

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

v. 16 Oct 2015

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, and [comments on the non-paper](#), received by 18 September.

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:** Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, incl. cybersecurity & human rights |
- **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.
- States that have submitted new material following the publication of the non-paper are marked with a bold red hash symbol [#], with the new material also marked in **bold red**. If a State has already made a comment on an issue and has not changed or further developed their position, the text has been kept black.
- States that submitted for the first time during the call for comments on the non-paper have their names marked in **bold red**.

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. SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align ICT & Internet connectivity with the implementation of the SDGs.

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
		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. 	Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage technological capabilities in order to monitor, predict, mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.
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 Technology transfer between developed and developing countries Strengthen regional networks of ICT infrastructure, knowledge, & development of public policies that promote development and innovation. “The role of governments in fostering public policies with the support of all stakeholders for the promotion of the development, innovation and integration that ICTs allow, may establish multipurpose spaces where some communication services, especially internet are affordable or free for the general public.” Marginalized communities & the digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add girls, women, young people, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, remote, rural and marginalized communities as targets for bridging the digital divide. Universal Internet access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee accessibility and affordability of access. Diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity, and local content 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. Add recognition of the importance of all stakeholders in the WSIS process to the preamble. Use “all (not “diverse”) stakeholders ... in their respective roles and responsibilities” Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the role of governments Promote coordinate regional participation in IG IGF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew IGF mandate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for clearer terms of reference for IGF's governing structure, working methods, and outcomes. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the protection of children online. “Reaffirm the commitment to repudiate & fight all the forms that violate security & trust in the use of Internet.”



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the demands and needs imposed by cybersecurity, privacy and protection of the users' personal data. <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. <p>Data measurement & analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the continuity of leadership of the ITU in the Partnership for Measuring ICT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International and regional organizations should evaluate periodically on the countries' universal access to ICTs • Countries should conceive instruments destined to provide statistics about the Information Society. Establishment of indicator systems consistent and comparable at international scale must be continued. • "ITU, in its capacity as specialized agency of the UN, should lead the tasks related to the collection of information and telecommunication/ICT statistical data, to evaluate ICT trends, and data to measure ICT incidence in bridging the digital divide, pursuant to the provisions adopted at Busan, 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference." <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • The <i>Connect 2020 Agenda</i> adopted by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Busan 2014 is another important framework for ICT policy & investment.
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	<p>Digital divide</p> <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 • Add "Recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for development". • The spread of ICT has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy. • Add a reference to digital literacy and to the 8 application areas listed in the Geneva Plan of Action. • Recognize these areas represent only some of the ways in which the application of ICTs have developed over the past decade. The development of new services at an unprecedented rate provides new opportunities for achieving outcomes in particular for achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. For example, the growth of user-generated applications and services, social media and other open platforms, and their benefits, could not have predicted. <p>Marginalized communities & the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add older people and rural and remote communities to the list of marginalized communities. <p>Gender digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gender digital divide includes disparities in relation to access to ICT, education, employment, access to and use of social media, and representation of women in the media. <p>Universal Internet access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing language from the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. <p>Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linguistic and cultural diversity are essential if ICTs are to benefit people from all communities throughout the world.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<p>Enabling environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide range of factors support an enabling environment conducive to realising the WSIS vision, including opening telecommunications markets to competition, developing transparent, predictable and non-discriminatory regulatory environments, developing and implementing effective broadband strategies, building strong public-private partnerships and promoting local content. <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of the Information Society can, in a large part, be attributed to the significant investment of the private sector. Maintain the flexible governance structures and enabling environment, both domestic and international, that have made this success possible. • Add recognition of the importance of all stakeholders in the WSIS process to the preamble. • Add text noting that the WGIG definition of Internet governance "reinforces the concept of interrelationships between stakeholders, including government, private sector, civil society, technical community and academia, acknowledging that while each group has different roles, in some cases they overlap." • Recognize the important role that non-government stakeholders have in addressing cross-cutting technical issues • Add "We welcome the decision of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to establish a Technology Facilitation Mechanism, based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration between governments, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, UN entities and others." <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support multistakeholder IG • Objects to "further internationalization" of Internet governance as there is no clarity as to what this would encompass. • Does not support a call for "full implementation" of enhanced cooperation as it's a process already underway <p>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew IGF mandate for 10 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognize that improvements and enhancements may be necessary from time to time. <p>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change heading from "Cyberspace" to "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs" • Recognize broader ICT security issues - not just Internet-related issues. <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce human rights as enshrined in the <i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i>. • Supports "The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online" <p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not believe the Digital Solidarity Fund has been a successful model and does not believe it should be reviewed or extended. <p>Other</p> <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. • Does not support mandating future reviews of WSIS, as no case has been made. Proposes "consideration" of further reviews.



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			Document structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure the outcome document around the titles of the WSIS Action Lines.
Azerbaijan			Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for consolidation to ensure Internet as a place for multicultural and interreligious dialogue.
			Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize Internet technologies & access devices are evolving rapidly, facilitating the access of children to the Internet, while the Internet brings major benefits to children in terms of education, self-expression, and social development. We call for paying an attention to the “protection of children” online.
Brazil			Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on Internet governance issues should not deviate us from or diminish the emphasis on addressing developing countries needs and concerns in regard to ICTS through concrete cooperative actions.
			Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports facilitating more meaningful participation by developing countries. • By seeking to improve the IGF, on the one hand, and building on the work initiated by the CSTD in regard to mapping, on the other hand, a balanced outcome in regard to those two distinct processes launched by WSIS could be achieved by the UNGA WSIS+10 HLM. • For the IG ecosystem to function better, the different processes – independently of being predominantly “multistakeholder” or “multilateral” - must “dialogue” and seek to coordinate among themselves to the maximum extent possible in order to explore synergies, avoid duplications & identify & address possible gaps or emerging issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 10-year overall review of WSIS outcomes may provide an excellent opportunity to explore possibilities of building “bridges” through which the different processes, fora could work in a mutually reinforcing manner. IGF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend IGF’s mandate • There is a need for clearer terms of reference for IGF’s governing structure, working methods, and outcomes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The HLM should focus its analysis not only on the assessment of IGF process per se, but also on the value the discussions that take place in its context bring to the global debate on Internet governance issues. Enhanced Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC should be guided by a better understanding of the complexity and interconnectedness of the constellation of existing fora, processes and dialogues on Internet governance. • CSTD WG on EC’s mapping exercise is a good starting point for further work. • Some of the NETmundial recommendations are closely related to enhanced cooperation discussions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (i) capacity building and empowerment for promoting inclusive and effective Internet governance must be enabled; ○ (ii) international cooperation on topics such as jurisdiction and law enforcement assistance to promote cybersecurity and prevent cybercrime must be strengthened ○ (iii) consideration should be given to the possible need for mechanisms to consider emerging topics and issues that are not currently being adequately addressed by existing Internet governance arrangements; ○ (iv) enhanced cooperation must be implemented on a priority and consensual basis. Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The multistakeholder approach should not be seen as being necessarily in contradiction with multilateralism (which by the way should always be the preferred option in opposition to unilateralism).



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			<p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirm the validity of notions and consensus that were identified at the WSIS • Identify priority concrete cooperative actions that are required today in the light of the 10-year period of implementation of the WSIS outcomes and seek the recommitment of the international community to that end, also taking into account new challenges and circumstances that have emerged.
Canada ³ #	<p>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.</p> <p>Progress made in: mobilizing ICTs to enhance access to and sharing of information and knowledge, education, health care and other public services; providing ICT infrastructure; creating enabling environments that encourage competition, investment, innovation, and public-private partnerships; building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both within & between countries, women & marginalized groups 	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus attention on what mobilized the international community a decade ago: role of ICTs in development. • Bottom-up & holistic ICT strategies fully aligned with & integrated at an early stage into national development plans and other development frameworks • Training & capacity building • Concerned with the non-paper's linkage in § 10 on digital divides with the evolution of technology and services. The risk is not the rapid pace of technological development but rather the slow or inadequate adoption of ICTs. <p>Enabling environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enabling environments that encourage competition, investment, innovation, & public-private partnerships. • While ICT access is important, we also need to focus on creating vibrant business climates for businesses to compete and innovate, on providing people with the appropriate skills to use ICTs, and on building accountable institutions, grounded in the rule of law, that empower individuals to harness the full potential of ICTs. <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A call for the further evolution of the governance ecosystem is premature without meaningful acknowledgement of how it has already evolved. • The flexible and innovative governance structure of the Internet is what has enabled the Internet to continue to evolve and scale to accommodate exponential user growth over the last ten years. • "Further internationalization" of Internet governance implies that multilateral cooperation between governments, to the exclusion of other stakeholders. <p>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew IGF mandate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change of mandate. <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cooperation will continue to evolve, given the pace of innovation and as new issues emerge. <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in mobilizing ICTs is due to all stakeholders working together. • Non-government stakeholders, particularly private sector, have had an important role in in addressing cross-cutting technical issues. • Add recognition of the importance of all stakeholders in the WSIS process to the preamble. <p>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change heading from "Cyberspace" to "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs" and move the material under a broader "challenges" section.

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



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			<p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. • Supports “The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online”. • Address the negative impact that censorship as well as other repressive actions such as illicit filtering, blocking and monitoring can have on the exercise of human rights. Specific mention should be made of the particular challenges encountered by journalists and other media actors as well as human rights defenders and political dissidents. <p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcome document shouldn’t dwell on lack of progress on the Digital Solidarity Fund, which hasn’t proved successful. <p>Digital economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the importance of the digital economy. <p>Data collection & measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports improved data collection and analysis efforts. <p>Other</p> <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 <p>Outcome document structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a new section, “Progress achieved towards the implementation of WSIS outcomes”, focusing on what the international community has achieved over the past decade. • Restructure around the following topics: Preamble, Progress Made in Implementation of WSIS Outcomes, Challenges to Implementation, ICTs for Development, Internet Governance, and Follow-Up.
<p>China # [also a member of G77]</p>	<p>Good progress has been made in narrowing the digital divide, in particular due to the rapid ICT development in developing countries.</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital divide remains • Developmental goals not fully achieved <p>Internet governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal participation • Reasonable allocation of Internet resources • Joint management of key Internet infrastructure 	<p>Digital divide</p> <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 • Promote global sharing of advanced ICTs (aka “technology transfer”) <p>Marginalized communities & the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the ability of women and the youth to use information and Internet platforms <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda <p>Internet governance</p> <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 in regard to regulation and security of the network • Don’t over-emphasize business & NGOs • Multilateral, democratic, and transparent international Internet governance system that ensures equal participation of all, reasonable allocation of Internet resources, and joint management of key Internet infrastructure • UN to play a facilitating role in setting up international public policies pertaining to the Internet. • Internationalize ICANN • Policy authority for Internet-related public issues is the sovereign right of States.



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		Cyber security	Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <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 • 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 Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add “applicable” to “countries’ obligations under international human rights law.”
			Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New missions and fresh impetus should be given to the WSIS process. • Hold the next overall review of WSIS in 5 years
Colombia			Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace “vulnerable countries” with “all developing countries” in § 34 on capacity building. Gender digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the need to empower women with respect to ICT use & the need to strengthen their capacities for content generation & innovation. SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs are key cross-cutting elements with a central role as a means of Implementation and as drivers for a number of SDGs • Remove “vulnerable” countries from § as all developing countries face important challenges. • The 2030 Agenda uses “dimensions” rather than “pillars” to promote an understanding of the interlinkages between the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. Replicate the same language in the outcome document in order to facilitate synergies in the understanding of both processes.
			Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports facilitating more meaningful participation by developing countries. IGF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending IGF mandate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supports all the initiatives oriented towards the improvement of the IGF scheme, in accordance with the recommendations of CSTD WG on IGF Improvements. Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support recognition of the importance of all stakeholders (in terms of Internet governance)
Cuba [also a member of G77 & Alliance of Small Island States]		Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until a new just, equitable and solidary international order is established, the digital divide will not be solved. 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing countries need financial assistance & technical support • Technology transfer is critical



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		<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. 	Diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure broad & diverse cultural products
		Authentic Internet governance	Internet governance <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.
		Cybersecurity The absence of international regulations on Internet & cybersecurity causes adverse effects on the peaceful & development-oriented use of ICTs	Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <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]		Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half the world's population still not benefiting from Information Society Internet connectivity/broadband access still unequal 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Transfer of technology Political commitments by states to bridge the gaps in implementation and harnessing ICT4D. Marginalized communities & the digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the importance of youth in developing an Information Society and the integration of people with disabilities Diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage cultural and linguistic diversity (e.g UNESCO's Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity) for local content
		Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of full participation of developing countries in decision-making Enhanced cooperation	Internet governance <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. Enhanced cooperation <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 Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More participation of stakeholders = more responsibility expected of stakeholders
		Cybersecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity makes developing countries more vulnerable 	Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <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

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		Monitoring and measurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clear indicators hinders measurement of progress in implementation 	Monitoring and measurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop specific criteria, indices and indicators to measure achievements & identify gaps in implementation of the action lines Digital economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen e-commerce Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-waste • Role of ICTs in mitigating natural disasters
EU⁴ # [Poland & Switzerland also submitted individual contributions in July]	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap in access to basic services between developed and developing countries has greatly reduced • IDNs Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGF has established itself as an essential forum for international & regional IG cooperation Cybersecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good progress in building confidence & security • CSIRTs established • National cybersecurity strategies • Private sector & governments are working collaboratively together to address challenges to online security 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New digital divides are emerging • People with disabilities can benefit from ICTs but can also be left behind. 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of broadband infrastructure • Capacity building • Expand text on the connection between the digital divide and broadband to include a clear identification of risks and solutions. • References to “technology transfer” should follow the language of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the words “as mutually agreed”. Marginalized communities & the digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the broader range of issues in the gender digital divide in particular education for women and girls, but also including the participation and representation of women in the media. • Add people with age-related disabilities to the list of marginalized communities Diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local language content, cultural diversity Enabling environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote an enabling environment is absolutely critical to promoting investment, bridging the digital divide and building the Information Society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective broadband strategies • Enhanced competition • Efficient spectrum allocation • Infrastructure sharing models • Universal access • Promote enabling environment for the development of ICT infrastructure, services and technologies, particularly broadband infrastructure. SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align WSIS implementation to SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and make a reference to target 9.c: “Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020”. • Demonstrate to the wider development community and to funders that ICTs are a crucial enabler to development agendas in a range of areas.

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



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
	<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>Recognize the role of ICTs in enabling education for all, multilingualism, cultural practice and preservation of cultural heritage, & the development of the sciences & technical innovation constitute key contributions to the holistic goals of sustainable development.</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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Line C7 sets out a range of ICT applications which can help meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Proposal 13: We propose that the outcome document should recognise all of these and not concentrate only on resources efficiency and waste. Make a reference to the importance of ICT to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Summarise the correlation of WSIS Action Lines with the Sustainable Development Goals, drawing on the matrix launched at the WSIS Forum earlier this year. It might also make reference to para 15 of the <i>draft 2030 Agenda</i>. <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 <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include a reference to the <i>Netmundial Declaration</i> and its outcomes in the Preamble. Calls for "further internationalization" of Internet governance cannot imply that IG should be managed only between national governments and inter-governmental organisations, and instead should strengthen the multi-stakeholder model of IG. The outcome document should call for IG to be more inclusive, particularly for developing countries. <p>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew IGF mandate (no change to make it a negotiating forum) for 10 years <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 The call for "full implementation of Enhanced Cooperation" is not appropriate. The Tunis Agenda describes enhanced cooperation as a "process". Given the pace of innovation and the constant emergence of new issues to address, that process needs to continue to develop – it should not be described as "full" or "complete". <p>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</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 Title of this section is confusing and it is not always clear which issues are addressed. § 22: We propose that these issues are included in the 'ICT for Development' section, between § 17 and 18 of the non-paper. Replace references to "cyber security" with appropriate AL heading: "building confidence and security in the use of ICTs". In every effort to ensure universal Internet access or to accelerate global interconnectedness, building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, ensuring resilient networks and ICT solutions, and promoting good cyber hygiene constitute vital components. This should be reflected in the relevant sections of text. The review should not duplicate work being carried on elsewhere, for example in the UNGGE on Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen human rights in the Information Society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preamble should include reaffirmation of shared commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms. ○ In consistency with the 2030 Agenda, a reference should be made to target 16.10. ○ Para 20. should not include a specific reference to the right to development, and should avoid any suggestion that this constitutes a “fundamental freedom”. ○ Online censorship, restrictions in social media, website blocking, efforts to restrict civil society space and other measures are undermining human rights and fundamental freedoms. There is also a lack of protection of journalistic sources. These threats should be explicitly stated in the outcome document. ○ Urge all stakeholders to ensure people are able to enjoy their human rights & fundamental freedoms online. ○ Call for a safe and enabling environment for journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders. • Promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. • Freedom of expression
			<p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is widely accepted that the Digital Solidarity Fund was not a successful model and we propose that the outcome document should not call for a review of options for its future. <p>Data measurement & analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcomes increased efforts to improve data collection and analysis, but this should not only focus on ICT connectivity but should look across the whole WSIS agenda. <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. • 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 • Priority should not be given only to technical challenges such as IPv6 and IXPs, important though those issues are. The outcome document should focus on our overall aim to achieve a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society and to connect ICTs to the SDG s and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. • The preamble should welcome the significant overall progress that has been achieved in the last ten years, and recognize that there is much further work to do.
EU & Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro, Albania & Bosnia and Herzegovina & Moldova, Armenia and Georgia ⁵	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>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.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
<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 § 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>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 • Promote global sharing of advanced ICTs • Create regional hubs to facilitate exchange of experiences and capacities <p>Gender digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Universal Internet access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <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>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of progress in enabling governments to carry out their roles & responsibilities. 	<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. • 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.

⁶ Including statement made at the 1st preparatory meeting, 1 July 2015. The G77 resubmitted their July written submission during the follow-up call for comments on the non-paper.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support principles of Net neutrality <p>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <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>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</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 intrnl 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. 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>Human rights</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 Encourage development aid in ICTs particularly for developing countries (see Action Line 11)



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<p>Data measurement & analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and disaster risk management
<p>India #</p> <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>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Social media has played a very useful role in connecting the communities and bringing social benefits to all class of people. The social media has helped in promoting the freedom of expression of speech and human rights. The social media should play an active role in extending outreach to the applications delivering social benefits, social justice, citizen services, disaster recovery, medical and health services and help in maintaining public order. Newer technologies are being implemented. Particular attention is to be paid to collaborate on the R&D and transfer of technology so as to have an equitable access of technology and the benefits of technology seamlessly across the regions. Call for increased global efforts for cooperation in human resource development and skill creation. <p>Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural & linguistic diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of content in local / regional language <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the non-paper, we do not find any linkages being established to the Action Lines of the Tunis Agenda with the implementation of Agenda 2030. Add new action lines to address the emerging issues in the Information Society, especially in the context of the post-2015 Development Agenda. 	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Social media has played a very useful role in connecting the communities and bringing social benefits to all class of people. The social media has helped in promoting the freedom of expression of speech and human rights. The social media should play an active role in extending outreach to the applications delivering social benefits, social justice, citizen services, disaster recovery, medical and health services and help in maintaining public order. Newer technologies are being implemented. Particular attention is to be paid to collaborate on the R&D and transfer of technology so as to have an equitable access of technology and the benefits of technology seamlessly across the regions. Call for increased global efforts for cooperation in human resource development and skill creation. <p>Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural & linguistic diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of content in local / regional language <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the non-paper, we do not find any linkages being established to the Action Lines of the Tunis Agenda with the implementation of Agenda 2030. 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. 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>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>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. 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.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the need to enable developing countries to have a say in the policies which have a direct impact on their social and economic development. • Call for uniform distribution of critical resources of Internet across the regions in the world. • Remove “barriers to entry” for the outreach and inclusive growth of Internet across the globe. Ensure substantive inclusion of stakeholder while keeping in view the diversity of languages. <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Private Partnership should be encouraged for technology innovations, delivering citizen services, managing critical resources, protection of critical information infrastructure and delivery of citizen centric services.
		<p>Cybersecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cooperation in security & combatting terrorism not fully implemented 	<p>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection of critical information infrastructure and security of information assets and the information contained in the assets has thus assumed a vital importance. • 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. • There is a need for confidence building measures and international cooperation. There should be a free flow and exchange of information on incidents of cybercrimes, cyber security. • The sovereign jurisdiction of all states should be ensured on the information infrastructure and systems within the respective boundaries to ensure national security of respective 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>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop global framework for the role & use of in natural disaster management <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new action lines to address the emerging issues in the Information Society, especially in the context of the post-2015 Development Agenda. • Make UNGA WSIS+10 outcome document a “living document” that can evolve over time. • WSIS review should include a requirement to report to the UNGA as is mentioned in Article 122 of the Tunis Agenda. • 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. • Don’t just repeat the Tunis Agenda. Seek to accommodate new action lines to address the emerging issues in the Information Society, especially in the context of the Agenda 2030.
Indonesia			<p>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend IGF mandate for 5 years <p>Multistakeholder model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support recognizing the importance of all stakeholders, but add within their “respective roles and responsibilities”, not “various” roles



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add cyber ethics. • Add “for a safe, secure, reliable, and tolerance cyberspace” after “countering cyber-threats” in § 29. Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add “in the sense of mutual respect and responsibility” after “the right to privacy”.
			Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold next overall WSIS review in 5 years.
Iran			Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be explicit in documenting that digital divides between developing countries and developed countries.
			Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • § 24, although quoting the Geneva Declaration of Principles⁷ § 29, does not quote it in full and therefore dilutes the role of governments Enhanced cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a specific deadline for the full implementation of enhanced cooperation. The non-paper lacks any reference to the important issue of establishment of an intergovernmental body, responsible for dealing with international public policy pertaining to internet which is, inter alia, an utmost expectation of developing countries from the current WSIS +10 review. Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support recognizing the importance of all stakeholders, but add within their “respective roles and responsibilities”, not “various” roles
			Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change “same to “relevant” in “The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online”
Japan #	Great achievements have been made by the cooperation among the government, private sector , civil society, academia and all stakeholders.		SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Right to development” is unclear.
		Multistakeholder model 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	IGF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew IGF without changing the current practice Multistakeholder model <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. Enhanced cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various initiatives have been implemented and have been made great achievements. In order to continue and promote further participation of all stakeholders regardless of regions, genders and other elements, we need to continue the current effective mechanism without creating a new one. International cooperation through the multi-stakeholder approach in Internet governance is essential to the successful achievement of the WSIS vision.
			Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat this issue in ICTs on a par with other Action Lines.

⁷ The submission refers to the Geneva Declaration of Principles, but the text actually comes from the Tunis Agenda.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<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 In the follow-up section of the non-paper, it's inappropriate to refer to place emphasis on some issues, such as IPv6 and IXPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace the "follow-up" text with: "We recognize, as a priority area to be addressed, cross-cutting technical challenges that affect the implementation of Action Lines adopted in the Tunis Agenda, as described in the outcome documents of the WSIS+10 High level Event in 2014, and we call for increased efforts for these issues". Seeks clarity on the meaning of the "continuation of the annual review of the WSIS outcomes". <p>Outcome document structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes new section, "Progress achieved towards the implementation of WSIS outcomes", with reference to role of all stakeholders in helping make progress as well as a reference to relevant WSIS+10 review outcome documents.
Kenya			<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be guided by Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Fourth World Conference on Women) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). <p>SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of common, interoperable standards and protocols must be encouraged. Support "green ICT"
			<p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is imperative that geo-political and historical injustices along economic, social, political and cultural lines are resolved, so that all nations have an equal say in the public policies affecting the structure of WSIS.
			<p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The questions arise as to who should determine reasonable checks and balances to ensure protection of freedom of expression and to what extent should the individual have a right to know what information is distributed about them, to whom, and how it is used.
			<p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's vital to rectify the lack of follow-up on funding mechanisms. A Community Media Fund should be established through a donor civil society partnership to invest in and support community-driven media, information and communication initiatives using traditional media and new ICTs including projects that make provision for the poorest communities, for cultural and linguistic diversity and for the equal participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups.
Korea #	Significant progress has been made at national, regional & global levels	Bridging the digital divide within & between countries remains a major challenge.	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment & deployment of broadband networks & services Greater emphasis on capacity building

State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unprecedented increase in the access to basic ICTs Broadband networks are also being deployed extensively globally 		SDGs <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.
		Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent unprecedented advances of ICT have outpaced the ability of the current governance to respond. 	Internet governance <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. IGF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
		Cybersecurity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased global connectivity has raised challenges: cybercrime, attacks, threats, ethical privacy issues. 	Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs <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. Greater emphasis on Capacity building
			Data measurement & analysis <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. Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Along with the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and financial flows to developing countries, increased practical cooperation through experience sharing on ICT and cyber issues such as policy consultations, and training programmes with experts is essential.
Mexico #⁸	WSIS has served as a global benchmark for design, planning, implementation & execution of digital strategies at local and regional level. Increased broadband penetration rates.	There is still a wide digital divide.	Digital divide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Recognize cultural diversity, gender equality Promote growth in wireless 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. It is important to promote greater cooperation between governments, through the exchange knowledge and experiences with a view to rapid deployment of broadband networks, which will accelerate economic, social progress and environmental care. Universal Internet access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include references to specialized agencies such as UNESCO, ITU & CSTD.

⁸ Mexico submitted its comments on the non-paper in Spanish, so its positions here are based on online translation tools.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
	<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>		<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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifically mention the Connect 2020 goals on access and digital inclusion, sustainability, innovation and partnerships in the ICT sector. Give priority to the role of ICT to facilitate resource efficiency, particularly in the sector of water and energy, as well as sustainable urban development. Global alliances, such as Carta Internacional de Datos Abiertos, will be vital in achieving SDGs using ICTs. <p>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew IGF for 10 years. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the Secretariat & MAG. Review terms of reference for the MAG. <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>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</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 Reiterate the importance of building security initiatives to have mechanisms that generate greater confidence and security, and promote a culture consumers on preventive measures to generate a safer environment <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a reference to ICTs being a key means for the exercise of human rights. <p>Digital economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the role and challenges that prevail in the Digital Economy economic growth of countries today, and reiterate the importance of the Economy Digital post-2015 targets in the WSIS under components: open internet as a platform for growth and inclusion; increasing connectivity; capacity building technical, physical and skills that societies facing the new era of digital commerce. <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly support the development of public policies, the implementation of new actions and mechanisms for the post-2015 goals of WSIS, concerning the use of ICT as a facilitator of sustainable urban development and efficiency program resources (energy and water). Promote the design and implementation of public policies on ownership of ICT. Invite the ITU to ensure better use of the radio spectrum to this scarce resource that meets the needs of broadband networks



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold regular WSIS reviews every 2 years.
The Netherlands			SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The correlation between the post-2015 WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, based upon the matrix launched at the WSIS Forum 2015, should be mentioned clearly in the outcome document.
			Internet governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the word “internationalisation” with the term “globalisation”. “Internationalisation” suggests that Internet Governance is managed by national governments and intergovernmental organisations and not through a multistakeholder approach. IGF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend IGF mandate for 10 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IGF terms of reference should remain as they are. ○ More stable and sustainable funding mechanism for the IGF, including a broader participation of stakeholders. Enhanced cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace “full implementation of enhanced cooperation” with “continued implementation of enhanced cooperation between all stakeholders”. Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for recognition of the importance of all stakeholders.
			Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs are a key means for the exercise of human rights. • Our commitment to protecting these rights must be unequivocal and that as in the offline domain, violations of these rights must be addressed within the framework of the rule of law. • Add a fuller reflection of achievements in this field thus far and challenges and priorities for the future. • To ensure equal access to information and to activate the potential of ICT for social development and the exercise of human rights, a safe and enabling environment for journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders is essential.
Paraguay [also a member of the G77]			Development <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
Poland [also a member of the EU]		Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to bridge the digital divide to date have proven insufficient. 	SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align WSIS goals to SDGs. • It has to be <u>clearly underlined</u> that these processes should not be duplicated.
			Multistakeholder model <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.
			Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same rights that people enjoy offline must also be protected online.



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 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.
<p>Russia #</p>	<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 Strengthen the role of governments in IG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish and implement public policy, including international policy, on matters of Internet governance, and ensure security of the national Internet segment, as well as regulate within their law the activities of telecom operators and Internet providers; establish policies aimed at meeting public requirements with respect to Internet access and use; take necessary regulatory measures to ensure confidence and information security in provision of Internet services. 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 which will allow equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet; Encourage all States to have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the security, continuity and stability of the Internet operation and development based on international agreements between the States under the auspices of the United Nations; 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>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</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



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Encourage all States to foster development of common understanding in the issues of Internet security and further cooperation at national and international levels recognizing responsibilities of each State to ensure information security for their citizens. • Governments act as guarantors of rights and freedoms for their citizens, play a key role in economy, security and stability of the national Internet infrastructure, as well as in the information security for their citizens, and should undertake measures to prevent illegal actions in the global network. <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not discriminate Internet user rights by territorial, political, gender or any other principle. • Use of human rights involves certain duties and responsibilities not only by states, but also by citizens and it is a subject to certain restrictions that are imposed in accordance with <i>the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i>.
		<p>Financial mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ICT4D & IG 	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support access to high-quality and legal Internet content while complying with sovereign interests of the State <p>Other</p> <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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize both outcome documents from the ITU-hosted High Level Event in 2014 • Hold a Summit on the WSIS issues in 2020, then hold summits on a regular basis, each decade. • Hold overall reviews at least every 5 years Hold regular reviews every year. • 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) • The review of implementation of the WSIS outcomes should reflect implementation of all the commitments of the original process 2003-5, without discrimination of interrelated issues of ICT development and Internet governance. • Continue activities of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. • Restructure Outcome Document around the following areas: Preamble, Progress Made in Implementation of WSIS Outcomes, Challenges to Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and New Challenges that have Emerged, Priority areas in the further progress towards Information Society taking into account new trends, Follow-up and assessment of the implementation.
<p>Saudi Arabia # [also a member of the G77]</p>	<p>[Very long list of progress in submission to non-paper]</p>	<p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <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, & 	<p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationalization of IG • 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. • 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



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
		<p>ethical issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordinated international public policy development is a serious deficiency in implementation of the WSIS outcomes <p>Internet governance</p> <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the end of § 25 of the non-paper to “necessitating an international governance structure that ensure its security, continuity and stability.” <p>Enhanced cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actualization of enhanced cooperation to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities
		<p>Cybersecurity technical challenges</p> <p>Significant technical challenges still remain in the areas of efficiency, standards, protocols, cost improvements, spectrum management, simplified devices, & integration of new technologies.</p>	<p>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <p>Other</p> <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. • Change last section heading to “implementation and follow-up”.
<p>Sri Lanka # ⁹[also a member of the G77]</p>	<p>Broadband is more affordable globally</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital divide remains • Gap in broadband access between developed & developing countries • meaningful participation in global policy development <p>• Disposing of increasing amounts of ICT waste.</p> <p>• Resistance by Government officers to change and transformation of working methods due to the implementation IT.</p> <p>• The need for comprehensive awareness and training programs to educate youth and schoolchildren on the safe use of social media.</p>	<p>Digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include ICT in SMEs & provide awareness, training and assistance. <p>Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase multilingualism & cultural diversity <p>SDGs</p> <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. <p>Sri Lanka is in agreement with the contents of the non-paper.</p>

⁹ Including statement made at the 1st preparatory meeting, 1 July 2015..



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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 The outcome document should contain recommendations on how to close the gender gap. 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. IGF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renew IGF for 10 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its terms of reference should remain as they are.
			Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirm the universality and applicability of all human rights, including the rights of freedom of expression and privacy, the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, as well as the protection of journalists.
			Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures should be taken to reduce energy and resource consumption through the application of ICT. 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. Add a reference to international law, which is important for the implementation and promotion of the WSIS objectives. This view has also been endorsed by the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security in its 2013 and 2015 reports. Mention new challenges in the field of Big Data, in particular concerning data analysis, open government data and international data governance, which should be tackled. It is important that all stakeholder work together in public-private partnerships, common strategies or any other coordinated approaches in order to encourage innovation, technology transfer and investment. Hold the next overall WSIS review in 10 years. Hold regular WSIS reviews every year.
Tunisia			The Tunisian comments on the non-paper weren't translatable using Google's online translation tool and therefore is not documented here.
Turkey ¹⁰ #			Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative ICT solutions such as Internet of Things, big data analysis, cloud computing should be mentioned. These solutions should be laid emphasis on not only for developed countries but also for developing countries. We recognize the role of ICT based innovative solutions in alleviating the challenges of people living in rural areas particularly in health services, education, disaster management and agriculture.

¹⁰ Turkey's submission in July was focused on Turkey's own ICT goals.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			Multistakeholder model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder cooperation in capacity building of IT services is important for developing countries to acquire higher share on global IT market and to integrate on global trade.
UAE ¹¹	<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 • 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 Gender digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream gender equality Marginalized communities & the digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusion youth & people with disabilities and vulnerable people
			Internet governance <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 	Digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-paper implies that the causes of the digital divide are due to “rapid changes in technology”. Rapid changes in technology are actually helping close the digital divide and increasing the quality of connectivity. • Encourage the development & deployment of new technologies that can help bridge the digital divides that remain by implementing policy measures that foster an enabling environment for innovation, promote investment and competition, promote digital literacy programs so new users have the skills to access the Internet. • “Truly equitable access” is undefined, and the prospect of “ensuring that ICTs are affordable” is too vague. Instead, the Outcome Document should recognize that “to harness the potential of ICT for development requires dedication to making ICTs more affordable for all people, creating relevant local content that is available in different languages and formats, and ensuring users have the capabilities to effectively use those technologies and information.” • “Technology transfer” should be preceded by “voluntary” and succeeded by “on mutually-agreed terms.” Universal Internet access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the ITU Connect 2020 targets and thank the ITU membership for its efforts. • Universal Internet access is only meaningful if people have the skills and freedom to use it. To that end, beyond encouraging measures to achieve universal access, the Outcome Document should encourage measures to invest in digital literacy and protect the ability of persons to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression using the Internet access we are promoting. • “We encourage all stakeholders to work together using multistakeholder institutions and processes to encourage and enable efforts that connect as many people as possible to the Internet by 2030.” Gender digital divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are nations where women cannot speak freely, cannot seek information without fear of punishment, and are not

¹¹ Statement made at the 1st preparatory meeting, 1 July 2015.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
		<p>granted the same access to educational and economic opportunities. The Outcome Document should recognize those practices as barriers to full gender inclusion online and offline.</p> <p>Enabling environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The best means to address digital divides is by creating an enabling environment that encourages investment (and dedicating resources to the education and skills of all users). • Highlight policies that are helping to overcome challenges, as well as cautioning against policies that create obstacles: “All countries should take steps to set sound policies that promote investment, innovation, and education to encourage the absorption, development, and use of ICTs”; discourage excessive taxation, monopoly telecommunications service providers, high tariff barriers, and data localization mandates as some of the policies that raise the cost of access. • “In order to enable investment and the expansion of ICT networks and technologies, all countries should refrain from national and local policies that stifle innovation and investment, protect outdated technologies, increase the power of governments over ICTs, and/or restrict the free flow of information.” <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. • “To harness the potential of ICT for development requires dedication to making ICTs more affordable for all people, creating relevant local content that is available in different languages and formats, and ensuring users have the capabilities to effectively use those technologies and information.” 	<p>Stakeholder empowerment</p> <p>Internet governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Necessitating fast-changing and flexible governance structures” is unclear. Propose: “The Internet has continued to grow in number of users, available languages, range of services, and many other ways, demonstrating that governance structures that exist today can accommodate such evolution through multistakeholder deliberation and engagement to meet the needs of the community.” • The WGIG definition of Internet governance indicates that the roles of stakeholders are not static but rather are interrelated and could be different depending on the instance. • A definition of ‘further internationalization’ of Internet governance does not appear in the WSIS outcome documents, and we very strongly object to its use. <p>IGF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew IGF for 15 years as the premier international forum for multistakeholder dialogue on crosscutting Internet issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not support efforts to change the existing structure or terms of reference for the IGF. • Recognize the increased efforts of these stakeholders through participation in the annual IGF, organizing organic national and regional IGFs, and undertaking intercessional work between IGFs. <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. • At a minimum, any reference in the Outcome Document to enhanced cooperation must include reference to § 71, which unequivocally says that enhanced cooperation “will involve all stakeholders”, not just governments. • The kind of enhanced multistakeholder cooperation envisioned by the Tunis Agenda has been a tremendous and ongoing success for the key issues of concern to governments and all stakeholders. We therefore recommend striking “the full implementation.”



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We recognize that the distributed, multistakeholder approach to Internet governance has been directly responsible for the Internet's global growth and success. We acknowledge that the organizations and processes which coordinate Internet governance have evolved in response to changes in technology and demands from their stakeholders, which has included efforts to increase participation of stakeholders from developing countries. We encourage the ongoing implementation of enhanced cooperation as imagined in § 68 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda.” <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. • There is not a “one size fits all” solution to meeting the needs of people in the Information Society, and there is no single institution, stakeholder group, or conference that will provide all of the answers. • The Outcome Document should clearly and indisputably recognize the central role of non- governmental stakeholders in the development and deployment of ICTs.
			<p>Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While issues like cybersecurity and cybercrime are addressed in the Action Lines, the term “cyberspace” is not included in the WSIS outcomes and is a reference without definition in the non-paper. We do not believe “cyberspace” should have in its own, discrete section now as it did not have one during the original WSIS. • Affirm § 35 of the Geneva Declaration in the context of affirming all the Action Line § and, importantly, recognizing the content in the CSTD Report that addresses them. • “We note the importance of safety and security to the future of the Information Society as ICTs continue to grow and become integral parts of society around the world. We recognize the range of activities underway globally in various fora to address threats, build capacity, and increase multistakeholder cooperation on this set of issues, and encourage all stakeholders to work together to continue these efforts.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN also has existing mechanisms for addressing cybercrime issues. (e.g. CCPCJ, UNODC, IEG) <p>Human Rights</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.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapidly changing technologies • Monitoring and measurement • Enabling environments • Restrictive national policies that negatively impact the enjoyment of human rights 	<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. • Disagree with a reference to the Digital Solidarity Fund in the Outcome Document. It has not seen progress as the framework was flawed from the beginning and has leant itself to organizational and implementation ambiguities that continue to hamper it. • Do not call on foreign direct investment without recognizing the concurrent responsibility of policymakers to make it economically attractive to invest in those areas. • “We recognize that stakeholders across government, industry, civil society, the technical community, and international organizations with facilitation responsibilities continue to focus on practical implementation measures that address the full set of WSIS Actions Lines.” <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.



State	WSIS achievements	Remaining challenges	Proposals for WSIS post-2015
			<p>Digital economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add text from the CSTD 10-year report: “Increased use of ICTs has led to changes in the underlying structure of societies, economic production, distribution and consumption, access to and use of information and knowledge, relationships between citizens, businesses and governments, and people’s participation in decisions that affect their lives. The increasing pervasiveness of ICTs has also had a significant impact on economic and social development, governance and human rights. Governments and development agencies have developed strategies, policies and programs designed to leverage greater developmental value from ICTs....” <p>Data measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better metrics will be vital to measure progress in the 2030 Agenda for SD. We are unaware of gaps in the data, but it would be helpful to provide clarity on what those gaps are and proposals for filling those gaps. • Data can and should come from a wide range of public and private sources and be open to analysis and interpretation by a similarly diverse set of actors. While much of the data may come from official government sources, civil society, academia, and the private sector should be part of the reporting and accountability process. <p>Outcome document structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a new section, “Progress achieved towards the implementation of WSIS outcomes”. Move all statistics to this section and add more from the CSTD report & contributions to the UNGA WSIS+10 process. <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage national governments to consider incorporating benchmarks in their national strategies and plans. • 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. • Does not support new Action Lines. • 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. • Reaffirm the role of ECOSOC and CSTD in the follow-up and review of WSIS. • Recognize both outcome documents from ITU-hosted HL Event in 2014, and document from the UNESCO WSIS+10 Event in 2013 • While specific technologies and developments have changed the ICT landscape and presented new opportunities, it may be unnecessary and impractical to list specific technologies since technologies will continue to evolve. • References to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should conform to the language agreed to in the 2030 Agenda regarding the “great potential [of ICTs] to accelerate human progress.” • It is not clear how the 2030 Agenda or Addis Agenda can be characterized as important frameworks for ICT policy and investment. Those documents do not go into great detail on issues related to ICT policy. Instead, highlight how those broader agendas point to the enabling role of ICTs, by noting “The AAAA and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development clearly articulate the importance of ICTs for development.” • Hold the next overall WSIS review in 15 years, to focus on and coincide with the 2030 Agenda. • Hold regular WSIS reviews every year. • Express the intent for future review events to be multistakeholder in all aspects of preparations and proceedings. • Highlight different approaches towards building the Information Society, including efforts at the regional, national, and local levels. The non-paper gives the impression that success requires a “one size fits all” at intl. level. • The non-paper gives insufficient attention to the important roles of an enabling environment, Internet freedom, and technologies that help promote and expand communication, good governance, freedom of expression, and democracy.

