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**Submission by: Japan, Government**

***Please note that this is a submission for the Third Physical meeting of the WSIS +10 MPP to be held on the 17th and 18th of February.***

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Note: This document is the **result of the first reading of the document number S1.1/C** and reflects the

changes and comments received at the second physical meeting of the WSIS+10 MPP. This document is available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

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

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

Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

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

*We acknowledge* that the WSIS Action Lines have helped and continue to help in building awareness of the importance of people centric inclusive and development oriented Information Society. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***

*We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped and continue to help in constituting, enabling and supporting a sound framework and approach forrealizing the goal of an inclusive Information Society. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***

*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 Society beyond 2015. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
* That in the vision of WSIS beyond 2015 in new challenges emerge in the development and implementation of the inclusive Information Society. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
* The need for integration of the WSIS and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, as appropriate. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***

*We further recognize*

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

**new challenges beyond 2015:**

1. More than **half of the world’s population is still not connected to the Internet**, and information and communication infrastructure development needs to continue, especially in rural and remote areas, through the fostering of policy frameworks that drive economic development, promote innovation and enable the free flow of information and services. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
2. Protection and reinforcement of human rights, as referred to in the Preamble.

[particularly privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association, in a rapidly changing context, and recognition of their importance to realizing economic and social development ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline.]

1. [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 including social development of the population of the countries concerned, and be contrary to the welfare of their citizens.]
2. *Merged with para 46 during the meeting.*
3. *Deleted*
4. **The need for** increasing the low **global, regional and national awareness** about the relevance of WSIS to national economic development-related strategies and policies and the positive role it could play in the development of national strategies and policies, which underpins global development of ICTs, promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship and innovation. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***

**6 bis) The need to** continue 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. Need for a clear linkage **between the WSIS Process at the international level and initiatives** at the national and regional level, including **bottom-up initiatives ,**. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
2. Policy frameworks and other initiatives [including establishment of IXPs and the other measures] are encouraged that address the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries. The adherence to the concept of access for all to ICT, including to broadband in developing countries and least developed countries is important.
3. **Improving policies** (including policy coherence across key information society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education) and reducing a growing skills gap between rich and poor within the same country, between countries, and between regions of the world, which is hindering economic and social development.

9 bis) Improving the 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 bis Alt.) Responding to the social economic difficulties of developing countries as regard to ICTs ,** the ability of creating infrastructures and the training of the necessary human resources.

1. The need for the **necessary legal, policy and regulatory frameworks** to be developed using appropriate process, [including multistakeholder approaches], [where applicable,] at the national, regional and international levels to continue to promote best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure, foster entrepreneurship and innovation.
2. *Deleted*
3. Bridging **inequity of access in terms of human capacities and access to technologies** between countries, and between urban and rural communities within countries and the same country. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
4. To fully integrate **gender equality perspectives** in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation. Efforts should go beyond techno-centric solutions towards advancing women’s innovative and meaningful use of ICTs for their empowerment and development.
5. **The need to acknowledge indigenous and traditional knowledge** as fundamental in building pathways to develop innovative processes and strategies for locally-appropriate sustainable development. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
6. Ensuring continued extension of **access to ICTs for all,** as well as information and knowledge, **including public access,** particularly in developing countries and among marginalised communities in all countries. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
7. [Promote and ensure the s**afety of online journalists,** [including citizen journalists ] [bloggers ]and human right activists, in line with the principles cited in the Preamble ] [subject to national legislation]

16 bis) [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. ] [subject to national legislation]

16 ter.) [Promote and ensure the safety of online journalists, bloggers and human right activists, in accordance to the principles cited in the Preamble] [subject to national legislation]

1. The need for **engagement of youth, the older persons, indigenous people and persons with disability** in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.
2. Enhance the **participation of all youth,** and their access to the benefits of the information revolution and contribution to decision making processes. Improved engagement of youth in the discussions related to ICTs for Development.
3. Despite progress, **women still lack access, requisite skills and awareness**. They are still not well represented in decision-making positions and as producers in the ICT sector and are under-represented in the ICT industry in general.
4. [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.]
5. Broadband and mobility that characterize newly emerging tendencies in the development of the Information Society infrastructure are still unavailable for the majority of the world's population.
6. **Deployment of broadband networks** that provides affordable access to devices and services especially for people with disabilities.
7. 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
8. Promoting universal access to information and knowledge through capacity building, policies, relevant content, media and of telecoms and broadband Internet infrastructure. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
9. [Full respect for **cultural diversity and cultural heritage, linguistic diversity,** and institutional diversity, religious beliefs and convictions 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.]
10. Lack of policies that **support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage** within the Information and Knowledge societies, for example those that encourage the development of local language content and of language technologies in minority languages. The lack of production of **content in local languages** threatens the local cultures and life styles. Development and promotion of language technologies in minority languages.
11. **Education that reaches out to all members of society**, that provides genuine lifelong learning opportunities for all, with national educational programmes which build ICT skills to respond to the specific human and market needs and ICT-skilled and -knowledgeable teachers and learners on all educational levels, empowered to use technologies for sustainable development and building inclusive Information Society
12. Promotion of and empowerment through innovative approaches for **distance education and for open education resource (OER) content and applications.**
13. [Further developing and building the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of Internet** standards, development and governance, which has underpinned the remarkable growth of the Internet to date, within a framework which supports a robust and resilient Internet also protects the internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity. ]
14. [Maintaining and building an Internet that is **free and rights-based,** open**, accessible for all, and nurtured by multi-stakeholder participation]**
15. [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.]
16. [Recoginize the importance of how **to govern and regulate (or not) the internet** and internet-related activity. ]
17. [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.]
18. [Reaching consensus on how **to enhance cooperation among all stakeholders in issues related to internet, but not the day to day technical issues].**
19. [Reaching consensus on the role of governments in international Internet-related public policy issues].
20. [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.]
21. [Urgent need to remove barriers that prevent people accessing over the Internet services provided in other countries].
22. The need to provide open access to scientific information in all parts of the world, especially in least developed countries.

38 bis. [The need to provide open access to scientific information resulting from publicly funded research in all parts of the world, especially in least developed countries.]

1. Ensuring the further development of E-government though e-participation and access to information.
2. **[Ensuring environmental sustainability**, and avoiding harmful outcomes in the future from the massive increases in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing of massive e waste. Unless there is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate. In this context, building global alliances for development to achieve a more peaceful, just and prosperous world]

**40 bis) [Ensuring environmental sustainability, including through more sustainable** hardware design and minimizing e-waste and disposing of it appropriately. [avoiding increases in energy consumption, avoid sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle and avoid massive e-waste. ]

1. Further developing [of existing] [**equitable]and inclusive [global frameworks ] for international cooperation**by using inter alia multi-stakeholder approaches to identify and develop best practice for building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

41 bis) [The need for collaborative development and implementation of international norms, standards, rules and measures to strengthen confidence and security in the production and use of ICTs, to ensure ICT protection, integrity, sustainability and viability.]

1. Strengthen the continued development of appropriate [information security and network security] **and privacy** to citizens and continue to support capacity building on incident response and coordination. Encouraging the creation of [authorized] national and regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security, in accordance with applicable national and international law..
2. The development of **telemedicine at new levels,** with mobile devices, distance intervention and controls, and accessibility solutions which allows improving health care services across the national territory. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
3. [Ensuring that that trade policy and othermechanisms encourage, rather than impede, this new driver for economic growth and development , while recognizing the need to further develop the economic potential of the **Internet and other** **ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises** (SMEs).
4. *. Moved to 60*
5. Recognising the need to enhance the **financing mechanisms, and sufficient investment in digital inclusion measures, taking into account innovative approaches** to bring the benefits of ICT to all. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
6. *Deleted*
7. The need for citizens to have the media and information literacy skills that are indispensable in order to fully participate in an inclusive Information Society .***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
8. [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]

49 bis. [We need to recognize the need to address the issues arising from the convergence of mass media and social media in areas such as social responsibility, objectivity, freedom, independence and pluralism] .

1. [Promoting interoperability at international levels, allowing to share information in the fields of intellectual property, biodiversity and crime. ] Proposed for Deletion
2. *Deleted*
3. [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.]

52 bis. [ the need to investigate or otherwise the issue of recognition of ICT professionals globally.].

1. *Deleted*
2. Providing continuing skills development, **especially for women,** in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities but also to allow youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the creative and cultural industries.
3. *Deleted*
4. *Deleted*
5. Encourage international and interdisciplinary reflection and debate on the ethical challenges of emerging technologies and the information society.
6. The need to 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. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***
7. [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. ]
8. Need for further improving management and use of radio-frequency spectrum/satellite orbits for facilitating development and deployment of low-cost telecommunication networks including satellite networks by all countries, taking into account special needs of developing countries. These are implemented through application and in accordance with ITU Radio Regulations.. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***

61. [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.]

62. Greater efforts are still required to improve affordable access for all citizens, in particular in the developing countries and LDCs. ***[Preliminarily Agreed]***