WSIS Forum 2015: Open Consultation Process

Introduction and Outcomes

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction 2

Chapter 2: Analysis 4

Chapter 3: Graphical Representation of the Results of Online Submissions 5

ANNEX 1: Submissions received from WSIS Stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process from 30th November to 6th February (deadline for binding requests for Workshops) 7

ANNEX 2: Submissions Received during the 1st Physical Meeting 72

ANNEX 3: Submissions Received during the Final Review Meeting 75

Chapter 1: Introduction

The open consultation process of the WSIS Forum 2015 aims at ensuring the participatory and inclusive spirit of the gathering. It actively engages governments, civil society, the private sector, academia and intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process ensuring multi-stakeholder participation and constant evolution of the Forum.

ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP invited all WSIS Stakeholders to contribute to the Open Consultation Process on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format of the WSIS Forum 2015. The invitation letter is available here: http://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2015/Content/doc/ocp/WF15-OpenConsultationsInvitation.pdf

The Open Consultation Process for the WSIS Forum 2015 is structured in five phases as follows:

Phase I: Opening of the Open Consultations, 30 November 2014

- Online dialogues on the WSIS Knowledge Communities.
- Official Submissions to the WSIS Secretariat on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format.

Phase II: First Physical Meeting: Friday, 30 January 2015, 5h30 - 18h00, Room H, International Telecommunication

The first physical meeting of the Open Consultation Process was held on 30 January 2015 at the ITU Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland. Remote participation facilities were made available for this meeting.

- Draft Agenda
- Presentation
- Photos
- Remote Participation Recording *[Adobe Connect]*
- Remote Participation Recording *[Webcast]*

Phase III: Submissions Deadline 6 February 2015

Deadline for Submission of Official Contributions and Binding Requests for Workshops.

Phase IV: Final Review Meeting, Monday, 2 March 2015, 14h00 - 17h00, Popov Room, International Telecommunication

The final review meeting of the Open Consultation Process on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format of the WSIS Forum 2015 was held on **2 March 2015** *(3 months prior to the meeting)* at the ITU Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland. Remote participation facilities were made available for this meeting.

- Draft Agenda
- Presentation
- Photos
- Recording *[Adobe Connect]*
- Recording *[Webcast]*

Phase V: Final Brief 24 April 2015

The Final Briefing on the WSIS Forum 2015 will be held on 24 April 2015. Remote participation facilities will be made available for this meeting.

Chapter 2: Analysis

Open Consultation Process: A bottom up approach to building the agenda of the WSIS Forum

The Agenda and Program of the WSIS Forum 2015 are being designed in collaboration with the multi-stakeholders on the official submissions received during the Open Consultation Process on the thematic aspects and innovations. Involving all WSIS Stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector entities, academia and UN agencies), this process aims to ensure an active, inclusive and constant participation of different players during the event. The process began in November 2014, is structured in five phases that includes online submissions and physical meetings. All related information can be found at: http://bit.ly/1MwHgAs

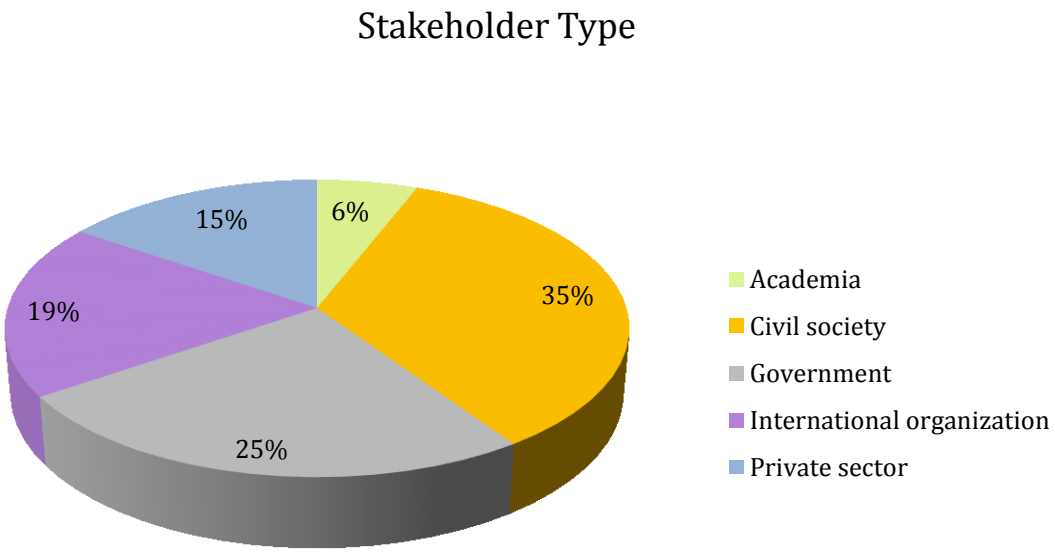
Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development

The key themes of the 2015 WSIS Forum are: Innovation; accessibility; gender empowerment and mainstreaming (Beijing+20); sustainable development (Post-2015 Agenda); cybersecurity and WSIS beyond 2015 (WSIS + 10). Focusing on these aspects, the Forum will be built upon two tracks, the *High-Level Track*, including policy statements, a WSIS prize ceremony, a Ministerial Round Table, and the *Forum Track*, consisting of high-level dialogues, action-line meetings, country and thematic workshops, knowledge exchanges as well as exhibitions.

Formal submissions received

From 30 November 2014 until 6 February 2015, all stakeholders were invited to contribute their formal inputs towards shaping the themes and format of the WSIS Forum 2015. The ITU-WSIS Secretariat received more than 120 submissions containing proposals for the thematic workshops, including binding requests for partnerships, workshops, exhibition spaces and so on.

Chapter 3: Graphical Representation of the Results of Online Submissions



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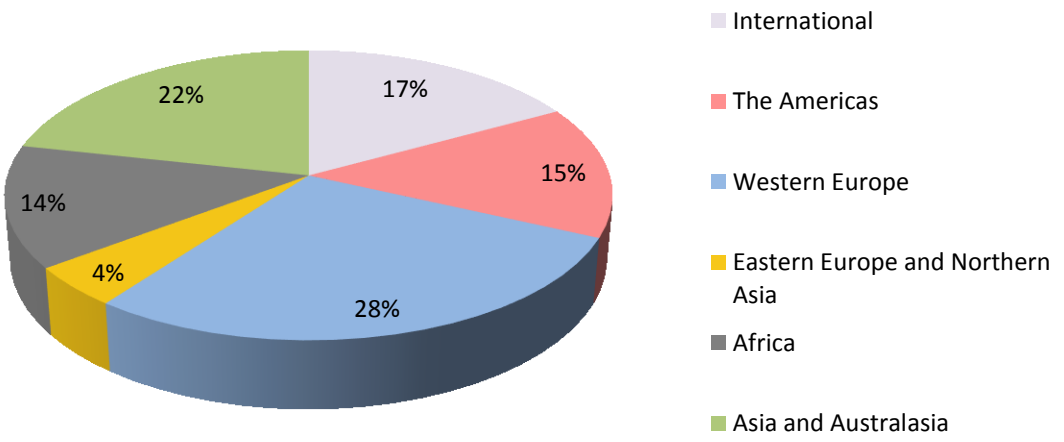
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International
The Americas
Western Europe
Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
Africa
Asia and Australasia

ANNEX 1: Submissions received from WSIS Stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process from 30th November to 6th February (deadline for binding requests for Workshops)

WSIS Forum 2015 Submissions

OPEN CONSULTATIONS ON THEMATIC ASPECTS AND INNOVATIONS ON THE FORMAT

This document is a compilation of Official Submissions received from WSIS Stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process from 30 November to 6th February. The document displays overall suggestions for topics to be included during WSIS Forum 2015 and binding requests for Workshops. Please note that the Agenda of the WSIS Forum each year builds upon the submissions received during the Open Consultation Process.

Govt.: Government, IO: International Organizations, CS: Civil Society, PS: Private Sector, A: Academia

No.	Organization	Stake-holder type	Country	Suggestions for Topics	Thematic/Country/ Action Line Workshop
1	UNCTAD	IO	International		CSTD Session on "Implementing WSIS Outcomes: A Ten-year Review"
2	ITU	IO	Switzerland		e-Waste and Gender
3	Communications and Information Technology Commission / National Committee for	Govt.	Saudi Arabia		Saudi Arabia's achievements towards the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

	Information Society				
4	ITU/UNICEF	IO	Switzerland		Child online Protection
5	ICVolunteers	IO	Switzerland	Active aging, elderly and ICTs.	
6	UNESCO	IO	France		Action Line C8: Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content: The contribution of ICTs to sustainable development within the context of cultural diversity. This panel discussion will address questions such as: • How are ICTs fostering cultural entrepreneurship in cultural and creative industries, notably in developing countries and at the local level? - How are new forms of media and technologies strengthening platforms for dialogue, exchange and building capacities of local populations to overcome the challenges faced by communities worldwide? Identify good practices models. • What measures should be taken to strengthen policies and strategies

					to safeguarding cultural heritage and promote cultural diversity via ICTs, including more efficient documentation, protection, transmission, and accessibility? • In view of the new modes of creation, production, dissemination and consumption of cultural goods and services by and for youth in the digital age, what policies and strategies should be implemented to better harness these to generate social and economic development?
7	UNESCO	IO	France	Since the adoption of the WSIS Action Plan in 2003 and Tunis Declaration in 2005, the issues of access to information and knowledge for marginalized groups were addressed by various stakeholders. Numerous examples of effective usage of ICTs proved that accessible and inclusive ICTs are both means to improve the life of	Action Line C3: Access to information and Knowledge: Making Empowerment a Reality • Accessibility for All: The high level panel discussion will provide space for open consultations and encourage constructive dialogue on the thematic aspect – information accessibility – of the WSIS Action Line C3 Access to Information

				persons with disabilities. The adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2006 by the UN General Assembly provided a comprehensive normative framework for disability-inclusive development. Although the commitment of the UN to the rights of persons with disabilities and their inclusion are implied in all aspects of the MDGs and articulated in other international documents, this does not automatically result in their inclusion in either general or targeted efforts to meet MDGs and integration into the national information and technology-related policies, practices and processes. Despite technological progress, many persons with	and Knowledge, with special focus on persons with disabilities. The panel will build on the outcomes of the recently held consultations and explore ways to incorporate the recommendations within the WSIS framework on usage of inclusive and accessible Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) by persons with disabilities to access information and knowledge. The high level discussion panel also aims to raise awareness about disability issues in a cross-disciplinary, cross-sectorial manner and mainstream in the post-2015 development agenda. Furthermore, the panel will build synergies and contribute to the ongoing discussions of other WSIS Action Lines such as C7 E-Learning. • UNESCO, as facilitator of the WSIS Action Line C3 – Access, will bring together high level

				disabilities experience a variety of barriers to access information available in cyberspace, particularly websites and e-resources, use mobile phones and applications, television, personal computers, tables and others. The key challenge remain how to take the situations of persons with disabilities fully into account by mainstreaming a disability perspective in all planned development actions, including legislation, policies and programs, industrial development in all areas and at all levels of development.	panelists who are actively engaged in policy making, international cooperation, civil society and human rights activities, and industrial development; in order to share their experiences in the area of digital inclusion and contribute to shaping the Action Line's future.
8	UNESCO	IO	France		Action line C9 Media**:** Free, independent and pluralistic media at the heart of Post-2015 development agenda. It is high time to discuss an updated assessment of the contribution of free, pluralistic and independent media for development; for articulating clear goals and targets for post-2015 sustainable development

					goals. The session aims to build up the connection between free, pluralistic and independent media and sustainable development from diverse perspectives and with an empirical approach. The session will bring in multi-stakeholder experts to highlight the unique role of free, independent and pluralistic media as promoted to WSIS Action Line C9 in advancing national development, good governance and sustainable development as well as lasting peace at global level.
9	UNESCO	IO	France		Action Line C10: Ethical dimensions of the Information Society: Making the link – C10 for sustainable development. This Facilitation meeting will focus on identifying and developing awareness around contributions and interventions that the C10 Action Line, the ethical dimensions of the information society, can advance in support of the Sustainable Development Goals. The event will bring together a global panel of educators, policy-makers, researcher, civil society and private sector actors to share experiences and contribute to shaping the

					Action Line's future work streams.
10	UNESCO	IO	France		Action Line C7: E learning Teaching ICT competencies to support inclusive Knowledge Societies. This session will examine the main challenges and opportunities how the ICT CFT can be effectively used to support the use of Open Solutions with a focus on open educational resources (OER) This session will examine how ICT can support quality education and lifelong learning to foster the development of inclusive Knowledge Societies. In particular this session will examine two key issues in this area, how ICT Teacher training will support the increase the number of women and men with the skills needed for work; and - of course - the training of qualified teachers; including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries. (SDG 4.4 and 4.c respectively - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal.html)
11	Common wealth Telecom municatio	IO	International	• A world of cyborgs.	

	ns Organisation			• Moral questions about the future of the Internet.	
12	ChunriChoupaal	CS	Netherlands	Development and progress is tied to equal opportunities to access and use modern ICTs. To achieve this goal, there is an urgent need to foster public-private partnerships between stakeholders. Ensuring that all stakeholders work together, instead of against each other, is a key to obtain development goals.	Digital Inclusion of Women; Lessons from the developing world for the developed world. Digital Inclusion of Women - with a focus on developing countries - has been on the agenda of policy making platforms. However, the situation of women's digital inclusion in developed countries is hardly ideal. Women are not equally represented in tech industries, and the few who are present face countless challenges to prove themselves as professionals. The work environment can be hostile towards them, and this discourages more influx of women and girls in these fields. The digital gender gap in Europe gets wider when it comes to women of colour, migrant communities and digital migrants (people who did not grow up using the modern ICTs). To address the issue of digital inclusion in the developing world, a number of online platforms have been working hard in the recent number of years. While for the developing

					world several platforms specifically address women, there is a distinct lack of platforms and initiatives that enable inclusion of women from the developed world. This workshop will generate a debate to raise awareness about the issue and to suggest possible solutions.
13	China Academy of Telecom Research of MIIT	A	China		"Interconnectivity towards better and faster social and economic development: Achievements and Aspirations". Under this theme, we would like to share the experiences and achievements of China's participation in bilateral or multilateral information superhighway constructions, such as Greater Mekong Sub region Information Superhighway, China-ASEAN Information Superhighway, etc. We would also invite foreign experts introducing regional initiatives to the seamless connectivity for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific, namely, Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway. Besides, we would take the chance to discuss with participants about aspirations on enhancing international communication capacity, to help improving the flow of

					information to promote better and faster social and economic development.
14	Data Processing Company (Parvaresh Dadeha)	PS	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The main theme of this year is innovation and sustainable development. I suggest paying more attention to the vision of this agenda in the WSIS meeting which is "an information society, empowered by the interconnected world, where telecommunication/ ICT enables and accelerates socially, economically and environmentally sustainable growth and development for everyone". The agenda includes four key goals: Growth, Inclusiveness, Sustainability, Innovation and Partnership. These goals and the needed actions to reach them should be discussed in the meeting. The following items can also be discussed: 1- ICT for sustainable development (recommended	Role of big data in developing the information society.

				policies, actions initiatives, successful experiences, measurement, etc.) 2- ICT and environment (e-waste, Carbon gas emissions) 3- National Innovation Systems for ICT 4- ICT and innovation (recommended policies, actions initiatives, successful experiences, measurement, etc.) 5- Effective partnership of stakeholders 6- Relationship among Connect 2020 Agenda (targets and goals), MDGs, SDGs, WSIS Targets, Post 2015 Agenda and regional policies such as EU Digital Agenda. It seems that these goals are interconnected and in some cases overlapping. 7- e-inclusion and e-participation 8- Internet governance 9- Ethical dimensions	

				of Information Society 10- Enhancing digital literacy and e-skills	
15	Information Technology Organization of Iran (ITO)	Govt.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Title: Measuring the Information Society: Challenges and Trends. One of the principles of WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS beyond 2015 is to focus on WSIS Action Lines and measurement of their implementation. As it has been mentioned in this vision, there is a need for measurement and development of indicators and tools for measuring socio-economic impacts of ICTs on national, regional and international level. Also, 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14)12 sets out an ambitious vision for the ICT sector for the year 2020. Connect 2020 vision highlights the role of ICTs as a key enabler for social, economic and environmentally sustainable growth and development. It includes growth, inclusiveness, sustainability and Innovation and partnership as its key four goals. These four key goals include measurable targets. They represent the high-level impact and change in the ICT sector. All these international mandates in addition to the

					recent trends in ICT development introduce new challenges and trends in measuring the information society. The objective of this workshop, which will be organized with the participation of some international bodies, is to discuss the existing challenges for measuring the information society. In this workshop, the panelists will have presentations about the following topics: - Measuring socio-economic impacts of ICTs with a focus on the experience of I.R. Iran in developing ICT satellites accounts and measuring ICT use in businesses. - Environmental impacts of ICT - Measuring ICT skills - Measuring the role of ICT in promoting innovation - Big data as a complementary source of ICT statistics
16	Diplo Foundation / Geneva Internet Platform	CS	Switzerland		Theme: introducing the Geneva Internet Platform
17	ITU, Europe Coordination	IO	Switzerland	Innovation	Stream on ICT Innovation and Incubation

18	Cyberlaws.Net, Cyberlaw Asia, Pavan Duggal Associates	PS	India	a) The legal frameworks for protecting and preserving cyber security. b) The legal response mechanism for addressing cyber threats, cybercrime and breaches of cyber security	The theme of the proposed Workshop would be "Cyber legal, policy and regulatory frameworks impacting Cybercrime and Cybersecurity in Asia and in India". It is proposed to do a workshop on the aforesaid subject. The confluence of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity are together bringing forward various ticklish challenges for countries across the world. The challenge becomes even more complicated in Asia where not just the biggest e-commerce markets exist but also where mobile web is continuing to grow at a very rapid pace. The proposed session would look at cyber legal, policy and regulatory issues impacting cybercrime in Asia and in India. The proposed session would also look at legal, policy and regulatory frameworks impacting cybersecurity in Asia and India. It is proposed to have various speakers from different stakeholders; to identify the emerging challenges in the confluence of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity, more so given the advent of mobile web, in Asia and India. The session would concentrate

					on identifying the existing challenges and the current levels of readiness of countries like India and other countries in Asia to deal with challenges of Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity and also future focal areas/points which need to be emphasized by stakeholders, both state and non-state, for the purposes of dealing with complicated issues pertaining to Cyberlaw, Cybercrime and Cybersecurity. This session would also identify some of the practical nuances that Asian and Indian perspectives bring to the table, which are completely different from those exist in Europe and in America. This session would also identify the role of all stakeholders in identifying, creating and effectively implementing legal, policy and regulatory frameworks concerning Cybercrime and Cybersecurity. It is proposed to have various speakers, from the following stakeholders: • Cyber legal expert from India/Asia • Speaker from Law enforcement perspective on cybercrime • Representative of legal frameworks

					• Representative from ITU • Representative from international organizations like IMPACT, ICMEC • Representative from organizations concerning with protection and preservation of cybersecurity • Representative from judicial and legal sector impacting legal, policy and regulatory frameworks • Representative of technical community • Representative from civil society • Representative from academia • Representative expert on privacy/data protection • Representative expert specialized in the area of interception, monitoring, decryption and blocking • Free speech expert. The session would also look at the roadmap that has been recommended by the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity and how implementation of the same could contribute addressing some of the ticklish legal frameworks impacting Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity. The session would also examine the

					overlap between the Recommendations and Roadmap of the International Conference on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity and how the same complements the Roadmap for WSIS Action Line C5: Building Confidence and Security in Use of ICTs.
19	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Govt.	Hungary	Telecom	
20	International Telecommunication Union	IO	International		Action Line C5. Facilitator's meeting on Building Confidence and Security on ICTs (ITU). This meeting is intended to provide a forum for facilitating discussions on issues addressed in the context of Action Line C5 – building confidence and security in the use of ICTs. In 2003 and 2005, WSIS provided a global platform to have a comprehensive discussion on building trust and confidence in the use of information and communication technologies, including the Internet. As we are at the 10-year anniversary of WSIS, there is no letting up in the global

					threats to cyberspace and the rate at which new threats are emerging. The need for a more comprehensive and better coordinated global response is perhaps more urgent than ever. This high level dialogue will therefore focus on: • Taking stock of the progress made in building trust and confidence in cyberspace – including capacity building, standardization and policy aspects • Highlighting some emerging trends and related post-2015 potential challenges, and • Potential recommendations in strengthening current efforts and provisioning for future technological trends. Format of the meeting: Conversational and Interactive.
21	World Summit Award	CS	Austria	Creative Applications with relevant content supporting the SDGs.	Mobile solutions supporting the Post-2015 agenda. At the recent WSA-mobile Global Congress in Abu Dhabi, we conducted a workshop around this topic. The results in recommendations will be presented at the WSIS forum and discussed with the workshop participants.
22	ICANN	IO	Switzerland	We should have a session on the UNGA discussions on WSIS+10 Review.	ICANN Contribution to implementation of WSIS Action Lines; including the

					introduction of International Domain Names.
23	DiploFoundation	A	Malta	The Internet as a global public good.	The Internet as Global Public Good. This session will address the question of the Internet as a global public good. The Internet is vital for the functioning of modern society. It is deeply embedded in the daily routines of close to 3 billion users. Most current economic growth comes from the Internet (more than 20% of the growth in developed economies). Besides being a global public resource itself, the Internet is essential for the delivery of other public goods: current news and information, education, health protection, and security, to name a few. While users, businesses, and governments have different roles in the development and use of the Internet, they share the common concern of preserving a functional and safe Internet as a global public resource. This session will discuss what technical, organisational, and commercial aspects of the Internet might be considered global public resources, and related concepts (e.g. global commons, common heritage of mankind). It will also analyse

					experiences with global public resources in other policy areas (e.g. climate change, health, security) and ensure transversal cross-fertilisation. A year of anniversaries – a year for reflections on evolution of technology and society. This year we celebrate the 800th anniversary of the Magna Carta Libertatum, the 200th anniversary of the Vienna Congress (one of the most successful diplomatic events in history), 150 years of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and 70 years of the United Nations. The impact of telecommunication technology on society has been decisive, especially during last two centuries. This session will identify a few common rhythms and rhymes that echo across time and technologies. Is there anything we can learn from such a rich history?
24	ITU	IO	Switzerland	Winning strategies to get girls into ICT – real-life success stories from around the world.	High-Level Dialogue on Gender Equality and Mainstreaming in collaboration with UN Women and other organizations.
25	Espace Afrique International	CS	Switzerland	ICT in Africa	

26	WIPO	IO	Switzerland		Broadcasting Issues
27	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	IO	Switzerland		Mobile Payments in Developing Countries
28	Office of Electronic Communications (UKE)	Govt.	Poland	• Market participants vs. end users – what changes for regulators? • Development of ICTs and the pro-consumer policy. • Empowerment of youth, gender equality and digital seniors – challenges that face the modern information society.	• Mapping of telecommunications infrastructure • opportunities and problems – the Polish perspective.
29	European Internet Inclusion Initiative	IO	International	The need for e-Inclusion: Online services have rapidly become the main channel of interaction between constituents and government; as it saves time, effort and money for all parties. But those that cannot take advantage of them fall ever further behind in terms of	The European Internet Inclusion Initiative (EIII) is preparing a collection of services in a new combination of existing automated evaluation tools for accessibility and also supports user testing of websites and audio-visual media. EIII is an open source to ensure accountability of results and facilitate adoption and competition among vendors. EIII empowers policy-makers

				socio-economic opportunities. In particular, people with disabilities often face insurmountable barriers to access audio-visual media and online services, a digital divide that is also a social divide. As life expectancy increases in Europe, so will the need for greater accessibility of public services and online content. Yet, only about 10% of Europe's government websites are regarded as fully accessible today; according to a European study on assessing and promoting E-Accessibility.	and constituents to monitor and participate in greater inclusiveness of public services. The EIII supports the originally proposed European Directive on accessibility of public sector bodies to make 12 types of government services accessible for all and improve accessibility more broadly. We will as far as possible also take more recent development on the proposed directive into account. For more information visit our website: http://www.eiii.eu
30	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	IO	Switzerland		WIPO would like to organize the following sessions: 1. "IP and disabilities: Enabling access to content by print-disabled persons – the Marrakesh VIP Treaty and beyond". Following the adoption of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled

					("Marrakesh VIP Treaty") in June 2013, WIPO worked for the promotion of this instrument and for raising the awareness of its provisions targeted at allowing access to information by those with limitations to read printed materials. WIPO has also recently launched another initiative that is complementary to its efforts, to implement the Marrakesh VIP Treaty: the Accessible Books Consortium (ABC). ABC has made the previous stakeholder pilot project to foster access to accessible versions of printed works a permanent program at WIPO. One of its most important initiatives is the launch of a series of projects in developing countries to implement practical methods of increasing access to published works. Once the Marrakesh VIP Treaty comes into force, ABC's impact should increase tremendously with the ability to transfer accessible format works across borders. The workshop will focus on the legal and technical challenges towards achieving these important objectives. 2. "Using Copyright to promote creation and access to

					information and creative content". The workshop will explore the potential of the copyright system, its flexibilities and different models for managing the set of rights for enhancing creation and access to knowledge and information. Limitations and exceptions, open licensing (including Creative Commons and Open Source Software), and User Generated Content will be among the main topics analyzed by the panelists. 3. "Software development as enabler of creative content online". The workshop aims at enhancing awareness of the possibilities and implications of proprietary and open source software; panelists will provide concrete examples on software licensing, whether proprietary or open source, with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries. A particular focus will be placed on the analysis of the opportunities and challenges linked to the development of video games and mobile applications.
31	Société civile	CS	Comoros		

32	Espace Afrique Internati onal	CS	Switzerland	ICT in the African Region	
33	Arianous ICTD	PS	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1- Smart City 2- Smart Governance 3- Intelligent Transportation System 4- Green IT	
34	ArianousI CTD	PS	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		C1 Smart City
35	ADD Internati onal	CS	International	Under the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication, 50% of people in developing countries will use the internet by 2020. Our paper will explore what this means for the developing world's 800 million people with disabilities, who are over-represented among the chronically poor and marginalized. People with disabilities have not, to date, benefitted equally from the growth in ICT. This is despite the fact that equal access to ICT is a human right enshrined in the UN	Accessibility and Disability

				Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – and despite leadership on the issue from ITU (including the Action Lines and the WSIS +10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015). Unequal access is particularly acute in countries with lower human development indices. For example, a recent report found accessible telecom and media services were available in 65% of those countries surveyed that had very high HDI, but in only 18% of those with low HDI (G3ICT and DPI, 2013 CRPD ICT Accessibility Report). The proposed Sustainable Development Goals include targets on broadband access and ICT maturity, but these do not currently mention people with disabilities. Drawing on our experience working with people with disabilities in Africa	

				and Asia, our paper will explore how growth in ICT risks exacerbating the relative poverty and exclusion of people with disabilities, whether through reducing their access to basic services; depriving them of the chance to hold governments to account; or increasing social isolation. But we will go on to argue that – with the right policies and partnerships – ICT also has the potential to help level the inequalities between people with and without disabilities. As such, accessible ICT is essential if the wider objectives of the post-2015 development agenda are to be met.	
36	Women and Information Society NGO	CS	Armenia	Women and the Information Society	
37	Institute of	IO	United States of America	• Data driven innovation impact	Thematic workshops: 1. Topic: Data driven

	Electrical and Electronics Engineers			on IG policy and privacy and security • Identity management in the context of privacy as a human right • Coverage of non-technical aspects (e.g. human rights, competition policy, and security) in the process of developing technical standard • The critical connection between open ICT (development and ecosystem) and an open Internet for fueling innovation and economic growth	innovation impact on cyber-security and privacy. The increasing ease of linking and analyzing information raises concerns about individual privacy protection. Personal data are the type that has drawn the most attention, from a regulatory and policy point of view, in relation to data-driven innovation. The challenge is to achieve a reasonable balance between individuals' right to privacy and the emerging opportunities in data-driven innovation. This proposed thematic workshop would focus on balancing the value of economic growth fueled by data driven innovation and technological developments with the protection of privacy. 2. Topic: Digital Relationships. Relationships are formed of connections and interactions. Individuals have relationships with humans and entities such as their employers, social media channels and others. Individuals have relationships with objects, such as phones, cars and gaming consoles, etc. Connections, roles and relationships multiply exponentially with each innovation. This proposed thematic workshop would

					focus on the developing "laws" of relationships between people, entities and things. 3. Topic: Digital Anonymity. There is significant evolution from traditional concepts of self; and identity to new, digital identity management approaches that transcend the offline world and the rules that govern it. As global citizens converge on the Internet, and new media, technology and services pervade and influence culture, personal data is being volunteered, leveraged and sometimes compromised. This proposed thematic workshop would focus on balance of security and privacy rights.
38	Ingenieurs du Monde (IdM)	CS	Switzerland	n.a.	Aim: aligning IdM opportunities with WSIS objectives and actions. Expected Outcomes: through an interactive way to manage this workshop, we will collect and analyse possibilities of concrete cooperation. Attendance: all delegates of WSIS Forum 2015 and remote participants. Programme: to be delivered later with the second draft.
39	Ministry of External Relations - Brazil	Govt.	Brazil		Preparations for the Internet Governance Forum, which will be held in João Pessoa, Brazil, in November 2015. Themes:

					- discussions under the Multistakeholder Advisory Group; - main topics to be discussed in João Pessoa; - mandate of the IGF and the WSIS+10 Review Process.
40	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	IO	Italy	• Linkages of WSIS with the Sustainable Development Goals • Gender and Youth • Digital literacy of institutions and communities in rural and remote areas • Foster collaboration and knowledge sharing via electronic communities of practice, in order to showcase and promote models, methodologies, good practices and the adoption of Open Access and interoperability standards, for effective and equitable use of ICTs for sustainable development. • Promote the use of ICTs to reinforce the resilience capacity of states, communities and individuals to mitigate and adapt to	Action Line C7: e Agriculture FAO and e-Agriculture would like to request two thematic workshops: 1. e-Agriculture Action Line Meeting: How changes in ICT policies and regulations and improved government support could help progress with the SDGs on food security? The e-Agriculture action line meeting will consist of a panel discussion with 4 panelists presenting 4 different entries to this subject. As it is hard to find indicators and targets that will directly prove the impact of ICTs on improved food security, this session will focus on factors that will create an enabling environment for ICTs in Agriculture. The session will, among other, address the role of open data and operator cost waivers for public services. 2. e-Agriculture thematic workshop: The needs of application developers and application users (farmers). The thematic workshop on applications for agriculture and

				natural and man-made disasters, food chain challenges, socio-economic and other crises, conflicts and trans boundary threats, diseases, and environmental damages. • Promote Public-Private Partnerships in cooperation with relevant CSOs/NGOs, cooperatives, farmer organizations, academia, research institutions for inclusive, efficient, affordable and sustainable ICT services and initiatives.	the users of the applications, will give the actors a chance to express their needs and communicate with other stakeholders present at the WSIS Forum, who might be in a better position to influence policies and government support. This will be an interactive session with a demonstration.
41	Ingénieurs du Monde (NGO)	CS	Switzerland	Practical knowledge and vocational training are the main foundation to enable the development of developing countries.	e-manufacturing, Factory of the Future
42	AHCIET (Asociación Iberoamericana de Centros de Investigación y Empresas	IO	Spain	1) Net Neutrality, 2) Internet Governance, 3) Cybersecurity and Privacy, 4) Internet of Things, 5) Universal Service and Information Society,	

	de Telecomunicación)			6) Closing the Digital Divide and the need for investment.	
43	ITU	IO	International		Action Line C2: Infrastructure
44	ITU	IO	International		Action line C6 : Enabling Environment
45	Intervale	PS	Russian Federation	"Vision of Information Society beyond 2020"	
46	Iran University of Science and Technology	A	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1. Digital Economy: An international framework for digital economy is needed to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor at the national and international level. 2. Internet Governance: 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.	1. E-science and Research in the Information Society: Key Factors for Sustainable Development. 2. Digital Economy and Employment in the Information Society: Are There Equal Opportunities for All?
47	Ministerio de Comunicaciones	Govt.	Cuba	Cuba supports the consultation process prior to the general review of the General Assembly, which assesses the progress	

				made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, according to the resolution of the UN General Assembly A / RES / 68/302. This overview will be a right to consider the possible deficiencies in relation to information technology and communications and areas where you have to keep emphasizing, also addressing the challenges; such as reducing the digital divide framework and the use of information technology and communications for development. In this sense, Cuba reiterates all aspects reflected in the Contribution sent by Cuba to open consultations on the ITU WSIS + 10 process, which served the process of intergovernmental discussion on High Level ITU WSIS + 10,	

				in Geneva, Switzerland in June 2014. The final documents of this event are the contribution of the ITU for the general discussion at the UN.	
48	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	IO	Chile	Regional processes for policy debate on ICT issues.	Regional policy forums on digital technologies
49	eWorldwide Group	PS	United Arab Emirates	Organize a special session showcasing and presenting true practical ICT case studies and role models. This should be created in the framework of diverse backgrounds, environments, social structures and education etc. This should be held at the very top level to emphasize the importance of women in ICTs.	Women and ICTs: The Innovation and Transformation
50	Globethics.net Foundation	CS	Switzerland	Ethics in the information society and ethics of internet governance (Globethics.net can	Either 'Promotion of Codes of Ethics for Media Professionals' or 'The Ethics of Digital Innovation' preferably on 25 or 29 May 2015 due to the

				provide names of speakers/resource people)	availability of key speakers (Action line C10).
51	Internet Society	IO	Switzerland		Establishing and Supporting Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT) for Internet Security (Co-sponsors tbc: Dutch government, IGF BPF on CSIRT Chair). This workshop focuses on best practices and approaches for the formation of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRT). The session will be fed by the outcomes of the IGF 2014 Best Practices Forum on the same topic with a view to expanding multistakeholder cooperation opportunities among the community. Indeed, public and private partnerships are needed to enhance cooperation between organizations and networks, and help secure vital Internet infrastructure and systems. The discussion will cover the national CSIRT model including the formation of trust relationships and voluntary cooperation among CSIRT members. ICTs as an Enabler for Sustainable Development- Case Study on Local Content. The focus of this workshop is also the environment needed to encourage the local hosting

					of content, by local content developers as well as international content delivery networks, as part of efforts to more broadly develop the local Internet ecosystem. It will discuss the challenges to local users such as the costs imposed on ISPs, transit costs to deliver the content to local users and the diminished user experience. A case study of the local hosting dynamics in Rwanda will be used to frame the discussion and outline the lessons learned. Best practices, approaches and partnerships needed for the Mitigation of Unsolicited Communications (e.g. "spam") (Co-sponsors tbc: ITU, IGF BPF on Spam Chairs). The workshop will focus on the many approaches that can be taken to address the threats that come from unsolicited communications or spam. The session will be fed by the outcomes of the IGF 2014 using the materials from the IGF Best Practice Forum on Regulation and Mitigation of Unsolicited Communications (e.g. "spam"). Discussion will cover best practices and partnerships needed to address the threats that come from spam as the delivery mechanism for

					malware, botnets, and phishing attacks.
52	Gedaref Digital City Sudan	CS	Sudan	1- out of school children e-learning 2- connecting people with disability 3- cloud computing and portable tele centre	Tele centre as a tool for community development and SDGs.
53	International Telecommunication Union	IO	Switzerland	C4: Mainstreaming e-Skilling: The ICT Runway.	Action Line C4: Capacity Building C4: Mainstreaming e-Skilling: The ICT Runway.
54	International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)	CS	Austria	During the high level segment of the WSIS Forum 2015, a discussion about the involvement of the digital equity in all Action Lines and how this concept would clarify the description of the Action Lines.	The influence of Digital equity in all Action Lines.
55	International Trade Centre (ITC)	IO	Switzerland		International e-commerce for developing countries: Practical case studies in overcoming barriers to trade through digital channels.
56	The World Bank	IO	International	n/a	The role that the Internet plays in economic development is evolving and complex. Later in 2015, the World Bank will launch its annual World Development Report "Internet for Development". This workshop will provide the

					Internet community involved in the financing, operating, governing and using the Internet, a unique perspective on the rise of the digital economy and its implications for businesses, people and governments. It will discuss how the internet can better promote economic growth, social and economic opportunity, and the efficiency of public service delivery. The Report will present policy reforms that are necessary in complementary sectors (regulations, education, and institutions), in the information and communication technology sectors, and in the development community to make the internet an effective force for development. The event will also provide essential feedbacks to the World Bank team prior to the finalization of the draft Report. The theme of the Workshop will be "Internet for Development" and will be conducted in a public consultation format, with a brief introduction of the main contents of the draft Report followed by an opportunity for critical feedback from the multi-stakeholder community on issues including the impact

					of the internet on: (i) economic growth including productivity, international trade, and competition; (ii) jobs, opportunity, and entrepreneurship; (iii) public service delivery through increased capacity, accountability and transparency; (iv) Internet governance, cybersecurity and digital privacy and related matters.
57	Informatics Society Switzerland / IFIP TC3 / Swiss Academy of Science	CS	Switzerland	n.a.	Cyber-security challenges facing developing countries and having Impact on advanced countries. The growing concerns about cyber threats and attacks between governments and agencies around the world, discussing the need for international action and legislation to implement in order to improve cybersecurity. Given the global nature of cybersecurity and the level of ICT mutuality in some parts of the world, one may wonder whether a one solution "fit for all" is favourable to address current cyber risks. Many countries especially in the west have developed National Cyber Security Strategies and policies, but very few have given full details of their implementation and

					execution plans. Governments all over the world have the responsibility to act to address the growing cyber threats and attacks, creating a secure global inter-connectivity and hence promoting public confidence and trust in the use of cyberspace.
58	IFIP IP3	CS	Austria	"The Enabling Infrastructure" – a true Knowledge Society requires a strong ICT foundation that is innovative, flexible and trustworthy. Thus, we cannot ignore the requirement of a skilled, ethical and professional ICT workforce to provide this infrastructure. We should also explore the linkages between ICT Professionals and the Information and Knowledge Society. International standards of professionalism must be defined and embraced. Money for development is scarce, ICT projects are known for their	Partnering for Success: creativity and professionalism in delivering trustworthy ICT.

				failures, some spectacularly so. One report in Australia reported that from 10 case studies of large government ICT Enabled projects all were over budget by 200%, were late and failed to deliver the benefits that were attributed to them at the start. This report suggests that the reasons for these failures are: Leadership, accountability and governance, Planning, Funding, Probity and procurement and Project management. These are topics that ought to be addressed for relevance to the WSIS community so ensure that the developing world can learn from the mistakes of the developed world. WSIS Forum 2015 should begin the journey in exploring these reasons and their links to professionalism, standards, skills and	

				training and ethical practice.	
59	International Federation of Film Producers Associations [FIAPF]	PS	International	We recommend a cross-cutting discussion of WSIS Action Lines C6 and C8, with a focus on their implementation at the national level, to explore opportunities and challenges with which local creative content producers and distributors are faced, and the importance of a balanced and sound policy and legal environment to enable creative sectors' contribution to cultural, social and economic development and cultural diversity. Using our extensive worldwide network of audiovisual industry professionals, FIAPF would like to propose the CEO of a leading African content production and distribution company as a speaker at the high level segment.	The proposed workshop will be entitled "New Opportunities and Challenges for Original Audiovisual Content in the Broadband Era" (working title).

60	Internet Watch Foundation	CS	United Kingdom	The global and borderless Internet enables cyber criminals to exploit the most vulnerable infrastructure and weakest regulatory frameworks to execute a range of criminal activities, targeting potentially huge portions of the global population. For ICTs and others to play their role in the development of our global Information Society—stimulating innovation, empowering different groups of people, including young people, in developed and developing countries; providing access to information, and fostering economic and social growth—a multi-stakeholder approach is needed to help foster a secure and trustworthy online environment. The importance of cyber security and online safety has been recognised in the	Safeguarding Children Online; hosted by Microsoft and the Internet Watch Foundation. A workshop presenting the latest research and thinking about how young people can be empowered to keep themselves safer online. Featuring a range of speakers from the industry, civil society and academia, law enforcement, and including the voices of young people themselves. The workshop will present the latest research, projects and trends, on online child sexual abuse images and videos and will also present case studies demonstrating how a multi-stakeholder approach can help to combat the problem.

				priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015, in particular under points 27, 28 and 29. The issue of cyber security and trust in cyberspace therefore merits a high-level debate, focusing on: (1) combatting online criminal activity, (2) fighting online criminal content (and underlying criminal networks), and (3) growing awareness and resilience among Internet users. This debate should focus on the international responses and networks necessary to adequately deal with these issues as well as with the question as to how all stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, can support this fight.	
61	International Federation of Library Associati	IO	International	2015 is a crucial year for development. Within the post-2015 development framework discussions IFLA is	WS1: How can we increase public access to information to support sustainable development? The role of access to ICTs in the post2015 Development Agenda

	ons and Institutions (IFLA)			advocating for a strong focus on public access to information and ICTs. IFLA published the Lyon Declaration (www.lyondeclaration.org) in 2014, highlighting the importance of access to information, for inclusive and sustainable development. In this context, ensuring that the work and outcomes of WSIS are connected with the post-2015 Development Agenda is essential. IFLA strongly supports the inclusion of a post-2015 focus within the high-level segments of the next WSIS Forum.	Sub-themes include: • Why existing infrastructures, such as libraries and tele centres, are essential partners to help governments achieve their development goals. How policy makers and governments can use and expand these existing infrastructures and networks into areas of low ICT connectivity • How public access to ICTs can expand a population's knowledge base • How to put all this into practice when implementing the post2015 Development Agenda WS2: Access to cultural heritage - cross border challenges in an online world Sub-themes include: • Why it is essential that cross-border access to cultural heritage is supported in the information society • Discussing the benefits of culture to sustain and further development across regions • Knowledge loss in research and cultural conscience due to cross border restrictions • The importance of the right to preserve digital cultural heritage for people to access from anywhere • The importance of a balanced

					copyright framework to facilitate cross border access to culture • The danger of losing born-digital heritage and therefore collective memory, due to copyright restrictions and lack of engagement of industry and governments
62	ITU	IO	Switzerland	child online protection	Setting global targets, moving towards a result based approach
63	Nagaa Khamis Community Development Association	CS	Egypt		
64	Nagaa Khamis Community Development Association	CS	Egypt		
65	Datamation Foundation Trust	CS	India	*ICT accessibility for PWD. *Gender & ICTs. *ICTs catalytic role in job creation & employment generation. *ICTs catalytic role in	ICT accessibility for PWD, functional & cost-effective assistive devices.

				NRM, disaster preparedness.	
66	ITU	IO	Switzerland	No	Action Line C2 annual facilitation meeting in the framework of WSIS Forum 2015
67	World Bank (WB)	IO	United States of America	This is the time to start discuss about "international cooperation" and building a proper network and/or a body to exchange any necessary information and evidence regarding cross border cybercrime. In the nature of it, cybercrime is the most likely to be committed across the border of a jurisdiction where a victim locates. Frequently, advanced persistent threats (APTs) to various targets are usually originated from other jurisdiction, across continents. Such kinds of threats mainly targets core infrastructure sectors of a country like education, energy industries, high-tech	Purpose of workshop With the increasing interest in cyber-attack such as unidentified attack against SONY pictures, to introduce the World Bank's ongoing project on "Combating Cybercrime: Tools and Capacity Building for Emerging Economies" and to discuss with stakeholders about the enhancing the effectiveness. Through this workshop, stakeholders may have chance to review the current status of tools of preventing, investigating, and prosecuting cybercrime and to learn about the cutting-edge technologies. Also the workshop will be an opportunity to gain stakeholder's feedback regarding the toolkit which will serve as the best available method for any emerging economies to assess its own capacity to prevent and to response against any cybercrime threatening its sustainable development. Outline of the World Bank project

				businesses, and of course, governmental bodies. It may not be difficult to measure how serious of the results of cyber-attack may cause to stability of a society and international society as well. This characteristic of cybercrime requires close, prompt, and precise channel of cross-border cooperation channels between jurisdictions. However, cooperation among related countries with a certain cybercrime depends on bilateral cooperation based on mutual agreement. This may cause a failure of proper law enforcement and may result in irreparable damages to the victim. Thus, we believe all the interested parties need to commence discussion and try to reach consensus how to deal with the cross-border issues and how to cooperate to	The World Bank, together with its partners, is developing a diagnostic toolkit and capacity-building/awareness-raising materials based on international best practices and this project will be completed by June 2016. The purpose of the project is to build capacity among policy-makers, legislators, public prosecutors & investigators, and civil society in developing countries in the policy, legal and criminal justice aspects of the enabling environment to combat "cybercrime". The project will do this through synthesizing international best practice in these areas in a published tool that enables assessment of and best practice guidance with respect to the legal issues associated with combatting cybercrime; and field testing the tool in selected pilot countries. It is expected that the tool will be made available as a global public good. This work will embrace current both academic and practical research and technical outcome including real working models for public and private sector collaboration to fight against cybercrime. Its applicability will be examined

				fight cybercrime together. We may start with organizing regional working group of commonly interested authorities of each country with interim steering committee of each representative of each region. Each region may be decided based on localities and economic relationships and each regional group may work simultaneously with the same time lines to reach the final agreement of all participating jurisdictions. Through this work we may develop an international cooperative network which may serve as an early warning system and a main channel to enhance each countries capacity to prevent and response imminent cybercrime.	with 3-4 pilot countries with each government's cooperation. Format and expected participating stakeholders During 1.5 hour workshop, the World Bank will 1) present the outline and deliverables of this project, 2) report current development of the project at that time, and 3) Q&A with the invited and/or floor participants. The presentation may include presentation of real time hacking malware monitoring system with the consent and availability of its developing authority, Korean Supreme Prosecutors' Office (The World Bank will arrange KSPO's participants right after the acceptance of this application). As external partners of this project, ITU, UN ICRI, UNODC, AIDP representatives are expected to join this workshop and floor will be opened any interested stakeholder including policy makers, investigating and judiciary authorities and law makers. Deliverables This workshop will call the strong attention to the threat of cybercrime as a real one and will serve as a momentum for each stakeholder to assess its

					own capacity to fight against any threat to its sustainable development and stability of its society.
68	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication	Govt.	Japan		Japan Country Workshop
69	Egypt ICT Trust Fund	Govt.	Egypt	• The implementation of clouding computing technologies in ICT4D; • Enhancing the role of open source application in ICT4D projects; • Enrich the role of mobile applications in ICT4D projects; • Entrepreneurship and its role in enhancing digital economy; • ICT for women empowerment programs specially in remote and rural areas;	
70	Agence de Régulation des Télécommunications	Govt.	Central African Republic		Communication in poor countries.

71	Evolving Consulting	PS	Cameroon	Smart Cities in Africa Policies on effective energy management	Originate the next Generation of leading women
72	IFIP Representative at WISIS	CS	Austria	The role and the impact of transparency on the governance of our society in general, for example through emerging technologies such as Block Chains. Open participatory deliberation platforms, such as proposed in Liquid Democracy approaches.	This cross action line and multi stakeholder workshop has two objectives: First, to raise awareness on emerging approaches and technologies behind the transformation occurring around Transparency. Examples such as, but not limited to, block chains, crypto currencies, etc., will be provided as introduction to the workshop. Second, to co-creatively build a call for action and agenda to be open immediately after the workshop for the WISIS Forum 2015 and beyond. Should this initiative generate interest form the community, it will be sustained in the future.
73	Literary Academy for Dalit of Nepal (LAD-Nepal)	CS	Nepal (Republic of)		
74	Health and Environment Program	CS	Switzerland	Main topics: Access and use of the Internet Digital inclusion for all Themes: Broadband for development	

75	Ministère de la Poste et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication	Govt.	Algeria		
76	Just Net Coalition	CS	International		2015 WSIS Forum Workshop Proposal Organising an Internet Social Forum – A call to occupy the Internet Just Net Coalition. The World Social Forum (WSF) that first took place in 2001 in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and has continued since then, represents, as stated in the WSF Charter, a different kind of globalisation than that "commanded by the large multinational corporations and by the governments and international institutions at the service of those corporations' interests". The Charter enshrines the values that "globalization in solidarity will prevail as a new stage in world history. This will respect universal human rights, and those of all citizens - men and women - of all nations and the environment and will rest on

					democratic international systems and institutions at the service of social justice, equality and the sovereignty of peoples". From the beginning, the idea of the WSF as a global alternative space was conceived as in opposition to the World Economic Forum (WEF), which represents the globalisation of capital and the global march of neo-liberalism. The Internet has become a vitally important social infrastructure that profoundly impacts our societies. It has enormous transformational and even emancipatory potential, little of which has yet been realised. On the contrary – in recent times we have seen mass surveillance, abusive use of personal data; the monopolization, commodification and monetisation of information and knowledge; inequitable flows of finances between poor and rich countries; and an erosion of cultural diversity. In the area of Internet governance, the interests of global capital and multinational corporations are increasingly antithetical to those of the global citizenry. Internet

					governance is not just about technical standards and management of domain names; it is more about the larger framework of social and economic justice issues that are emerging as the Internet impacts society at large. This struggle is about who will control the Internet; and whether those who extract rent from the Internet, and those who use it as a tool for mass surveillance, will prevail over those who seek to use it for broad social and economic advancement, social justice and people's emancipation. The Internet is converging as the infrastructure for communication, information, knowledge and social organization. Unless the Internet and its governance are democratized, we run the risk of a highly centralized and controlled society. The Internet was supposed to be a centre-less communication platform with all power and control devolved to the peripheries. Today we witness structures of strong economic, political, social and cultural control being entrenched at the centre of the Internet. What is required is to build a movement to purge these

					structures of control from the Internet, before they become 'normalised'. We must re-claim the Internet for people's power; we must occupy the Internet and its governance. We need decentralised connectivity networks, decentralized software, decentralised applications and services, and decentralised content development. Wherever possible, community control over these must be explored. Another pressing question is whether data, as the key value flow on the Internet, is to be just a commodity for trade, or whether it is recognized that personal data belongs to people, who should be able to control its use. Indeed, the US and its close allies wish to impose a regime of privatization and unrestricted global flow of commoditized data, just as they are doing for other goods and services. In contrast, we believe that the data on the Internet is part of a unique new global infrastructure of communication, information, and social organizing, and that this must be governed democratically, with deference to human rights, equality and

					social justice. Activism on issues like FOSS, net neutrality, building community networks and data protection has been gathering momentum. However, these must connect to larger movements for human rights, equality and social justice worldwide in order to have sufficient impact. We are very concerned that the World Economic Forum (WEF) now seeks to take global leadership on how the Internet should be governed, through the new Net Mundial Initiative launched in partnership with ICANN and the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee. Its clear purpose is to address global Internet-related public policy issues. Given WEF's character and commitments this would inevitably reinforce the governance of the Internet in the interests of big capital. It is our view that all those who believe that "Another World is Possible" must come together to create an Internet Social Forum that will carry forward the vision of the WSF Charter to the governance of the Internet. It will pursue a people's agenda, challenging the neoliberal governance agenda to give corporations a

					veto over public policy, the latest and the most symbolic form of which is the WEF-based Net Mundial Initiative. We propose a workshop at the 2015 WSIS Forum, titled 'Organizing an Internet Social Forum – A call to occupy the Internet'. This workshop will explore the idea of holding an Internet Social Forum later in 2015, or early 2016, possibly in parallel with a major global Internet governance event.
77	Azerfon LLC	PS	Azerbaijan	We expect to see in WSIS forum the following topics: -"Prevent information related brutality and violence, keep human powerful and non-vulnerable." -"Development Business Continuity and Resilience requirement and standard according information society."	
78	Cibervolu ntarios Foundati on	CS	Spain	Technological innovative women entrepreneurs. The role of technological volunteering in the information society that is inclusive for all	One about our project: 1.- Technological volunteering All about Cibervoluntarios Foundation and our program 2.- Innovative technological women entrepreneurs we have two program in this way: www.w2lab.eu and www.innovadorastic.org

				people. Democratization of social innovation by citizens through the creative, social and direct use of technological tools. Analyze the "glocal" effect.	3.- Stop, think and connect All about our program of cybersecurity with children and their families, with the support our USA partners
79	Ministère des PT-NTIC	Govt.	Democratic Republic of the Congo		
80	The Daily Rupali Bangladesh	PS	Bangladesh		
81	Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio & Communication(BNNRC)	CS	Bangladesh	Under the action line C-9, need to discuss about community media.	Role of Community media.
82	Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development (BIID)	PS	Bangladesh	• Latest progress of the PoA (Indicator wise) • Challenges in implementation of WSIS PoA • National Strategy on ICT4D in line of WSIS agenda / them • Making implementation	Innovation and Scaling up of e-Agriculture Initiatives: e-Krishok. Experiences of Bangladesh.

				WSIS PoA more effective • Consultation and engagement process of all relevant stakeholders at country level • Promoting the Champions at various level • Initiate Global ICT4D Innovation Lab and repository (More structured and easy than Stocktaking initiative)	
83	Internet Society	CS	United States of America		International Internet Connectivity (IIC) - Tunis Agenda Paragraph 50
84	UNDP	IO	Switzerland		
85	COIB internatio nal	Govt.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	
86	NICT	CS	India	In alumni meet session it is proposed that the member of WSIS prize shall present the way forward action and the updates on the project the scale up status and challenges	WSIS alumni stocktaking of the awarded projects.
87	CICESE	A	Mexico	Crucial factors linking technology and	

				development from the population perspective. Technology adoption in rural and underserved environments. The role of ICT in poverty mitigation in underserved and economy challenged contexts .	
88	Asociación Colombiana de Usuarios de Internet	CS	Colombia	Internet for everybody. Open Internet. Safe Internet	The role of organizations in the context of knowledge society at a global level.
89	Libera Associazione Europea (LAE) www.lae-secppcbs.org www.freeeuropeanassociation.it/	CS	Italy	The LAE www.lae-secppcbs.org www.freeeuropeanassociation.it , honored the instructions received by Most Excellent and Reverend Monsignor Bishop Giorgio Corbellini, Titular Bishop of Abula, President of the Labor of the Apostolic See and the President of the Commission of Discipline of the Roman Curia and "ad interim" President of the Financial	

				Information Authority of the Holy See - Vatican City State (A.I.F. who is a member of The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units), reports such indication that makes its own and that are: - Concept of bioethics understood in a general sense about the respect of the person in data processing; - Computer forensics and computer evidence; - Information security; - Communicate the truth: from the middle of the content; - Francis Pope and communication effectiveness. Website: www.aleteia.org (a network to share resources on the World Catholic faith with all who seek the truth).	
90	SEMANTIS	CS	Belgium	• Bridges between cultures as regard to development of	

				Information Society • Importance of the dimension of plurality of languages and scripts, including oral. • Promotion of local contents, creation, diffusion, archiving, stronger presence on the web. • Taking into consideration the phenomena of migrations and diasporas which are using ICT tools and electronic networks.	
91	T.A.D.G.I	CS	Tunisia	• GIS and geospace applications in water management, desertification and agriculture • GIS and geospace applications in survey • GIS Security and Geospatial intelligence • GIS applications in environment and	The role of GIS and geo-space in the field of sustainable development.

				security defense field	
92	Al-Aqsa University	Govt.	International	The ability to understand and grasp the content of thoughts about social innovation to work for positive change. How to supervise the projects to achieve the stated objectives.	
93	PFC - Persona Famiglia Comunità www.personafamigliacomunita.org	PS	Italy		
94	Baze university, Abuja	A	Nigeria	Reducing ICT4D policy gap and implementation realities	
95	UNDESA	IO	USA	AL C1	Action Line C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
96	UNDESA	IO	USA	AL C11	Action Line C11. International and regional cooperation
97	UNDESA/ ITU	IO	USA	AL C7- E Government	AL C7- E Government
98	UNCTAD/ ITC/ UPU	IO	Switzerland	AL C7- e Business	AL C7- E Government
99	WHO (E Health)	IO	Switzerland	Al C7 E Health	Al C7 E Health

100	WMO/ ITU/ UNEP	IO	Switzerland	AL C7 E Environment	AL C7 E Environment
101	Joint workshop on Accessibility	CS/IO	International	Accessibility	Accessibility
102	UAE	Govt.	UAE		UAE Country Workshop
103	INTEL	PS	USA		Intel Thematic Workshop
104	Kuwait	Govt.	Kuwait		Kuwait Country Workshop
105	Kazakhstan	Govt.	Kazakhstan		Kazakhstan Country Workshop
106	Rwanda	Govt.	Rwanda		Rwanda Country Workshop
107	Qatar	Govt.	Qatar		Qatar Country Workshop
108	ITU and Partners	IO	Switzerland		"Organizing a session on Internet of Things (IoT), crowd sourcing and crowd sensing. The IoT combined with the crowd sourcing and crowd sensing are deeply changing the potential and the scope of the information society. The proposed session will be co-organized by ITU and Mandat International (ITU-T member). It will bring together various stakeholders, including leading European research projects in this domain as well as several example of application domains, including smart cities deployment and monitoring. The session may include a set of demonstrations and may also address issues related to

					personal data protection in such context. "

ANNEX 2:

Submissions Received during the 1st Physical Meeting

WSIS Forum 2015 Submissions

OPEN CONSULTATIONS ON THEMATIC ASPECTS AND INNOVATIONS ON THE FORMAT

Suggestions Received during the 1st Physical Meeting

1.	Stakeholder type	Country	Suggestions
2.	PS	Russian Federation	• Special year for WSIS as it has been 10 years since WSIS. Time to assess the WSIS Action Lines and Goals, what did we achieve in these 10 years in information and where we are going. • More brainstorming sessions in the program; organized by visionaries, civil society, academia, NGOs. • Some preparatory visionary document could be prepared within the framework of the preparatory process of the WSIS Forum. • Innovation should be the leading theme of the entire forum, not only of some HL debate. • Some new action lines for discussion could be added. • Possibility for stakeholders of the same nature to sit together and discuss about the WSIS Process.
3.	IO	Switzerland (AL C5)	• Cybersecurity theme will be prominent during the WSIS Forum 2015 by way of a High-level Dialogue, Workshops and other discussion fora.
4.	IO	Switzerland (AL C6)	• Workshop will focus on access to international networks for submarines worldwide • Creating a platform for stakeholders to share their ideas.

5.	IO	Switzerland (AL C2)	• Central theme of the Action line meeting will be Broadband for Sustainable Development, with a focus on Sustainable Development Goals.
6.	Govt.	Russian Federation	• There was discussion during the WSIS+10 High level event on Targets for each action line • The ITU- PP in Busan agreed on the Connect 2020 framework that provides targets on C2, C5 and C6 • Other UN Agencies should be encouraged to develop targets according to their mandates
7.	IO	Rome (AL C7 E Agriculture)	• Action lines facilitators will be working towards linking the Action lines to the Sustainable Development Goals. • Important to look at the commonalities between the different action lines.
8.	Govt.	USA	• Pleased to participate in all the past WSIS Forums. • WSIS Forum OCP brings together the UN Action lines facilitators and other stakeholders in catalyzing further progress in the action lines. • Theme for this year's WSIS Forum WSIS Forum 2015 | Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development is very appropriate • Remote Participation is well appreciated to reach out to the wider stakeholder community.
9.	*Andrea Saks*	International	Captioning is important to include everybody.
10.	CS	Cameroon	Need to make a platform for NGOs to participate, so that they are not excluded from the dialogue.
11.	IO	Switzerland (Action Line C7 E Business)	• Evaluate how WSIS Action Lines can contribute in the Post 2015 Agenda. Every stakeholder should have a voice in the process. • This evaluation will help create interfaces between ICTs and the SDGs
12.	IO	Switzerland (AL C4 Capacity Building)	Focus of the workshop will be on E skilling and emerging methods of knowledge exchange.

13.	IO	Switzerland (AL C7 E Business)	• Think about how ICTs apply to SDGs. • Better integration of the Venues of the two tracks: HL Track and Forum Track.
14.	PS (Microsoft Corporation)	USA	• Strongly support the theme of innovating together. • Strongly see the value of WSIS Forum in getting updated about the WSIS Action lines and the ICT4D projects
15.	PS (Marilyn Cade)	USA	• ICTs associations and alliances see the WSIS as a way to come together with Governments, CS/ NGOs, other businesses and International Organizations; to develop ICTs with the aim of social inclusion and creation of jobs. • Hoping to see a lot of new players and a growing participation from stakeholders. • Would like to propose a workshop on ICTs and Women Entrepreneurs.
16.	IO	France AL UNESCO	• Will take into consideration the views received during the open consultation process and prepare the Action line Workshops accordingly.

ANNEX 3: Submissions Received during the Final Review Meeting

WSIS Forum 2015 Submissions

OPEN CONSULTATIONS ON THEMATIC ASPECTS AND INNOVATIONS ON THE FORMAT

Suggestions Received during the 2nd Physical Meeting

N.	Organization	Stakeholder type	Country	Suggestions
1	UAE	Govt.	UAE	Intervention by UAE: I would like to thank ITU Secretary General and WSIS team for their efforts towards the WSIS process and thank the Chairman of WSIS council working Group for his dedication and efforts. We are very pleased to continue supporting the WSIS process and activates, and we anticipate that this year event will fascinate high attention and interest from various ITU membership, UN organizations and relevant entities. The UAE administration supported WSIS process since the beginning and we are committed to continue supporting the WSIS process in the future. Thank you and I look forward to meeting you all in May this year. Hamad Al Mansoori TRA Director General.
2	Japan	Govt.	Japan	• Appreciation for ITU Secretariat for all preparations towards the WSIS Forum • Important year for WSIS- WSIS Review Event will be held in December.

				• During the WSIS we will host a country workshop to introduce a best practice related to ICTs in Japan.
3	Action Line C2, ITU	IO	Switzerland	• For the Action Line C2 Facilitator Meeting, we have taken into account the proposals received so far during the OCP, focusing on the SDGs, WSIS +10 outcomes and 2020 Agenda. • Broadband is the infrastructure for Post 2015 agenda.
4	Action Line C5, ITU	IO	Switzerland	Plan to organize a High Level Dialogue, and the Action Line C5 Facilitator Meeting, and workshops organized by partners, including child online protection (World Bank, UNICEF, Microsoft and Disney).
5	Action Line C6, ITU	IO	Switzerland	• OCP has been very fruitful. • Submarine cable connectivity and fiber optic connectivity will be the main issues discussed during the Action line C6 meeting. • Issues such as open access and network and infrastructure sharing will be core topics for Action Line Facilitation Meetings.
6	FAO + Action Line C7, ITU	IO	Switzerland	• We would like to take the opportunity of the partnership track to reconnect with past partners, from 10 years ago, and connect with new ones. • Action line meetings: in line with SDGs. • We do not know yet the form of our Facilitators Meeting but we would like to bring attention on application developers in Agriculture and on what they do.
7	Poland	Govt.	Poland	Proud to announce that Poland will host the donor's dinner.
8	Health Environment Program	NGO	Cameroon	Attention needs to be paid on the role of the Civil Society, especially from Africa, in the process.

9	Mr Boris, Journalist	CS	Switzerland	• Inclusiveness in the Information Society is extremely important. • The WSIS Forum should be the place for Media, Researchers, the Academia to come together. • An open dialogue for all of them should be one goal.
10	Conference of NGOs	CS	International	It is important to link Information Society and SDGs, in order to reinforce the SDGs. We should make sure that progresses is made in order to achieve them. The Forum should be particularly marking the 150th years of ITU, it could increase awareness.