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Note: This document lists the comments received by WSIS Stakeholders from the 9th October to 17th November. All submissions available at: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html>

This document has been developed keeping in mind the [Principles](http://www.itu.int/wsis/review/mpp/pages/consolidated-texts.html).

This document builds on the outcome of the first Review of the WSIS , including the Final Statement: <http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/wsis/WSIS_10_Event/wsis10_outcomes_en.pdf> .

Please note that the Geneva Declaration and the Geneva Plan of Action still remain valid until further decisions by the General Assembly.

Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

* **UNESCO**: Draft WSIS+10 Vision for inclusive and sustainable Knowledge Societies beyond 2015
* **Russian Federation**: Draft WSIS+10 Vision Beyond 2015

Preamble

* **ISOC**: It is important that the introduction reflects a balanced view. The initial introduction seemed over pessimistic while progress has been archived over the past decade in terms of the development of the infrastructure, of access of individuals to the technology and also in terms of the development of multistakeholder and transnational cooperation.

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 ICTs as enablers for development. World leaders representing Governments, civil society, private sector 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.

* **ISOC:** Ten years ago, the representatives of the peoples of the world assembled in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005 for the first and the second phases of the World Summit on the Information Society adopted a common vision of the information Society, identified its key principles and outlined the main challenges towards and Information Society for All based on shared knowledge.

The decade since WSIS has seen very considerable progress towards the people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. The multistakeholder approach and implementation at the international level proved to be a considerable asset in taking forward the WSIS themes and action lines. Still, major challenges lay ahead for counteracting the wide disparities in development and enabling entire groups and countries to benefit from universal access to information and knowledge.

The Action Lines capture the potential of ICTs in enhancing access, especially of vulnerable populations, to education, health care and other public services, provision of ICT Infrastructure, creating enabling environments, building confidence and security in the use of ICTs to information, finance and knowledge, and 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.

* **UNESCO**: The Action Lines capture the potential of ICTs in enhancing access, especially of vulnerable populations, to education, health care and other public services, provision of ICT Infrastructure, creating enabling environments, building confidence and security in the use of ICTs for information, knowledge and financial purposes, and the role of ICTs for the protecting the environment, for mitigating natural disaster risks, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable food production and for women’s empowerment.
* **ISOC:** Along the years, the open Internet model has demonstrated a remarkable flexibility to change and ability to develop economic growth and social progress. In the next decade,
* **Access:** The Action Lines seek to capture the potential of ICTs in enhancing access, especially of vulnerable populations, to education, health care and other public services, provision of ICT Infrastructure, creating enabling environments, building confidence and security in the use of ICTs to information, finance and knowledge, and the role of ICTs for the protecting the environment, for mitigating natural disaster risks, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable food production and for women’s empowerment.
* **CDT**: The Action Lines identify and seek to capture the potential of ICTs in enhancing access, especially of vulnerable populations, to education, health care and other public services, provision of ICT Infrastructure, creating enabling environments, building confidence and security in the use of ICTs to information, finance and knowledge, and the role of ICTs for the protecting the environment, for mitigating natural disaster risks, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable food production and for women’s empowerment.

Though we have made considerable achievements in the , ten years since WSIS 2003, the ICT landscape has changed dramatically and , several new trends have emerged in the information society like broadband, social networks, mobility and digital inclusion. These trends bring new Rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet has greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development. As demonstrated by the ongoing overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, 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 – valuable resources.

* **UNESCO:** The first WSIS+10 Review in February 2013 highlighted the considerable achievements made over the last decade, since WSIS 2003, the ICT landscape and their uses having changed dramatically, several new trends have emerged in the information and knowledge societies like broadband, social networks, mobility and digital inclusion. These trends bring new rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer for inclusive development. As demonstrated by the ongoing overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, 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, which constitute a valuable foundation for our future vision and action.
* **Access**: Though considerable achievements have been made, ten years since WSIS 2003, the ICT landscape has changed dramatically. Several new trends have emerged in the information society like broadband, social networks, mobility and digital inclusion. These trends bring new rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development. As demonstrated by the ongoing overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, 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 – valuable resources.
* **CDT**: While considerable achievements have been made over the past ten years since WSIS 2003, the ICT landscape has changed dramatically: several new trends have emerged in the information society like broadband, social networks, mobility and digital inclusion. These trends bring new rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet and have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development. As demonstrated by the ongoing overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, 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 – valuable resources.
* **Russian Federation:** Though we have made considerable achievements, ten years since WSIS 2003, the ICT landscape has changed dramatically, several new trends have emerged in the information society like broadband, social networks, mobility, digital inclusion and e-participation. These trends bring new Rapid innovation, diffusion and uptake of mobile technologies and improved access to the Internet have greatly expanded the gamut of opportunities that ICTs offer to promote inclusive development. As demonstrated by the ongoing overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, 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 – valuable resources.

Taking into account ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG Review Process) and WSIS+10 review process it is important to note the possible interaction between both processes to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent, connected and coordinated to achieve maximum, sustainable impact.

* **UNESCO**: Taking into account the ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG Review Process) and the WSIS+10 review process, all stakeholders have repeatedly stressed the necessary interaction between both processes, to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent and coordinated thus achieving a maximum and sustainable impact.
* **ISOC:** ICTs will play a critical role in achieving the sustainable development goals. Taking into account ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG Review Process) and WSIS+10 review process it is important to note the possible interaction between both processes to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent, connected and coordinated to achieve maximum, sustainable impact.
* **Access**: Taking into account ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG Review Process) and WSIS+10 review process it is important to note the need for increased interaction between both processes to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent, connected and coordinated to achieve maximum, sustainable impact.
* **CDT:** Taking into account ongoing dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (MDG Review Process) and WSIS+10 review process it is important to note the important need for further interaction between both processes to ensure that efforts across the UN System are coherent, connected and coordinated to achieve maximum, sustainable impact.

The main task of bridging the digital divide and creating a people –centric, digitally inclusive and development oriented information society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge still remains.

* **UNESCO:** The aim of bridging the digital and knowledge divides and of creating people –centred, inclusive and development oriented information and inclusive Knowledge Societies, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, remains vastly relevant.
* **ISOC**: The main task of bridging the digital divide and creating a people–centric, digitally inclusive, open and development oriented information society where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge still remains.
* **Russian Federation**: The main task of bridging the digital divide and creating a people –centric, digitally inclusive and development oriented information society on the way to the knowledge societystill remains.

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Note: This section was shifted from the WSIS+10Statement to the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015. WSIS Stakeholders are invited to review this document, using track changes, and submit the document to [wsis-info@itu.int](mailto:wsis-info@itu.int) by 17 November 2013 (non-extendable).

### *We envision:*

**Access**: Grammatically, most f these bullets don’t follow the “we envision” construction, i.e. “we envision a world in which…”

* **UNESCO:** *We envision inclusive Knowledge Societies, in which:*

1. **ISOC:** An open Information Society, relying on open, collaborative and voluntary political and technical processes. A society where all stakeholders will enjoy the social and economic benefits of ICTs, where the free flow of information and the right to freedom of expression can be enjoyed.
2. **APIG**: That the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online as stated in Resolution 20/8 of the Human Rights Council on The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet, and as reaffirmed in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Geneva Declaration.
3. **UNESCO: Human Rights and fundamental freedoms** enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are realized online and offline for all citizens of the world and information and communication technologies are used to contribute to peace and sustainable development.
4. The **full participation of all citizens of the world** must be a priority for the information society. The full involvement of women, older people young people, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, in the development of ideas and policies concerning the information society is essential if their concerns, needs and interests are to be fully incorporated in policies and outcomes of the information society.
   * **Rwanda**: The **full participation of all citizens of the world** must be a priority for the information society. Especially the full involvement of women, older people young people, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, in the development of ideas and policies concerning the information society is essential if their concerns, needs and interests are to be fully incorporated in policies and outcomes of the information society.
   * **UNESCO:** The **full participation of all citizens in the digital world** must be a priority for inclusive Knowledge Societies. The key to empowering people to fully in knowledge societies is education and offering lifelong learning opportunities for all, including through information and communication technologies (ICT). Promoting and protecting **Freedom of expression** enables all, and particularly women, indigenous peoples, older and young people and people with disabilities to fully contribute to the democratic governance, development of policies and practices concerning information and inclusive Knowledge Societies, which is essential if their concerns, needs and aspirations are to be fully addressed. Universal access to information and knowledge, with due respect for free flow of information, is ensured and the active contribution of the poorest and most marginalised people t
   * **Russian Federation**: The **full participation of all citizens of the world** must be a priority for the information and knowledge based society. The full involvement of women, older people young people, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, in the development of ideas and policies concerning the information and knowledge based society is essential if their concerns, needs and interests are to be fully incorporated in policies and outcomes of the information and knowledge based society.
5. **Cuba**: To ensure progress in the implementation of ICTs in sectors of persons with disabilities, young, poor, women and indigenous peoples, it is necessary to make further international efforts, particularly by industrialized countries, to help these sectors can enjoy these technologies in developing countries.
6. **ISOC**: The ongoing development of multistakeholder processes which have become an essential and unique approach to engagement in addressing issues affecting the knowledge and information societies.
7. The benefits of the decentralized decision-making structure, that ensures participation of all stakeholder communities, youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, should be emphasized.
8. An information society that has the interests of the most poor and marginalised people of our societies at its heart is necessarily an information society that takes as its starting point a **rights-based approach** to development.

* **UNESCO:** he active contribution of the poorest and most of our societies is fully supported, which does require necessarily as their starting point a **rights-based approach** to development
* **ISOC:** An information society that has the interests of the most poor and marginalised people of our societies at its heart is necessarily an information society that strives to achieve piece and sustainable development.
* **Access**: An information society that has the interests of the all poor and marginalised people of our societies at its heart is necessarily an information society that takes as its starting point a **rights-based approach** to development.
* **Russian Federation**: An information and knowledge based society that has the interests of the most poor and marginalised people of our societies at its heart is necessarily an society that takes as its starting point a **rights-based approach** to development.
* **IFIP**: An information society that has the interests of the poorest and most marginalised people of our societies at its heart is necessarily an information society that takes as its starting point a **rights-based approach** to development.

1. **UNESCO:** There is full respect for **cultural and linguistic diversity**, and that everyone has the right to express themselves, to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice.
2. That youth, women, the poor, indigenous people and persons with disabilities benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs should remain a **cross-cutting priority for bridging the digital divide, reinforced by accountability.**

* **UNESCO:** Youth, women, the poor, indigenous people and persons with disabilities benefit from the opportunities to access information and knowledge provided by ICTs should remain a **cross-cutting priority for bridging the digital and knowledge divides, [reinforced by accountability. ]**
* **ISOC:** An information society where youth, women, the poor, indigenous people and persons with disabilities benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs.
* **Access:** That youth, women, the poor, indigenous people, persons with disabilities benefit, and other marginalized communities from the opportunities provided by ICTs should remain a **cross-cutting priority for bridging the digital divide, reinforced by accountability.**
* **CDT:** Redundant with following bullet and unclear - what accountability mechanisms?

1. The concept of **digital inclusion** goes beyond affordability and access to ICT networks, services and applications. It recognizes there are additional needs for different marginalized groups that include accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities, digital literacy training for women, youth and indigenous peoples, and the use of ICTs for social and economic empowerment, including, e.g. ICTs to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship.

* **Egypt:** The concept of **digital inclusion** goes beyond affordability and access to ICT networks, services and applications. .
* **UNESCO: Digital inclusion** goes beyond affordability and access to ICT networks, services and applications. It recognizes there are additional needs for different marginalized groups that include accessible ICTs for persons with disabilities, information and media literacy training for women, youth and indigenous peoples, and the use of ICTs for social and economic empowerment, including, e.g. ICTs to promote youth employment and entrepreneurship.
* **ISOC: Digital inclusion** should remain a cross-cutting priority and goes beyond affordability and access to ICT networks, services and applications. It recognizes there are additional training needs for different marginalized groups and that the use of ICTs for social and economic empowerment, youth employment and entrepreneurship is critical.

1. that in order to remove **gender inequalities in the knowledge society** and that the knowledge society actively empowers women in all aspects of their lives, it is necessary to apply a gender lens in all aspects of the knowledge society, across sectors and from strategies and planning through implementation and investments. This includes on the demand and supply side, from awareness, literacy and meaningful engagement to affordable access, appropriate policy frameworks and relevant content. An important way of ensuring this is realized though women’s leadership and participation in decision-making.

* **UNESCO**: that in order to remove **gender inequalities in knowledge societies** and that the knowledge societies actively empowers women in all aspects of their lives, it is necessary to apply a gender lens in all aspects of inclusive knowledge societies, across sectors and from strategies and planning through implementation and investments. This includes on the demand and supply side, from awareness, literacy and meaningful engagement to affordable access, appropriate policy frameworks and relevant content. An important way of ensuring this is realized is though women’s leadership and participation in decision-making.
* **ISOC:** Overlaps with previous points
* **Russian Federation**: that in order to remove **gender inequalities in the information and knowledge based society [**and that this society] actively empowers women in all aspects of their lives, it is necessary to apply a gender lens in all aspects of the information and knowledge society, across sectors and from strategies and planning through implementation and investments. This includes on the demand and supply side, from awareness, literacy and meaningful engagement to affordable access, appropriate policy frameworks and relevant content. An important way of ensuring this is realized is though women’s leadership and participation in decision-making

1. Provision of an **equal opportunity and universal design for all to make use of the benefits and opportunities** of new technologies.

* **Egypt:** Provision of an **equal opportunity and universal design for all to make use of the benefits and opportunities** of new technologies.
* **ISOC**: Rather Vague, would delete
* **USA:** Providing **equal opportunity and appropriate design for all to realize the benefits and opportunities** of new technologies.

1. Better cooperation with **more funding and assistance for inclusive ICT initiatives** in developing countries.

* **Japan:** Recognizing the importance of better cooperation with **more funding and assistance for inclusive ICT initiatives** in developing countries.

1. **UNESCO: Scientific knowledge** is a key factor in the **innovation process** and in finding pathways to sustainable, inclusive Knowledge Societies, which are respectful of the environment. Science is acknowledged as a common or public good that is to be shared universally.
2. Establishing the **ICT infrastructure** and its easy access that can provide access to all the communities and make available simplified devices, including text-free interfaces and applications aimed at digital inclusion

* **IFLA:** Establishing an **ICT infrastructure** that can provide access to all communities and make available simplified devices, including text-free interfaces and applications aimed at digital inclusion
* **UNESCO:** Establishing the **ICT infrastructure** and its easy access that can provide access to all the communities, including in rural remote areas, and make available simplified devices, including text-free interfaces and applications aimed at digital inclusion
* **ISOC:** Improving and optimizing the **ICT infrastructure** so it is accessible to all communities and promote the development of simplified devices, including text-free interfaces and applications aimed at digital inclusion

1. **Safe spaces**, both online and off, should be available to build confidence in vulnerable users.

* **Rwanda: Available Safe spaces**, both online and off, to build confidence in vulnerable users.
* **Egypt: Safe spaces**, both online and offline, should be available to build confidence in vulnerable users
* **UNESCO**: **Safe spaces**, both online and off, should be available to build confidence in ICTs and their uses.
* **ISOC: Trusted technologies** should be promoted to build confidence in the use of ICTs, especially for vulnerable users.
* **Access**: Deleted

1. **Egypt: Respect the universal human rights to communicate** taking into consideration the culture and traditions of each state.
2. Reach of **broadband infrastructure and affordable services** to everyone, including through universal service and universal access.

* **ISOC:** Reach of **broadband infrastructure and affordable services** to everyone, including through universal service and universal access, as well as the development of Internet Exchange Points.

1. Bridging the digital divide to cross and reap the benefits of **ICT and broadband** in transforming the lives of communities particularly the youth, women, poor, and persons with disabilities.

* **UNESCO:** Bridging the digital and knowledge divides to cross and reap the benefits of **ICT and broadband** in transforming the lives of communities particularly the youth, women, poor, and persons with disabilities.
* **ISOC:** Should be deleted, redundant with previous paragraphs.

1. Relevant and useful **multilingual and local digital content** should be available to ensure that all members of the community are able to understand and participate in online life.

* **ISOC**: M**ultilingual and local digital content** should be available to ensure that all members of the community are able to understand and contribute to online content.
* **USA**: Relevant and useful **multilingual and local digital content** should be encouraged to ensure that all members of the community are able to understand and participate in online life.

1. **IFLA:** An information society that preserves its past to support its future. Cohesive, conceptual and practical digital strategies, alongside an international legal framework, are necessary to ensure the preservation of and access to recorded information in all its forms in the digital environment;
2. In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to the women, poor and persons with disabilities there is an urgent need to **establish international technical standards and promotion of proper policy and regulation.**

* **Japan:** In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to the women, poor and persons with disabilities it is necessary to recognize the importance of **establishment of international technical standards and promotion of proper policy and regulation.**
* **Rwanda:** In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to the women, poor and persons with disabilities, **establish international technical standards and promotion of proper policy and regulation.**
* **Egypt:** In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to, poor and persons with disabilities there is an urgent need to **establish international technical standards and promotion of proper policy and regulation.**
* **UNESCO:** In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to the women, poor and persons with disabilities there is an urgent need to **establish international technical standards, disability-inclusive development frameworks and promotion of proper policy and regulation.**
* **ISOC**: In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to the women, poor and persons with disabilities there is an urgent need to **encourage the development of interoperable technical standards and promote enabling policy environments.**
* **Access**: In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to the women, poor and persons with disabilities there is an urgent need to foster an enabling environment though **international technical standards and promotion of policy.**
* **CDT**: Delete, Redundant with following bullet and unclear – what is “proper”?
* **USA**: In order to harness the opportunities provided by the ICT’s to the women, poor and persons with appropriate international **technical standards and** policies should be developed**.**

1. **IFIP:** In order to improve the confidence of multi-stakeholders in the use of ICTs and the information society, it is imperative that those who create, maintain and operate the infrastructure and applications can demonstrate their professionalism. That is they act ethically, are signed up to acceptable code of ethics and professional conduct, they continue to undertake professional development and ultimately act in the interests of the community they serve which holds them to account for their actions.
2. **Further development of national and regional policy, legal and regulatory initiatives and approaches** to pay specific attention to youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous people when addressing the range of issues that impact their ability to benefit from the opportunities of ICTs and the information society.
   * **Japan**: **Recognize the importance of further development of national and regional policy, legal and regulatory initiatives and approaches** to pay specific attention to youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous people when addressing the range of issues that impact their ability to benefit from the opportunities of ICTs and the information society.
   * **UNESCO: Further development of national and regional policy, legal and regulatory** initiatives **and approaches** to pay specific attention to youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous people when addressing the range of issues that impact their ability to benefit from the opportunities of ICTs and the information and inclusive Knowledge Societies.
   * **ISOC**: **Further development of multistakeholder public-private partnerships** to pay specific attention to youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous people when addressing the range of issues that impact their ability to benefit from the opportunities of ICTs and the information society.

* **USA: Further development of** appropriate **national and regional policy and legal initiatives and approaches** to pay specific attention to youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous people when addressing the range of issues that impact their ability to benefit from the opportunities of ICTs and the information society.

1. **All persons have a voice** in the development of policies that are important to them, as different marginalized and disadvantaged groups have different needs.
   * **Egypt: All persons have a voice** in the development of policies that are important to them, as different marginalized and disadvantaged groups have different needs.
   * **ISOC**:Deleted
   * **Access**: **All persons must have a voice** in the development of policies that are important to them, as different marginalized and disadvantaged groups have different needs.
   * **Iran**: Note: We have concern and comment in this matter which provide later.
2. **UNESCO**: **Indigenous and traditional knowledge** are fundamental in building 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 societies.
3. **Incorporation of accessibility issues in the public procurement policies** and in international regulatory fora.
4. Increased **involvement of all stakeholders** in leveraging the transformative potential of ICT and a better and more sustainable socio-economic development in order to reach an inclusive and people-centered Information Society.

* **UNESCO:** Increased **involvement of all stakeholders** in leveraging the transformative potential of ICT and a better and more sustainable socio-economic development in order to reach an inclusive and people-centered inclusive Knowledge Societies.
* **ISOC**: Increased **involvement of all stakeholders** in leveraging the transformative potential of ICT and a better and more sustainable socio-economic development in order to reach an inclusive and people-centered Information Society. **All persons have a voice** in the development of policies that are important to them, as different marginalized and disadvantaged groups have different needs.
* **Russian Federation**: Increased **involvement of all stakeholders** in leveraging the transformative potential of ICT and a better and more sustainable socio-economic development in order to reach an inclusive and people-centered information and knowledge basedSociety.

1. **ISOC**: Increased **participation of youth in decision-making processes** as vital ingredient for improving democracy
2. Deepening of the current **multistakeholder model** with particular emphasis on the benefits of the decentralized decision-making structure to ensure participation of youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples.
   * **Egypt**: Deepening of the current **multistakeholder model** with particular emphasis on the benefits of the decentralized decision-making structure.
   * **ISOC**: Shifted up
   * **Access**: Deepening of the current **multistakeholder model** with particular emphasis on the benefits of the decentralized decision-making structure to ensure participation of youth, women, poor, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and other marginalized communities.
3. **Training and capacity building** in ICTs, including media and information literacy be available to help users develop their abilities to evaluate and interact with online information resources.

* **Access: Training and capacity building** in ICTs, including media and information literacy should be available to help users develop their abilities to evaluate and interact with online information resources.

1. An enhanced learning experience for those with a range of disabilities through **assistive technologies**.
2. Increased **participation of youth in decision-making processes** as vital ingredient for improving democracy.

* **Iran**: Note: We have concern and comment in this matter which provide later.

1. Fostering policies and projects that ensure **para and per-Indigenous approaches** to ICTs, that is policies and projects designed with and by Indigenous Peoples themselves.
2. following **inclusive approaches to e- science**, including a citizen science approach, where local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, women, the poor, people with disabilities etc. can participate fully in the scientific process.

* **Rwanda**: **inclusive approaches to e- science**, including a citizen science approach, where local communities, indigenous peoples, youth, women, the poor, people with disabilities etc. can participate fully in the scientific process.

1. An enabling **environment** with adequate market and regulatory reforms would spur competition and improve access to ICTs by making them more affordable.

* **Rwanda**: An enabling **environment** with adequate market and regulatory reforms that spur competition and improve access to ICTs by making them more affordable.
* **ISOC**: An enabling **environment** where adequate market and regulatory reforms would spur competition and improve access to ICTs by making them more affordable.
* **USA:** An enabling **environment** with adequate market and legal reforms would spur competition and improve access to ICTs by making them more affordable.
* **Russian Federation**: An enabling **environment** with adequate market and regulatory reforms would spur competition and improve access to ICTs by making them more affordable, which not only has the potential to transform the lives of citizens and societies but also to help marginalized persons with disabilities and indigenous people, expanding the rights and possibilities for them and their societies.

1. **Affordable access to ICTs**, that not only has the potential to transform lives of citizens and communities, but also to help the marginalized persons with disabilities and indigenous people by empowering them and their communities.
   * **IFLA**: **Public Access to ICTs**that not only has the potential to transform lives of citizens and communities, but also to help persons with disabilities, marginalized and vulnerable persons, and indigenous people by empowering them and their communities.
   * **Russian Federation**: Deleted
2. Availability of **affordable user devices**, including through subsidization programs.

* **USA**: Availability of **affordable user devices**.

1. An information society where the most vulnerable, especially **children, feel secure and protected online.**
   * **UNESCO**: An information and inclusive Knowledge Societies where the most vulnerable, especially **children, feel secure and protected online.**
   * **ISOC:** Redundant, should be merged with paragraph on trusted and secure ICTs.
   * **Russian** **Federation**: An information and knowledge based society where the most vulnerable, especially **children, feel secure and protected online.**
2. That regulators and policy makers may consider **transforming existing universal service programmes into programmes for digital inclusion** that support broadband services for all citizens while further facilitating the access to ICTs of women, girls, the disabled and indigenous people.

* **Rwanda:** regulators and policy makers **transforming existing universal service programmes into programmes for digital inclusion** that support broadband services for all citizens while further facilitating the access to ICTs of women, girls, the disabled and indigenous people.
* **USA**: That policy makers may consider **transforming existing universal service programmes into programmes for digital inclusion** that support broadband services for all citizens while further facilitating the access to ICTs of women, girls, the disabled and indigenous people.

1. **inclusion of people in rural and remote areas** where not only market forces, but investment from the government might be necessary.

* **Japan**: **inclusion of people in rural and remote areas** where not only market forces, but investment might be necessary.