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**Note: This document compiles all the submissions received from WSIS Stakeholders between 7th March 2014 and 21st March 2014. All the detailed submissions are available at** [**http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html**](http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html) **(reference: blue documents).**

**This serves as an input to the fourth physical meeting of the WSIS+10 MPP.**

**Document Number: WSIS+10/4/4**

**Note: This document is the WSIS+10 MPP Vice Chair’s (Egypt’s) proposal for Chapter A, Preamble. This is the clean and summarized version of the proposed draft by the Vice- Chair.**

Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

1. **Preamble**

Ten years ago, at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in its two phases (Geneva 2003, & Tunis 2005), the representatives of the peoples of the world adopted a common vision on the Information Society, identifying its main principles and challenges towards a people-centered inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The fundamental aim of the WSIS process was not to establish new governance models, but to foster the use of technology to improve peoples’ lives and to bridge the digital divide.

* **Iran, Government:** Ten years ago, at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in its two phases (Geneva 2003, & Tunis 2005), the representatives of the peoples of the world adopted a common vision on the Information Society, identifying its main principles and challenges towards a people-centered inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The fundamental aim of the WSIS process was not to establish new governance instead of intergovernmental models, but to foster the use of technology to improve peoples’ lives and to bridge the digital divide.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Ten years ago, at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in its two phases (Geneva 2003, & Tunis 2005), a common vision on the Information Society was adopted, identifying its main principles and challenges towards a people-centered inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The fundamental aim of the WSIS process was to foster the use of technology to improve peoples’ lives and to bridge the digital divide.
* **Sweden, Government:** Ten years ago, at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in its two phases (Geneva 2003, & Tunis 2005), the representatives of the peoples of the world adopted a common vision on the Information Society, identifying its main principles and the challenges towards achieving a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The fundamental aim of the WSIS process was not to establish new governance models, but to foster the use of technology to improve peoples’ lives and to bridge the digital divide.

The uses of ICTs have developed tremendously and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, promoting freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries. The Internet technology has also demonstrated its value in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.

* **APIG, Civil Society:** The uses of ICTs have developed tremendously and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, promoting freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries. Mobile and Internet technologies have also demonstrated ther value in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.
* **Iran, Government:** The uses of ICTs have developed tremendously and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, promoting right to development , increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries as well as freedom of expression. The Internet technology has also demonstrated its value as a facilitator and development enabler in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for intergovernmental framework on international Internet governance and wide disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge. Moreover, reaping the benefit of ICTs use has not been shared in all countries proportionately.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The uses of ICTs have developed tremendously and become a part of everyday life for many since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, promoting freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries. Technology has thus also demonstrated its value in contributing to reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
* **Canada, Government:** The uses of ICTs have developed tremendously and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, promoting freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries. ICTs have also demonstrated their value in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.
* **Sweden, Government:** The use of ICTs has developed tremendously since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005 and is now a part of everyday life, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, promoting freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology in developed and developing countries. ICTs and the Internet have also demonstrated their value in contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead in countering the wide disparities in access and use and enabling groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** The uses of ICTs have developed tremendously and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, promoting freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries. ICTs ~~The Internet technology~~ have also demonstrated their value in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.
* **ICT4Peace Foundation, Civil Society**: The uses of ICTs have developed tremendously and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, fostering peace and conflict prevention, promoting freedom of expression, increasing accountability and transparency, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries. The Internet technology has also demonstrated its value in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge. In line with the Tunis Commitment to peace and conflict prevention (paragraph 36) there has been an impressive application of ICTs to the challenges of crisis information management although much remains to be accomplished to strengthen the peaceful orientation of the information society we wish to build.

Since the WSIS process started, emphasis has been given to the multi-stakeholder approach and its vital importance in the WSIS implementation at the national, regional and international levels and in taking forward the WSIS themes and Action Lines. Such approach has led to strengthening the engagement of governments, private sector, civil society, and international organizations, enabling all relevant parties to work together.

* **Iran, Government:** Since the WSIS process started, emphasis has been given to the multi-stakeholder approach and its vital importance in the WSIS implementation at the national, regional and international levels and in taking forward the WSIS themes and Action Lines. Such approach has led to strengthening the engagement of governments, private sector, civil society, and international organizations, enabling all relevant parties to work together. Meanwhile since WSIS process commencement, enhanced cooperation; agreed upon unanimously before; has still been left long-waited and unaddressed.
* **Sweden, Government:** Since the WSIS process started, emphasis has been given to the multi-stakeholder approach and its vital importance in the WSIS implementation at the national, regional and international levels in taking the WSIS themes and Action Lines forward. The approach has led to strengthening the engagement of governments, private sector, civil society, and international organizations, enabling all relevant parties to work together.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society:** Since the WSIS process started, emphasis has been given to the multi-stakeholder approach and its vital importance in the WSIS implementation at the national, regional and international levels and in taking forward the WSIS themes and Action Lines. Such approach has led to strengthening the cooperation between governments, civil society, the academic and technical communities and the private sector, enabling all relevant parties to work together.

**New Para, UNESCO, International Organization:** The first milestone in the WSIS+10 Review process was the “Towards Knowledge Societies, for peace and sustainable development” WSIS+10 Event, which was co-organized with ITU, UNDP, UNCTAD and hosted by UNESCO in Paris from 25-27 February 2013. Participants developed and adopted by consensus the Final Statement: *Information and Knowledge for All: An Expanded Vision and a Renewed Commitment*, which was later endorsed by UNESCO’s 195 Member States at its 37th session of the General Conference. This Final Statement is therefore the first, multistakeholder adopted and Member States endorsed pillar for the WSIS+10 Review process.

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 existing budget concerns, alongside ways in which WSIS processes can be mainstreamed into broader UN developmental activities.

* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society**: Suggest this be moved to vision, or to challenges.
* **Canada, Government:** 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.
* **Sweden, Government**: 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 and mainstreamed into broader UN developmental activities.
* **UNESCO, International Organization**: As we reflect further 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 existing budget concerns, alongside ways in which WSIS processes can be mainstreamed into broader UN developmental activities
* **Internet Society, Civil Society**: 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 and their impact evaluated.
* **ICT4Peace Foundation, Civil Society**: 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 existing budget concerns, alongside ways in which WSIS processes can be mainstreamed into broader UN activities in support of development, security and human rights.

**New Para, Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling all groups and countries to fully benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.

The WSIS+10 Review aims at identifying the challenges and priorities for the post 2015 era in conjunction with the post Millennium Development Goals Agenda based on multi-stakeholder consultations when taking decisions on issues relating to the implementation of the eleven Action Lines and on the inclusive Information Society.

* **Iran, Government**: The WSIS+10 Review aims at identifying the challenges and priorities for the post 2015 era in conjunction with the post Millennium Development Goals Agenda based on intergovernmental framework mechanism through which consolations with other stakeholders can take placewhen taking decisions on issues relating to the implementation of the eleven Action Lines and on the inclusive Information Society.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The WSIS+10 Review aims at identifying the challenges and priorities for the post 2015 era in conjunction with the Post 2015 Development Agenda, based on multi-stakeholder consultations when taking decisions on issues relating to the implementation of the eleven Action Lines and on the inclusive Information Society.
* **Sweden, Government:** Deleted
* **Internet Society, Civil Society**: The WSIS+10 Review aims at identifying the challenges and priorities for the post 2015 era in conjunction with the post Millennium Development Goals Agenda based on multi-stakeholder consultations when taking decisions on issues relating to the implementation of the eleven Action Lines and on the inclusive Information Society.
* **USA, Government**: Deleted.

The potential of ICTs as key enablers of development and innovation, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people. The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, and acknowledge how the two phases of the WSIS Summit have stimulated significant international cooperation and collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development.

* **Iran, Government:** The potential of ICTs as one of the key enablers for development and innovation, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people toward achieving development and acting as a catalyst for economic growth. The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, and acknowledge how the two phases of the WSIS Summit have stimulated significant international cooperation and collaboration especially enhanced cooperation on ICTs as enablers for development.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The potential of ICTs as key enablers of developmentTaking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people. . There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, and acknowledge how the WSIS has stimulated significant international cooperation and collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development.
* **Canada, Government:** The potential of ICTs as key enablers of development and innovation is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people. The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, and acknowledge how the two phases of the WSIS Summit have stimulated significant international cooperation and collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development.
* **Sweden, Government:** The potential of ICTs as key enablers of development and innovation is recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people, taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment. The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects the lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, and acknowledge how the two phases of the WSIS Summit have stimulated significant international cooperation and collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** The potential of ICTs as key enablers of development and innovation, is fully recognized by the WSIS stakeholders but not duly reflected in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people. The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, and acknowledge how the two phases of the WSIS have stimulated significant international cooperation and collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society**: The potential of ICTs as key enablers of development and innovation, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people. The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs since the MDGs were established in 2000, and acknowledge how the two phases of the WSIS Summit have stimulated significant international multistakeholder collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development.
* **ICT4Peace Foundation, Civil Society:** The potential of ICTs as key enablers of development and innovation, is fully recognized in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment, ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people. The Post-2015 Development Agenda reflects lessons learned during the past decade in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. There is an urgency to build on what has been learned on the uses of ICTs, and acknowledge how the two phases of the WSIS Summit have stimulated significant international cooperation and collaboration on ICTs as enablers for development and potent tools to advance security and human rights.

**New Para, IFIP IP3, Civil Society:** At the same time, significant attention must be given to those who provide, create and manage the very ICTs that empower us all. These people must be provided with the opportunity to demonstrate not only their technical capability but also their trustworthiness through being recognised as professional practitioners by means of certification within their local contexts and by trusted organisations. Failure to do this in this post 2015 period as users become more sophisticated in their demands of ICTs will ultimately cause disaffection and the vast benefits that accrue to the Information Society will be lost.

***In this context;***

**New Paras, Internet Society, Civil Society:**

*Committed* to human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments,

*Convinced* that the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) contributes to peace and sustainable development,

*We invite* the UN system organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenge of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.

* **Iran, Government:** *We invite t*he UN system organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** We invite the UN system organizations in collaboration with all other stakeholders to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.
* **Sweden, Government:** We invite the UN system organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** We invite all stakeholders to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenge of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society**: *We invite* the UN system organizations and all stakeholders - civil society, private sector, the academic and technical communities - to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenge of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.
* **ICT4Peace Foundation, Civil Society:** *We invite* the UN system organizations in collaboration with other stakeholders to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the myriad challenges of the 21st century and to recognize these technologies as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.

**New Para, Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** *We also encourage* all stakeholders to take further actions to address the needs of youth, women and persons with disabilities, as follows:

**New Paras, Iran, Government**:

* We *reaffirm* that the role of international governance of the Internet is key to address ICT development challenges. Therefore international internet policy issues are the rights and the responsibilities of states that can ensure equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure and safe functioning of the Internet.
* We *emphasize* the unanimous adoption of the resolution of 68/167 by the UN General Assembly on “the Right to Privacy to Digital Age” since the existing monopoly of Internet governance has led to, unlawful master violence, interception and data collection operations which may constitute an act of human rights violation in the global scale.
* We further *emphasize* the need for enhanced cooperation to address ICTs challenges with respective roles and responsibilities of governments, intergovernmental and international organizations and other stakeholders from both developing and developed countries.
* We *recognize and acknowledge* that Enhanced Cooperation and international internet public policy on internet governance, are integrated part of this preparatory process that should be addressed and redressed adequately among all member states.
1. *We reaffirm* the vital role of youth and youth organizations as recognized in paragraph 11 in the WSIS Declaration of Principles, stating that "youth should be empowered as learners, developers, contributors, entrepreneurs and decision makers. We must focus especially on young people who have not yet been able to benefit fully from the opportunities provided by ICTs. We are also committed to ensuring that the development of ICT applications and operation of services respects the rights of children as well as their protection and wellbeing". The role of youth was also underlined in the World Programme of Action for Youth, where ICT is identified as one of the 15 priority areas, in the sense that it can provide youth with the opportunity to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage. In addition, the ITU Global Youth Summit in 2013 declared youth as a force for progress, and assured the importance of their full participation in decision making processes to improve democracy, marking that the spread of information among young people can directly foster empowerment and innovation on a global scale (BYND 2015 Global Youth Declaration). While progress has been made, it is important to exert greater efforts to ensure the implementation of mentioned program, declarations and others alike.
	* **Iran, Government:** *We reaffirm* the vital role of the youth and youth organizations as recognized in paragraph 11 in the WSIS Declaration of Principles, stating that "youth should be empowered as learners, developers, contributors, entrepreneurs and decision makers. We must focus especially on young people who have not yet been able to benefit fully from the opportunities provided by ICTs. We are also committed to ensuring that the development of ICT applications and operation of services respects the rights of children as well as their protection and wellbeing". The role of youth was also underlined in the World Programme of Action for Youth, where ICT is identified as one of the 15 priority areas, in the sense that it can provide youth with the opportunity to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage. In addition, the ITU Global Youth Summit in 2013 declared youth as a force for progress, and assured the importance of their full participation in decision making processes to improve democracy at international level, marking that the spread of information among young people can directly foster empowerment and innovation on a global scale (BYND 2015 Global Youth Declaration). While progress has been made, it is important to exert greater efforts to ensure the implementation of mentioned program, declarations
	* **Sweden, Government:** We reaffirm the vital role of youth and youth organizations as recognized in paragraph 11 in the WSIS Declaration of Principles, stating that "youth should be empowered as learners, developers, contributors, entrepreneurs and decision makers. We must focus especially on young people who have not yet been able to benefit fully from the opportunities provided by ICTs. We are also committed to ensuring that the development of ICT applications and operation of services respects the rights of children. The role of youth was also underlined in the World Programme of Action for Youth, where ICT is identified as one of the 15 priority areas, in the sense that it can provide youth with the opportunity to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage, as well as in the ITU Global Youth Summit in 2013.
2. We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Geneva Declaration; and recall [Human Rights Council Resolutions A/HRC/20/8 on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet[, A/HRC/24/4 on The right to development, A/HRC/24/14 on Human rights and unilateral coercive measures, and A/HRC/23/16 on Promotion of the rights to peace]; and] Resolution A/RES/68/167 of the UN General Assembly on The right to privacy in the digital age.
* **APIG, Civil Society:** This should probably be the first item.
* **IRAN, Government:** We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Declaration on the Right to Development Resolution A/RES/41/128, Vienna Declaration and program of action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on 25 June 1993, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Geneva Declaration; and recall [Human Rights Council Resolutions A/HRC/20/8 on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet[, A/HRC/24/4 on The right to development, A/HRC/24/14 on Human rights and unilateral coercive measures, and A/HRC/23/16 on Promotion of the rights to peace]; and] Resolution A/RES/68/167 of the UN General Assembly on The right to privacy in the digital age.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:**
* **Canada, Government:** We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and recalling paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles, Human Rights Council Resolutions A/HRC/20/8 on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet, and Resolution A/RES/68/167 of the UN General Assembly on The right to privacy in the digital age.
* **Sweden, Government:** We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Geneva Declaration; and recall Human Rights Council Resolutions A/HRC/20/8 on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet and Resolution A/RES/68/167 of the UN General Assembly on The right to privacy in the digital age.
* **UNESCO, International Organization -(Move up to 1):** We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Geneva Declaration; and recall [Human Rights Council Resolutions A/HRC/20/8 on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet[, A/HRC/24/4 on The right to development, A/HRC/24/14 on Human rights and unilateral coercive measures, and A/HRC/23/16 on Promotion of the rights to peace]; and] Resolution A/RES/68/167 of the UN General Assembly on The right to privacy in the digital age and A/RES/68/163 of the UN General Assembly on The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity
* **ICT4Peace Foundation, Civil Society:** We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Geneva Declaration; and recall [Human Rights Council Resolutions A/HRC/20/8 on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet[, A/HRC/24/4 on The right to development, A/HRC/24/14 on Human rights and unilateral coercive measures, and A/HRC/23/16 on Promotion of the rights to peace]; and] UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/243 on Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security as well as Resolution A/RES/68/167 of the UN General Assembly on The right to privacy in the digital age.
* **USA,Government**: Are we ok with this paragraph.
1. While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women accessing and using ICTs, a “gender divide” has also been identified. We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High Level Panel in the post-2015, The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010) Gender mainstreaming in ITU. We therefore wish to recall and emphasis the importance to take into account throughout the WSIS+10 Statement and Vision para 12 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles stating that the development of ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women, who should be an integral part of, and key actors, in the Information Society. We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should mainstream a gender equality perspective and use ICTs as a tool to that end.
* **Iran, Government:** While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women accessing and using ICTs, a “gender divide” has also been identified. We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High Level Panel in the post-2015, The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010) Gender mainstreaming in ITU. We therefore wish to recall and emphasis the importance to take into account throughout the WSIS+10 Statement and Vision para 12 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles stating that the development of ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women, who should be an integral part of, the Information Society. We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should mainstream a gender equality perspective and use ICTs as a tool to that end.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women accessing and using ICTs, a “gender divide” has also been identified. We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women’s empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High Level Panel in the post-2015 and The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.. We therefore wish to recall and emphasise the importance of taking into account throughout the WSIS+10 Statement and Vision para 12 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles stating that the development of ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women, who should be an integral part of, and key actors, in the Information Society. We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should mainstream a gender equality perspective and use ICTs as a tool to that end.
* **Sweden, Government:** While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women accessing and using ICTs, a “gender divide” has also been identified. We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women’s empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High Level Panel in the post-2015, The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010) Gender mainstreaming in ITU. We therefore wish to recall and emphasis the importance to take into account throughout the WSIS+10 Statement and Vision para 12 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles stating that the development of ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women, who should be an integral part of, and key actors, in the Information Society. We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should mainstream a gender equality perspective and use ICTs as a tool to that end.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women accessing and using ICTs, a “gender divide” has also been identified in the access to and use of ICTs worldwide. Accordingly, we reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women’s empowerment to guarantee the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society. Recalling the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High Level Panel in the post-2015, The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and RESOLUTION 70 (Rev. Guadalajara 2010) Gender mainstreaming in ITU; we wish to emphasize the importance of taking into account throughout the WSIS+10 Statement and Vision para 12 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles stating that the development of ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women. Women should be an integral part of, and key actors, in the Information Society. We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should ensure the use ICTs as a tool to gender mainstreaming.

**New Para, Iran, Government**: We recognize and acknowledge that challenges on bridging the digital divide still remains unaddressed adequately and requires sustainable investments in ICT infrastructure and services, capacity building, and transfer of technology in the future.

1. Recalling the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities, the Geneva principles paragraph 11, 13, 14 and 15, Tunis Commitment paras 20, 22 and 24, and reaffirming the commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all, building ICT capacity for all and confidence in the use of ICTs by all, including youth, older persons, women, indigenous and nomadic peoples, people with disabilities, the unemployed, the poor, migrants, refugees and internally displaced people and remote and rural communities, it is crucial to increase the participation of vulnerable people in the building process of information Society and to make their voice heard by stakeholders and policy-makers at different levels. It can allow the most fragile groups of citizens worldwide to become an integrated part of their economies and also raise awareness of the target actors on the existing ICTs solution (such as tolls as e-participation, e-government, e-learning applications, etc.) designed to make their everyday life better.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Recalling the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities, the Geneva principles paragraph 11, 13, 14 and 15, Tunis Commitment paras 20, 22 and 24, and reaffirming the commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all, building ICT capacity for all and confidence in the use of ICTs by all, including youth, older persons, women, indigenous and nomadic peoples, people with disabilities, the unemployed, the poor, migrants, refugees and internally displaced people and remote and rural communities, it is crucial to increase the participation of vulnerable people in the building process of information Society and to make their voice heard by stakeholders and policy-makers at different levels. It can allow the most marginalised groups of citizens worldwide to become an integrated part of their economies and also raise awareness of the target actors on the existing ICTs solution (such as tolls? as e-participation, e-government, e-learning applications, etc.) designed to make their everyday life better.
* **Canada, Government:** Recalling the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities, the Geneva principles paragraph 11, 13, 14 and 15, Tunis Commitment paras 20, 22 and 24; and reaffirming the commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all; and building ICT capacity and confidence in the use of ICTs by all, including youth, older persons, women, indigenous and nomadic peoples, people with disabilities, the unemployed, the poor, migrants, refugees and internally displaced people and remote and rural communities, it is crucial to increase the participation of vulnerable people in the building process of information Society and to make their voice heard by stakeholders and policy-makers at different levels. It can allow the most vulnerable citizens worldwide to become an integrated part of their economies and also raise awareness of the target actors on the existing ICTs solution (such as e-participation, e-government, e-learning applications, etc.) designed to make their everyday life better.
* **Sweden, Government:** Recalling the UN Convention on the rights of people with disabilities, the Geneva principles paragraph 11, 13, 14 and 15, Tunis Commitment paras 20, 22 and 24, and reaffirming the commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all, building ICT capacity for all and confidence in the use of ICTs by all, including youth, older persons, women, indigenous and nomadic peoples, people with disabilities, the unemployed, the poor, migrants, refugees and internally displaced people and remote and rural communities, it is crucial to increase the participation of vulnerable people in the building process of information Society and to make their voice heard by stakeholders and policy-makers at different levels. It can allow the most fragile groups of citizens worldwide to become an integrated part of the economy.

**New Para, Iran, Government**: Internet is an integral part of Information Society that facilitates achieving internationally agreed developmental goals. We believe that international public policy governance on Internet through an intergovernmental mechanism should be the chapeau of all discussions pertaining to internet governance issues in the Information Society. Recognizing enhanced cooperation among all stakeholders will play crucial role in achieving sustainable development goals, international public policy on internet governance as well as enhanced cooperation are an inseparable part of discussions of the whole WSIS+10 preparatory process and similar processes.

**New Para, Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Further: We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Geneva Declaration; and recall Human Rights Council Resolutions A/HRC/20/8 on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet, A/HRC/24/4 on The right to development; and Resolution A/RES/68/167 of the UN General Assembly on The right to privacy in the digital age.

As appropriate, this chapeau language does not preclude the possibility that individual groups of vulnerable people may need to be referenced specifically in some action lines. We recommend that this chapeau language should be explicitly referenced at the beginning of each action line.

This chapeau language applies to each action line.

* **Iran, Government:** As appropriate, this chapeau language does not preclude the possibility that individual groups of vulnerable people may need to be referenced specifically in some action lines. We recommend that this chapeau language should be explicitly referenced at the beginning of each action line.
* **Internet Democracy Project, Civil Society:** As appropriate, this chapeau language does not preclude the possibility that individual groups of vulnerable people may need to be referenced specifically in some action lines. We recommend that this chapeau language should be explicitly referenced at the beginning of each action line.
* **Canada, Government:** Deleted
* **Sweden, Government:** As appropriate, this chapeau language does not preclude the possibility that individual groups of vulnerable people may need to be referenced specifically in some action lines. We recommend that this chapeau language should be explicitly referenced at the beginning of each action line.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** As appropriate, this chapeau language does not preclude the possibility that specific reference is made in the Action lines to youth, human rights, individual groups of vulnerable people or gender. We recommend that this chapeau language should be explicitly referenced at the beginning of each action line.

**New Para: APIG, Civil Society:** We recall that governments and other stakeholders make utmost efforts to collaborate, considering a multi-stakeholder approach as referenced in paragraph 37 of the Tunis Agenda, regarding issued mentioned in these documents.

We recommend the inclusion of “knowledge societies” as it emphasizes the progress made in the development of Information Society, and therefore shows the successes of the WSIS process. It also indicates the current thought on the need to move beyond information society and stress on the importance of knowledge for societies and for economies.

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* **Canada, Government:** Deleted
* **Sweden, Government:** We recommend the inclusion of “knowledge societies” as it emphasizes the progress made in the development of Information Society, and therefore shows the successes of the WSIS process. It also indicates the current thought on the need to move beyond information society and stress on the importance of knowledge for societies and for economies.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years has contributed to the development of true  knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies.

**New Para, Internet Society, Civil Society**: *Recognizing* the creation of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), including its national and regional iterations, as a key outcome of the WSIS in fostering greater cooperation among stakeholders. In line with paragraph 80 of the Tunis Agenda, which calls for “the development of multi-stakeholder processes at the national, regional and international levels to discuss and collaborate on the expansion and diffusion of the Internet”, the IGF has provided a platform for governments and other stakeholder to interact on an equal footing towards shaping key Internet policy issues.