

WSIS+10 Review Process 2015: Government positions on WSIS implementation¹

This matrix aims to help WSIS stakeholders understanding the positions and stakes among governments of UN Member States participating in the WSIS+10 discussions in the lead-up to the United Nations High Level Meeting (HLM) on WSIS Review in December 2015. The information contained in the matrix is a summary of the positions submitted by governments during the preparatory process for the HLM. Unless otherwise stated, the positions were obtained from the [submissions made to the non-paper](#), received by 31 July.

The positions have been broadly colour-coded to enable the reader to quickly skim the document and evaluate which broad area of issues are of most interest to governments.

Yellow: Development | **Blue:** Internet governance & multistakeholder model | **Orange:** Security, inc. cybersecurity | **Green:** All other issues

Notes:

- This chart represents an ongoing effort at reflecting issues, positions, etc., on a best-efforts basis. Suggestions to improve this work are welcome.
- The categories below represent the general positions of countries. Where N/A, it means that the specific country has opted for not answering this question.

State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
Alliance of Small Island States² [Cuba also submitted its own individual response to the non-paper]	Significant progress in promoting & achieving many of the objectives, ranging from addressing the digital divide to the rapid deployment of ICTs in developing countries .	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The digital divide can only be bridged when content and technology is geared towards local needs and priorities while enhancing capabilities of end users to make productive use of the data. • Lack of access to affordable and reliable technologies continues to remain the key challenge to ICT deployment among SIDS 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The review process must take into account the Dubai Declaration (2014), which noted that, “the LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and countries with economies in transition face the most challenges in the development and use of telecommunications/ICTs. • LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS need to be adequately represented in various WSIS committees and be included in decision-making processes. • Create regional hubs to facilitate exchange of experiences and capacities in order to advance knowledge sharing.
		SIDS-specific challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small island developing countries (SIDS) face unique developmental challenges due to their small size, geographic isolation, limited capacity, environmental risks and natural disasters. 	SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align ICT & Internet connectivity with the implementation of the SDGs. Environment Leverage technological capabilities in order to monitor, predict, mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change .

¹ **Suggestions and comments welcome and should be sent to bommelaer@isoc.org and seidler@isoc.org**

² Representing Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cook Is, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Rep., Fiji, Fed. States of Micronesia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Is, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Singapore, Seychelles, Sao Tome & Principe, Solomon Is, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
Argentina [also a member of the G77]		Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public policies that can reduce the digital divide Public-private synergy that can promote equal access to all services and benefits of the Information and Knowledge Society Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education about ICT tools that promote development & empowerment. 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote establishment of legal, political, and regulatory practices to ensure the availability, accessibility, and affordability of telecommunications/ICTs for people with disabilities & special needs and those who live in vulnerable conditions. Increase access opportunities Promotion of cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity, and local content Technology transfer between developed and developing countries Strengthen regional networks of ICT infrastructure, knowledge, & development of public policies that promote development and innovation. SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote ITU's role in Post-2015 Development Agenda
			Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and promote joint work between governments, the private sector, the academia, the civil society, the technical community and international organizations. Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the role of governments Renew IGF mandate Promote coordinate regional participation in IG
			Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the continuity of leadership of the ITU in the Partnership for Measuring ICT Monitor the outcomes of the ITU's WSIS+10 HLE outcome documents Hold High Level Forums and other relevant meetings on ICT in developing countries
Australia	ICTs now intersect with almost every aspect of our lives, from the way we conduct business or interact with government , to ways we can enhance our health and wellbeing, access local content and increase social interaction .	Digital divide remains	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSIS should continue to focus on its founding principle: to promote the use of ICTs to help countries overcome the digital divide and achieve global development goals. Ensure everyone, especially those from Developing Countries, LDCs, and SIDS can benefit from ICTs
	Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support multistakeholder IG Renew IGF mandate 		
	Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce human rights as enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not revise or replace the Geneva Declaration of Principles or the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. Recognize & respect the roles of existing organizations & forums on cross-cutting issues. Do not duplicate existing work or take actions with unintended consequences. 		



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Canada ³	Increasingly available & affordable ICTs have had a significant impact on economic, social, political, and cultural development worldwide, helping to reduce inequalities, transform health & education outcomes, spur job creation, enable the enjoyment of human rights , & drive economic growth .	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both within & between countries, women & marginalized groups 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus attention on what mobilized the international community a decade ago: role of ICTs in development. Enabling environments that encourage competition, investment, innovation, & public-private partnerships. Respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Bottom-up & holistic ICT strategies fully aligned with & integrated at an early stage into national development plans and other development frameworks Training & capacity building
			Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew IGF mandate Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in mobilizing ICTs is due to all stakeholders working together.
			Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirm the common vision and principles set forth at the WSIS 10 years ago. Don't get sidetracked by political discussions that detract from core issue of finding ways to use ICTs for development
China [also a member of G77]	Good progress has been made in narrowing the digital divide , in particular due to the rapid ICT development in developing countries .	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital divide remains Developmental goals not fully achieved 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen communication infrastructure and capacity-building Promote social-economic development through science & technology Foster a fairer and more reasonable international development order Improve the ability of women and the youth to use information and Internet platforms Promote global sharing of advanced ICTs SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda
		Internet governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal participation Reasonable allocation of Internet resources Joint management of key Internet infrastructure 	Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-stakeholder governance model that brings together governments, the private sector & NGOs, all of which contribute in their own distinct way to the joint governance of the Internet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uphold roles and responsibilities of national governments Don't over-emphasize business & NGOs Multilateral, democratic, and transparent international Internet governance system UN to play a facilitating role in setting up international public policies pertaining to the Internet. Internationalize ICANN
		Cyber security	Cybersecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work together with mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit Address cyberterrorism and cybercrime through joint international response Reach consensus of international rules governing cyberspace Develop international convention against international cybercrimes

³ Including statement made at the [1st preparatory meeting](#), 1 July 2015.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect principles of international law enshrined in the UN Charter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Territorial integrity and sovereign equality of states Non-interference in internal affairs of other states Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms <p>Other New missions and fresh impetus should be given to the WSIS process</p>
Cuba [also a member of G77 & Alliance of Small Island States]		<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until a new just, equitable and solidary international order is established, the digital divide will not be solved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-implementation of unilateral measures contrary to the UN Charter against States: actions that impede the full achievement of economic & social development by the population of the affected countries, & that hinders the well-being of their population. <p>Authentic Internet governance</p> <p>Cybersecurity The absence of international regulations on Internet & cybersecurity causes adverse effects on the peaceful & development-oriented use of ICTs</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing countries need financial assistance & technical support Technology transfer is critical Ensure broad & diverse cultural products <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand an acceleration of the debates on IG Internet critical resources should bear a collaborative management free of monopolistic controls. <p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider specific, effective & urgent international cooperation measures to counteract and tackle the covert & illegal use of computer systems to attack other States. Prevent the use of ICT for subversive, political, military or criminal purposes.
Egypt [also a member of the G77]		<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half the world's population still not benefiting from Information Society Internet connectivity/broadband access still unequal <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of full participation of developing countries in decision-making <p>Enhanced cooperation</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Transfer of technology Strengthen e-commerce Recognize the importance of youth in developing an Information Society and the integration of people with disabilities Encourage cultural and linguistic diversity (e.g UNESCO's Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity) to catalyze local content Political commitments by states to bridge the gaps in implementation and harnessing ICT4D. <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable, to the fullest degree, the participation of all countries, especially developing countries, in all arrangements related to the management and governance of the critical Internet infrastructure. <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-emphasize its importance Governments to be on an equal footing with each other, carry out their roles and responsibilities on international public policy issues relating to the Internet, to allow developing countries with important ideas to contribute to Internet policy Respect national sovereignty Respect applicable international law in the consideration of ICT4D



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			<p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More participation of stakeholders = more responsibility expected of stakeholders
		<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity makes developing countries more vulnerable 	<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Technology transfer • Cyberspace to be used for exclusively peaceful uses • Prevent harm to 3 layers: infrastructure, tech standards, content & applications • Recognize the contribution of governments in areas related to public policy aspects of ICT security
		<p>Monitoring and measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clear indicators hinders measurement of progress in implementation 	<p>Monitoring and measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop specific criteria, indices and indicators to measure achievements & identify gaps in implementation of the action lines <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-waste • Role of ICTs in mitigating natural disasters
<p>EU⁴ [Poland & Switzerland also submitted individual contributions]</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap in access to basic services between developed and developing countries has greatly reduced • IDNs <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGF has established itself as an essential forum for international & regional IG cooperation <p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good progress in building confidence & security • CSIRTs established • National cybersecurity strategies • Private sector & 	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New digital divides are emerging • People with disabilities can benefit from ICTs but can also be left behind. 	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of broadband infrastructure • Women's empowerment • Local language content, cultural diversity • Capacity building • Promote enabling environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective broadband strategies • Enhanced competition • Efficient spectrum allocation • Infrastructure sharing models • Universal access <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align WSIS implementation to SDGs • Demonstrate to the wider development community and to funders that ICTs are a crucial enabler to development agendas in a range of areas.
			<p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shared commitment to open and inclusive decision-making, involving all stakeholders, should underpin efforts to make progress in WSIS implementation • Endorse governance approaches which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open & inclusive, with reduced barriers to participation • Distributed and local, with decisions made at the most local level possible • Transparent & accountable

⁴ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK



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	<p>governments are working collaboratively together to address challenges to online security</p> <p>Development issues e.g. e-agriculture, e-education and e-health innovative applications that are improving peoples' lives, their social & economic well-being.</p>	<p>Cybersecurity</p> <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights are under threat from increased government restrictions, censorship on social media users and content and restrictions to individual rights to freedom of opinion and expression, or assembly and association online. 	<p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew IGF mandate (no change to make it a negotiating forum) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture & disseminate its work more effectively Become more inclusive, particularly for developing countries Build stronger bottom-up links with national and regional IGFs Establish better, more productive engagement with governments Reinforce links between emerging regional & national IGFs to increase capacity building opportunities <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms for enhanced cooperation should continue to be flexible and involve all stakeholders <p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising & capacity building Strengthen existing sources of support for developing countries Avoid duplication with existing global, regional and national efforts <p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen human rights in the Information Society. Promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Freedom of expression <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resist temptation to view infrastructure & technology as end goals; focus on enhancing opportunities & quality of life for all people, worldwide. Promote enabling environment for the development of ICT infrastructure, services and technologies, particularly broadband infrastructure. Avoid seeking to consider in detail ICT-related policy issues addressed separately in the UN system, as well as other global and regional fora, or issues where there is wide divergence, inc. right to privacy in the digital age, cybercrime, norms of responsible state behaviour in cyberspace and cyber security confidence building measures
<p>EU & Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro, Albania & Bosnia and Herzegovina & Moldova, Armenia and Georgia⁵</p>	<p>Progress in increasing access to ICTs has largely been driven by private sector investment, and because governments have created the right enabling environments for that investment.</p>		<p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align WSIS with SDGs <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew IGF <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support multistakeholder model of Internet governance

⁵ Statement made at the 1st preparatory meeting, 1 July 2015.



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<p>G77 & China⁶ [Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka & the Alliance of Small Island States also submitted separately]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital divide has narrowed • ICTs have had a tremendous impact on the economy, education, culture, healthcare, politics and access to information • Progress has been made on paragraphs 29-82 of the Tunis Agenda regarding Internet Governance. 	<p>Lack of access to affordable and reliable technologies continues to remain the key challenge to ICT deployment among SIDS</p> <p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over half the world, inc. people with disabilities, still isn't part of the Information Society. • Divides exist between & within countries • Gender divide <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of progress in enabling governments to carry out their roles & responsibilities. 	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building in the management and governance of the internet, as well as mechanisms to ensure that its operational costs become more evenly distributed among those who connected earlier and those who have come online later. • International community should foster a fairer and more reasonable international development order • Set a new Action Line with a goal for affordable "Internet for All" to be achieved by 2025. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task the multistakeholder community to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equal, affordable, and good quality access to all citizens of the world • low-cost devices with wireless connectivity for all citizens below poverty line in developing countries. • New Action Line on the gender divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task the multistakeholder community to double the number of women with online access within the next 3 years. • Promote global sharing of advanced ICTs • Create regional hubs to facilitate exchange of experiences and capacities <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the advancement of the outcomes of WSIS review process in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. <p>Action Line 1: The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate adequate resources for ICT projects • Address access and affordability issues of citizens in developing countries. <p>Action Line 2. Information and communication infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the coverage, quality, and affordability of broadband networks • Utilize policy and financing mechanisms such as Universal Service Funds and Public Private Partnerships, to connect and cover rural and remote areas • Develop affordable equipment and services with economy of scale, conformity and interoperability with international standards. <p>Action Line 4. Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish more partnerships among different types of stakeholders. • Enhance the affordability and accessibility of mobile devices and services • Enhance the development of local content <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a multilateral, democratic, and transparent international IG system that ensures participation of all governments, reasonable allocation of Internet resources, and joint management of key Internet infrastructure.

⁶ Including statement made at the 1st preparatory meeting, 1 July 2015.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IG evolution must respect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multistakeholder approach different stakeholders have different roles and responsibilities Internationalize ICANN UN plays a facilitating role in setting up international public policies pertaining to the Internet. Critically consider and analyze the future role of the IGF, especially the work and the governing structure of the IGF before giving an extension to its mandate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearer set of terms of reference for the governing structure, working methods, and mandate of the IGF. Address the problems of the lack of inclusiveness of developing countries and stakeholders from developing countries, including the provision of financing mechanisms to ensure the participation of governments and stakeholders from developing countries. Ensure more substantive outcomes. Create a reporting mechanism to track the progress made by stakeholders towards the WSIS Vision of using ICTs for Development, and publish these findings so as to create transparency and accountability within the IGF. Support principles of Net neutrality <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider establishing an intergovernmental forum on enhanced cooperation. (Details to be submitted later) <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should not be lopsided. Any tendency to place sole emphasis on the role of businesses and non-governmental organizations while marginalizing governments should be avoided.
		Cybersecurity	<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a set of international rules governing cyberspace. Develop measures to protect against use of ICTs for terrorism. Pictures, videos, and messages that incite violence and/or promote terrorist activities should not be allowed to be circulated on the Internet. Reject the use of ICT for subversive, political, military or criminal purposes. Consider recommending the adoption of a set of International Norms for Cybersecurity under the purview of the UN. All countries should participate actively in the work of the UN Expert Group on Crime in Cyberspace Commit member states to pledging that any Internet surveillance practices must not be arbitrary or unlawful and should be consistent with their international human rights obligations and in accordance with their obligations under international law. <p>Action Line 5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen international cooperation mechanisms Foster the development of national capabilities Develop indices and metrics for measuring cybersecurity development and implementation levels.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, and that hinders the well-being of their population
			<p>Action Line 11. International and regional cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage development aid in ICTs particularly for developing countries Enhance data collection and dissemination related to the core list of ICT indicators at both the national and international levels Strengthen local statistical capacity <p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same rights that people have off line must also be protected online, including the right to privacy. <p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify linkages with the Outcome Document from the 3rd FfD Conference, Addis Ababa. Establish a review of the Digital Solidarity Fund <p>Other</p> <p>Climate change and disaster risk management</p>
India	<p>Key progress has been made with respect to digital divide.</p> <p>Internet has become a key medium for delivering government services.</p> <p>IGF has been implemented substantially and has been a success in number of areas</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability: Access to the Internet continues at an unrealistically high price for many developing countries. Cultural & linguistic diversity: Internet continues to be largely dominated by English <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation from developing countries in policy development processes related to the Internet. The role of developing countries cannot be limited to receiving support for development. They should have an active role in Internet governance. Multistakeholder systems face a major challenge with respect to ethics, accountability, transparency & representation of stakeholder groups. 	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural & linguistic diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of content in local / regional language Affordability of access, devices & services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build robust infrastructure to support wireless connectivity in rural and remote areas. Build self-sustaining ecosystem which fosters access and efficient use of ICT for development. Propose concrete plan of action to address access affordability, not only in terms of cost of access also cost of access devices and other assistive technologies required for enabling access Technology transfer: Recommend that transfer of relevant ICTs to developing countries under the Tunis Agenda be integrated into the work of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism in the Addis Ababa Outcome. <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess of the relevance of the provisions of the Tunis Agenda against the post-2015 Development Agenda Add new action lines to address the emerging issues in the Information Society, especially in the context of the post-2015 Development Agenda. <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support active engagement and participation of all developing countries to in various fora related to Internet governance, and for these fora to explore means to facilitate such substantive engagement and participation. IG needs to be consistent, accountable, transparent, democratic. Support, strengthen and deepen multistakeholder processes.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all stakeholder groups are adequately and fully represented at various multistakeholder forums • Translate the concept of multistakeholderism in the IG ecosystem into principles so it's possible to review the functioning of multistakeholder forums and bodies. • Various bodies across the globe should build bottom-up institutions on the bedrock of multistakeholderism. • Evolve IGF as a multistakeholder forum to discuss and deliberate issues which have an immediate impact on IG. Ensure women and youth are adequately represented.
		<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cooperation in security & combatting terrorism not fully implemented 	<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify issues with a direct impact on national security, and the need for an enhanced role for governments in dealing with such issues. • Develop a global framework, such as an International Convention for Legal Cooperation on Cyber Crime, which would harmonize effective international cooperation between member states, with recommend the equitable participation of developing countries.
			<p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions in Addis Ababa Outcome Document can play supportive role in implementing financial mechanisms described in the Tunis Agenda. • Review the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF) to be set up by "interested stakeholders" <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop global framework for the role & use of in natural disaster management • Make UNGA WSIS+10 outcome document a "living document" that can evolve over time. • Address policy gaps. In this regard India, appreciates the CSTD Secretariat's work on developing the "Mapping of International Internet Public Policy Issues", as well as UNESCO's work on developing the "Study on access, freedom of expression, privacy and ethics" through multistakeholder dialogue and consultation.
Japan	Great achievements have been made by the cooperation among the government, private sector , civil society, academia and all stakeholders.	<p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the recent discussion on the Internet policy issues, it seems that we do not have a common understanding on the importance of the multi-stakeholder approach yet, though that approach has achieved notable results 	<p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew IGF without changing the current practice <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the model • Best practices should be shared among countries, so that we can accelerate concrete activities through actual implementation using that approach, rather than abstract discussions

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			<p>Free flow of information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information that freely flows domestically, regionally, and internationally enables us to solve problems respective countries face and global issues that need to be tackled as soon as possible, such as global warming. 'Global digital connectivity' that connects people to people, people to things and things to things needs to be recognized as a current important agenda. <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome document should mainly consist of references to the existing documents or reports, inc. WSIS+10 High Level Event in 2014 and CSTD report on 'A Ten-year Review' Remaining issues should be continuously addressed in the existing scheme
Korea	<p>Significant progress has been made at national, regional & global levels</p> <p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unprecedented increase in the access to basic ICTs Broadband networks are also being deployed extensively globally 	<p>Bridging the digital divide within & between countries remains a major challenge.</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment & deployment of broadband networks & services Capacity building <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICTs should contribute to achieving SDGs Seek ways to better employ ICTs to achieve economic and gender equality as well as social inclusion.
		<p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent unprecedented advances of ICT have outpaced the ability of the current governance to respond. 	<p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further advance the Internet and its benefits, all stakeholders - including government, private sector, civil society, academia and technology community - should come together to raise awareness and address the emerging issues concerning the Internet. Strengthen the IGF so that it can become a truly inclusive and effective forum for multi-stakeholders to convene and discuss ways to harness the enormous benefits of the digital revolution, while tackling the challenges along the road.
		<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased global connectivity has raised challenges: cybercrime, attacks, threats, ethical privacy issues. 	<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The international community should raise the awareness of such threats & strengthen cooperation to secure public confidence in the Internet. Capacity building
			<p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properly monitor and measure WSIS outcomes: data is important in persuading a number of countries to further invest in ICT infrastructure as well as to promote an open and secure cyberspace. Renew our collective commitment and responsibility to continue working towards the development of a people-centered Information Society. Develop actions and priorities for the next decade, based on a review of the previous decade.
Mexico	<p>WSIS has served as a global benchmark for design, planning, implementation & execution of digital</p>	<p>There is still a wide digital divide.</p>	<p>Digital divide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Recognize cultural diversity, gender equality Promote growth in wireless



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	<p>strategies at local and regional level.</p> <p>Increased broadband penetration rates.</p> <p>ICTs have led to the development of useful solutions for open government and open data, transforming the relationship between governments and societies, and to the governments themselves.</p> <p>IGF has proved its worth in the global ecosystem.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: Strengthen public policies that allow more equal access to telecommunications and ICTs, especially for people with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations. • Encourage public-private initiatives to continue deploying infrastructure, especially in rural or remote areas. • Improve management and use of radio spectrum to facilitate and enable the development and expansion of telecommunications networks at more affordable costs. <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be a tool for achieving the SDGs as well as being a goal in itself. • Integrate WSIS Action Lines in the post-2015 development agenda. • Focus efforts on education, health & other services to help develop potential for innovation and improve quality of life. • Set commitments to realize the Connect 2020 Development Agenda <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew IGF. Keep it primarily as a forum for discussion multistakeholder processes in which bottom-up is privilege, accompanied by guiding towards you will improve decision-making. <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation should be one of the key elements to achieve objectives, especially when you are working on a multi-stakeholder ecosystem. <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the enhanced cooperation mechanism at national, regional and global levels to maximize the participation of developing countries <p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate development of mechanisms that generate greater confidence and security in telecommunications networks • Educate consumers about preventive measures to generate a safer environment <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The next steps should be centered on the identification of new actions and mechanisms to achieve the WSIS goals • Promote the design and implementation of public policies on ownership of ICT.
<p>Paraguay [also a member of the G77]</p>			<p>Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong commitment to fully implement the provisions of the Vienna Programme of Action for the Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024
<p>Poland [also a member of the EU]</p>		<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to bridge the digital divide to date have proven insufficient. 	<p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align WSIS goals to SDGs. • It has to be clearly underlined that these processes should not be duplicated. <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSIS should support the global multi-stakeholder community in building a coherent and stable information society. • It should serve as a mechanism for sharing best practices and easily applicable tools and policy programmes to be used in national contexts. • Promote innovation, e-skills & ICTs for development within multistakeholder framework.



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State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
		<p>Role of governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paramount problem is the citizens' lack of trust towards public bodies and decision-making processes. <p>Current action lines in WSIS are too broad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pace of progress of the digital economy renders some of them redundant. 	<p>Role of governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The governments should ensure the emergence of this trust through transparent and inclusive decision-making process. <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More attention should be paid to the coordination of implementation, monitoring and effective and appropriate financing of WSIS action lines. The same rights that people enjoy offline must also be protected online. The WSIS Forum proved to be an effective platform for cooperation, which promotes goals for the multistakeholder environment and should remain a coordination center among all the UN agencies.
Russia	<p>Participation of multistakeholders in WSIS outcomes implementation contributed to strengthening their engagement according to their respective roles & responsibilities.</p> <p>Growth in ICT use has accelerated social and economic growth, sustainable development, increasing transparency & accountability.</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable access and use of ICTs remain problems for a lot of the world, with the divide widening <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multistakeholder mechanisms needs to be adapted to modern realities with clear assignment of roles & responsibilities for all the stakeholders, first of all from nongovernment sector, while maintaining the priority of governments. <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not yet fully established 	<p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize direct relationship between WSIS goals & SDGs <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not discriminate between interrelated issues of ICT development & IG. Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States Increase the role of governments in IG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen activity of the ITU Support UNESCO activity in the development of ethical aspects of the Internet use and ICTs as a whole. Transfer control over the domain names & IP addresses allocation functions towards the international control under the auspices of the UN (or its specialized organization), avoiding monopolization of the Internet resources governance. Promote multilateral, transparent and democratic mechanisms for IG Continue IGF mandate only if its work is reformed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase practical efficiency of discussed issues strengthen the role of governments inc. improvement of organizational & procedural aspects UNGA to establish a special committee for preparation of universal convention on the Internet Governance in order to elaborate international legal framework aimed at harmonizing the interaction of states, global internet companies, enterprises responsible for the development of standards, technologies and communication networks. <p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirm right to privacy Prevent the use of the Internet for violation of human rights Protect national security & public & moral order, as stipulated in 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Respect national sovereignty and applicable norms of the international law Store personal data of citizens inside the territory of their own countries, develop domestic servers to serve national segments of the Internet and to develop other (national) elements of the critical Internet infrastructure. Encourage domestic production of software & hardware for increased security Further cooperation at national and international levels recognizing responsibilities of each State to ensure information security for their citizens



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State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
		Financial mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For ICT4D & IG 	Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support access to high-quality and legal Internet content while complying with sovereign interests of the State Do not discriminate Internet user rights by territorial, political, gender or any other principle. Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Society should evolve into Knowledge Society Strengthen the role of governments ITU, UNESCO, UNDESA and UNDP to play leading facilitating roles Hold a Summit on the WSIS issues in 2020, then hold summits on a regular basis, each decade. Achieve Connect 2020 agenda goals High-level assessment of the progress in implementation of the WSIS process at least once every 5 years (no mention of CSTD continuing this role)
Saudi Arabia [also a member of the G77]	[Very long list of progress in submission to non-paper]	Enhanced cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberate action to block any move to establish the mechanisms needed to develop public policy, including enhanced cooperation. Minimal coordinated international effort with Internet abuses, cybercrime, environmental issues, assistance to developing countries, & ethical issues. Lack of coordinated international public policy development is a serious deficiency in implementation of the WSIS outcomes Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private sector, which effectively manages IG, is motivated by profit & not by people-centred, inclusive considerations Governments are not performing their role in Internet governance as per para 35 of Tunis Agenda. 	Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internationalization of IG Actualization of enhanced cooperation to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities Implementation of a true and inclusive model, encompassing all stakeholders in their respective roles, related to developing and implementing policies Full multilingualization of the Internet including email, search engines and native capability for Unicode (i.e. IDNs aren't good enough). Technical evolution of the Internet to address known weaknesses and to increase speed and capability, while maintaining full interoperability & stability Full deployment of IPv6 & retirement of IPv4
		Cybersecurity technical challenges Significant technical challenges still remain in the areas of efficiency, standards , protocols, cost improvements, spectrum management, simplified devices, & integration of new technologies.	Cybersecurity Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address ethical issues related to emerging technologies and the information Society Address e-environment issues and challenges. Address cloud computing, particularly security issues. Develop agreed goals and time-based targets along with enhanced monitoring and reporting.
Sri Lanka ⁷ [also a member of the G77]	Broadband is more affordable globally	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital divide remains Gap in broadband access between developed & developing countries meaningful participation in global policy development 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include ICT in SMEs & provide awareness, training and assistance. Increase multilingualism & cultural diversity

⁷ Including statement made at the 1st preparatory meeting, 1 July 2015..



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			SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus attention projects and programs for leveraging the potential of ICTs in least developed countries and on supporting their initiatives in trying to alleviate poverty, illiteracy, and in training and capacity especially with regard to women.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposing of increasing amounts of ICT waste. Resistance by Government officers to change and transformation of working methods due to the implementation IT. The need for comprehensive awareness and training programs to educate youth and schoolchildren on the safe use of social media. 	
Switzerland	There has been tremendous progress, as documented in CSTD WSIS implementation review report.	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A broadband Internet access divide remains between developed & developing countries & between developed & least developed countries & within societies. Gender gap in ICT use remains 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress the link between SDGs and WSIS.
			Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build additional capacities that allow all stakeholders to shape the discussions and the decision-making on an equal footing, in their respective roles. Multistakeholder dialogue and cooperation on matters of public policy will help us find the most appropriate solutions for developing an information society. Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew and further develop IGF.
			Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid reopening discussion concerning points that were adopted in the Tunis Agenda, but strive to identify pending challenges which have to be tackled. ITU, UNESCO and UNDP should continue to play leading facilitating roles in the implementation of WSIS outcomes. UNGIS to continue its work together with CSTD.
Turkey			[Short submission focusing on Turkey's ICT goals]
UAE ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High mobile penetration Increasing broadband penetration Increased creation & access to information globally rise of public-private partnerships, Telecom sector liberalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital divide persists, with new divides emerging Misalignment between capital and risk perception around ICT investment, especially in developing countries. 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define access & connectivity in terms of quality. Basic access is no longer enough Define different tiers of access, & aim to move all countries up the ladder, with targets linked to 2020 & 2030 Domestic policy reform remains critical to attracting investment. Independent telecom regulators, public-private partnerships, & openness to foreign investment are some of the key determinants of WSIS implementation Mainstream gender equality Ensure inclusion youth & people with disabilities and vulnerable people Further improve management & use of radio-frequency spectrum/satellite orbits for development, as well as deployment of low-cost telecommunication networks, including satellite networks for all countries Capacity building

⁸ Statement made at the 1st preparatory meeting, 1 July 2015.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A secondary WSIS priority, as Internet related public policy issues would continue to evolve in the coming period, especially the amount of work being done at ITU's CWG-Internet
USA	<p>Enormous progress has been made since the two Summits towards an inclusive information society.</p> <p>Significant progress in bridging the digital divide</p> <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced multistakeholder cooperation has been a tremendous and ongoing success for the key issues of concern to governments and all stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges posed by the digital divide • Digital access and literacy • Mainstreaming in broader development work • Education and capacity-building • Stakeholder empowerment • Rapidly changing technologies • Monitoring and measurement • Enabling environments • Restrictive national policies that negatively impact the enjoyment of human rights 	<p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize data to inform decision-making & focus on policies that foster capacity building in developing countries, innovation across all sectors, investment, and economic growth. <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew IGF as the premier international forum for multistakeholder dialogue on crosscutting Internet issues <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cooperation was meant to improve and strengthen the cooperation between & within existing institutions and organizations, and in forums like the IGF. • Recommit to multistakeholder cooperation, and look for even more ways to work together to achieve it. <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage continued efforts to improve cooperation among all stakeholders. Further empower all people to participate in the Information Society. <p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize that continued growth in this field depends on investment and other contributions by all stakeholders, not just governments, and it should call for continued focus on the role of private investment and public-private partnerships. <p>Enabling environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize the need to implement national policies that encourage investment and competition and promote creativity, innovation, entrepreneurship, and the free flow of information. <p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspire towards Internet access that is relevant and meaningful, and delivered to users that have the skills and opportunities to use it, while protecting their human rights and fundamental freedoms both offline and online, including freedom from arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy and freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly. • The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online as well as the importance of an open, interoperable internet. <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage national governments to consider incorporating benchmarks, such as the WSIS Targets, in their national strategies and plans.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing Action Lines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are sufficiently broad and flexible to continue to address development objectives; • remain relevant and can accommodate a rapidly evolving and dynamic environment; • provide an existing and mature platform for using ICTs to help achieve the Post-2015 Development Agenda. • Don't tackle cybersecurity cooperation, and cooperation on related issues as it has the potential to undermine ongoing progress at the national, regional, and global levels. <p>Reaffirm the role of ECOSOC in the follow-up and review of WSIS</p>



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