

**Document Number: S2.2/C**

**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+10/4/6**

**Note: This document is the WSIS+10 MPP Vice Chair’s (Egypt’s) proposal for Chapter C Challenges-during implementation of Action Lines and new challenges that have emerged. 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

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

* **Canada, Government:** C. Challenges-during implementation of Action Lines

*We acknowledge that* the WSIS Action Lines, supported by a multistakeholder approach, have helped and continue to help in building awareness of the importance of people centric inclusive and development oriented Information Society.

* **Iran, Government***: 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.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society**: *We acknowledge that* the WSIS Action Lines, supported by a multistakeholder approach, have helped and continue to help building awareness and providing a sound framework for realizing the goal of a people centric, inclusive and development oriented Information Society.

*We note that* the WSIS Action Lines have helped and will continue to help in constituting, enabling and supporting a sound framework and approach for realizing the goal of an inclusive Information Society.

* **UNESCO, International Organization:** *We note that* the WSIS Action Lines have helped and will continue to help in constituting, enabling and supporting a sound framework and approach for realizing the goal of an inclusive Information Society, including by facilitating joint action by multiple stakeholders.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society**: Merged with preceding paragraph to avoid duplication.

*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.
  + **UNESCO, International Organization:** 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 Societies beyond 2015.
* The need for ensuring proper integration of the WSIS and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

*We further recognize* the following challenges that have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines andnew challenges beyond 2015:

* **Canada, Government:** *We further recognize* the following challenges that have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines andnew challenges in the implementation of these action lines beyond 2015:

1. The need to protect and reinforce human rights, as referred to in the Preamble, and to recognize their importance to realize economic and social development, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline.

* **Iran, Government**: Deleted

**New Para, Iran, Government: 1 bis:** The need to reinforce economic and social development ensuring the establishment of people-centric inclusive and development oriented information society as referred to the preamble, and to promote human rights particularly the right to development.

1. The need to promote and ensure the safety of online journalists, including citizen journalists, human right defenders and their freedom of expression in accordance with the principles cited in the Preamble and subject to national laws and legislation.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to promote and ensure the safety of online responsible journalists, including citizen journalists, human right defenders and their freedom of expression in accordance with the principles cited in the Preamble and subject to national laws and legislation.
* **Internet Democracy Project, Civil Society:** The need to promote and ensure the safety of online journalists, including citizen journalists, human right defenders and their freedom of expression in accordance with the principles cited in the Preamble
* **Canada, Government**: The need to promote and ensure the safety and freedom of expression of online journalists, including citizen journalists and human right defenders, in accordance with the principles cited in the Preamble.
* **Sweden, Government:** The need to promote and ensure the safety of online journalists, including citizen journalists, human right defenders and their freedom of expression in accordance with the principles cited in the Preamble.

**New para, Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society**: The need to maintain and further develop an Internet that is free and open, rights-based and accessible for all.

1. The need to fully integrate gender equality perspectives in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation as referred to in the Preamble to ensure that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to consider integration gender equality perspectives in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation as referred to in the Preamble to ensure that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes as appropriate.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to fully integrate gender equality perspectives in WSIS related strategies and facilitate their implementation as referred to in the Preamble, to ensure that the Information Society enables women’s development, empowerment and full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes.

**New Para, Cuba, Government:** [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.]”

1. The need for more engagement of youth and enhancement of their participation in the WSIS process, to facilitate their inclusion and to strengthen their role in the Information Society development at the national, regional and international levels as referred to in the Preamble.

* **Iran, Government:** The need for more engagement of the youth and enhancement of their participation in the WSIS process, to facilitate their inclusion and to strengthen their role in the Information Society development at the national, regional and international levels as referred to in the Preamble.

1. The need for continued extension of access for people with disabilities and vulnerable people to ICTs, especially in developing countries and among marginalized communities, taking into account the commitments mentioned within the preamble.

* **Iran, Government:** The need for continued extension of access for people with disabilities and vulnerable people to ICTs, especially in developing countries and among disadvantage communities, taking into account the commitments mentioned within the preamble.
* **Canada, Government:** The need for continued extension of access to ICTs for people with disabilities and vulnerable people , especially in developing countries and among marginalized communities, taking into account the commitments mentioned within the preamble.

**New Para, Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need for engagement of all of society, in particular youth, older persons, indigenous people and persons with disabilities in discussions and decision making processes related to ICTs for Development to enhance their access to the benefits of the information revolution.

1. More than half of the world’s population is still not connected to the Internet, and the information and communication infrastructure development needs to continue, especially in rural and remote areas.

* **Iran, Government:** More than half of the world’s population is still not connected to the Internet, and the information and communication infrastructure development needs to be boosted and continued, especially in rural and remote areas through enabling environment in which more cooperation plays crucial role particularly N-S cooperation including technology transfer, facilitating modern hardware devices and updated software modules.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** More than half of the world’s population is still not connected to the Internet, and the information and communication infrastructure, the relevant content and capacity developments need to continue, especially in rural and remote areas.

**New Para, UNESCO, International Organization:** The need to improve policies, including policy coherence across key information society sectors and reduce the skills gap between rich and poor within the same country, between countries, and between regions.

1. The 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 for all countries, taking into account special needs of developing and less developed countries. These are implemented through application and in accordance with ITU Radio Regulations.

* **Iran, Government:** The 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 for all countries, taking into account special needs of developing and the least developed countries. These are implemented through application and in accordance with ITU Radio Regulations.
* **Internet Democracy Project, International Society:** The 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 for all countries, taking into account special needs of developing and less developed countries.

1. That greater efforts are still required to improve affordable access to ICTs for all citizens, in particular in the developing countries and LDCs. There is also a need to ensure equity of access, including public access, in terms of human capacities and access to current and new ICTs technologies, between urban and rural communities within countries and between countries.

* **Iran, Government:** The greater efforts are still required by all stakeholders to improve affordable access to ICTs for all citizens, in particular in the developing countries and LDCs. There is also a need to ensure equity of access, including public access, in terms of human capacities and access to current and new ICTs technologies, between urban and rural communities within countries and between countries around the world. There is still garter need for the North-South (N-S) cooperation especially on new tech-transfer of ICTs. It is crystal clear that such South-South (S-S) cooperation is complementary to N-S cooperation in this regards.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** That greater efforts are still required to improve affordable access to ICTs for all citizens, in particular in the developing countries and LDCs. There is also a need to ensure equity of access, including public access, in terms of human capacities and access to current and new ICTs , including access to bandwidth, between countries and between urban and rural communities within countries.
* **Sweden, Government:** That greater efforts are still required to improve affordable access to ICTs for all citizens, in particular in the developing countries and LDCs. There is also a need to ensure equity of access, including public access, in terms of human capacities and access to current and new ICT, within and between countries.
* **UNSCO, International Organization:** That greater efforts are still required to improve affordable access to ICTs, to information and knowledge for all citizens, in particular in the developing countries and LDCs. There is also a need to ensure equity of access, including public access, in terms of human capacities and access to current and new ICTs technologies, between urban and rural communities within countries and between countries.

1. The deployment of broadband networks are still needed as a set of transformative technologies to achieve the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015 and to avail all kind of electronic services and new technologies required for citizens’ empowerment and wellbeing that are still not available for the majority of the world’s population.

* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society, Civil Society:** The deployment of affordable and inclusive broadband networks are still needed as a set of transformative technologies to decrease gaps in access, to achieve the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015 and to avail all kind of electronic services and new technologies required for citizens’ empowerment and wellbeing that are still not available for the majority of the world’s population.
* **Sweden, Government:** The deployment of broadband networks is still needed to achieve the development agenda beyond 2015 and to ensure that the electronic services and new technologies required for citizens’ empowerment and wellbeing become available to everyone.

**Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society, Civil Society:** Promoting **access for all to information, knowledge**, including open access to scientific information, particularly in developing and least developed countries and among marginalised communities in all countries.

**New Para 9 bis, Cuba, Government**: 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.

1. The Internet and ICTs have become vitally important drivers for economic growth and development, and have stimulated innovation and new business opportunities. Accordingly, it has become important to ensure that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms enable Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to benefit from the economic potential of the Internet and other ICTs, and that such mechanisms do not create unnecessary barriers to new cross-border business opportunities.

* **APIG, Civil Society:** ICTs, and in particular mobile networks and the Internet, have become vitally important drivers for economic growth and development, and have stimulated innovation and new business opportunities. Accordingly, it has become important to ensure that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms enable Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to benefit from the economic potential of the Internet and other ICTs, and that such mechanisms do not create unnecessary barriers to new cross-border business opportunities.
* **Iran, Government:** The Internet and ICTs have become vitally important drivers for economic growth and development, and have stimulated innovation and new business opportunities. Accordingly, it has become important to ensure that national and international trade policy and intergovernmental regulatory mechanisms enable Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to benefit from the economic potential of the Internet and other ICTs, and that such mechanisms do not create unnecessary barriers to new cross-border business opportunities.
* **Canada, Government:** The Internet and other ICTs are vitally important drivers for economic growth and development, and have stimulated innovation and new business opportunities. Accordingly, it has become important to ensure that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms enable Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to benefit from the economic potential of the Internet and other ICTs, and that such mechanisms do not create unnecessary barriers to new cross-border business opportunities.
* **Sweden, Government:** The Internet and ICTs have become vitally important drivers for economic growth and development and have stimulated innovation and generated new business opportunities. Accordingly, it has become important to ensure that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms enable small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to benefit from the economic potential of the Internet and ICTs, and that such mechanisms do not create unnecessary barriers to new cross-border business opportunities.
* **UNESCO, International Organization**: The need to continue to set realistic goals and decisive actions to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries in terms of technology. The Internet and ICTs have become vitally important drivers for economic growth and development, and have stimulated innovation and new business opportunities. Accordingly, it has become important to ensure that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms enable Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to benefit from the economic potential of the Internet and other ICTs, and that such mechanisms do not create unnecessary barriers to new cross-border business opportunities.

1. The need for further developing the openness and multi-stakeholder character of the Internet development which has underpinned the remarkable growth to date; maintaining free access of the Internet for all citizens, ensuring its innovative capabilities and capacities for development, which drive economic and social wellbeing amongst peoples of the World; and reaching consensus on how to enhance cooperation among all stakeholders on issues related to Internet, but not the day to day technical issues.

* **APIG, Civil Society:** The need to ensure that Internet continues to be used to reorganise public institutions, including those related to governance, welfare, health, and education, as well as key sectors such as media, communications, transport and finance; while avoiding its use for mass surveillance, abusive use of personal data and their use as a means of social and political control. And avoiding the monopolization, commodification and monetisation of information and knowledge, inequitable flows of finances between poor and rich countries, and erosion of cultural diversity. And avoiding that technical, and thus purportedly 'neutral', decisions lead to social injustice if technology architectures, often developed to promote vested interests, increasingly determine social, economic, cultural and political relationships and processes. And ensuring that those with central positions of influence do not use it to consolidate power and to establish a new global regime of control and exploitation, under the guise of favouring liberalization, while in reality reinforcing the dominance and profitability of major corporations at the expense of the public interest, and the overarching position of certain national interests at the expense of global interests and well being.
* **Iran, Government:** Deleted
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Ensuring that there continues to be an enabling approach to the governance of the **Internet, by building and expanding on the existing multistakeholder, distributed and bottom-up Internet governance mechanisms** that have stimulated the remarkable innovation and growth on the Internet, and by reaching consensus on how to enhance cooperation among all stakeholders on issues related to Internet, but not the day to day technical issues.
* **Canada, Government:** The need for further developing the openness and multi-stakeholder character of the Internet which has underpinned the remarkable growth to date; ensuring access to a free and open internet, ensuring its innovative capabilities and capacities for development, which drive economic and social wellbeing amongst peoples of the World; and reaching consensus on how to enhance cooperation among all stakeholders on international public policy issues related to Internet, but not the day to day technical issues.
* **Sweden, Government:** The need to further develop the openness and multi-stakeholder character of the Internet which has underpinned the remarkable growth to date; improve access tof the Internet for all citizens, ensure its innovative capabilities and capacities are used for development, which drive economic and social wellbeing amongst peoples of the World; and further enhance cooperation among all stakeholders on issues related to Internet, but not the day to day technical issues.

**New Para, Iran, Government: 11bis-** The need for developing international intergovernmental mechanism on internet governance with full participation of all states on equal footing is still a big challenge that should be met. Through this mechanism governments keep and maintain their innovative capabilities, capacities and administrative for development, that drive economic and social wellbeing amongst peoples of the world by enhanced cooperation.

**New Para, Internet Society, Civil Society:** The need for further recognizing the importance of an Internet based on open standards development processes, as key enablers for an inclusive and innovative knowledge and information society

1. The need for education that builds ICT skills to respond to the specific human and market needs and ICT-skilled and -knowledgeable teachers and learners on all educational levels to ensure genuine lifelong learning opportunities for all, with national educational programs. In addition to promoting innovative approaches for distance education and for open education resource (OER) content and applications.

* **Internet Democracy Project, Civil Society:**
* **Sweden, Government:** The need for education that builds ICT skills to respond to the specific human and market needs and ICT-skilled and -knowledgeable teachers and learners on all educational levels to ensure genuine lifelong learning opportunities for all, with national educational programs and to promote innovative approaches for distance education and for open education resource (OER) content and applications.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** A need for **genuine education and lifelong learning opportunities for all members of societ**y, using national educational programmes, **distance education and open educational resources (OER) and applications** to build ICT skills responsive to specific human, societal and market needs and to empower teachers and learners at all educational levels.

**New Para, Iran, Government: 12 bis-**The need for promotion of accessibility of education for all, and facilitating lifelong learning through innovative approaches for sustainable infrastructure development, provision of open education resource (OER) content and applications, and national ICT-based educational program, ICT-skilled teachers and learners, while observing cultural contexts.

1. The need to identify and develop best practices to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs while considering the importance of developing international cooperation using multi-stakeholder approaches.

* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to identify and develop best practices to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs by developing international cooperation using multi-stakeholder approaches.
* **Canada, Government:** The need to exchange views and information, including best *practices, with the goal of building confidence and security in the use of ICTs and enhancing international cooperation in response to threats to cyber security,* while considering the importance of developing international cooperation using multi-stakeholder approaches.
* **Iran, Government:** The need to identify and develop best practices to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs while considering the importance of developing international enhanced cooperation within an intergovernmental framework and consultations with other relevant stakeholder where appropriate

1. The need to strengthen the continued development of appropriate network security and privacy, and continue to support capacity building and coordination on incident response and to encourage the creation of national and regional centers for incidents in computing security, in accordance with applicable national and international law.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to strengthen the continued development of appropriate network security and privacy, and continue to support capacity building and coordination on incident response and to encourage the creation of national and regional centers for incidents in computing security, in accordance with UN resolutions particularly unanimously adopted Resolution of 68/167 by the UN General Assembly on “the Right to Privacy to Digital Age” as well as applicable national and international law.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to strengthen the continued development of individuals’online security, the security of networks and people’s privacy in the use of ICTs, and continue to support capacity building and coordination on incident response and to encourage the creation of national and regional centers for incidents in computing security,
* **Canada, Government:** The need to strengthen the continued development of appropriate network security and privacy, and continue to support capacity building and coordination on incident response and to encourage the creation of national and regional centers for to better respond to ICT security incidents.
* **Sweden, Government:** The need to strengthen the continued development of appropriate network security and privacy, and continue to support capacity building and coordination on incident response and to encourage the creation of national and regional Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs), in accordance with applicable national and international law.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society**: The need to strengthen the continued development of appropriate network security and privacy, and continue to support capacity building and coordination on incident response and to encourage the creation of national and regional centers for incidents in computing security, in accordance with applicable national and international law.

1. The need to increase the global, regional and national awareness of the relevance of WSIS Process to national economic development-related strategies, policies and initiatives and the positive role it could play in their development.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to increase the global, regional and national awareness of the relevance of WSIS Process to national economic development-related strategies, policies and initiatives and the positive role it could play in their development through best practices capacity building holding conferences and workshops.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to increase the global, regional and national awareness of the relevance of WSIS Process to national economic development-related strategies, policies and initiatives and the positive role it could play in their development, which underpin global development of ICTs, promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship and innovation.

1. The need to improve policies, including policy coherence across key information society sectors and reduce the skills gap between rich and poor within the same country, between countries, and between regions.

* **Iran, Government:** Deleted
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to improve policies, including policy coherence across key information society sectors to reduce the growing skills gap between rich and poor within the same country, between countries, and between regions.
* **UNESCO, International Organization: Delete**

**New Para, Iran, Government:**16 bis-The need to address socio-economic challenges of developing countries as regards to ICTs, improving cooperation policies between developed and developing countries in the areas of infrastructure development, tech-transfer, capacity building, human resource development, user digital skills within the enabling environment is necessary. Also improved policy coherence across key information society sectors such as ICT, Science and Innovation, and Education and reducing a growing skills gap between the rich and the poor at the national, regional and international level is needed.

1. The need to continue to set realistic goals and decisive actions to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries in terms of technology.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to expedite the process of enhance dooperation among all states on equal footing within the international intergovernmental frame work on ICTs specially internet governance through setting realistic goals and decisive actions to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries in terms of technology.
* **Sweden, Government:** The need to continue to set realistic goals and decisive actions to reduce the technology gap between developed and developing countries.
* **UNESCO, International Organization: Delete**

1. The need to encourage multi-stakeholder approaches in policy development and decision-making at the national, regional, and international levels as referred to in the Preamble.

* **APIG, Civil Society:** The Preamble is automatically referenced, no need to include this here.

**New Para, Iran, Government, 18 bis-:** The great need to establish international intergovernmental framework approaches in policy development and decision-making at the regional, and international levels.

1. Policy frameworks and other initiatives, including establishment of IXPs, and other measures are required to address the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries.

**APIG, Civil Society:**   
Covered by the point below, no need for duplication. And it is better not to single out one particular method, such as IXP, when there are many useful steps that should be taken, see Recommendation ITU-T D.50 and its Supplements.

* **Iran, Government:** Policy frameworks and other initiatives, including establishment of IXPs, and other measures are required to address the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries through creating and enabling environment.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Policy frameworks and other initiatives at national and regional levels, including establishment of IXPs, and other measures are required to address the digital divide and drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries.
* **Canada, Government:** Policy frameworks and other initiatives, including establishment of IXPs, and other measures are required to bridge the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries.
* **Sweden, Government:** Policy frameworks and other initiatives, including establishment of IXPs, and other measures are required to address the digital divide and drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and least developed countries.

**New Para, Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The 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]**

1. The need to enable the legal, regulatory and policy environment, including multi-stakeholder approaches, as appropriate at the national, regional, and international levels to continue to promote best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure and foster entrepreneurship and innovation.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to enable the legal, regulatory and policy environment, including international intergovernmental approaches, as appropriate at the national, regional,and international levels to continue to promote the best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure and foster entrepreneurship and innovation.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Deleted
* **Canada, Government:** Deleted
* **Sweden, Government:** The need to enable the legal, regulatory and policy environment, including through multi-stakeholder approaches, as appropriate at the national andregional levels to continue to promote best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure and foster entrepreneurship and innovation.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society:** The need to develop enabling environments including through policy and best practices frameworks, based on multi-stakeholder approaches, at the national, regional, and international levels to continue to promote best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure and foster entrepreneurship and innovation.

1. The need to enable appropriate process, including multistakeholder approaches, where applicable to develop the necessary legal, regulatory and policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels to continue to promote best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure, foster entrepreneurship and innovation.

* **APIG, Civil Society:** Covered by the point above, no need for duplication.
* **Iran, Government:** Iran: Deleted: Para 21 is repetitive and is the same as Para 20
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to enable appropriate process, including multistakeholder approaches, , that are open, transparent, inclusive, accessible, and encourage diverse participation, to develop the necessary legal, regulatory and policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels to continue to promote best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure, foster entrepreneurship and innovation.
* **Canada, Government:** The need to enable appropriate processes, including multistakeholder approaches, where applicable to develop the necessary policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels to continue to promote best access to ICT, investment and infrastructure, foster entrepreneurship and innovation.

1. The need to ensure environmental sustainability to avoid any harmful outcomes that may result from the disposal of massive e-waste.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to ensure environmental sustainability to avoid any harmful outcomes that may result from the disposal of massive e-waste, subject to relevant international environmental conventions.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** The need to ensure environmental sustainability, including by avoiding any harmful outcomes that may result from the disposal of massive e-waste.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to promote environmental sustainability through the development of new uses of ICTs to reduce carbon emissions and greenhouse gases, through more sustainable product design practices, and through reducing the harmful by-products of the growing production, deployment and consumption of ICTs.

1. The need for policies that support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity, cultural heritage and diversity of tradition, and religious beliefs and convictions, within the Information and knowledge societies, to encourage the development of local language content online and promotion of language technologies in minority languages.

* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need for policies and technologies that support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity, cultural heritage and , within the Information and knowledge societies, Including those that support the right of all to express, access, create, disseminate and preserve local and minority content in the language of their choice.
* **Sweden, Government:** The need for policies that support and respect preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity, cultural heritage and diversity of tradition, and religious beliefs and convictions in the context of human rights as referred to in the Preamble to encourage the development of local language content online and promotion of language technologies in minority languages.
* **Canada, Government:** The need to respect human diversity in all its forms, including cultural and linguistic diversity, and to develop measures and policies to safeguard endangered languages and promote multilingualism.
* **UNESCO, International Organization:** The need for policies that support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity, cultural heritage and diversity of tradition, and religious beliefs and convictions, within the Information and knowledge societies, including to encourage the development of local language content online and promotion of language technologies in minority languages.

1. The need for citizens to have media and information literacy skills that are indispensable in order to fully participate in an inclusive Information Society.

* **Iran, Government:** [The need for citizens to have media and information literacy skills that are indispensable in order to fully participate in an inclusive Information Society.]
* **Sweden, Government:** 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.

1. Convergence of mass 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 taking into consideration national laws.

* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Deleted
* **Canada, Government:** Deleted

1. The need to encourage the development of a global online code of ethics

* **Iran, Government:** The need to encourage the development of a global online code of ethics, bearing in mind cultural contexts and national laws.
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** Encourage broad interdisciplinary reflection and debate on the ethical challenges of emerging technologies and the information society and on ways to address these in line with human rights provisions
* **Canada, Government: Deleted**
* **IFIP IP3, Civil Society:** The need to encourage the development of a global online code of ethics and recognising that this is necessarily a long term goal, that an active commitment to the development of trustworthy professionals who provide, develop and maintain ICTs for the people of the world to use. In advancing a global response this would involve a regime of mutual recognition which in and of itself would be a powerful means of developing a common understanding of ethical considerations.
* **Sweden, Government:** The intent behind these wordings is not very clear. Social media is a technology that cannot easily be construed as “converging” with mass media. Sweden cannot support language that incurs responsibilities of social responsibility and objectivity on any media, as this could have severe effects on freedom of speech. Further, Sweden does not believe that it is desirable, nor feasible, to develop a global online code of ethics. Rather, existing and universally agreed international law and human rights apply online, just as they do in the offline world, and should remain the guiding principle also in this area.
* **Internet Society, Civil Society:** The need to encourage the exploration of the ethical dimension of the information society

1. 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.

* **Iran, Government:** The need to enhance financing mechanisms and sufficient investments for infrastructure development, technology transfer, localizing new technologies of information and knowledge society (ies) taking into account development oriented innovative approaches to bring the benefits of ICTs to all.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Internet Democracy Project, CDT, Global Partners Digital, International Federation of Library Associations, Access; Civil society:** The need to enhance the financing mechanisms and ensure sufficient investment in digital inclusion measures, taking into account innovative approaches, to bring the benefits of ICT to all.
* **Canada, Government: Deleted** .
* **Sweden, Government**: The need to enhance financing mechanisms and sufficient investment in digital inclusion measures, taking into account innovative approaches to bring the benefits of ICT to all.

**New Para, Internet Society, Civil Society**: The need for further political and financial support by the international community to sustain the Internet Governance Forum, which has proven to be a key mechanism to implement the WSIS targets through multistakeholder collaboration.

**Additional Paras from Cuba**, **Government**

3. 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.

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.

14. The need to acknowledge indigenous and traditional knowledge as fundamental in building pathways to develop innovative processes and strategies for locally-appropriate sustainable development.

Maintaining paragraphs 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 as original.

29 bis o 61 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.

Merged 31 and 32. 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 and recognizing the importance of how to govern and regulate (or not) the internet and internet-related activity.

33. 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.

34. Reaching consensus on how to enhance cooperation among all stakeholders in issues related to internet, but not the day to day technical issues.

35. Reaching consensus on the role of governments in international Internet-related public policy issues.

28. The need to provide open access to scientific information in all parts of the world, especially in least developed countries.

43. 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.

50. Promoting interoperability at international levels, allowing to share information in the fields of intellectual property, biodiversity and crime.

52. 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. Adding on the agenda the importance of mutual recognition of ICT professionals globally.

54. 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.

60. 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.

62. 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.