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Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

### A. Preamble

Ten years ago, the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005 for the first and second phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) adopted a common vision of the Information Society, identified its key principles and outlined the main challenges towards an Information Society for All based on shared Knowledge.

Today, this common vision remains as full in force as well as the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action of 2003 and the Agenda and Tunis Commitment of 2005. The commitments and actions adopted there continue to be an essential guide so that all Member States can turn the enjoyment of a true Information Society into reality.

The decade since WSIS has seen not enough ~~very considerable~~ progress towards the people-centred, inclusive and development oriented Information Society. The multi-stakeholder approach and implementation at the international level proved to be a considerable asset in taking forward the WSIS themes and Action Lines. Still, remain full in force the major challenges that impede a true reduction ~~lay ahead for counteracting the wide~~ of disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.

Technology has become a part of everyday-life. The uses of technologies have evolved and continue to develop since the last Summit was held in 2005. Mainstreaming of technology in everyday processes and making use of the multi-stakeholder model has provided the principal enabling environment for innovations. The pace of technological change over the past decade presents new opportunities to leverage technology, including in developing countries. However, these opportunities can only be capitalized on by including all relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of these projects. All relevant Action Lines should emphasize the importance of building on existing expertise and best-practice to create an enabling environment for developing countries, in order to allow their citizens to enjoy all potential benefits offered by information and communication technologies (ICTs), including the Internet. As we reflect on the outcomes of WSIS and establish a vision beyond 2015, we should also find ways in which implementation of the WSIS Action Lines can be measured, in spite of existing budget concerns, alongside ways in which WSIS processes can be mainstreamed into broader UN developmental activities.

The number of people around the World empowered by ICTs has increased dramatically, but in many developing countries the social acceleration and economic growth, and sustainable development haven’t achieved enough level to consider accomplished the Geneva Action Plan. We reaffirm the objective to ~~promote~~i~~ng~~ build an inclusive Information Society; to put the potential of knowledge and ICTs at the service of development; to promote the use of information and knowledge for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. ~~freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency~~. This has been achieved in accordance with the Implementation of WSIS outcomes and thanks to the strategic role of the multi-stakeholder model, which has led to strengthened engagement of governments, private sector, civil society, and international organizations, enabling all relevant parties to work together in pursuit of the objectives reflected in the Geneva Plan of Action. In this regard, is important to observe ethical and ICT professional standards.

One of the ~~The~~ fundamental aim of the WSIS process was ~~not to establish~~ to create the basis for a new governance models, as was reflected in the WSIS outcomes, and to reduce the but to further the use of technology to improve peoples’ lives and to bridge the digital divide. International cooperation is essential for reducing the digital divide and development gaps and international commitments in this area should be kept clearly defined. The Tunis Agenda recognized the growing role of ICTs “not only as a medium of communication, but also as a development enabler, and as a tool for the next ten years”.

The WSIS+10 Review should request countries to identify priorities for the post 2015 era ~~in conjunction with the post Millennium Development Goals Agenda based on multi-stakeholder consultations~~; and to make greater use of multi-stakeholder frameworks when taking decisions on issues relating to the implementation of the eleven Action Lines and on the inclusive Information and Knowledge Society (ies)and Internet public policy issues in general. In this context we propose that:

* The potential of ICTs as key enablers of development, and as critical components of innovative development solutions, should be considered ~~is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda (~~comment: the post-2015 Development Agenda isn’t yet approved~~)~~. Taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs, including broadband Internet, mobile technologies and relevant ICT applications, through international cooperation and transfer of technology to developing countries, should be fully recognized as tools empowering people, ~~enabling wider exercise of~~ promoting human rights, ~~including~~ in particular the right to developement ~~freedom of expression~~, fostering access to information, opening up employment opportunities, expanding access to learning, education, and basic services. ~~In collaboration with other stakeholders,~~ the UN system organizations should seek to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenge of the 21st century, in collaboration with other stakeholders where appropriate, and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for the achievement of all three pillars of sustainable development.
* Addressing the information technology and communication potential to promote the development goals, 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.
* ~~The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. The United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) urges building on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, specially acknowledging that WSIS 2003/2005 has galvanized significant international cooperation and collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development.~~
* ~~Post-2015 Development Agenda takes fully into account the conclusions of the WSIS+10 Review processes. Such interaction is important to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent, connected and coordinated to achieve maximum, sustainable impact~~.
* Eliminating the digital gap, and the use the ICTs as a way to reduce substantively the development gap. Our common challenge is to empower people to make good use of technologies, to make them accessible and relevant for their specific contexts. User-centered solutions should be at the center of technical development, and special care to user diversity should be considered. Accessibility is a transversal issue to priority areas and the eleven Action Lines, and this proposal wishes to consider inclusion and accessibility from a holistic perspective.