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**Note: This document is the WSIS+10 MPP Vice Chair’s (Egypt’s) proposal for Chapter C, Challenges reviewed on the 16th of April by the 4th MPP meeting with some items pending further consideration, text highlighted in Yellow.**

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Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

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. [agreed]

*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. [agreed]

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

*We further recognize* the following challenges that have emerged in the implementation of Action Lines andnew challenges in the implementation of these Action Lines beyond 2015: [agreed]

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. [agreed]
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. [agreed]
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. [agreed]
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. [agreed]
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. [agreed]
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. [agreed]
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. There is still greater need for the north-south coopertation, complemented by south-south cooperation [especially a technology transfer of ICTs. ] [especially the implementation of new technologies] in order to facilitate the digital economy and reduction of poverty.
8. The ICT role in poverty reduction need to be enhanced through north-south and south-south cooperation in facilitating the digital economy.[agreed,]
9. 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. [agreed]
10. 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. [agreed[
11. 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, (agreed)
12. The need for education that builds ICT skills to respond to the specific human and market needs and ICT-skilled and -knowledgeable teachers and learners on all educational levels to ensure genuine lifelong learning opportunities for all, with national educational programs. In addition to promoting innovative approaches for distance education and for open education resource (OER) content and applications.

[A need for education and lifelong learning opportunities for all members of society, using formal and non-formal education programmes, distance education and open educational resources (OER) and applications to build ICT competencies responsive to specific human, societal and market needs and to empower teachers and learners at all educational levels. ]

[12alt: The need for promotion of education for all, and facilitating lifelong learning through innovative approaches for sustainable infrastructure development, provision of open education resource (OER) content and applications, and national ICT-based educational program, ICT-skilled teachers and learners, while observing cultural contexts.] **(IFLA to lead)**

**ALT:** A need for education and lifelong learning opportunities, both formal and non-formal, for all members of society, using educational programmes, distance education and open educational resources (OER) and applications to build ICT competencies responsive to specific human, societal and market needs and to better enable and empower both teachers and learners at all educational levels.

1. 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. [agreed]
2. 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. [agreed]
3. 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 entrpreneurship and innovation.[agreed]
4. 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. [agreed]
5. 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.[agreed]
6. 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; [agreed]
7. The need to develop frameworks, measures and other initiatives (e.g. IXPs) to enhance better access to ICTs especially in developing countries.[agreed]
8. The need to continue to promote investment and foster entrepreneurship and innovation in ICTs at the national, regional, and international levels as appropriate. [agreed]
9. 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.[agreed]
10. 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 intitiatives , as appropriate. [agreed]
11. The need to ensure environmental sustainability, including by avoiding any harmful impacts that may result from the disposal of massive e-waste. [agreed]
12. 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. [agreed]
13. The need for people to have media and information literacy skills that are indispensable in order to fully participate in an inclusive Information Society. [agreed]
14. The need to increase the awareness of all stakeholders of the ethical dimension in the use of ICTs and enourage international and interdisciplinary reflection and dialogue on the ethical challenges of emerging technologies and the information society. [agreed]
15. 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. [agreed]

**Para proposed by ad-hoc group led by Brazil**

1. The need to promote further dialogue on the protection of [the right to] privacy [at the international level, aiming to develop a common understanding on all the related aspects] in light of technological developments which have increased capacity to undertake surveillance and mass data collection [and their use for such purposes.]"