merged

1. The lack of production of **content in local languages** threatens the local cultures and life styles.

* **ICANN:**Deleted, merged
* **JCA:** The lack of production of **content in local languages** threatens the local cultures and life styles. Development and promotion of language technologies in minority languages.

1. Convergence of **mass media and social media** lead to situation in which the former regulatory standards for media are not effective anymore and new approach for regulation and self-regulation is needed.

* **Japan:** Deleted
* **UK:** ?
* **Access:** Convergence of **mass media and social media** lead to situation in which the former regulatory standards for media are not effective anymore and new approach for regulation and self-regulation is needed.
* **CDT:** Convergence of **mass media and social media** lead new approaches for regulation and self-regulation is needed.

**USA:** Unclear what the challenge is. Is there evidence to support this assertion?

* **Sweden: Delete**
* **Cuba:** Convergence of **mass media and social media** lead to a need of rethinking the enabling environment and self-regulation of media to maintain its social responsibility, objectivity, freedom, independence and pluralism.

1. **Protecting, respecting and promoting human rights** and recognition of their importance to realizing economic development.

* **United Kingdom**: **Protecting, respecting and promoting human rights** and recognition of their importance to realizing economic and social development.
* **Egypt**: Delete: Mentioned in other ways before
* **JCA**: **Protecting, respecting and promoting human rights** and the right of access to ITC to all citizens and recognition of their importance to realizing economic development.

1. Establishing **environments that will facilitate economic and social development** on a foundation of human rights and the rule of law.

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para 43
* **Egypt:** Establishing needed **environments that will facilitate economic and social development** on a foundation of human rights and the rule of law.
* **IFIP**: Similar to other points mentioned before.
* **USA:** Establishing **environments that will facilitate economic and social development** on a foundation of human rights.

1. Building models of **governance at national, regional, and international levels** that are open, transparent, and inclusive, and encourage multistakeholder participation in policy development and decision-making.

* **Columbia**: Building models of **governance at national, regional, and international levels** that are open, transparent, efficient and inclusive, and encourage multistakeholder participation in policy development and decision-making.
* **Sweden:** Building models of multistakeholder **governance at national, regional, and international levels** that are open, transparent, and inclusive,
* **JCA**: Building models of **governance at national, regional, and international levels** that are open, transparent, inclusive and accessible, and encourage multistakeholder participation in policy development and decision-making.
* **Cuba:** ~~Building models of multi-stakeholder~~ **~~governance at national, regional, and international levels~~** ~~that are open, transparent, and inclusive and accessible, and encourage multistakeholder participation in policy development and decision-making.~~ Strengthening the work of the Working Group on Internet governance in an open and inclusive process that ensures a mechanism for the full and active participation of governments, the private sector and civil society of developed and developing countries, including organizations and relevant international and intergovernmental forums, with the purpose of making proposals for action on Internet governance.

1. **Columbia**: Promoting interoperability at international levels, allowing to share information in the fields of intellectual property, biodiversity and crime.
2. Ensuring that the **Internet remains open, unconstrained by technology mandates and burdensome** regulation, and free of limitations on what, when, and how users can communicate, access information, and build community.

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para

1. Identification of **emerging technologies** which could be cost-effective.

* **United Kingdom**: Delete Para

1. **IFIP**: ICT professionalism means operating at a higher standard of ICT practice than that which may be in place today. The interdependence of nations in the use and provision of the internet and ICTs and the pervasiveness of the Information Society makes it essential that ethical and professional practice is the norm around the world for economic, social and practical reasons.
2. **IFIP**: Mutual recognition of ICT professionals globally is not something that has been on the agenda to date, it is now timely that this be added to the list of challenges that face the Information Society.
3. **IFIP**: It is necessary to heighten awareness of the benefits and risk of ICTs. The challenge is to close the gap between evolution of technology and the overall regulatory bodies and the institutional framework. Education and capacity building must adapt and connect with the speed of the development of technology.
4. **IFIP**: Progress, which has been substantial in this WSIS period, now must extend to an evaluation aspect as part of subsequent plans. Stakeholders, as a result of participation in WSIS, should be able to assess the value of projects and implementations to their own situation which may assist in the amplification of their own efforts to progress the Information Society in their sphere of influence.
5. **IFIP**: Broadening the interest in ethics beyond that of the user of ICTs but to include the professional use of ICTs, ie those that create, maintain and operate ICTs to take into account the hallmarks of a professional ie  
   commitment to a code of ethics and professional accountability, demonstrated professional development in practitioners, adherence to a body of knowledge and adoption of best practices.
6. **UNESCO:** Better identification of the transformative social impacts of digital technologies and their applications and uses, along with the related ethical issues.
7. **JCA**: Creation of an accessibility observatory, to follow and share good practice and solution on the **right of all citizens regardless of their language, age , gender, or impairment to access content** within the Information Society,

**Cuba:**

1. Addressing the information technology and communication potential to promote the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, namely, the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
2. Ensuring environmental sustainability and building global alliances for development to achieve a more peaceful, just and prosperous world.
3. Achieving a sustainable development and development goals agreed in the relevant United Nations Summits.
4. Making possible that, in the information society, all States take measures to prevent, and refrain themselves from taking, any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter, that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development of the population of the countries concerned, and be contrary to the welfare of their citizens.

68 bis) **Cuba**: Ensuring environmental sustainability and building global alliances for development to achieve a more peaceful, just and prosperous world.

1. Ensuring that the radio-frequency spectrum is managed in the public interest and in accordance with the principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulations, as well as relevant international agreements.

69 bis) Ensuring that the radio-frequency spectrum is managed in the public interest and in accordance with the principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulations, as well as relevant international agreements.

1. Promoting measures to ensure the benefits of ICTs for the countries with the highest needs.
2. Continuing to set realistic goals and decisive action to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries in terms of technology, in particular the establishment of important financing and technology transfer actions.
3. Continuing to reduce the digital divide and that this all this translates into a reduction of the development gap. International cooperation is essential for reducing the digital divide and development gaps, therefore, international commitments in this area should be kept clearly defined, including:
   * Achieving concrete efforts towards the commitment of 0.7% of their GDP as official development assistance.
   * Providing technical and financial cooperation at both the multilateral and bilateral levels, respecting the priorities of the recipient countries.
4. Overcoming the negative socio-economic situation of developing countries that affects, as regards to ICT, the ability of creating infrastructures and the training of the necessary human resources.
5. Ensuring that international organizations actually play a role in developing technical standards and relevant policies on Internet.
6. Achieving multilateral, intergovernmental, democratic and participatory governance of the Internet, facing the strong pressure from some to prevent this from happening. Despite discussions on the topic in various areas, including the Internet Governance Forum, the goal set in Geneva on Internet governance has not been fulfilled.
7. Ensuring that human rights, including the right to development, are promoted and protected in the information society.
8. Achieving that the treatment of human rights in the field of WSIS, in particular as regards to the right to freedom of expression and opinion, is balanced and reflects the limits imposed in the main international instruments in this field. In this regard, Cuba reiterates that restrictions provided for in Article 19 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (restrictions established by law, necessary for the respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security, public order or health or morals) are fully applicable, as well as the respect for the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.
9. Ensuring that ICTs, particularly the Internet, have a responsible use, so that they cannot be used on the basis of warmongering and terrorist interests or for the dissemination of racist and xenophobic messages or other messages encouraging hatred among individuals and peoples.
10. **Cuba**: Ensuring that the **Internet remains open, unconstrained by technology mandates and burdensome** regulation, and free of limitations, except the ones stipulated in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ~~on what, when, and how users can communicate, access information, and build community~~.
11. **Cuba**: Further developing and refining the distributed, bottom-up Internet governance mechanisms and recognizing that they are both a reflection of the technology itself, as well as a fundamental enabler for innovation and growth on the Internet
12. Cuba: ~~Creation of an accessibility observatory, to follow and~~ Share good practice ~~and solution~~ on the **right of all citizens regardless of their language, age , gender, or impairment to access content** within the Information Society,