WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY
WSIS+10 HIGH-LEVEL EVENT

WSIS OUTCOME DOCUMENTS

Geneva 2014

WSIS+10 HIGH-LEVEL EVENT

United Nations

ITU

UNDESA

WMO

UNEP

UPU UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UN WOMEN

WFP wfp.org

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP

WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY
WSIS+10 HIGH-LEVEL EVENT

WSIS OUTCOME DOCUMENTS

Geneva 2014







JUNE 2014

© ITU, 2014
International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva

All rights reserved. Denominations and classifications employed in this publication do not imply any opinion on the part of the International Telecommunication Union concerning the legal or other status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary. Where the designation "country" appears in this publication, it covers countries and territories.

Table of Contents

page

WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes 7

A. Preamble 7

B. Overview of the implementation of Action Lines 11

C. Challenges-during implementation of Action Lines and new challenges that have emerged 14

WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 21

A. Preamble 21

B. Priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015. 27

C. Action lines 32



WSIS+10

HIGH-LEVEL EVENT

STATEMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION

WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

A. Preamble

The ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event took place in close collaboration with all UN Agencies under their respective mandates, pursuant to ITU Council Resolution 1334.

This statement and the related WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 have been developed keeping in mind the following principles:

a. Focus on the WSIS Action Lines and measurement of their implementation.

b. Develop a vision upon existing framework of Action Lines, identifying emerging trends, challenges and priorities for new decade, without making existing framework of Action Lines obsolete.

c. Geneva Declaration and Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by General Assembly.

d. Restrict the proposals on Action Lines, under the responsibility of the respective UN Agencies, to the Geneva Plan of Action.

e. Avoid proposals referring to the outcomes of the Tunis phase of WSIS on the following, implementation mechanism, follow up, internet governance (other than internet issues relevant to action lines), IGF, enhanced cooperation, CSTD.

f. Avoid prejudging the outcomes of the 68th Session of the General Assembly on modalities of the Overall Review.

g. Respect mandates given by Tunis Agenda and respect for the multi-stakeholder principles.

Ten years ago, at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in its two phases (Geneva 2003, & Tunis 2005), the representatives of the peoples of the world adopted a common vision on the Information Society, identifying its main principles and challenges towards a people-centered inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The fundamental aim of the WSIS process was to foster the use of technology to improve peoples' lives and to bridge the digital divide.

The uses of ICTs have developed considerably and become a part of everyday life since the second phase of the WSIS in 2005, accelerating social and economic growth, sustainable development, increasing transparency and accountability, where applicable, and offering new opportunities to leverage technology, in developed and developing countries.

The information and communication technologies (ICTs) have also demonstrated their value as a facilitator and development enabler in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, major challenges still lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling all groups and all countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge. Moreover reaping the benefit of ICTs use has yet not been shared in all countries proportionately. In particular we reaffirm para 36 of the Tunis Commitment regarding the potential of ICTs to promote peace and to prevent conflict.

To this effect, international law, and in particular, the charter of UN is applicable and is essential to maintaining peace and stability and promoting an open secure peaceful and accessible ICT environment.

Since the WSIS process started, emphasis has been given to the multi-stakeholder approach and its vital importance in the WSIS implementation at the national, regional and international levels and in taking forward the WSIS themes and Action Lines. Such approach contributed to strengthening the engagement of all stakeholders[1] to work together, within their respective roles and responsibilities.

In this context;

We reaffirm the great importance of ICTs in further development of Information Society, stimulating innovations, empowering different groups of people in developed and developing countries, providing access to information and fostering economic and social growth.

We invite the UN system organizations and all stakeholders within their respective roles and responsibilities to take full advantage of ICTs in addressing the development challenges of the 21st century and to recognize them as cross-cutting enablers for achieving the three pillars of sustainable development.

[1] See Para 35 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society

1. *We reaffirm* the vital role of youth and youth organizations as recognized in paragraph 11 in the WSIS Declaration of Principles, stating that "youth should be empowered as learners, developers, contributors, entrepreneurs and decision makers. We must focus especially on young people who have not yet been able to benefit fully from the opportunities provided by ICTs. We are also committed to ensuring that the development of ICT applications and operation of services respects the rights of children as well as their protection and wellbeing". The role of youth was also underlined in the World Programme of Action for Youth, where ICT is identified as one of the 15 priority areas, in the sense that it can provide youth with the opportunity to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage. In addition, the ITU Global Youth Summit in 2013 declared youth as a force for progress, and assured the importance of their full participation in decision making processes to improve democracy, marking that the spread of information among young people can directly foster empowerment and innovation on a global scale (BYND 2015 Global Youth Declaration). While progress has been made, it is important to exert greater efforts to ensure the implementation of mentioned program, declarations and others alike.

2. We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and we also reaffirm paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 18 of the Geneva Declaration."

3. While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women accessing and using ICTs, a “gender divide” has also been identified. We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High Level Panel in the post-2015, The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. We therefore wish to recall and emphasise the importance of taking into account throughout the WSIS+10 Statement and Vision para 12 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles stating that the development of ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women, who should be an integral part of, and key actors, in the Information Society. We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should mainstream a gender equality perspective and use ICTs as a tool to that end.

4. We recognize and acknowledge that challenges on bridging the digital divide still remain unaddressed adequately and requires sustainable investments in ICT infrastructure and services, capacity building, facilitate know-how transfer, as well as to promote the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms.

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

6. We believe that ICTs have the potential to be a key enabler of development, and to be a critical component of innovative development solutions in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. ICTs should be fully recognized as tools empowering people, and providing economic growth towards achieving development, taking into account the growing importance of relevant content, skills and an enabling environment.

7. Learning from the lessons of the past decade we need to turn our attention on the next period to those who provide create and manage the ICTs the professionals that empower the users of ICT to ensure that the rate of development can continue and increase.

8. The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies.

B. Overview of the implementation of Action Lines

The commitment and adoption of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Geneva Plan of Action of 2003 and the Tunis Agenda and Commitment of 2005 led to significant progress but also raised challenges. The most notable achievement of the current implementation of the WSIS Action lines is the participation and rising interest of all stakeholders, at the national, regional, and international levels, in jointly building and shaping the inclusive information society and raising awareness and overcoming the challenges that this process entails. This section highlights the progress achieved towards the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines :

We note with satisfaction

1. That the WSIS Action Lines have helped in building a common understanding of the desirability to realize a truly global interconnected and inclusive Information Society. And that the implementation of those Action Lines has helped in drawing the attention to the crucial role the ICTs can play in many areas including reducing poverty and promoting literacy.

2. That the WSIS Geneva Plan of Action has led to the development of international, regional and national strategies and plans for the development of inclusive Information Society.

3. That there is greater awareness of the importance of promoting digital inclusion for youth, age-related disabilities, women, the vulnerable and marginalized, indigenous peoples, local communities and persons with disabilities and special needs, while promoting the wealth and sustaining the diversity of the world's languages

4. That the enabling environment -the policies, content and capacities required to make good use of technologies for development- is understood today as being as important as infrastructure investments.

We acknowledge the significant

5. Efforts made towards the realization of a global ICT based economy through adopting and implementing appropriate national ICT policies with a view to integrating the efforts of all stakeholders.

6. Contribution of all UN Agencies in charge of facilitating Action Lines, and all stakeholders, actively contributing to the WSIS implementation.

We particularly emphasize

7. The importance of the work carried out by the "Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development" on the development of a set of core ICT indicators that has been adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, as well as, acknowledge the ICT Development Index (IDI).

We recognize that

8. Many countries have made considerable progress in implementing the Action lines in the form of tangible policies, projects and services across the different sectors of the society.

9. ICT infrastructure development has been boosted by several enablers such as new policies and technologies including broadband and mobile solutions, Universal Service Funds, planning and background data, the development of national and regional internet exchange points and international standards.

10. The access to information and knowledge has widened and deepened in the past 10 years due to technological advancement in connectivity, expanded mobile penetration and broadband access and the emergence of new platforms and applications, such as social media and cloud computing.

11. Improved access to ICT in education over the past 10 years enhanced development of all groups and supported the development of skilled labor force, providing active participation in the society and availing new opportunities for social mobility.

12. The efforts exerted to increase affordable access to ICTs in the developing countries and in particular LDCs.

13. There has been increasing awareness by policy makers of the importance of public access to ICTs and the different tools to combat the digital and knowledge divide.

14. There has been awareness of the need for greater collaboration among governments and all relevant stakeholders to address different aspects of endeavoring to ensure confidence, security, privacy and personal data protection, safety and trust in the use of ICTs. International and regional cooperation and capacity building programs have been recognized as key elements in achieving this.

15. The WSIS Plan of Action has contributed to a deepened understanding for the significance of ICT for development among policy and decision makers, including of the ethical dimensions of the Information Society.

16. ICTs play an important role in socio-economic development through job creation and entrepreneurship.

17. The WSIS Plan of Action has contributed to supporting research in e-Science providing better understanding of emerging trends, its impact and future direction.

18. Cultural diversity has been recognized as an integral part of the information society and sustainable development.

19. Innovative financial mechanisms, public private partnership, as well as adequate and sustainable investments contributed to the progress towards building inclusive Information Society.]

20. The annual WSIS Forum has become an efficient global multistakeholder platform for coordination of the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes. The decennial countries and Action Line facilitators reports initiated by the WSIS Forum served as a basis for the WSIS+10 High-level Event.

21. WSIS Stocktaking Process, including WSIS Project Prizes, has become, an efficient and effective platform for collection of ICT-related projects for WSIS Action Lines providing useful contribution to the sharing best practices at the global level.

We note

The event titled "First WSIS+10 Review Event *Towards* Knowledge *Societies, for peace and sustainable development"* hosted by UNESCO and co-organized with ITU, UNCTAD and UNDP in February 2013 and its results.

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

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

We note that the WSIS Action Lines have been contributing in enabling and supporting a sound framework and approach for realizing the goal of an inclusive Information Society.

We recognize

- That several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed in order to build inclusive Information Society beyond 2015.

- The need for ensuring proper integration of the WSIS and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

We further recognize the following challenges that have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines and new challenges in the implementation of these Action Lines beyond 2015:

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

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

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

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

5. More than half of the world's population is still not connected to the Internet, and therefore the information and communication infrastructure, capacity and local content development needs to continue to be addressed, especially in rural and remote areas.

6. The need for further improving management and use of radio-frequency spectrum/satellite orbits for facilitating development and deployment of low-cost telecommunication networks, including satellite networks for all countries, taking into account special needs of developing and least developed countries. These are implemented through application and in accordance with ITU Radio Regulations.

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

8. There is still greater need for the north-south cooperation, complemented by south-south cooperation to facilitate know-how transfer, as well as to promote the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms in order to facilitate the transition to digital economy and reduction of poverty.

9. The need to promote access for all to information and knowledge, while respecting individual privacy, and to encourage open access to publications and information, including in the research sector, and particularly in developing and least developed countries

10. The ICT role in poverty reduction need to be enhanced through north-south and south-south cooperation in facilitating the digital economy.

11. The deployment of broadband networks is still needed to achieve the sustainable development agenda beyond 2015 and to ensure that ICT applications and services and new technologies required for people' empowerment and wellbeing become available to everyone.

12. The need to promote access for all to public information and knowledge, including open access to scientific information, particularly in developing and least developed countries and among marginalised communities in all countries.

13. ICTs have become vitally important drivers for economic growth and development, and have stimulated innovation and new business opportunities. It remains important that adequate policies and frameworks enable Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to benefit from the economic potential of ICTs,

14. A need for all education and lifelong learning opportunities for all members of society, using educational programmes, distance education and open educational resources (OER) and applications to build ICT competencies responsive to specific societal and user needs and to better enable and empower teachers, educators and learners.

15. The need to exchange views on best practices to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs while considering the importance of developing international cooperation among all relevant stakeholders as appropriate.

16. The need to strengthen the continued development of appropriate network security and privacy, and continue to support capacity building and coordination on incident response and to encourage the creation of national and regional computer incidence response teams (CIRTs) to better respond to ICT security incidents.

17. The need to increase the global, regional and national awareness of the relevance of WSIS process to national economic development-related strategies, policies and initiatives and the role it could play in their development, which underpin global development of ICTs, promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship and innovation.

18. The need to enhance policies, including policy coherence across key information society sectors and reduce the skills gap, which is growing, between rich and poor within the same country, between countries, and between regions.

19. The need to continue to set realistic goals and to take decisive actions to reduce the technology gap, which is growing, between developed and developing countries.

20. The need to call upon all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking 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 their well-being;

21. The need to develop frameworks, measures and other initiatives (e.g. IXPs) to enhance better access to ICTs especially in developing countries.

22. The need to continue to promote investment and foster entrepreneurship and innovation in ICTs at the national, regional, and international levels as appropriate.

23. The need to recall the importance of creating a trustworthy, transparent and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment. To that end, we reiterate that ITU and other regional organizations to continue taking steps to ensure rational, efficient and economic use of, and equitable access to, the radio-frequency spectrum by all countries, based on relevant international agreements.

24. The need for a coherent linkage between the WSIS process at the international level and initiatives at the national and regional levels including bottom up initiatives, as appropriate.

25. The need to ensure environmental sustainability, including by avoiding any harmful impacts that may result from the disposal of massive e-waste.

26. The need to respect human diversity in all its forms, in particular, cultural and linguistic diversity as well as diversity of tradition, religious beliefs and convictions to develop measures and policies to safe guard endangered languages and preserve cultural and linguistic heritage, including by supporting multilingualism in the use of ICTs.

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

28. The need to increase the awareness of all stakeholders of the ethical dimension in the use of ICTs and encourage international and interdisciplinary reflection and dialogue on the ethical challenges of emerging technologies and the information society.

29. The need for sufficient investment in digital inclusion measures, taking into account innovative approaches to bring the benefits of ICT to all, including access to software and hardware in a non-discriminatory manner.

30. The need to promote further dialogue on the protection of privacy in light of technological developments.



WSIS+10

HIGH-LEVEL EVENT

VISION FOR WSIS BEYOND 2015

WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

A. Preamble

The ITU coordinated WSIS+10 High Level Event took place in close collaboration with all UN Agencies under their respective mandates, pursuant to ITU Council Resolution 1334.

This Vision and the related WSIS+10 Statement have been developed keeping in mind the following principles:

a. Focus on the WSIS Action Lines and measurement of their implementation.

b. Develop a vision upon existing framework of Action Lines, identifying emerging trends, challenges and priorities for new decade, without making existing framework of Action Lines obsolete.

c. Geneva Declaration and Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by the UN General Assembly.

d. Restrict the proposals on Action Lines, under the responsibility of the respective UN Agencies, to the Geneva Plan of Action.

e. Avoid proposals referring to the outcomes of the Tunis phase of WSIS on the following, implementation mechanism, follow up, internet governance (other than internet issues relevant to action lines), IGF, enhanced cooperation, CSTD.

f. Avoid prejudging the outcomes of the 68th Session of the General Assembly on modalities of the Overall Review.

g. Respect mandates given by Tunis Agenda and respect for the multi-stakeholder principles.

In 2003 and 2005, at the two phases of the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS), the international community agreed on a set of commitments that recognize information and communication technologies (ICTs) as enablers for development. World leaders representing Governments, private sector, civil society and the international organizations translated the common vision and guiding principles into concrete Action Lines in the Geneva Plan of Action, to advance the achievement of internationally agreed development goals.

The Action Lines identify and seek to capture the potential of ICTs in enhancing access, especially of vulnerable populations, to information and knowledge, education, health care and other public services; provision of ICT Infrastructure; creating enabling environments; building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, information and knowledge creation, sharing, acquisition and preservation purposes. The role of ICTs for protecting the environment, for mitigating natural disaster risks, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable food production and for women's empowerment are also key to the implementation of WSIS outcomes.

While considerable achievements have been made since the first phase of WSIS in 2003, during which the Geneva Plan of Action was adopted, however numerous challenges remain. Moreover, the ICT landscape and their uses have continued to evolve and new challenges and opportunities have emerged.

Several new trends have emerged in the inclusive Information Society such as broadband, social networks, mobility, digital inclusion, massive open online courses (MOOCs) and e-participation, amongst others[2]. Many of these trends bring rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies, as well as, improved access to ICTs, which has led to the great expansion of the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive and sustainable development. As demonstrated by the progress made in the implementation of Geneva Plan of Action, international cooperation and multi-stakeholder collaboration on the strategic use of ICTs to address a wide range of issues during the past decade has produced a wealth of knowledge, experience and expertise – resources which constitute a valuable foundation for future cooperation.

Within the last 10 years, several efforts have been made towards international and regional cooperation in the implementation of Geneva Plan of Action. The WSIS Forum, co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD, in close collaboration with all WSIS Action Line Facilitators/Co-Facilitators (ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, UNCTAD UNDESA, FAO, UNEP, WHO, ILO, WMO, UN, ITC, UPU and Regional Commission), has proven to be an efficient mechanism for coordination of multistakeholder implementation activities, information exchange, creation of knowledge, sharing of best practices and continues to provide assistance in developing multistakeholder and public/private partnerships to advance development goals. Regional commissions play a vital role in facilitating regional inputs, feeding outcomes of regional meetings, strategies and evaluation towards the WSIS Forum.

[2] Emerging trends in 11 WSIS Action Lines both in terms of Policy and Technology are produced as an Outcome of WSIS Forum in a multistakeholder environment on an annual basis.

The evolution of the information society over the past 10 years is contributing towards, inter alia, the development of knowledge societies around the world that are based on principles of freedom of expression, quality education for all, universal and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge, and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. When mentioning the information society, we also refer to the above mentioned evolution and to the vision of inclusive knowledge societies.

Exchange and sharing of information on the implementation of WSIS Action Lines, reporting on good practices, success stories and examples of the ICT projects on regular basis through the WSIS Stocktaking Database, maintained by the ITU, became an important process for building capacities necessary to accelerate implementation of WSIS activities as well as crucial platform to assist facilitation work of the WSIS Action Lines. As an integral part of this process the annual contest of the WSIS Project Prize, as well as other best practice initiatives encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for sharing these best practices at the global level, and, recognizing *excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives* that contributes towards achieving the goals of the Geneva Plan of Action.

Yet the WSIS aims of bridging the digital, technology and knowledge divides and of creating a people-centric, inclusive, open and development-oriented information society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge still remains vastly relevant.

A number of issues and challenges that existed and number of those that have emerged during the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society are still valid. Hence, UN Agencies together with all relevant stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, are to collaborate to address those challenges.

Since 2004, the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development has helped improve the availability and quality of ICT data and indicators, enhanced the statistical capacity of Governments and coordinated the work of UN and other relevant International Agencies in the collection of ICT data.

ICTs will play a critical role in achieving the sustainable development goals. Taking into account the ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG review process) and the WSIS implementation process, all stakeholders have indicated the necessity of increased interaction between both processes in order to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent and coordinated to achieve maximum and sustainable impact.

We envision a world of inclusive Information Society *in which:*

1. *We reaffirm* the vital role of youth and youth organizations as recognized in paragraph 11 in the WSIS Declaration of Principles, stating that "youth should be empowered as learners, developers, contributors, entrepreneurs and decision makers. We must focus especially on young people who have not yet been able to benefit fully from the opportunities provided by ICTs. We are also committed to ensuring that the development of ICT applications and operation of services respects the rights of children as well as their protection and wellbeing". The role of youth was also underlined in the World Programme of Action for Youth, where ICT is identified as one of the 15 priority areas, in the sense that it can provide youth with the opportunity to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage. In addition, the ITU Global Youth Summit in 2013 declared youth as a force for progress, and assured the importance of their full participation in decision making processes to improve democracy, marking that the spread of information among young people can directly foster empowerment and innovation on a global scale (BYND 2015 Global Youth Declaration). While progress has been made, it is important to exert greater efforts to ensure the implementation of mentioned program, declarations and others alike.

2. We reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and we also reaffirm paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 18 of the Geneva Declaration."

3. While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women accessing and using ICTs, a “gender divide” has also been identified. We reaffirm the importance of promoting and maintaining gender equality and women empowerment, guaranteeing the inclusion of women in the emerging global ICT society and taking into account the mandate of the newly established agency UN-WOMEN, the recommendations of the High Level Panel in the post-2015, The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.. We therefore wish to recall and emphasise the importance of taking into account throughout the WSIS+10 Statement and Vision para 12 of the WSIS Declaration of Principles stating that the development of ICTs provides enormous opportunities for women, who should be an integral part of, and key actors, in the Information Society. We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should mainstream a gender equality perspective and use ICTs as a tool to that end.

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

5. The WSIS multistakeholder approach which is essential in building the information society should be harnessed emphasising its benefits, recognising that it has worked well in some areas; and that it should be improved, strengthened and applied in some other areas.

6. Digital inclusion remains a cross-cutting priority, going beyond affordability and access to ICT networks, services and applications, including in rural and remote areas. The digital, technology and knowledge divides will be bridged to reap the benefits of ICT and broadband in transforming the lives of communities.

7. Indigenous and traditional knowledge are recognised as pathways to develop innovative processes and strategies for locally-appropriate sustainable development. This knowledge is integral to a cultural complex that also encompasses language, systems of classification, resource use practices, social interactions, ritual and spirituality. These unique ways of knowing are important facets of the world's cultural diversity, and provide a foundation for comprehensive knowledge society.

8. There is full respect for cultural and linguistic diversity, and for everyone's right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work and local content in the language of their choice. The preservation of digital heritage in the information society is ensured.

9. There is effective cooperation backed by adequate funding and assistance for inclusive ICT initiatives for the benefit of the developing and least developing countries.

10. Scientific knowledge is a key factor in the innovation process and in finding pathways to sustainable, inclusive and equitable development, respectful of the environment. Science is acknowledged as a common or public good that is to be shared universally.

11. Strengthening the trust framework, including information security and network security, authentication, privacy and consumer protection, should continue to be a prerequisite for the development of the Information Society and for building confidence among users of ICTs. A global culture of cybersecurity needs to be promoted, developed and implemented in cooperation with all stakeholders and international expert bodies. These efforts should be supported by increased international cooperation. Within this global culture of cybersecurity, it is important to enhance security and to ensure the protection of data and privacy, while enhancing access and trade. In addition, it must take into account the level of social and economic development of each country and respect the development-oriented aspects of the Information Society.

12. Legislative and regulatory reforms will spur fair competition to ensure affordable access to ICTs, in addition to public access, to all people, in particular, marginalised and vulnerable people. This does not only have the potential to transform the lives of people and societies, but also to help marginalized and vulnerable persons by empowering them and their communities, including in rural and remote areas, and expanding their rights and possibilities.

B. Priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015.

A number of priority areas have been identified by WSIS Stakeholders that should be considered in the implementation of WSIS+10 beyond 2015 due to their importance for sustainable development and for strengthening the move towards building inclusive Information Society. These priorities come in light of the changes that emerge from the ICT sector itself, in addition to the demands of the other sectors of the economy and the society which urges its enhancement. They are also due to technologies becoming more widely accessible, and they happen with the increasingly diverse and innovative uses for social, cultural, educational and economic purposes.

With the rapid development of ICTs over the past ten years and the mainstreaming of ICTs into everyday life, the link between ICTs and human development is increasingly important. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the development of the inclusive information society in the broader context of the post-2015 development agenda.

We, the WSIS Stakeholders have identified the topics below as priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of Geneva Plan of Action Beyond 2015:

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

2. Encouraging *and facilitating* people-centered and inclusive governance models and mechanisms.

3. *Strengthening open*, democratic, transparent and inclusive WSIS multistakeholder approach, enabling all stakeholders to participate according to their respective roles and responsibilities, in the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action.

4. Ensuring a clear and direct link and an explicit connection between the key aim of the WSIS, that of harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies to promote and realize development goals, and the post 2015 development agenda, so as to contribute to the realisation of the latter.

5. *Expanding* access to and use of ICTs to all, including broadband and mobile services, particularly to vulnerable and marginalised people who must have a variety of opportunities to strengthen their social position through ICTs and e-services, through continued and increasing practical measures of inclusion, while at the same time taking steps to enhance trust in the use of ICTs.

6. Promoting the development and availability of simplified devices, including text-free interfaces and applications aimed at digital inclusion.

7. *Considering* the evolution of existing universal service programmes into programmes for digital inclusion that support broadband services for all people as well as those in rural and remote areas where not only market forces exist but public investment may be necessary.

8. *Mainstreaming* gender issues across all WSIS action lines and from strategies and planning through to implementation, to ensure action lines take account of continuing gender issues, redress discrimination and contribute to ending violence and harassment.

9. Ensuring universal access to information and knowledge and the capacity to use ICTs for all people, including by offering services and ICTs that are inclusive of, accessible and affordable for persons with disabilities, e.g. by providing assistive technologies and through the effective implementation of appropriate international interoperable technical standards, disability-inclusive development frameworks and enabling policy environments, incorporating accessibility issues in public procurement policies and in international regulatory fora.

10. Bridging the digital divide by promoting inclusiveness and by facilitating countries' economic growth. Through the development and advancement of ICTs including broadband networks as well as the provision of affordable access and public access points.

11. Assisting developing countries to expand broadband infrastructure and take measures (such as Internet Exchange Points) to improve the quality, increase the connectivity and resilience of networks, foster competition and reduce the costs of local/national, regional and international, and interconnections, including enabling more local content and local e-Services to be provided in those countries.

12. Encouraging governments and intergovernmental organizations as well as private institutions and organisations to pursue policies and programs that advocate for and promote media and information literacy (MIL) and lifelong learning for all, so as to help users develop their abilities to evaluate and interact with online information resources.

13. Fostering ICT capacity building and ensuring that professional expertise keeps pace with advancing technology by building mechanisms for ICT skills development, to support economic development, help generate jobs and allow more people to benefit from the information society.

14. Harnessing ICTs with scientific and educational initiatives and activities, including exploring mechanisms for accreditation of on-line learning.

15. Working towards a more culturally and linguistically diverse world, with multi-lingualization of ICTs, including Internet, email, search engines and native capability for international domain names (IDN) and Unicode and by encouraging relevant and useful multilingual and local digital content, so that all members of the community are able to understand and participate in online life and contribute to online content.

16. Ensuring the preservation of digital heritage in the information society by putting into place cohesive, conceptual and practical digital strategies, supported, to the extent practicable, at international level, for the preservation of and access to recorded information in the digital environment in all its forms while respecting individual privacy.

17. Prioritizing the sharing of existing expertise and best-practice solutions between all stakeholders and creating replicable and sustainable ICT projects.

18. Reiterating our commitment to deepening and strengthening the actions taken in implementing the WSIS Action Lines, with an evaluation of the lessons learned over the past ten years so that others may benefit from the experience and to address the challenges we face today.

19. Promoting a Digital Economy, ensuring equal opportunities for all in creating and providing online services and promoting e-commerce and international free trade while addressing the tax challenges of the digital economy.

20. Addressing e-environment issues and challenges, developing Green IT and using ICTs to mitigate climate change.

21. Recognizing the importance of maintaining open ICT standards development processes for innovation in the ICT sector as key enablers for an inclusive information society.

22. Supporting providers of public access in the local communities such as libraries to help people access information resources they need and develop information literacy skills to improve their lives.

23. Urging governments and intergovernmental organisations with involvement of all stakeholders in their respective roles and responsibilities to continue to support and facilitate enabling regulatory, legal and investment environments for ICT for Development.

24. Maximising opportunities to leverage the ICTs , and transformative technology more generally, as enablers for social and economic development by creating appropriate national strategies and policies for the advancement of WSIS /ICT for development goals and by encouraging cooperation among all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities at the national, regional and global levels to further the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action.

25. Supporting and encouraging stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, to work together for the continued technical evolution of the ICTs to address known weaknesses and to increase capability, while maintaining full interoperability and stability.

26. Furthering the multistakeholder dialogue on Network neutrality, as appropriate.

27. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, notably on topics such as personal data protection, privacy, security and robustness of networks.

28. Enhancing national and regional capacity to address cybersecurity challenges by encouraging a culture of responsibility and joint efforts of all involved parties according to their roles to address security risks. In this respect, further strengthening cooperation between all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels is required.

29. Promoting a culture of online security and safety, empowering users, and encouraging national, regional and international cybersecurity strategies to protect users, including children.

30. Reaffirming our commitment in regard to Ethical Dimensions of the use of ICTs in regard to para 25 of Geneva Plan of action and as described in para 43 of the Tunis Agenda.

31. Promoting professional standards and continued research on the ethical dimensions on the uses of ICTs.

32. Providing assistance for those countries that would like to adopt legal frameworks to promote their domestic ICT markets in the future, and providing other forms of assistance.

33. Encouraging the full deployment of IPv6 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the addressing space, including in light of future developments in the Internet of Things.

34. Developing agreed goals and time-based measurable targets data and indicators along with enhanced monitoring and reporting.

35. Encourage the ongoing assessment of progress towards the information society, as envisaged in the WSIS Outcomes, including through efforts such as the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development which has been essential for evaluating the implementation of WSIS Action Lines.

36. In this respect, it is necessary to continue to develop appropriate ways and means to make such measurements.

C. Action lines

I. Introduction

We recommit ourselves to strengthening cooperation to seek common responses to the challenges and to the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action, which will realize the vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented, Information Society based on the Key Principles incorporated in the Geneva Declaration.

We reaffirm that the Geneva Plan of Action is an evolving platform to promote the Information Society at the national, regional and international levels.

We encourage all stakeholders to continue the implementation of objectives for Action lines as it had been defined in the Geneva Plan of Action, Part C, as supplemented by this document, in the areas where progress is needed including those in "priority areas to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS beyond 2015" above.

We note the progress that has been made by United Nations entities in cooperation with national Governments, regional commissions and other stakeholders, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society, within their respective roles and responsibilities, in the implementation of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society, and encourage the use of those action lines for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

We note that the General Assembly has invited its member states and other stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of ICTs for development in the discussion of the post-2015 development agenda.

We recognize that in spite of recent progress, there remains an important and growing digital divide between developed and developing countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in such areas as government, business, health and education in terms of the availability, affordability and use of information and communications technologies and access to broadband, and stressing also the need to close the digital divide, including with regard to such issues as Internet affordability, and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, are available to all.

We emphasize that progress in implementing gender commitments enshrined in the WSIS outcome documents and forward-looking recommendations should be promoted by pursuing practical and joint measures to advance women's empowerment within the Information Society, inorder to continue to realize women's meaningful access to ICTs and full integration of women's needs and perspectives, and their full and effective participation.

II. Further enhancing of Action lines

C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development

The effective participation of governments and all other stakeholders is vital in developing the Information Society through inclusive engagement and cooperation among all stakeholders, in order to provide sustainable and affordable access to information and communication technologies (ICTs).

a. Encourage greater regional and international dialogues and collaboration in promoting ICTs for development.

b. Encourage development of national ICT policies, e-strategies and regulatory frameworks enabling sustainable development, through an inclusive process, taking into account different national circumstances.

c. Foster partnerships among all stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels through capacity building, research and knowledge sharing for development of the ICT sector.

d. Promote affordable access to ICT and digital content to foster the information society and contribute to narrowing existing and emerging socio-economic inequalities.

e. Ensure that e-services can be adequately provided to all people through affordable and public access to ICTs, and encourage a feedback process as well as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

C2. Information and communication infrastructure

Infrastructure is central in achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs by all, taking into account relevant solutions already in place in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to provide sustainable connectivity to and access for rural, remote and marginalized areas at national and regional levels. Broadband connection based on converged services and en-

hanced radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit management supported by efficient backbone, new technologies, policies which promote innovation, national broadband plans based on reliable data, and international standardization are the keys for such achievement.

a. Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services including, affordable access to the Internet, information and technologies for citizens.

b. Development of affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements.

c. Using policy and financing mechanisms such as Universal Service Funds and/or Public-Private Partnership, to connect and cover rural and remote areas with affordable Broadband information and communication infrastructure. To attract private investment, competition and adequate market liberalization policies to develop the infrastructure, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed, taking into account national circumstances.

d. Emergency telecommunication services should be secured. A resilient and robust information and communication infrastructure is an essential step to ensure the continuity of communications in cases of disruptive events such as natural disasters.

C3. Access to information and knowledge

ICTs allow people, anywhere in the world, to access information and knowledge almost instantaneously. Individuals, organizations and communities should benefit from access to knowledge and information. We envision achieving universal access by fostering Information and Knowledge Societies.

a. Strengthen policies, strategies and programmes in an inclusive and open manner according to national circumstances for expanding and enhancing universal access to information and knowledge.

b. Continue to promote and support initiatives to facilitate accessibility of ICTs for all to enhance the information-based development of social, cultural and entrepreneurial activities.

c. Enhance skills in accessing information and introduce Media and Information Literacy (MIL) as core elements in all life-long learning initiatives.

d. Promote multistakeholder efforts for the development of multilingual and culturally diverse content and tools.

e. Ensure that the long term preservation of digital heritage is an essential part of cultural, educational, research and information policy, and more generally, of the building of the information society, with the consent and collaboration of the concerned communities and individuals, where applicable.

f. Continue to develop and support sustainable multi-purpose community public access points providing affordable or free-of-charge access for all people to, information and knowledge.

g. Continue to avoid and eliminate discrimination in publication of user generated content and access to this information, stakeholders should cooperate in their respective roles and responsibilities to achieve this goal.

C4. Capacity building

Everyone should have an opportunity to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to benefit fully from the information society for bridging the digital divide. Therefore, capacity building, digital literacy and competences are essential for all.

a. Develop a wide range of general and specialized training programmes for all stakeholders such as (creators, maintainers and operators) and beneficiaries of the ICT sector (especially in developing countries) in all aspects of telecommunications/ICT.

b. Upgrade and continue to develop existing knowledge and package it into state of the art content and training materials.

c. Consider that capacity building at national level in leadership and other skills should include knowledge of the key ICT drivers.

d. Collaborate efforts on local, national, regional and international levels within all sectors in order to maintain and ensure access to ICT and ICT enhanced education for skills development and lifelong learning beyond the classroom.

e. Develop and promote programmes, using ICTs at local, national, regional and international levels, to combat illiteracy, foster distance and self-learning and support e-literacy and research and development (R&D).

C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Confidence and security continue to be prominent among the main pillars of the Information Society.

a. Encourage further strengthening of the trust, and security framework with complementary and mutually reinforcing initiatives in the fields of security in the use of ICTs, with initiatives or guidelines with respect to rights to privacy, data and consumer protection.

b. Support greater development, and encourage implementation to international standards for security, in particular open standards. Continue to assist developing and least developed countries to participate in global standards development and related processes.

c. Ensure special emphasis for protection and empowerment of children online. In this regard, governments and other stakeholders should work together to help all enjoy the benefits of ICTs in a safe and secure environment.

d. Strengthen support for the establishment of national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation for incident management, where needed, and regional and international coordination among them, for real-time handling and response of incidents, especially for national critical infrastructures, including information infrastructure, taking into account national legislations.

e. Continue to promote the development of assessment frameworks to measure readiness of countries on various aspects of confidence and security in the use of ICTs.

f. Promote research and cooperation enabling effective use of data and software in particular electronic documents and transactions including electronic means of authentication and improve security methods.

C6. Enabling environment

In order to leverage the transformational power of ICTs and broadband in particular to maximize the social, economic and environmental benefits of the Information Society, governments need to continue to create a trustworthy, predictable, pro-competitive, supportive, transparent and non discriminatory, legal, regulatory and policy environment that enables innovation, entrepreneurship, investment and growth.

Design and enforce frameworks through consultation with all stakeholders, where appropriate, to:

a. promote digital inclusion and social and economic empowerment, in particular for youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples;

b. foster broadband development and deployment;

c. nurture innovation and entrepreneurship by stimulating investment by ensuring effective and fair competition;

d. recognize the economic potential of ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), contribute to increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital, reducing the cost of doing business and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects;

e. ensure confidence and security in the development and the use of ICTs;

f. foster an intellectual property rights framework that balances the interests of creators, implementers and users.

C7 ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life

ICT applications continue to be potentially important in government operations and services, health care and health information, education and training, employment, job creation, business, agriculture, transport, protection of environment and management of natural resources, disaster prevention, and culture, and to promote eradication of poverty and other agreed development goals. User-friendly, accessible to all, affordable, adapted to local needs in languages and cultures applications that support sustainable development, are essential.

E-government

E-government can support sustainable development by promoting effective and efficient public service delivery to all people ensuring transparency, participation, collaboration:

a. Continue to implement e-government strategies focusing on applications aimed at innovating and enhancing transparency, accountability and efficiency, as appropriate.

b. Continue to support international cooperation initiatives in the field of e-government.

c. Encourage e-government initiatives and services at all levels, adapted to the needs of people and business with a view to supporting sustainable development.

d. Promote further development of e-government by engaging all people for improved communications and consultations between government and end users.

e. Foster e-government services while addressing the challenges of privacy and security.

f. Promote capacity building and knowledge sharing for effective utilization of ICT in government, delivery of e- services and ICT-based policy support for development outcomes.

g. Facilitate the access of e government services to all people including the disadvantaged and vulnerable people.

E-business

a. Make it possible for businesses to use relevant ICTs and to benefit fully from the information economy, including by creating an enabling environment for selling and buying goods or services via ICT networks.

b. Enhance the involvement of all stakeholders in promoting the benefits of e-business and stimulating the development of new e-business applications, content and services, including for mobile devices and social media.

c. Foster a dynamic ICT sector to underpin productive use of ICTs, sustainable growth and development, job creation, trade and innovation as part of broader strategies for poverty reduction through wealth creation.

d. Enhance the entry of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs), and youth and women entrepreneurs, into all sectors of e-business taking new technological developments into account.

e. Improve availability of statistical e-business data needed to assess economic and social impacts.

E-learning (see also section C4)

Information and communication technologies, through learner-centered and personalised e-learning, will enable equitable access to quality education and lifelong learning for all; the least advantaged in society will be aided by ICTs to access to quality learning experiences tailored to their needs; youth will have opportunities to develop appropriate media and information literacy skills, competencies and values that they need to live and work in a digital age; ICTs will contribute to the protection, dissemination and reproduction of indigenous knowledge and enable wide participation in traditional cultural expression. In the in-

formation and knowledge societies, ICT will support learning in formal, non-formal and informal settings, in communities and beyond traditional educational structures.

a. Enhance e-learning to be ubiquitous and accessible to all, especially for children, within and beyond formal educational structures and quality education facilities in their community through developing enabling national policies for ICTs in Education which focus on equality of access to education and on raising the quality of teaching. Policy implementation should ensure the full integration of ICTs in curriculum development and delivery and into training systems at all levels, including Technical and Vocational Education and Training systems (TVET).

b. Ensure that educators and teachers of all levels have the sufficient competencies to make effective pedagogical use of ICT and to facilitate learners' e-learning and support the transformation of Teacher Professional Development (TPD) through ICT integration in Teacher Training curricula, and ensure that TPD is ongoing and incremental throughout teachers' careers. This would include harnessing emerging technological innovations, including open modalities and strategies (e.g. Open Educational Resources – OER, Free and Open Source Software (FOSS), Massive Online Open Courses – MOOCS, Text and Data Mining) as well as the development of multiple literacies for the 21st Century for teachers and learners.

c. Support for the creation of relevant e-learning content for teaching and learning in local languages and in the processes of curriculum integration and assessment, and make them available under open licensing. Promote awareness of the value of existing and emerging trends in open modalities and strategies.

d. Support the establishment of Education Management and Information Systems in all educational institutions and wide-spread cross-generational community learning initiatives to also bridge technical skills gaps.

e. Research in, investment in, and development of, good practice models for m-learning to widen access to learning opportunities to rural populations, in particular in developing countries.

E-health

a. Foster the development and implementation of national eHealth strategies, focusing on implementing a sound enabling environment, integrating ICTs to support the priorities of the health sector, and providing reliable, affordable and sustainable connectivity for health services, health systems and the general public to improve the health of all people.

b. Promote the use of ICTs to strengthen those sectors linked to human health and health systems – public health and health care services (including traditional medicine); sanitation, food and water; veterinary medicine and social services – with special efforts to reach people in remote and under-served areas, particularly in developing countries.

c. Facilitate innovation and access to e-Health applications to support health professionals, improve local access to information, and enable the flow of information in health services and systems, including tele-health, tele-medicine, electronic medical records, personal health records, and health information systems.

d. Ensure public trust and confidence in e-Health, through adoption of policies, regulations and other measures that address the concerns of the health sector, including those of a cross-border nature. Promote the adoption of eHealth standards to enable the secure, accurate and timely transmission of health data, taking full account of privacy, security and confidentiality requirements, in this regard.

e. Integrate the use of ICTs in eHealth in preparing for, sharing information on, and responding to disease outbreaks, disasters and other emergencies requiring inter-sectoral collaboration and exchange of information in real-time.

f. Promote the use of evidence for the adoption of e health as well as the measurement and development of indicators and tools for its socio- economic impact on national, regional and international level.

E-Employment

a. ICTs continue to be a key enabler for providing a platform for innovative employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples.

b. Further develop E-employment portals providing the ability/ information to connect employers with potential candidates. There is a need for working towards establishing online recruitment services for public and private organizations and creation cyber workers' protection rules.

c. Encourage promoting teleworking programs for working from a distance, strengthening collaborative work by using intranet and extranet, and developing regulation and standards of teleworking to legitimate labor conditions in terms of social benefits, job stability, training and working satisfactory conditions, among others.

d. Need for training people in ICT related technologies to enhance their employment credentials and to provide extra capacity in developing ICT enabled economies in the future.

E-environment

a. Foster cooperation between the ICT community, the environmental community, the meteorological community, and other relevant communities working on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, environment protection, towards safety of population and assets against increasing threat caused by climate change related impacts.

b. Minimize e-waste by establishing appropriate measures such as environmentally sound life cycle management processes of ICT equipment by all involved parties, including manufacturers.

c. Promote and disseminate standards related to management of e-waste as developed by relevant international intergovernmental organizations and harmonize national laws, policies and regulations accordingly to minimize the negative impacts of ICTs on environment and health and reduce e-waste.

d. Promote the use of ICT equipment in weather forecasting electronic dissemination and early warning systems to increase preparedness against natural hydro-meteorological related disasters.

e. Raise awareness on the need for international cooperation to assist nations in particular developing and least developed nations, and Small Island Developing states to benefit from a full range of ICT – weather/climate related monitoring and warning services including access to satellite data , high speed internet and smart ICT weather and climate applications.

f. Encourage establishing and maintaining networks of automated observing systems for the collection and dissemination of essential weather and climate parameters, to be made available to the global community in support of environmental monitoring.

E-agriculture

a. As part of national ICT strategies, foster the development and implementation of national e-agriculture strategies focusing on providing reliable and affordable connectivity and integrating ICTs in rural development to support food security and hunger eradication.

b. Foster collaboration and knowledge sharing in agriculture via electronic communities of practice, including the e-Agriculture Community, in order to showcase and promote models, methodologies, good practices and the adoption of Open Access and interoperability standards, for effective and equitable use of ICTs for sustainable agriculture and rural development.

c. Promote the creation and adaptation of content including in local languages and contexts from reliable and trusted sources, including, to ensure equitable and timely access to agricultural knowledge by resource-poor men and women farmers, foresters and fisher folk in rural areas.

d. Foster digital literacy of institutions and communities in rural and remote areas taking into consideration local needs and constraints by providing appropriate learning opportunities for all which will enhance individual and collective decision-making skills.

e. Promote the use of ICTs to reinforce the resilience capacity of states, communities and individuals to mitigate and adapt to natural and man-made disasters, food chain challenges, socio-economic and other crises, conflicts and transboundary threats, diseases, and environmental damages.

f. Promote Public-Private Partnerships in cooperation with relevant CSOs/NGOs, cooperatives, farmer organizations, academia, research institutions in the agricultural sector (which also includes forestry and fishery) for inclusive, efficient, affordable and sustainable ICT services and initiatives in agriculture and rural development which will promote the wide scale use of ICT and foster sustainable agri-business models.

E-science

Science and e-science are mutually informing and influencing their evolution, and e-science revolutionizes science by changing: the way in which research is conducted; how the scientific agenda is defined; who participates in it; how the results and data are shared; the pace at which policymakers, scientists and individuals access knowledge; and who participates in the policy follow up of research outcomes.

a. Promote E-science to enhance the interface between policy, science and society by facilitating more evidenced-based and better harmonized policy-making and greater involvement of citizens in scientific and policy processes, thus improving sustainability of outcomes.

b. Improve access to scientific assessments of global change issues such as climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services, health, agriculture and food security and disaster risk reduction by, inter alia, creating a web-based platform (with complementary mobile applications) based on a multidisciplinary knowledge system that critically reviews and synthesize new knowledge in real time, where possible, and by relying on ICTs to pursue monitoring and observations of such global change issues.

c. Encourage the use of ICTs, including the Internet and mobile technologies to facilitate greater participation in the entire scientific process including public participation in scientific research (citizen science) activities and the introduction of e-science activities in the context of all form of education.

d. Foster development of information networks for researchers, teachers, information intermediaries and students to support the exchange of ideas and scientific information between research and education institutions and individuals across continents and promote open access to scientific information for scientific and educational organizations based on aggregated information resources.

e. Use e-science to promote data and knowledge exchanges, to provide relevant and timely information for citizens, scientists and policy-makers that will improve participatory decision-making, science-policy-society relations and standards of living, particularly for marginalized people.

C8 Cultural Diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

Our vision of the Information and Knowledge Societies is that of a more culturally and linguistically diverse digital world, where:

- Around half of all existing languages are present in cyberspace;
- Development takes into account local, national and regional contexts;
- Innovation and creativity based on traditional knowledge in all areas should be promoted and protected, as appropriate;
- Culture is integrated in all development policies and programmes, for poverty reduction and inclusive sustainable development;
- There is a respect of cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and a promotion of dialogue among cultures and civilizations.

a. Launch and support preservation, digitization and digital archiving of cultural and documentary heritage and born-digital information.

b. Promote further development of local content in cyberspace.

c. Support national entrepreneurial and start-up frameworks. Promote the development and use of internationalized domain names.

d. Strengthening policies that support the respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage, within information society as reflected in relevant agreed UN documents.

e. Continue to develop and implement policies that preserve, affirm, respect and promote diversity of cultural expression and indigenous knowledge and traditions through the creation of varied information content and the use of different methods, including the digitization of educational, scientific and cultural heritage.

C9 Media

Media will benefit from the broader and expanded role of ICTs that can enhance media's contribution to fulfilling the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The right of freedom of expression, as described in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, is essential for media's role in information and knowledge societies.

a. Recall the Geneva Declaration of Principles, para 55, which describes the role of media in the Information Society;

b. Affirm that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, and that this is applicable to media on all platforms;

c. Encourage equal opportunities for men and women in media;

d. Promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists and media workers, and facilitate the implementation of the UN Plan of action on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity.

C10 Ethical Dimensions of the Information Society

The Information and Knowledge Societies should be subject to universally recognized values and promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs.

a. All stakeholders should continue to raise awareness and promote national, regional and international debate on the ethical opportunities and challenges related to the use of ICTs.

b. Promote respect of the fundamental ethical values in the use of ICTs and prevent their abusive usage.

c. Continue to invite all researcher stakeholders, to continue research on ethical dimensions of ICTs, and to further examine current and emerging, challenges and opportunities.

d. Continue to enhance the protection of privacy and personal data.

e. Take appropriate actions and preventing measures, as determined by law, against abusive uses of ICTs as listed in para 25 of Geneva Plan of Action.

C11 International and Regional Cooperation

a. International and regional cooperation among all stakeholders continue to be vital to advance the use of ICTs for supporting sustainable development beyond 2015.

b. Encourage continuing the development of aid in ICTs for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries.

c. Further enhance public-private partnerships, and foster the multi-sectoral cooperation.

d. Call on the international community to assist developing countries in the preparation and implementation of national action plans to support the fulfillment of the post 2015 development Agenda and the results of the overall review of WSIS outcomes in 2015 taking into account the importance of regional initiatives.

III. Action Lines beyond 2015: Looking to the Future

We reaffirm that effective cooperation among governments, private sector, civil society and the United Nations and other international organizations, according to their different roles and responsibilities and leveraging on their expertise, is essential, taking into account the multifaceted nature of building the Information Society.

We emphasize great importance of continuation of the multistakeholder implementation at the international level, following the themes and action lines in the Geneva Plan of Action, and moderated/facilitated by UN agencies. The coordination of multistakeholder implementation activities would help to avoid duplication of activities. This should include, inter alia, information exchange, creation of knowledge, sharing of best practices, and assistance in developing multi-stakeholder and public-private partnerships.

We reaffirm importance of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) created by the UN-Chief Executives Board (CEB) upon guidance by Tunis Agenda (Para 103), as an efficient and effective inter-agency mechanism with the main objective to coordinate substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations' implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

We welcome holding of the annual WSIS Forum, which has become a key forum for multi-stakeholder debate on pertinent issues related to the Geneva Plan of Action and note that the Forum's inclusiveness, openness, and thematic focus have strengthened responsiveness to stakeholders and contributed to increased physical and remote participation.

We encourage all stakeholders to contribute to and closely collaborate with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development as an international, multi-stakeholder initiative to improve the availability and quality of ICT data and indicators, particularly in developing countries.

We emphasize/ recognize that the commitments to advance gender equality perspectives and undertake the necessary actions throughout the WSIS outcomes, as called for in Para 3 of Preamble under this document, should also be implemented, reviewed and monitored, consistent with other Action Lines, by UN Women in cooperation with other Action Line Facilitators.

We encourage all WSIS stakeholders to continue to contribute information on their activities to the public WSIS stocktaking database maintained by ITU. In this regard, we invite all countries to gather information at the national level with the involvement of all stakeholders, to contribute to the stocktaking.

We also welcome continuation of the WSIS Project Prizes initiative that has been launched by ITU with involvement of all Action line facilitators as a competition that recognizes excellence in the implementation of projects and initiatives which further the WSIS goals of improving connectivity to ICTs), particularly within underserved communities, and provide a high-profile, international platform for recognizing and showcasing success stories and models that could be easily replicated. In this regard, the WSIS Stocktaking Database is of utmost importance in sharing best practices amongst WSIS Stakeholders.

We emphasize on the importance of 17 May as World Information Society Day to help to raise awareness, on an annual basis, of the importance of this global facility, on the issues dealt with in the WSIS especially the possibilities that the use of ICTs can bring for societies and economies, as well as of ways to bridge the digital divide.

This publication contains the outcomes from the WSIS+10 High Level Event, an extended version of the WSIS Forum. This Event, held in Geneva 10-13 June 2014, resulted in the WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes and WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015.

For further information, please contact the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel: +41 22 730 5111
Fax: +41 22 733 7256
E-mail: wsis-info@itu.int
www.itu.int/wsis

ISBN 978-92-61-14911-6
9 789261 149116

Printed in Switzerland
Geneva, 2014