WSIS Forum 2019: Open Consultation Process

Outcomes and Analysis

(As of 4 March 2019)

Working document

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Executive Summary of the Outcomes

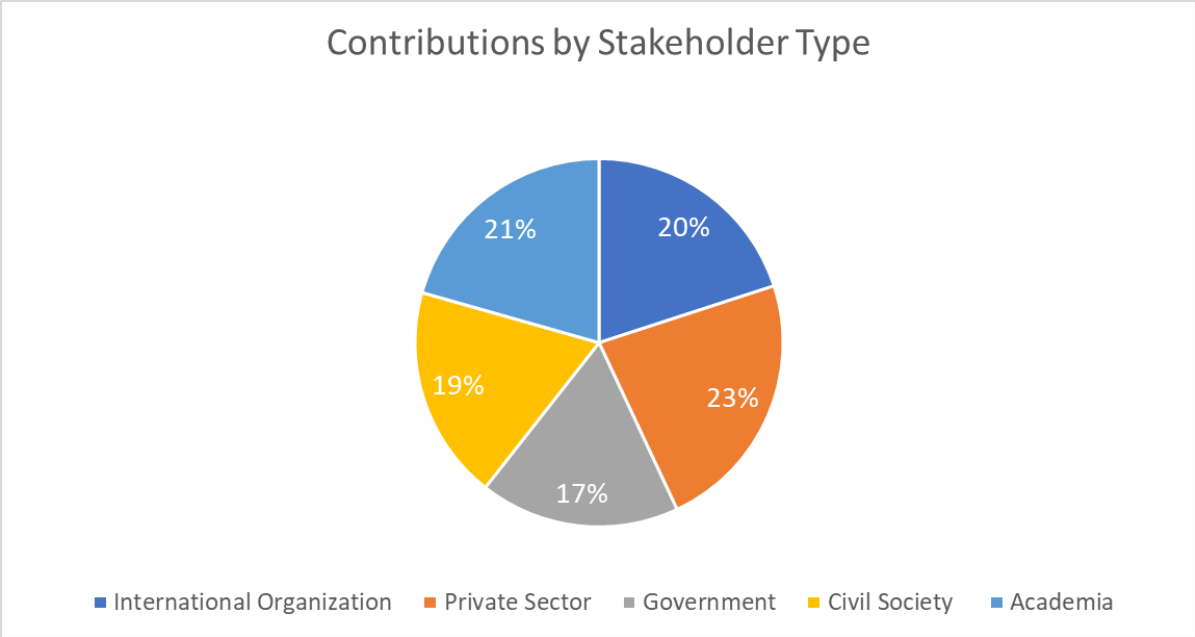
I. Open Consultation Process: A bottom up approach to building the agenda of the WSIS Forum

Ensuring an open and inclusive multi-stakeholder approach, the Agenda and Programme of the WSIS Forum 2019 were built though the crowdsourced inputs on suggestions for the thematic aspects and innovations of the format of the WSIS Forum 2019 through the Open Consultation Process (OCP). All WSIS Stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector entities, academia and technical community, and international organizations) were invited to submit and contribute their official submissions through the online official submission form and physical meetings towards ensuring an active participation across sectors in forming the Agenda and the Programme of the WSIS Forum. The OCP process began in July 2018 and was structured in five phases. All related information can be found at: https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2019/Home/Consultations.

II. Official Submissions received

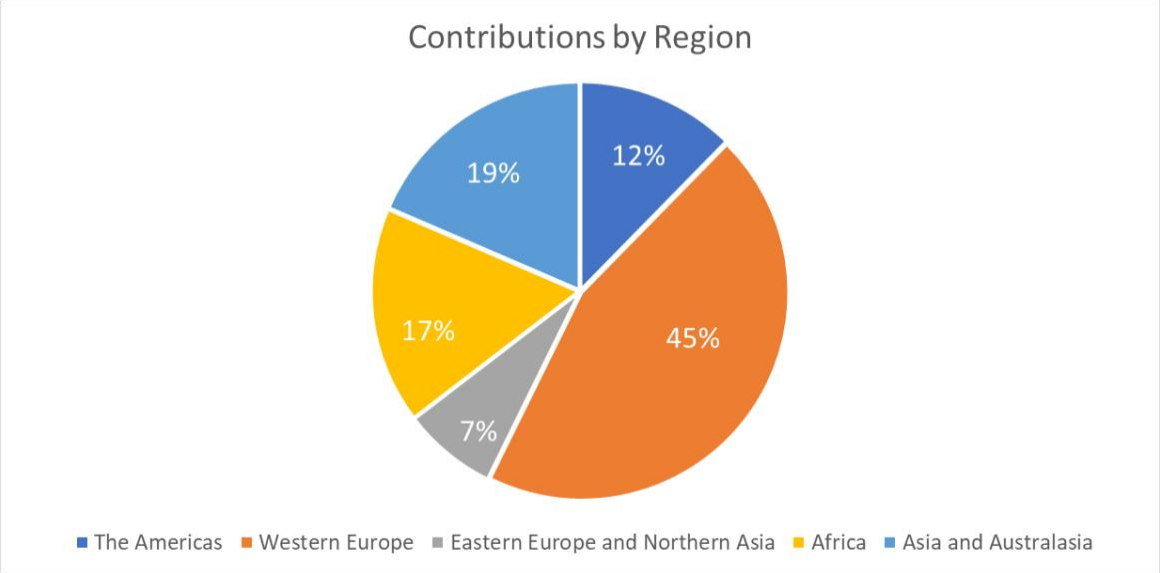
The ITU-WSIS Secretariat received more than 300 submissions containing proposals on the thematic aspects and innovations on the format of the WSIS Forum 2019, including requests for partnerships, workshops, exhibition spaces and so on.

III. Please see below the submissions by Stakeholder Type (work in progress):



Please note that the agenda and workshops of the WSIS forum includes the engagement of more than 32 United Nations (UN) Agencies, including UN Regional Commissions. The statistics above represent the submissions and suggestions received through the Open Consultation Process of the WSIS Forum 2019.

IV. Please see below the submissions by Regions :



It is important to note that about half of submissions from Western Europe came from the headquarters of Organizations with an international presence.

V. Summary of Outcomes:

Through the Open Consultation Process, WSIS Stakeholders reaffirmed the importance of the WSIS Forum as **a key platform for networking and collaboration to develop inclusive and development-oriented Information and knowledge** societies. Stakeholders view the Forum as an opportunity for a diverse range of actors in the ICTs field to **showcase their innovative technologies** and engage in stimulating discussions to **share ideas and challenges in strengthening the implementation of WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Many stakeholders saw the WSIS Forum as a platform to **exchange best practices** that could potentially lead to **greater collaboration and partnership between all global stakeholders**. There was also a clear demand for the Forum to reach out even further into communities and groups of stakeholders (primarily the SDG community) who – while relying on ICTs – are not currently engaged. This is in particular to address the needs of **developing and least developing countries**, by advancing the effectiveness of ICTs and development to lead to life improvements and embrace the digital world, which eventually great to enable the achievement of the SDGs. In moving forward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, it was emphasised that the WSIS process should continue to be defined in a multistakeholder nature and the WSIS Forum to foster discussion on key areas of ICT accessibility, share information on good efforts, as well as to identify next steps and promote collaboration. The WSIS-SDG Matrix was commended as a successful tool to show the linkages between each WSIS Action Lines and the SDGS which provides rationale for each.

Participation of youth for the WSIS Forum 2019 was also highlighted. The inclusion of youthat the WSIS Forum is crucial target on the way to sustainable development in the future Information Society. Empowering young representatives was seen as an important dimension given their greater presence online and their potential dynamic role to play in building innovative solutions

based on technology. Stakeholders appreciated the Forum to provide dedicated ICT youth platforms that allow young people to make their voices heard in addressing their aspirations and ideas. Programmes such as Hackathon, youth workshops, knowledge café, dialogue between the experts and young representatives were responded positively and should be further strengthened.

There were a number of topics that were notably mentioned by a large share of stakeholders, in particular important issues like bridging the digital divide, cybersecurity and ethics, as well as emerging trends and technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Blockchain, 5G, and drone technology. Other issues such as Fourth Industrial Revolution, Digital transformation, ICT applications such as health, e-Learning, ICTs and Sports, and many more were also put forward for the agenda of the WSIS Forum 2019.

The presence of **remote participation facilities** throughout the process, including during the WSIS Forum was greatly appreciated by the stakeholders, which manifest the inclusivity for all. There is a need to enhance this component in order to gather more perspectives for the planning of the Forum and when the Forum is taking place.

Furthermore, there was a suggestion to create an **online platform where participants** can share ideas, get in contact and keep in touch after the Forum. This platform should have online profiles of the particating organisations with their expertise listed to enable contact between organisations to connect and start new projects.

It was also notably noted that this year's submission received an increasing number of contributions from the **Private Sector due to an increased interests from the Startups**. There was a suggestion for the WSIS Forum 2019 to develop its Private Sector partnerships (Corporates, SMEs and Startups) in a broader way. Innovation and progress along the UN SDGs can only be achieved in the engagement of the broad society in a balanced way.

The WSIS Forum derives its strength and success through the participation of a wider range of multi-stakeholders who continue to leverage ICTs for realising the SDGs. For this reason, there was a call to strengthen efforts by promoting WSIS activities and outcomes in all **six UN official languages**.

Stakeholders also expressed the importance of the WSIS Forum to analyse the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines for achieving the SDGs.

VI. Topics for discussion for specific WSIS Action Lines:

Stakeholders were asked to recommend potential topics for discussion related to the WSIS Action Lines. While many of these topics touch on multiple goals of the WSIS Action Lines, the suggestions are organized based on the primary focus expressed by the submission. This list is not exhaustive, but provides a general overview of commonly identified topics. With the purpose of enhancing the global partnership for sustainable development through intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder partnerships, that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, it has been suggested that WSIS Action Lines discussions should acknowledge the following topics:

- Role of governments and all stakeholders (ALC1):
    - Multistakeholder partnerships and participation in Internet public policy discussions

    - Cooperation among stakeholders
    - Promote an active public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
    - Sustainability for the delivery of vital government services and the SDGs
    - The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
    - Gov-Gov cooperation
    - Achieve inclusive engagement and cooperation amongst government to provide sustainable and affordable access to ICTs
- ICT Infrastructure (ALC2):
    - Hybrid infrastructure and technologies for affordable broadband access
    - Innovative solutions for connecting the unconnected - community based approaches to telecom infrastructure ownership
    - Achieving an inclusive society with ICTs
    - Potential partnerships within different stakeholders will enable better funding for infrastructure
- Access to information and knowledge (ALC3):
    - Develop user-friendly resources so as to make them more accessible for disabled or illiterate people
    - Inclusive and open policies, strategies and programmes for expanding and enhancing universal access to information and knowledge
    - Close the digital divide and provides the path for inclusive access to information and technology
    - Accessibility as a transparent tool for democratic citizen engagement
    - Supporting development of more accessible virtual environments for mobile connectivity
    - Providing a better online service for users in countries with limited access to internet connection
- Capacity building (ALC4):
    - The opportunities for bringing STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) curricula to developing markets using emerging technologies (ChatBots, etc)
    - ICT Capacity building needs for the vulnerable countries
    - Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
    - Capacity building and e-Training among the youth in order to ensure that they will be able to use ICTs efficiently in the future
    - Capacity building with a focus on self -learning technologies and Open Educational Resources (OER)
- Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (ALC5):
    - Information security best practices
    - Ensuring that all citizens understand privacy and security (a global training initiative)
    - The role of intellectual property and competition law within the ICTs
    - Confidence and capacity of all levels need trust among and between individuals and all layers of institutions
    - Preserve the digital heritage; data protection and censoring digital archives

    - Designing legal frameworks with regard to cybersecurity for countries who want to promote their ICT markets nationally and internationally. Adoption of ethical standards by professionals in different disciplines in applying AI technologies (lawyers, data analysts, engineers etc)
- Enabling environment (ALC6):
    - Enabling environment and promotion of e-commerce in vulnerable countries
    - Advancement of the digital economy and in an age of AI and IoT
    - Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for promoting digital economy, promoting e-commerce while addressing various tax challenges of the digital economy
    - Safer internet
    - Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women eEmpowerment, eInclusion, ICTs for Safety
    - Frontier Technologies such as blockchain and its use for assisting underserved populations, for example: refugees
- ICT applications (ALC7):
    - ePhyto certificates for plant protection
    - e-science: The role of science and innovation in building the information and knowledge societies
    - e-waste
    - ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life: Empowering and regulation of e-Commerce as a way to facilitate trade between countries
    - Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
    - Digital Innovation in Agriculture
    - Promoting digital payments by governments, private and civil groups
    - Financing models for connectivity
    - e-Businesses> Migration, remittances and sustainable development
    - Creates a non-commercial function for the Internet, focused on bottom-up and cross sector communications to encourage stakeholders working for the advancement of humanity to share calendars, resources and skills to achieve common goals for a region or the globe
- Cultural diversity and identity (ALC8):
    - Introduce a system of locally owned, interest-based portal business in all countries to meet the needs for cultural, linguistic and gender diversity
    - Special training for language experts in the ICTs to ensure the preservation of multilingualism and multiculturalism
    - Development of individual and societies, functional institutions, international society and global ecosystem are depending on individual's identity development
    - ICT 4 ALL: Indigenous languages matter for peace, innovation and development
    - Culture for a Sustainable Digital Environment: How can culture help shape the digital environment and why is it so crucial today, with the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, for ICTs to embrace culture fully?

- Media (ALC9):
    - Promotion of the SDGs through the media as a way to reach the general public
    - Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to strengthen journalism and media development in accord with UNESCO's Internet Universality ROAM principles
- Ethical dimensions of the Information Society (ALC10):
    - Strengthen the right to privacy, especially with the growing role of ICTs in developing countries with less stringent legal frameworks
    - Ethical dimensions of the Information Society Knowledge deduced from SNS is useful for many aspects of applications of ICT yet, the trustworthiness is always the problem to be solved. Use of AI, the trustworthiness could be implemented from the big data from SNS
    - Create gender-inclusive policies
    - Provide a common system for reporting, evaluating and escalating ethical issues that includes all established stakeholder groups at the national, regional and international levels
    - Ethics in AI
    - Universal Design: ensuring equal access to ICT for persons with disabilities and everyone
- International and regional cooperation (ALC11):
    - Bringing ICTs to developing countries or rural areas is a way to boost their development
    - Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) against cyber security and international cooperation
    - Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
    - maximize all the Search Skate multi-stakeholder Internet Governance System

It was also stressed for WSIS Forum to continue increasing engagement with the quadruple helix actors: governments (regional, national and local), private sector (startups, including SMEs), academia and civil society in its discussions and activities. Interactions with the relevant focal points from either the Telecom/ ICT Ministry or Regulator and cooperating organisations, in order to initiate consultation process with relevant stakeholders and channel the information to the regional ITU offices, besides promoting the organisation of Regional seminars on an equal basis with seminars in country level need to be reinforced and facilitated.

There were also suggestions to promote the **involvement of wider difussion and equitable representation** in the Forum based on gender and geographical balance, including gender equilibrium among the speakers/panellists. These suggestions specifically called for direct outreach efforts to increase participation and accessibility for youth, women, and people with disabilities. It was emphasised that these efforts would help to encourage more diversity among the voices at the Forum. The use of social media as well as the incorporation of webcasting, transcripts, and translation where possible for the workshops organised at the WSIS Forum should be maximised. It was also suggested to develop a WSIS Forum app to live stream videos for a broad audience.

In conclusion, the Stakeholders highlighted the importance of the WSIS Forum Outcome Document that captures the discussion, debates, recommendations of each workshop held during the WSIS Forum. This outcome document is of high relevance as it is released on the last day of the Forum providing the participants a lot ideas, incentives, initiatives and partnerships for further action and implementation in their respective area of work.

VII. Regional Input from regional meetings to the WSIS Forum 2019:

There was a suggestion to have pre-WSIS Forum national and regional meetings that then feed into the annual WSIS Forum in Geneva. Several stakeholders viewed the need to hold the WSIS Regional Forum to be considered. Specific attention was put for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and the other vulnerable countries which need capacity support to develop the required supportive policies, regulations and institutions.

Regional cooperation was also stressed. Regional commissions are invited to continue their work in implementation of WSIS and their contribution to the reviews thereof, including through regional reviews. ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UN Regional Commissions in collaboration with other UN Agencies are working towards regional WSIS implementation progress and reviews.

Partnership track was suggested to facilitate information exchange on concrete projects at the grassroots level, and foster multi-stakeholder conversations on innovative cross-sectoral partnerships for implementation, which could bolster relations between high-levels and grassroot actors to get feedback on the progress and show the impact of project implementation in local and regional areas. There were suggestions to use social media to promote outcomes of regional fora. Furthermore, there were also proposals to provide funds sponsorship for participants from less developed regions to participate in the WSIS Forum and to present their work and projects at the Forum and increase their visibility.

VIII. Themes and Topics suggested by WSIS Stakeholders:

The following themes and topics were among those suggested by the WSIS Stakeholders during the WSIS Forum 2019 Open Consultation Process:

- WSIS Action lines for SDGs.
- Youth in ICT for SDGs.
- Bridging the Digital Divide.
- ICTs for food, water, education and employment.
- E-Environment, Climate Change and e-Waste.
- Capacity Building.
- Blockchain.
- Strengthening ICT Connectivity and Digital Inclusion
- Internet of Things.
- Accessibility.
- ICT Success Stories.
- Role of the private sector in implementing SDGs.

- Using data effectively to inform ICT policy.
- Cybersecurity.
- Digital Transformation.
- Emerging technologies.
- ICTs for the agriculture.
- Artificial Intelligence and Ethics.
- Innovative 4.0 technologies.
- E-learning for Refugeees.
- ICTs for e-government.
- Towards Gender equity.
- Connecting the next billion.
- ICTs and Sports.
- Data protection.
- Smart Cities.
- Access to the digital economy.
- The role of science and innovation in building the information and knowledge societies.
- ICT Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.
- Big data and social change.

IX. Suggested innovations in the Structure and format

The following suggestions were made on the structure and format of the WSIS Forum 2019:

Participation

WSIS Stakeholders acknowledged the values and principles of the multi-stakeholder cooperation model and engagement that have characterised the WSIS process since its inception. Submissions to the OCP for WSIS 2019 noted the following with regard to the effective participation at the Forum:

- The Forum's effectiveness could be strengthened by the presence of more experts from a diversity of disciplines;
- Improve online participation;
- More intensive civil society participation in the general sessions;
- To attract more senior leaders from the private sector, including private sector representatives from developing countries;
- To improve SME sector's participation;
- Strengthen the participation of government officials past and present;
- Ensure a broader UN Agency participation;
- To decentralize WSIS participation into regions;
- Involve all parties i.e the Civil society, the Media, Social Media practitioners (bloggers), Indigenous People from all communities et all.

Balance participation was also highlighted, particularly to encourage women, youth, disabled and other underrepresented groups participation at the Forum. Inclusive participation was further

emphasised by providing different tools that enable participation such as through remote participation and session recording tools.

Accessibility and Inclusion

Notable attention was given to support the participation of the developing countries and least developed countries at the Forum. Several stakeholders suggested to provide funds or grants to contribute in bringing the representatives of such countries to the WSIS Forum.

Remote Participation was identified as a method to increase outreach to underrepresented populations, specifically the use of social media efforts directed at those groups. Other suggestions related to accessibility and inlusion, including:

- to record podcasts with key messages;
- to provide videos in open spaces after the workshops concluded, so that people could catch up with the session and indicate how to get in touch with the workshop organisers when they missed to attend;
- to incorporate webcasting, transcripts, and translation as much as possible;
- to videotaping the workshop and sharing it on channels such as Youtube. Presentation materials could also be shared via slideshare or website online.
- to create an app that allows all stakeholders to interact and communicate and facilitates an atmosphere of mentorship during the time the Forum is not active in order to allow for collaboration. This will facilitate closer interaction outside the forum as well.

Further suggestions included:

- **Links with other policy processes**
  - Make links with other policy processes where topics relating to the information and knowledge societies are taking place, such as the High Level Political Forum for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals; the Human Rights Council and so on.
- **Link with the SDGs process:**
  - WSIS Forum should continue to build useful links with the SDGs Agenda that complement from ICTs perspective the work done on SDGs in other fora while remaining in line with the original WSIS principles and goals.
  - As countries begin the implementation of their action plans for SDGs achievement, the WSIS Forum can provide opportunities for ICT stakeholders to present successful case studies of already implemented solutions, and for policymakers and civil society groups to bring attention to country-specific needs.
  - Create online platform to record the indicators of sustainability and Vision 2030, and the Government of each of the United Nations Countries to provide sufficient data to see the latest developments and statistics to achieve the vision 2030.
  - To make a table of Action Plan versus the Action Performed, which could be published every year.
  - To showcase initiatives at global level and to link them with local offices of specific UN agencies.

- To create specific knowledge sharing events, directly linked to specific SDGs, clearly integrated into the WSIS process.
- Annual submission of WSIS Country Reports by Communications Regulators to track implementation of WSIS Action Lines and SDGs.
- To identify top 3 priority SDGs for each year to be driven by each country and monitor implementation through Champions and annual country reports.
- WSIS should develop an Open Source Application Development Platform that gives developers in different countries access to reusable source code for development of solutions in line with WSIS mandate and 2030 Agenda.

- **Regional Focus**
  - Holding the WSIS Forum at the regional level; where specific common interests could be shared in the region and strengthen the tie among the members of the region. Through the region Forum, more local people or regional representatives can easily participate.
  - Guidance and fora for sharing of experiences among countries. International and regional cooperation to support vulnerable countries.
  - Introduce the event's format such as Regional theme seminars.
- **Interactive sessions**
  - All sessions, especially plenary ones, should not only focus on the positive aspects of ICTs, but should also be required to address how we mitigate the negative aspects.
  - Facilitation of a round table for members of academia to discuss ground breaking research in digital skills development.
  - Limit the number of workshops in parallel, and extend the days.
  - Smaller groups for discussion.
  - Panellists should come from different countries so as not to give the impression that WSIS Forum is exclusive to a few nations.
  - Balancing topics by participant's predetermined preferences, and less parallel scheduling for the workshops.
  - Limit the number of participants in each workshop, and by providing a short summary for all workshop so people who couldn't attend can at least have an idea about it.
  - Hands-on learning workshop.
  - Combine sessions of similar nature and limited number of panelists.
  - The time slot allotted for interaction with participants on the floor after presentations must be reasonably extended with the view to getting feedback to balance innovative ideas expressed by speakers from the presentations. This will enable moderators not only report on the summary of presentations by the Speakers but also the inclusive inputs made by participants.
  - Allow space and time for Q&A during sessions/Forums where people can ask questions discreetly.
  - Soliciting real-time questions via social media or other methods.
  - A balanced mix of topical areas during a particular time slot may help to ensure equal participation in Parallel workshops at the WSIS Forum and to consider topical tracks to ensure that similar sessions are held during different time segments.
  - Spread sessions on the same or similar topics on different hours in order to offer the opportunity to attend at least some of them avoiding a full overlapping of parallel sessions.

- **Others**
  - Perhaps adding an award which is honorable by the WSIS for the countries that are most dedicated each year in having a clear agenda on how to align with the SDG's. this might be nominated by the ITU and not through applying to the action lines.
  - Provide more social opportunities so that people can get together and know each other.
  - "Speed dating event" for attendees of the Forum where people gather in a room and convey what they have to offer, what they are looking for and there will be rotations.
  - To educate WSIS Forum participants on new and emerging technologies that have a potential to disrupt every aspect of our life such as blockchain, self driving cars, artificial intelligence.
  - Pitches of start-ups, NGOs, and other organizations regarding e-learning/digital education, and other SDGs-related.
  - Disseminating and promoting recent resolutions issued by the UNGA in ICTs.
  - Introduce an award category named Excellence Collaboration Award to share best practices and promote cross-sector collaboration among stakeholders on attainment of the 2030 Agenda.
  - To launch a call for 'blog posts' inviting WSIS stakeholders to submit short articles (or a series of articles) to be posted on the Forum's website.

X. Recommended themes and format for the High-Level Segment

A. Topics and Themes for High-Level Segment

The following section provides an overview of the detailed consultation data, provided by WSIS stakeholders, to identify the key themes and/or issues proposed for the High Level Segment of the 2019 WSIS Forum. The proposals submitted revolved around three main subjects: (i) education, (ii) inclusiveness and (iii) frontier technologies.

In particular, there were a high number of suggestions requesting for a review of the use of ICTs in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education. Issues like e-learning, digital transformation and holistic use of resources that allow for the support of lifelong learning capabilities were brought forward. Digital and online methods have a key role to play in making education accessible for all; however, it was also suggested to hold debates on the need of transforming education and training systems that keep pace with technological advances and move towards more practical, applied competencies and skills.

In reference to the vision of leaving no one behind, our stakeholders asked to address the challenges of inclusiveness in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Some of the proposals for debate were how to close the digital gender divide, how to make ICTs more accessible and beneficial for vulnerable groups like indigenous populations, older persons, refugees and internally displaced people, migrants, people with disabilities and those who live in remote or rural areas.

A review of the advancement of frontier technologies across different sectors of society is also highly anticipated. Some key trends were: Blockchain, Internet of Things, Big Data, 5G, Extended Reality and Artificial Intelligence, particularly:

i. Blockchain for social good and its intrinsic value in ensuring peace, identity for all, providing transparency to all sectors such as healthcare, education, businesses, government institutions and others

ii. 5G in advancing high speed, connectivity and how to use it to build auxiliary applications

iii. Artificial intelligence and Extended Reality in Agriculture, Smart Cities, Health, Education and the Environment

As a direct result of the exploration of the value of emerging technologies, our stakeholders are also aware that there needs to be an assessment of the potential risks they hold in exacerbating technological divides and the cyber legal ramifications of their use. A number of contributions also highlighted the ethics surrounding AI, the legal policy and regulatory frameworks for cybersecurity and other privacy issues.

Finally, stakeholders reiterated that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 will require resource mobilization, partnerships and multilateral collaborations. Submissions highlighted the urgent need of open channels of communication and sustained partnerships across the international community to ensure that the gaps in technological capabilities between developed and developing countries are closed. Proposals included the need for a more aligned strategy and policy instruments among UN agencies as well as more sustained collaborations with the private sector.

Further suggested topics included:

- Child protection issues
- Protection of human rights on ICTs offline and online
- The need for internationally recognized regulatory system for drone technology
- Boosting access to power in rural communities via solar energy and fintech
- Enabling environment for sustainable investment in ICTs
- Machine Learning
- ICT in Sports
- Projects involving youth beyond the WSIS Agenda
- The flexibility of ICTs for unleashing of creativity
- ICT to monitor elections, solve unemployment
- The creation of a universal broadband as a key enabler for ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing for all.
- Quantum computing and quantum communications: challenges and potential use cases

B. Suggestions for interactive format of the High Level Segment

The Open Consultation Process yielded a number of proposals to make the High Level Segment more dynamic and interactive. One of the most common suggestions was to utilize social media to allow stakeholders, including youth and off-site participants to livestream and participate in live real-time Q&A.

There was also a notable interest for diversifying the existing Panel format, by creating Roundtables where case studies presenting best practices and challenges are shared.

There was also an expressed interest in extended interaction time with speakers by creating more opportunity for exchange within the different sessions. Many contributors were interested in a higher representation from Youth Groups and the Private Sector as well as a more concrete and deeper focus across sessions.

Other specific suggestions:

- Allow participant to take part in problem solving by question being raised to the audience
- Use of short videos and visuals to keep the attention of receptors
- Speeches can be recorded in advance, displayed in continual running loops throughout the conference location, and made available online
- Dialogue sessions between Start-ups and strengthened authorities

XI. Open Consultation Process Phases

The open consultation process of the WSIS Forum aims at ensuring the participatory and inclusive spirit of the gathering. It actively engages governments, civil society, the private sector, academia and intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process ensuring multi-stakeholder participation and constant evolution of the Forum.

ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP invited all WSIS Stakeholders to contribute to the Open Consultation Process on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format of the WSIS Forum 2019. The invitation letter is available here: https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2019/Files/Letters/WF19_OCP_Invitation-en.pdf.

The Annual WSIS Forum Open Consultation Process was appreciated by the Stakeholders as a platform that provides an equal opportunity to participate in building the Agenda and Programme of the Forum. Some suggested that the Secretariat explore ways of collecting information from the regional and national levels through effective remote participation including the use of social media and SMS.

The Open Consultation Process for the WSIS Forum 2019 was structured in five phases as follows:

Phase I: Opening of the Open Consultation

The virtual launch of the open consultations took place on Monday, 2 July 2018, 14:30–15:30.

Open calls for the WSIS Forum 2019 were announced.
More information available here:
https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2019/Home/Consultations

Phase II: First Physical Meeting

- The first physical meeting of the Open Consultation Process was held on Monday, 12 November 2018, 12:20-13:20 at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France.
- Presentation.

Phase III: Second Physical Meeting

- The second physical meeting of the Open Consultation Process was held on Thursday, 31 January 2019, 16:00-18:00 at the International Telecommunication Union Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Agenda.
- Presentation.

Phase IV: Deadline for Submissions. February, 10th 2019

Phase V: Final Brief Meeting

- The final brief meeting of the Open Consultation Process will be held on Friday, 8 March 2019, 14:00–16:00 at ITU Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Registration
- Remote Participation
- Webcast

WSIS Forum 2019 Submissions

OPEN CONSULTATIONS ON THEMATIC ASPECTS AND INNOVATIONS ON THE FORMAT

The three following annexes are a compilation of Official Submissions received from WSIS Stakeholders during the Open Consultation Process from 2 July 2018 to 10 February 2019. The document displays overall suggestions for topics to be included during WSIS Forum 2019 and binding requests for Workshops. Please note that the Agenda of the WSIS Forum each year builds upon the submissions received during the Open Consultation Process.

ANNEX 1: Submissions received through the online open consultation process pertaining to the themes and structure of the WSIS Forum 2019

Number	Organization name	Stakeholder type	Organization Country	Innovation and Structure	Alignment WSIS - SDG	Thematic Workshop	Ideas for visibility of local, national, and regional projects	Equal participation at WSIS 2019
1	Seneca	Private Sector	United Kingdom	Positive & Negative Case Studies on different Digital Interventions across different geographies, exploring the commonalities between successful & less successful interventions. Live Stream the Conference on YouTube to increase the accessibility of the Conference and increase offline & online participation. Structure the programme around Patterns rather than individual case studies to evaluate the global merit of certain types of	Have a 3-5 point checklist in place covering global variables of importance and try to gear most discussions/talks in the frame of these 3-5 points.	The Accessibility & Economics of Free International Education	Have talks on positive & negative case studies from different regions examining the commonalities of less successful & more successful programmes.	Ask speakers to time the amount of time they speak for over the whole session to increase self-awareness of speaker time consumed.

				interventions & variables.				
2	Swiss Cyber-Security	Civil Society	Switzerland	Include protection measurements, take care of the personal data of the participants/all those who are attending the conference or are involved later on.	Make sure the communication between the participants remains active and the designed projects will be executed	CyberSecurity Awareness		
3	UNA-GH	Civil Society	Ghana	Workshops	Funding	Youth in ICT for SDGs	Sponsorships	Gender balance

4	Bunyala Favourite Blog	Other	Kenya	To ensure that this goal is archived fully World over, there is need to strengthen the end-user in the third World countries where up to date Changes in Digital and Social Environment are not acceptable even after leaders from these countries have held important Conferences with the WSIS on the need to enhance the same in their countries. It is so heartbreaking for those of us from the said Third World Countries to be left out in this century and at the current age of Digital and Social freedom, to find our	WSIS according to me, it is completely ahead at the way it has given ICTs all the support it requires into making sure there is an enabling environment for the World to connect through Digitalisation. However, again the African Continent should be made to get out of the cocoon of thinking that ICTs are not meant for the Continent but for others. WSIS should come clear to the African leaders, put it straight to them, that they are not an exception when it comes to allowing free communicatio	Making Africa Digital friendly for all.	Allow the would be implementors to attend a Forum. Drum the ideas of 2030 into their ears, drive the point deep into them.	As usual involve all parties i.e the Civil society, the Media, Social Media practitioners (Bloggers) Indigenous People from all communities et all.

				freedom to enjoy what the WSIS stands and advocates for is denied just because it is perceived as exposing the leadership of a seating President. There would have been no use of the formation of the WSIS if the freedom to embrace the a free Digital and Social environment is still seen as a threat in Africa. Switching-off the Communicatio n mediums during Compaign periods shouldn't be happening right now anywhere in the World or 2030 is a mere dream.	nflowanduse of ICTs as innovative solutions in today's life.			

5	Michael Adedotun Oke Foundation	Civil Society	Nigeria	Setting up a mechanical village for the repairing of the different gadgets that can used in sharing information, building a synergy between the Government and stakeholders, planing for meetings and stakeholders workshop too deliberate on programs and implementation of different projects across the world	research and development, information sharing among the members, training and capacity building mentors-ship, partnership and collaboration, monitoring and evaluation of event and projects	Using information communication Technology too address the security, unemployment and election matter in African Continent	Through the website social media, twitter	open up a good discussion topic that relates too the current challenges as the youth unemployment, the security challenges and how too tackle corruption, election monitoring, supporting the participate too attend
6	NetFreedom Pioneers	Civil Society	United States of America	Using the satellite technology to give data access opportunities people who are living in remote areas that lack	Capitalizing and utilizing the current capacities to further increase access to the quality education and closing the digital divide.	Bridging the Digital Divide		
7	Ministry of Post, Telecommunications, Technologies and Digitalization	Government	Algeria					

8	Fundación Proacceso	Civil Society	Mexico	Maybe you can create a plattform where the most impressive ICT projects can be showed but with a special appart where we can expose the innovations that we develop among the year IN ORDER TO THE 2030 Agenda.	Maybe you can create a kind of "digital barometer", which shows the level of the ICT project´s commitment. While we summit our projects and we select what SDG we are supporting, then the "barometer" measures our goals.	How to create impact projects throught technology on low income communities	Maybe you can be part of some projects, like those with huge impacts. You could colaborate with the governments, Private sector and NGOs in order to create a special relation , create ICT´s communities around the world.	Try to identify role models among the countries with the help of governments, private sector and NGOs. Some companies like Microsft give grants to ICT projects in the world, they can give you an approach to know what Nono profit organization are real and make impacts.
9	Islamic Sciences and Culture Academy	Academia	Iran	subjective Knowledge Management based on meta-multi-Thesauruses and Ontologies in big data era, Terms and Entities description based on Encyclopedias, Indexing Documents based on Thesauruses and Ontologies, Creating a semantic	Creating a meta-multi-thesaurus and ontologies subjective classifying and categorizing information and knowledge, Creating a semantic platform for information and knowledge retrieval	Ontology-based Information and Knowledge Management	I think there can be a session created where people can talk about the information and knowledge management development issues. It can be briefed or participants can be asked for a country represented paper. Few representatives at regional level can be asked to interpret their analysis in term of growth and development.	At first, the program should be designed in a flexible way. Most of the times people are intimidated by the developed nation's representative and their issues. This needs to be countered in terms of making the developing nation and least developed nation representative feel priority and making them speak about their issues and topics.

				platform for information and knowledge retrieval				
10	Cambridge University	Academia	United Kingdom	More on line events through out the year	More events in individual partner countries	Bottom-up innovations in technology for Acheiving the SDGs: Ideas from South Asia		

11	Libereco Global Technologies Private Limited	Private Sector	INDIA	WSIS must act as a repository of information and facilitator of communication for all stakeholders. Establishing and fostering partnerships and engagement with key academic institutions, tech giants, venture capital, government and international organisation for social entrepreneurs will help accelerate the process of achieving sustainable growth.	WSIS must create an app that allows all stakeholders to interact and communicate and facilitates an atmosphere of mentorship during the time the forum is not active in order to allow for collaboration. This will facilitate closer interaction outside the forum as well.		WSIS Forum must increase its social media presence which will allow stakeholders to post content and gain greater visibility	Using a live video streaming service through a WSIS App

12	Kent State University	Academia	United States of America	In the world of big data, large-scale analytics, and AI, an information society relies upon sticking knowledge for competitive advantage and simultaneously unsticking it for collaborative dissemination. I propose a process reengineering innovation that allows economies to find and allocate the right balance between AI and human agents in managing the cycle of data-information-knowledge-creativity-innovation-data.	Developing and developed countries need and optimal allocation of Human agents and Technology AI agents in managing their information and knowledge processes. the question is, how can countries, in a period of breakneck innovation, manage their resources to create a collaborative agency between ICT AI and human resources to achieve a sustainable, competitive advantage?		This paper presents a systematic approach to unsticking knowledge and application. This paper also uses a process perspective that first draws from semiotics, information systems, strategic management, and organizational theory for theoretical support and then complements this support with current best practices to derive the proposed S-KIM framework for a holistic understanding of creating, managing and disseminating knowledge in a knowledge societies. This framework provides a unified perspective of the KM process by bringing together multiple strands of research and practice across education, trainings, economics, and policy-making.	Cross-collaboration topics and workshops
13	Liberia Information Technology Students Union	Civil Society	Liberia	E-learning to ensure quality education in the community	WSIS forum should address how technology can be use in alignment with the SDG	How technology can be use to minimize hunger in the world?	By nomination	By giving a real time information

14	TechLabs	Private Sector	Switzerland	We have started a program in collaboration with enablingthefuture.org. This organization seeks to connect 3D hubs (like us) with children who are in need of prosthetic hands. We have designed a curriculum around this outcome that includes 3D design, Design Thinking, 3D Printing, Mechanical Engineering, and Sustainable Process Design. At the end of the program we donate the hands that our students produce to kids around the world that need them. The CDC estimates that ~170 children	Continuing to work closely with, and enhancing relationships with private enterprises such as ours, the WSIS Forum can expect enhanced insights into the rapidly changing landscape for ICTs. TechLabs in particular is specifically challenged by its competitive markets to stay particularly adept at absorbing and synthesizing the latest technologies into sustainably teachable curricula that address the needs of its end customers and users of technology	3D Printing with a social purpose.		

				are born every day with deficiently formed hands that could benefit from an inexpensive, life-changing prosthesis. This number does not include children who have lost hands in conflict or undernourished zones throughout the world. I believe together, we could have a huge opportunity to make an impact leveraging the connections and activities of the WSIS and its affiliated organizations to find children who would benefit from our work products, all the while teaching STEM	based outputs.			

				skills. Better still, we intend to use a fully closed-loop, plastic source cycle, by printing the hands from plastic bottles collected by participants and recycled using TechLabs' resources. This program typically takes 20-30 hours to deliver, but we could arrange, with your help, that we would have all the necessary measurements of recipient children pre-arranged, and by the end of the 4-5 days of the forum, to deliver them to representatives of the countries where the recipient children / families reside.				

15	ECO AFRICA - ECO WORLD	Academia	United Kingdom					
16	Consultant	Private Sector	Switzerland	WSIS forum 2019 should develop it's Private Sector partnerships (Corporates, SMEs and Startups) in a broader way. Innovation and progress along the UN SDGs can only be achieved in the engagement of the broad society in a balanced way.	Ensure broader attendance from UN agencies responsible for each SDG.			Offer a Agenda builder app for each participant.
17	Trustless Computing Association	Civil Society	Italy	Ultimately, IT and AI privacy and security are not a technical problem but the byprodut or the resiliency of the governance processes critically involved in the lifecycle.	Promote the creation of international voluntary IT and AI security standards and certifications, endorsed even by a few nations initially, that can reasonably deliver radically higher levels of trustworthine ss, while	TITLE: Free and Safe in Cyberspace ORGANIZERS: Trustless Computing Association www.trustlesscomputing.org BACKGROUND: After 5 editions– twice in Brussels, once in New York, Brazil and last in Berlin – the Trustless Computing Association is bringing the 6th edition of its Free and Safe in Cyberspace event series to UN World Summit on the Information Society and to Fusion, the leading Geneva accelerator in Geneva, and new home of the association and its spin-off startup (TRUSTLESS.AI) Site: www.free-and-safe.org FORMAT: On both April 9th and April 10th, we will hold one plenary event in the morning at main venue location,		

					enably legitimate lawful access.	and one satellite invite-only reception (at Fusion accelerator in Geneva, (already agreed and where our startup spinoff has been selected) THEME: As in past edition, we'll gathering leading experts and pioneering public and private organizations to discuss ways in an open coalition of public and private organizations can catalyze new IT security paradigms and certification governance models to radically increase the user trustworthiness of society's most critical IT systems, with a special initial focus in the area of communications and financial transactions of ordinary citizens and high-profile persons. A detailed proposal for a Trustless Computing Certification Body will be presented as a core outcome of 3 years of discussion. SPEAKERS/PANELISTS: As per past editions we'll have prestigious international speakers. Find here a list of prestigious speakers to past editions: https://www.free-and-safe.org/speakers/ Find here s list of prestigious speakers confirmed and in discussion for this edition: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tgu-ehnhdfdEbhcRlxlB1ZuFVHvpXdgNWuXIkp0f8ns/edit ***AGENDA - DAY 1 - APR 9th*** *MORNING* -Location: Large or Largest room at WSIS main venue -Audience: open to all, 200+ 8.30pm– Registration and Coffee 8.45pm– A Case for a Trustless Computing Certification Body, by Rufo Guerreschi 9.05pm –		

						Q&A 9.10pm – PANEL on Challenge A: Ultra Secure IT? "What new paradigms, technologies and certification governance models can foreseeably radically improve the trustworthiness of the most sensitive IT and AI systems as it's direly needed?" 9.45 – Q&A 10.50pm – Aperitif and networking 10.05pm – PANEL on Challenge B: Ultra Secure IT while Preventing Graves Crimes "If we can solve Challenge A, how can we concurrently ensure offline compliance legitimate lawful access requests without adding unacceptable privacy or security risks to such solutions?" 10.55pm – Q&A *EVENING* -Location: WSIS Satellite event at Fusion Accelerator -Audience: invitation-only 50-70(including speakers of AM event, selected invitees of WSIS mgmt, Fusion partners, local Geneva private and public actors) 5.30pm – Registration and Coffee 5.50pm – PANEL on Economic Opportunity of Ultra Secure IT How can a coalition of leading public and private organizations achieve valuable competitive advantage by leading World-wide in the creation and adoption of next-generation IT security technologies and standards? 6.50pm – QA 7.10pm – Aperitif and networking 7.30pm - Fireside Chat 8.10pm - QA 8.20pm - Aperitif and networking 9.30pm - End ***AGENDA DAY 2 - APR 10th*** 8.30pm – Registration and Coffee 9.15am – Panel on CHALLENGE C: Ultra-high assurance		

						IT Certifications and the Future of AI? "How can ultra-high assurance IT certification governance models and bodies spur sustainable AI-driven economic development and foster long-term AI safety? Can their application to the most critical deterministic sub-systems of critical AIs contribute substantially to their AI safety?" 10.00am – QA 10.20am – Coffee Break 10.30am – Panel on CHALLENGE D: What are the national policy or international treaty options for ultra-high assurance IT standards in critical societal domains? "What constituent processes can ensure a timely, effective and democratically-efficient implementation – by a critical mass of actors – of meaningfully-enforceable national policies or international treaties for ultra-high assurance IT standards setting and certification processes?!" 11.20am – QA 11.40am – Networking 12.00am - Closing statements 12.20am - End *EVENING RECEPTION & FIRE-SIDE CHAT* - Location: WSIS Satellite event at Fusion Accelerator -Audience: invitation-only 50-70 (including speakers of AM event, selected invitees of WSIS mgmt, Fusion partners, local Geneva private and public actors 5.30pm – Registration and Coffee 5.50pm – PANEL on "IT and AI Explotions as a Unique Opportunity for Global Governance" "How can the huge opportunities and huge threats of IT and AI be turned into the driver for		

						the open democratic federal transnational institutions that we need, as the nuclear threat nearly did in 1945?" 6.50pm – QA 7.10pm – Aperitif and networking 7.30pm - Fireside Chat: Visions"Plausible positive future scenarios of Humanity and AI" 8.10pm - QA 8.20pm - Aperitif and networking 9.30pm - End		
18	Internet Society of China	Civil Society	China	Suggest to organize some ICTs expert workshops on specific topics.	If possible, could consider to hold some ICTs application exhibition.	AI Empowes Information Accessibility	To provide possible fund to the grassroots participant to encourage their joining.	Time slot allocation will be the key element.

19	Ministère des Postes, des Télécommunications et de l'Economie Numérique	Government	Niger	Les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD) ont été retenus lors du Sommet du Millénaire, qui s'est tenu en septembre 2000 à New York. Près de 189 États membres avaient adopté une Déclaration dite du Millénaire, dans laquelle avaient été énoncés les huit (8) OMD que les pays se sont ainsi engagés à atteindre à l'horizon 2015. Le programme du Millénaire pour le Développement visait à éradiquer la pauvreté et la faim en l'espace de quinze (15) ans dans les pays pauvres.	Nous proposons de mettre en place un canevas de suivi du progrès réalisé vers l'atteinte des cibles retenues comme prioritaires dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des ODD au Niger et dans chaque pays membre.	La Cybersécurité	Oui, en effet !	Octroyer de bourses

				En 2015, à l'horizon des OMD, d'importants progrès ont été faits vers la réalisation de ces objectifs dans le monde. La proportion des personnes souffrant de la faim a été réduite de moitié et l'extrême pauvreté a reculé de presque 50 %. Le nombre d'enfants scolarisés a progressé considérablement et la mortalité infanto-juvénile a régressé. Cependant, malgré ces progrès, la lutte contre la pauvreté demeure encore une préoccupation de premier (1er) plan. Ainsi, au sommet sur le				

				Développement Durable tenu le 25 Septembre 2015 à New York, les États membres souhaitant capitaliser les succès enregistrés dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des OMD, ont adopté un nouveau programme de Développement, les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD), quidevrait permettre d'éradiquer complètement la faim et la pauvreté à l'horizon 2030. Ce nouveau programme, comprend 17 objectifs mondiaux, 169 cibles et environ 230 indicateurs. Les 17 ODD et leurs 169				

				cibles ont une portée beaucoup plus large que les 8 OMD et leurs 21 cibles. Là où ces derniers étaient centrés principalement sur des thématiques sociales, les ODD couvrent l'ensemble des dimensions du développement durable, à savoir la croissance économique, l'intégration sociale et la protection de l'environnement. Par ailleurs, les OMD ciblaient essentiellement les pays en développement, en particulier les plus pauvres, alors que les ODD sont conçus aussi bien pour les pays riches que pour les				

				pays pauvres. Cet agenda de développement dont le slogan est : « Transformer notre monde : le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 », estambitieux d'une part par le caractère universel des domaines de développement qu'il couvre et les pays concernés et, d'autre part par la méthodologie de mise en œuvre qui est différente de celle des OMD. En effet, à la différence des OMD, une des innovations introduites dans l'agenda des ODD est que chaque pays devrait choisir pour chaque objectif, les				

				cibles prioritaires, compte tenu de son contexte. L'exigence de priorisation des cibles des ODD par les pays tire son fondement de la Résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU le 25 septembre 2015, au point 55 de laquelle, il est énoncé que: « Les objectifs et les cibles de développement durable sont intégrés et indissociables ; ils sont par essence globaux et applicables universellement, compte tenu des réalités, des capacités et des niveaux de développement des différents pays et dans le				

				respect des priorités et politiques nationales. Si des cibles idéales sont définies à l'échelle mondiale, c'est à chaque État qu'il revient de fixer ses propres cibles au niveau national pour répondre aux ambitions mondiales tout en tenant compte de ses spécificités. Il appartient aussi à chaque État de décider de la manière dont ces aspirations et cibles devront être prises en compte par les mécanismes nationaux de planification et dans les politiques et stratégies nationales. Il importe de ne pas perdre de vue le lien qui				

				existe entre le développement durable et les autres processus en cours dans les domaines économique, social et environnemental ». Toutefois, de manière globale, sur les 169 cibles que contient l'Agenda 2030, les pays ne devront porter leurs choix des cibles à prioriser que sur les cibles dites « à prioriser ». Les cibles servant de mise de mise en œuvre qui accompagnent chaque objectif et celles de l'objectif 17 relatives au partenariat ne devront pas faire objet de priorisation. Elles sont applicables				

				comme telles. C'est ainsi que, sous la conduite du Ministère du Plan, sur les 169 cibles des 17 ODD, l'exercice de priorisation a porté sur seulement 100 cibles compte tenu des 40 cibles relatives aux moyens de mise en œuvre, des 19 cibles relatives au partenariat et des cibles de l'ODD 14 qui ne s'appliquent pas au Niger. A la fin de la priorisation, le package national priorisé des cibles des ODD pour le prochain quinquennat (2017-2021) comprend 16 ODD, 43 cibles et 66 indicateurs. Il représente 43% des 100 cibles à				

				prioriser et 25% du total des cibles des 17 ODD de l'agenda de développeme nt à l'horizon 2030.				
20	COMSATS UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD	Academia	Pakistan	improvement in ICT projects	focus on innovative development	IoT	involve local govt organizations	give them incentives and explain the benefits of

					in developing countries			attending workshop
21	IBM Switzerland	Private Sector	Switzerland	Include a one-day conference on quantum computing and quantum communications	Quantum computing and quantum communications as future technologies to tackle computationally hard problems and accelerate the innovation that can save lives	Not a workshop, but a full-day conference on quantum computing and quantum communications		

22	International Center for Scientific technical Information	International Organisation	Russian Federation	Well, for the ICT sustainable development the youth of society is vital role plays, for such one shall move with a caption that think globally act locally and if not now when, if not we then who. This is the high time one need to move in the schools, colleges, universities and the every community of the scoety by injecting in the minds of them that need to reserve the resources for the coming generations for their well human life. As we are implementing the same the results are very high through our stake holders in developing the	As we are implementing the following , we suggest to promote, educate, and execute the same . While executing, the same during, after anf before , need to bring the research outcomes to establish at our platforms in shaping the better policies for the better life of the society		Yes , as we are implementing in the rural at gross route level, we can show case how one can bring th value adding from our different labs located at different locations with different domain experts.	The personal explanation would be better for this particular . I would request if you can send a invitation on the following, would feel with a empathy to explain better to add more value

				community with a cross learning, knowledge sharing with a analysis of cross country research issues on cross country methods				
23	Horyou Group	Private Sector	Switzerland	We propose a system, initiated, managed and tracked by WSIS which ranks technologies in certain regions and promotes the		Technology for Sustainable Development and Impact in an Ever-changing World.	Invest financial resources to have the locals involved in the activities to be on-site for the WSIS Forum, alternatively, explore means of remote engagement to show the activities.	

				most impact-oriented ICT				

24	Department of Economic Development & Tourism	Government	South Africa	The status of "information society and development" appears to have lost its preeminence. National agendas, appear to be occupied with 4th Industrial Revolution aspects, and missing the foundations that need to be in place. It could be the complexity associated with ICTs that detracts, in particular political powers, from fully incorporating the ideals and building blocks for the information and knowledge societies. Further, the tangible advantages are not evidenced on a scale that creates impact	Articulate clear social impact success and challenges/opportunities. Noting cultural context and societal environment impacts how people qualify success or challenge/opportunities. Not number of computers connected to Internet, but what it means (the impact of) to have connections to the Internet aligned to the SDGs.		The people at the Forum are the Information and Knowledge society practitioners. Visibility, exchange, partnerships need to be on the ground in those areas that would benefit from knowing, introducing, partnering, applying, mentoring, coaching, monitoring and evaluating implementation of the "activities" in their grassroots environment.	Not sure what equal participation means? Provide different tools that enable participation. Create a competition for active participation. Decentralize WSIS participation into regions?

				for large sustained commitments. We seem to have small wins, but nothing that articulates real impact at a societal level. So, I think more soft information and knowledge society impact needs to be articulated and evidenced, in a manner that does not threaten 'leadership', but shifts them to realize the benefit of Information and Knowledge Society for their long term successful contribution towards achieving the SDGs. One would go as far as to say,				

				take the technical jargon out, particularly at a head of state level, but deepen technical astuteness requirements from a pre-primary school level, without losing the instillation of competencies to do information and knowledge society activities.				

25	Graduate Institute Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	There appears to often still be too large a gap between technical experts on ICTs and those working on SDGs from a policy and practical perspective. The more forms of joined activities where these communities have to engage, the better the chance for former synergies among those communities. This could be round table discussions but also smaller, informal gatherings and opportunities in the form of joint activities.	To researchers outside of the UN system it is not always as clear that ICTs are indeed the key enablers and drivers they are characterized here. While there are interesting approaches that closely align with SDG implementation, this process seems to not always exhibit the degree of coordination it requires. There are also many open concerns regarding the use of ICT in the context of the SDGs, chief among those concerns of data privacy and security. There exist action lines with regard to this (e.g., C10.	Big data for social change	Outside of my expertise	Requiring pre-registration and publishing attendance numbers may help facilitate a more even distribution of participants among topics they are similarly or equally interested in.

					Ethical dimensions of the Information Society) but other suggestions for how ICTs could be used, for example, in the context of monitoring run directly contrary to those.			

26	Open Health Network	Private Sector	United States of America	I suggest setting up mentoring program and also focus on engaging with diverse community members across the globe to strengthen the WSIS Forum's effectiveness.	It will be great to educate WSIS Forum participants on new and emerging technologies that have a potential to disrupt every aspect of our life such as blockchain, self driving cars, artificial intelligence.. By educating members of the community on opportunities and challenges that come with the use of these innovations across every single industry and business process we will facilitate the process of embracing disruptions vs ignoring them. These disruptions bring enormous opportunities in getting	Use of Blockchain technology in promoting healthy lifestyle across the world.	I have seen lightening talks on innovations during major events [1-3 min] create an awareness of new disruptive solutions to masses.	We have to put an extra effort in engaging diverse [age, race, gender] speakers in every panel , workshop, session!

					progress in achieving SDG goals faster.			
27	Microsoft	Private Sector	United States of America	NA - I have not attended before, however, will be contributing to a panel. Looking forward to getting to know this group.	same as above.		Unclear, as I have not attended. Do you have an event app, which links to peoples projects in their profiles?	set it up for co-creation.

28	The Humanized Internet	Other	Switzerland	See below	See below	AI and Ethics and/or AI And the People Centered Economy: Bringing Value to the Citizen Digital Identity and E-Sovereignty		Assure that remote access is available for participants. Assure that all workshops include men-women equally if possible I do proposed that refugees be part of the dialogue also.

29	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	**It is proposed that a digital society should be established in each of the UN countries. A voluntary society consisting of the ambassadors of the association will work on implementin g the vision and plan adopted annually after the conference. It also promotes, teaches and registers the concepts of digital leadership and global sustainability indicators. The main objectives of the conference annually and**	create online platform to record the indicators of sustainability and vision 2030, and the government of each of the United Nations countries to provide sufficient data to see the latest developments and statistics to achieve the vision 2030		**By identifying the sectors of projects or institutions within the event and identifying ways of cooperation and assistance for each sector on its own, and also launching programs (business accelerators, incubators, workshops) to serve projects and institutions after the conference**	By identifying levels of companies and participating institutions through surveys and tests to ensure equal opportunity

				its development in the world to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.				
30	Braille Board	Academia	Bangladesh					

31	Royal Holloway, University of London	Academia	United Kingdom	**The main innovation I would suggest at this point in time is that all sessions, especially plenary ones, should not only focus on the positive aspects of ICTs, but should also be required to address how we mitigate the negative aspects. This is especially in the context of (a) their role in increasing inequality, (b) their environmental impact, and (c) the ways through which ICTs are used to cause damage to people (both deliberately**	Much more focus on the implications of SDG 10 - and how ICTs can be used to address these. We need to balance the overwhelming focus on the contribution of ICTs to economic growth by paying more attention to how they can be used to reduce inequalities and serve the interests of the poorest and most marginalised.	1. Changing men's attitudes and behaviours. This workshop would be led by our TEQtogether team, with the support of Global Scribes and NYAS, and is part of our contribution to EQUALS. Its premise is that we are not going to make significant inroads into improving digital gender equality until we change men's attitudes and behaviour. The workshop would be in two parts: a short overview of the work of TEQtogether (and possibly some of our partners); and a very participatory brainstorming activity that would develop new ideas which all participants could then take forward to turn rhetoric on this theme into action. 2. As discussed with Gitanjali we are also very interested in working with the team to deliver a contribution to the WSIS Accessibility Day - discussions are ongoing about how best we can contribute. For the purposes of this submission, we will be working with the Inter-Islamic Network on IT who are hoping to be able to fund a small number of people with disabilities to attend (from Pakistan and possible other Islamic developing countries) (see Q23). We are also in discussion with DFID about their participation. We are convening a "discussion" in DFID on 25th January on the theme of "turning rhetoric into reality" with respect to accessibility and disability. The workshop we propose for the WSIS Forum would build on this, and on similar work we have done with INIT in Tunisia,	Very difficult - it is important that the voices of the poor really are "present" and "listened to". One way to do this would be to have pre-WSIS Forum national and regional meetings that then feed in to the Geneva event.	**Not quite clear what you mean by "more equal" - it will never be equal across all dimensions -so let's just get on and do something valuable!**

				and accidentally)		Jordan, Pakistan, Qatar and Malaysia. We would have an open discussion around the key issues (preceded by one or two oversight short presentations on core themes). As noted above, the precise details will be discussed with the WSIS Forum organisers.		

32	Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport	Government	United Kingdom	**The private sector is by far the largest investor in the development of the Information Society. The WSIS Forum could make more targeted efforts to attract more senior leaders from the private sector, including private sector representatives from developing countries. Small and Medium Enterprises is a key sector who could make a significant contribution to the achievement of WSIS targets but**	ICTs could play a dual role; one as an enabler in achieving the SDGs and the other by monitoring of implementation, for example the use of open data. WSIS could act as a platform for consultations and partnership building between the public sector and the private sector to strengthen the role of ICTs in monitoring implementation	"Liberalising the telecom sector to enable greater socio-economic development" which would look at the experience of different countries from different regions.	It would be helpful to hear more about the context of specific projects and to learn about how and why they succeeded: for example, where was the funding from, what role did the private sector play, what is the regulatory environment in the area, what is the infrastructure environment, what broader impact does it have.	Better remote participation, both in terms of quality but also ensuring remote participants are a strong voice in the room. Hold fewer parallel workshops.

				whose representation could be improved. WSIS Forum could design ways to improve SME sector's participation				

33	Healthy Living Support	Private Sector	Azerbaijan	Goal 3 and 4 are important for Sustainable Development of world humanity. Sines 1960 till 2019 poverty level decreased from 45% to 10% worldwide, but around 70% of world population suffering from overeating. By solving one challenge, we create another one. Today, most of the world's population lives in cities and leads a passive lifestyle, getting wrong nutrition. This creates huge problems with the health of society and, therefore, affects the deterioration of metabolism, and	To achieve the Agenda 2030, it is necessary to support and implement innovative solutions.			

				consequently increases obesity, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases. Another real problem is the lack of information about proper healthy lifestyle. A healthy lifestyle culture usually comes from a family. But today this culture does not work, and we do not receive sufficient education at school, university, and so on. As a result, due to lack of knowledge, we make the wrong decision. Consequently, we are damaging our health. It is impossible to solve this problem				

				without awareness. Chronic diseases and aging can be prevented or slowed down due to health awareness, which will significantly increase the lifespan. Increased awareness forms a healthy society. On which society there are healthy human resources, the economy will always grow. Our company provides an innovative solution for personal health management. We believe that everyone around the world should own their medical records and use this data to optimally manage their				

				wellness and health. Healthy Living Support is here to help in this manner. Our targets are to train people for a healthy lifestyle, self-manage own health, help people to extend healthy life expectancy and help doctors provide independent remote medical assistance. Our mission is to educate people about healthy lifestyles in order to build a healthy society.				
34	Berney Associés	Private Sector	Switzerland	**Workshop below - as requested**		Big data for social change		

35	Israel Tech Policy Institute	Civil Society	Israel	**Strengthen the participation of government officials past and present Increase the link to the digital economy**	Link between agenda goals and specific technologies that can promote them. For example, health services provided by telemedicine		Invite governments to present IT projects that have social goals For example Israel has a large Digital Health Initiative that includes many facets and includes equality and privacy considerations. Also Israel has Digital Communities funded by Central Gov.+Local Gov.+Academia+Industry, for the growth of innovative ecosystems in areas such as Smart Mobility and Digital Cities	Reach out to diverse speakers like you've reached out to me

36	UNICC	International Organisation	United States of America	**A focus on shared ICT services to maximise benefits to Country Offices worldwide, including innovation initiatives from individual agencies but also joint efforts among them.**	ICT can act as a driver for development - this is seen in the new development framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, . They acknowledges the spread of information and communication technology and global intericonnectedness and the great potential to accelerate progress and to develop knowledge societies, bridging digital divides with innovative technology. ICTs are identified as targets in the SDG goals for education, gender equality, infrastructure and in the	International Plant Protection ePhyto Hub The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the United Nations International Computing Centre (ICC) delivered an innovative solution for developing countries to ensure plant protection in their international trade. Electronic phytosanitary certificates ensure safe standards in the arrival and clearance of plants across national boundaries. Trade suffers when ePhyto certificates do not use harmonized e-business standards. IPPC and ICC have developed and are operating technology solutions consisting of a centralized hub to facilitate the exchange of certificates and a web-based system for countries without the infrastructure to produce, send and receive certificates. How does it help to further SDG Action? Sustainable Development Goal 15 is to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. The ecological, genetic, social, economic and scientific aspects of biodiversity play a critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide services like food trade and agriculture. Safe and sustainable plant trade thanks to IPPC's digital hub is critical to human well-being. Member States recognize the severity of global biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems,	Connect to educational think-tanks globally.	More outreach through social media.

					implementation goal as a cross cutting tool to be utilized for the achievement of all of the SDGs. Continuing to partner with cross-cutting innovation labs as well as technology providers who are already delivering cloud solutions, AI, BI, IoT, Big Data, block chain technologies, virtual reality, GIS systems, ID harmonisation and the like.	negatively impacting food security, nutrition and health of the rural poor and people worldwide. Also Goals 8 (Economic Growth - food safety and availability) and Goal 9 Innovation and infrastructure are supported by this project. What will be the key take-away for the audience? The key takeaway is that organizations must work together and harness innovative technology solutions for pressing problems. A globally harmonized approach for ePhyto sanitary certificate exchange through an international hub means standardized trade practices for e-business and e-government, a level playing field for all constituents and guaranteed access to all, including developing nations who do not have national systems for certificate exchange. The audience will encounter concrete stories from pilot countries and users involved in validation, review, training and capacity development included Argentine, Australia, Chile, China, Ecuador, Kenya, Netherlands, Korea and the U.S. Please provide a compelling summary description appropriate for promotion To improve life on land and support the SDGs, the International Plant Protection Convention and the United Nations International Computing Centre have delivered an innovative solution for developing countries to ensure plant protection in their international trade. Room-set up and technical requirements Space for 30 audience members, lectern,		

						table for collateral, microphone, presentation screen and laptop connectors to present, audio capability for presentations (WiFi and internet, video, PowerPoint), etc. Proposed Event Role Speaker and Innovation host		

37	Consultant	Private Sector	Switzerland	**Ensure a better representation of the private sector. A key contributor to ICT innovation & progress.**	Ensure a broader UN Agency participation to WSIS 2019.	"Smarter Cities enabled by citizens open Innovation" Speakers from opengeneva.org The Open Innovation Festival for Science, Technology and Society	Adopt a more interactive tools to your website, allowing individuals to express opinions, ask questions and post videos capsule interrogating participants on key subjects. See WEF web site for inspiration.	**No miracle recipe. Topics need to be appealing. speakers need to be relevant to the topic.**
38	University of geneva	Academia	Poland	**By encouraging young people to join the forum and actively participate.**	By scaling up the agenda.		By inviting representatives from all those sectors to the round-table sessions.	By offering workshop sessions, but also open forums for discussion.
39	projects and industry pioneers team	Private Sector	Egypt	Target some inventors to attend forum to make communication between them and Experts	make a competition on the sidelines of the conference includes modern projects for inventors after being filtered by experts		Conducting competitions for entrepreneurs to motivate them to think and creativity and adopt some ideas put forward and implemented on the ground	Divide the main topics for each workshop and make registration form for each one for organizing the particulars.

40	University of Geneva (GTI-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland	My dream is to contribute to world peace by organizing diverse welfare-promoting projects for vulnerable groups of people all around the world, by providing 1:1 tailored services to individuals with a complexity of life issues. With regard to my dream, I would like to research on how ICTs (especially 5G and Internet of Things) can be used as Assistive Technology (AT) for people with physical disabilities and mental health issues. This research question goes hand-in-hand with ITU's	Along with this vision, my initial project idea is 1) developing idea proposals for WSIS of how the combination of 5G and IoT can be used to overcome various physical disabilities and ease mental health issues. Additionally, during WSIS Forum in 2019, 2) I would like to invite various stakeholders of the above-mentioned technologies to have a well-managed discussion regarding this topic to enhance the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among 18 WSIS action lines, I have chosen the	Assistive Technology for People	For this purpose, I think there should not only be annual WSIS Forum websites, but also a "Wikipedia of Solutions", which is crowdsourced locally, nationally, and internationally. When people enter specific words/topics in this new platform, they should be able to look for different types of projects and ideas to collaborate more easily, in which contact information is available.	I think OCP is serving this purpose well enough.

				mission to connect the world using recent technologies. Since ITU's vision is exchanging ideas and information to make a better world even for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged populations in societies, I set my mind firmly to learn from the best.	following five action lines that are closely related to my internship project idea: 2) Information and communicatio n infrastructure 4) Capacity building 5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs 6) Enabling environment 18) International and regional cooperation In order for you to understand better of what the potential powers of 5G and IoT can be, I conducted a concise but to-the-point research in the following: 1) 5G Infrastructure On 1st of December, 2018,			

					Republic of Korea's major mobile telecommunications companies have officially launched 5G service for the first time in the world history. Firstly, 5G services will be used for factories and industries. From March 2019 onwards, 5G service will be provided to consumers by releasing specialized 5G smartphones after constructing 5G web infrastructure in major cities. According to specialists, 5G Internet service enables people to send massive data with "ultrahigh speed" and "ultra-low			

					latency", which are two essential features of this new revolution. Namely, hyper-connected society, which connects people, things and data, is realized. According to Han Chang-Soo, a professor of robotics at Hanyang University, quoted "In order to execute a sophisticated work, it is indispensable to work in real-time. Here, 5G will plays a huge role since its reaction velocity is 1/1000 second, which is 50 times faster than LTE". Autonomous cars/tractors used for crop			

					cultivation/removal of landmines/excavators, and VR services that can be operated from transnational distances, exemplify rapidly-growing 5G industry. Let us take an example of a traffic accident: when a person jumps onto a road, an autonomous car with 5G will take 0.0001 second to detect a person while going forward only 2.7cm until stepping on the brakes. On the other hand, a LTE car will take 0.05 second to detect while going forward 135cm. If 5G service is commercialized, remote-			

					control surgeries in medical sectors, social robotics, and all other sectors humans can think of are expected to get their spotlight as 5G makes possible what previously was deemed to be impossible. In this way, 5G is no longer a dream of distant future. 2) Internet of Things (IoT) Since less than two decades, humanity enjoyed the invention of Internet which connected people all over the word. It has been discovered that Internet ofThings(IoT) will connect everything with everyone			

					in the next decade. In this respect, IoT seeks to connect tangible and intangible things and beings such as people, things, places, and processes. In essence, connecting more than two things will provide a new function that individual things could not deliver before. For example, let us presuppose that a bed and ceiling lightings are connected. Until a few years ago, one had to get up to turn on and off the ceiling lightings. However, in the world of IoT, the bed will cognize whether a person is asleep or			

					awake, which will send signals to ceiling lightings to turn off or on the light accordingly. Another example is warming the house in advance using remote sensor controlled by smartphones before coming home. This scenario is as if the things are conversing with each other so as to implement what is convenient and suitable for the person. To make this convenient thing to happen, it is necessary to make tangible and intangible objects of the real world exist in the Internet, a virtual space. Furthermore,			

					by saving customized commands (such as “turn off the light if the person is asleep” or “turn on the light if the person wakes up”) on smartphones and the Internet, the person would be able to harness this function easily. In fact, similar type of technology exist in the Republic of Korea already. 3) The New Era of 5G and IoT With regard to my internship project, people with physical disabilities or mental health issues can have assistance from the IoT, which can pragmatically ease their lives.			

					Considering the fact that IoT has been created to address human's limits, IoT can be described as Assistive Technology (AT) by providing everyday life support. For instance, using IoT can mean a lot of things, from sending remote control signals to the kitchen to heat up food, bringing wheelchairs automatically with a simple tick on a smartphone, playing music via voice recognition programs for people with arm and leg difficulties, making conversation possible for people with cerebral palsy by reading			

					their brainwaves, using robotics as a social inclusion tool for isolated children with depression, to automatic sensor for translation for refugee children. Combination of 5G, IoT and Robotics can be said to be recognized to yield a great synergy effect (SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) for these people to realize their human potentials and possibilities, because it has real-time connectivity which is always-on. This guarantees that people are capable of acquiring customized			

					support and assistance on a rapid level. I believe that this shall bring about unlimited benefits for these people as the combination will function as a "tool" for their good quality of life and wellbeing (SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing). In this way, a great amount of physical disabilities can be reduced (SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities), by opening a whole new world to people. When people are able to function without any physical disabilities, this can lead to more just and strong socio-economic			

					participation as self-empowered and independent members of a society (SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).			
41	University of Geneva (Geneva-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland					

42	Streamr	Private Sector	Switzerland		Greater focus on digital ethics. Those ideals entail - democratisation through decentralization, transparency through open sourcing, privacy through encryption, and egality through co-operative design.			**Livestream mainstage talks.**
43	The FutureWork Institute, Inc.	Private Sector	United States of America	Sending out 2030 FutureTrend cards in the weeks before the Forum to get people thinking about how 2030 will change their work and their lives--in a way that is not overwhelming. Some of these can be found on our website: http://futureworkinstitute.com/future-trends/future-trend-cards/	Since this is my first Forum, this is a hard question for me to answer.	See the Future to Be the Future: 2030 Game Changers Impacting Our Work an Our Lives	The Partnership MeetUps suggested above has worked well in other Forums I have attended and makes it easier for potential partners to find each other.	Have people choose their top two (or three) workshops for each time segment and then encourage people to go to their 2nd and 3rd choice if the first one is filled. In my experience in other Forums, about 80% of the people will honor their choices. The other 20% wander around and go to whatever interested them.

44	Smart Jump Technology	Private Sector	Saudi Arabia	**Increase awareness of the event**	Create a united channel with the SDGs and other related parties.	ICTs in Equestrian Industry		

45	Chant Newall Development Group LLC	Private Sector	United States of America	**Bring the content to a larger audience through increased use of emerging Virtual Worlds Environments so the a more in-depth distant participation can be augmented with experiential learning.**	Explore more varied use of internet connectivity which bridges the gap between areas of rich broadband saturation and areas where Mobile Technology is the pathway to participation. Encourage faster development of higher-speed and more reliable mobile technology.	Dream it! Do it! - Immersive 3D Virtual Learning Environments for Education at all levels. A live conversation from inside the CNDG Virtual Campus with faculty and students participating in our Live Simulations at universities in the US. A panel of faculty and students with years of experience will discuss with the participants in the workshop the emerging best practices for teaching in Virtual Worlds Education and how students are experiencing new and powerful ways to understand abstract concepts.		

46	United Nations Office of High Representative for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS	International Organisation	United States of America	The forum should address the special needs of the vulnerable countries - it should dedicate adequate time to review their ICT development needs and issues and propose how they can be supported.	If WSIS can come up with ICT solutions for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS it will greatly help achievement of the SDGs by these groups of countries	Strengthening ICT Connectivity and Digital Inclusion of LLDCs Side Event at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum Date and time TBC Venue: Geneva-ITU headquarters (Room TBC) Concept Note The 32 landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) face unique development challenges derived from their geographical positioning. They lack direct territorial access to the sea, are remote and isolated from world markets and depend on neighbouring and coastal countries for access to undersea cables and international internet bandwidths, and for their communication connectivity. Long routes, complicated administrative transit procedures, multiple border crossings and inadequate infrastructure all substantially increase the transport and trade transaction costs incurred by LLDCs. ICT plays a particularly valuable role in helping LLDCs tackle these issues. Thus, improved ICTs are paramount for connecting LLDCs more effectively to international markets, facilitating trade transactions, enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises and fast-forwarding customs and border procedures. ICTs are powerful enablers for the three pillars of sustainable development, and they play a major role in enhancing countries' competitiveness. Connectivity, access and use, ICT infrastructure growth, and broadband provide great development opportunities	If the activities are known it is important to have them presented in a thematic manner - eg. the latest uses of mobile technology in supporting development - have a specific thematic session on this and identify how these innovative uses can be supported and scaled up.	Participants can be asked to identify their areas on interest in advance and if needed a redistribution can be done.

						for the LLDCs. The ITU 2018 annual report on Measuring the Information Society which features key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society, and includes valuable information, data and analysis on the LLDCs shows that more than half of the world's population is now online. At the end of 2018, 51.2 per cent of individuals, or 3.9 billion people, were using the Internet. This represents an important step towards a more inclusive global information society. In developed countries, four out of five people are online, reaching saturation levels. In developing countries, though, there is still ample room for growth, with 45 per cent of individuals using the Internet in which the LLDCs also fall under. We need to bring the LLDCs online and "Ensuring that no one is left behind" and that no one is left offline to achieve the 17 SDGs. The digitalization of many logistics services and regulatory border controls increases the efficiency and the ease of doing trade. Technologies like computerised facilitation systems, automated single windows, cargo tracking and e-payments at borders reduce the cost, time and bureaucracy often associated with LLDC border crossings. ICTs can assist the LLDCs improve the efficiency and competitiveness and to exploit economies of scale and network effects, to raise labour and capital productivity, and to access global		

						value chains. They make it easier for businesses or consumers to connect with potential trade partners and get information about regulations and standards as well as about consumer preferences. Increased flows of information have tremendously improved access to knowledge about trade opportunities, thereby reducing the cost of entry into the market, in particular for SMEs. Goods and services can increasingly be purchased or delivered through digital platforms. For example, global market places such as Amazon, eBay, and Alibaba are empowering firms in developing countries to scale up their production and engage in international markets. Digital connectivity presents an important opportunity for the LLDCs to increase their share of trade through e-commerce. While digital connectivity opens new markets, physical connectivity can still be an important constraint for countries and firms wanting to trade it is therefore important that good transport systems be adopted so that the goods that are ordered online digitally are able to reach the customers through physical connectivity. Leveraging e-commerce offers an unprecedented opportunity to expand the trade capacity of LLDCs; but it must be supported by an efficient trade and transport system as well as an effective ICT4 connectivity. ICT in the form of e-government, online		

						education, agricultural mobile apps, e-health and others can increase the accessibility and quality of services that contribute to economic and social development. The importance of ICT for LLDCs is highlighted in Priority 2(b) of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 (VPoA). This priority relates to the development and maintenance of energy, information and communications technology infrastructure. Specifically, the VPoA calls on LLDCs to make broadband policy universal, promote open and affordable internet access for all and actively engage to address the digital divide. According to ITU data, the LLDCs have made promising strides in ICT connectivity since the VPoA was adopted, mobile telephony subscription rates per 100 inhabitants increased from 81.4 in 2013 to 90.4 in 2017. However, the LLDCs as a group lag significantly behind both developed (128) and developing countries (102). The average internet users increased in LLDCs from 21 per 100 people in 2013 to 29.6 in 2016. However, compared to other groups, the LLDC group lags behind developed (79.5) and developing countries (42). On average, the LLDCs experienced a growth in fixed broadband subscriptions from 3 per 100 inhabitants in 2013 to 4.6 in 2017. However, as with mobile subscriptions, the LLDCs continue		

						to lag behind other categories of countries. Despite the growth experienced by LLDCs in ICT connectivity, they continue to face a number of constraints which prevent them from fully harnessing the developmental potential of ICT and digitalization. These include infrastructural gaps, relatively high cost of ICT services, in particular broadband services, low digital literacy rates, poor quality regulation and the high cost of accessing submarine cables. Fixed-broadband is particularly difficult for LLDCs to develop because of its relatively higher price in LLDCs as compared to coastal areas. Furthermore, not many people in LLDCs own ICT equipment such as computers and televisions. ITU data on this is available only for 20 LLDCs. On average in these 20 countries, only 29% of households own a computer in 2015. In developed and developing countries, the average computer ownership figures for 2015 were 80% and 33% respectively. In consequence, the digital divide between LLDCs and the developed countries remains substantial and need to be addressed. National backbone infrastructure and international Internet connectivity are critical building blocks to drive broadband demand, access, and use. Growth in broadband subscriptions is accompanied by continuous growth in national backbone capacities and international Internet bandwidth.		

						Data collected by ITU on the deployment of ICT transmission capacity shows that by the end of 2016, more than 10.1 billion km of fibre and microwave backbone transmission networks from 378 operators was available worldwide. While this data does not cover all operators or countries, it highlights the important expansion of and investments in international backbone infrastructure. However, the route metres of fibre and microwave backbone networks per capita remain low in Africa at 0.4 and Asia Pacific at 1.1 where many LLDCs are located. Route metres of fibre and microwave backbone networks per capita are highest in Europe at 4.0. As the LLDCs and their partners prepare to undertake the Comprehensive Midterm Review of the VPoA, it is important to identify ways of addressing the aforementioned constraints in order to facilitate digital transformation in the LLDCs. Objective This meeting aims to provide an opportunity for different stakeholders, including LLDCs, transit countries, development partners, private sector, and the United Nations system to take stock of progress and share best practices in promoting ICT connectivity and digitalization of LLDCs, identify constraints and suggest recommendations to help increase the connectivity of LLDCs, to support their efforts towards achieving the SDGs; and bridge the digital divide between the haves		

						and the haves-not. The meeting is expected to yield recommendations which will feed into the preparations of the Midterm Review of the VPoA for the LLDCs. This side event will also seek to identify potential collaboration opportunities between partners on increasing ICT connectivity of the LLDCs. Issues to be discussed: 1. What are the successful experiences and innovative approaches to strengthening digital connectivity for LLDCs since the Vienna Programme of Action was adopted in 2014? What are the challenges and opportunities? 2. What areas of capacity building are needed to strengthen ICT connectivity and digitalization in LLDCs? 3. What are country and regional experience in the area of e-commerce and how can e-commerce and digital trade in LLDCs be further advanced; 4. What are the means and what need to be done collectively to ensure connectivity in the LLDCs? 5. What are priority actions needed to include in the Midterm Review of the VPoA? Expected outcome: the expected outcome of the meeting will include: • The international community will be sensitized on the importance of prioritising connectivity, access and use, ICT infrastructure growth, and broadband that provide great development opportunities for the LLDCs. • Identification of priority areas, policies and development initiatives for LLDCs at national,		

						regional and global levels. • Contribution to the substantive preparation of the Midterm review of the VPoA. • Develop effective partnership among stakeholders in particular public private and people centered partnerships (PPPPs – the 4Ps) for increased ICT connectivity of the LLDCs. Format: • The event will kick-off with introductory remarks followed by short and concise presentations by each panellist. A short video could be presented, followed by an interactive discussion. The meeting will be closed by remarks from the co-organizers. Participation: The event will be attended by participants attending the WSIS forum along with other stakeholders. Partners/co-hosts: ITU/UNOHRLLS. (We can reach out also to UNCTAD and a private sector) Contact information: Ms. Gladys Mutangadura, Senior Programme Officer, UN-OHRLLS, 405 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017. Email: mutangadura@un.org Ms. Kadiatou Sall-Beye, Project Officer, ITU Liaison Office to the United Nations, Suite 2524, 2 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, Tel: +1 917-367-4701, Email : kadiatou.sall-beye@itu.int		

47	ASDF International	Civil Society	India	**Reaching more targets in developing and developed countries.**	A table of Action Plan versus the Action Performed needs to be published every year.	Role ICT in Academia - Reaching the unreached	More Technological launch and interactions can foster this.	

48	1981	Academia	United States of America	Blockchain is the revolutionary technology behind so many cryptocurrencys that are bring economic empowerment to people all over the world but it can also be applied to many uses that are aligned with WSIS ICTs for sustainable development. The panel that is proposed has experience discussing blockchain to address Poverty (SDG-1), Quality Education(SDG-4), Gender Equality(SDG-5) Clean Water(SDG-6), Economic Development(SDG-8), Industry, Innovations, and infrastructure(	In the UNGA Overall WSIS Review it reaffirms "that science, innovation and technology, including information and communications technologies, are essential enablers and drivers for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of the economic, social and environmental components of sustainable development and should be given due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, " Since 2030 is only 11 years away I think it would be great to have		Decentralization is vital in the blockchain community. In blockchain, there is a concept called Decentralized Autonomous Organization(DAO). This is an entity in a digital system that is facilitated by smart contrast. DAO's allow for transparent cross-sectional partnerships across the globe. I believe that the participants in the WSIS forum can benefit from hearing how DAO's are structured and how it helps advance blockchain communities and adapt some of the findings to their own projects. The proposed panel are well versed in DAO's and running decentralized projects.	One of the ways that we can ensure for equal participation in the parallel workshops at the WSIS forum is to make them available online even after the forum has ended. This can be done by videotaping the workshop and sharing it on youtube. I would also be sharing the slides via slideshare. Lastly, I would be sharing my workshop, reference material, and my expereince at the conference via Medium or Reddit so that those who could not go to WSIS Forum 2019 could still benefit form the knowledge that was shared or watch the workshop at a later date. If the Workshop was successful, I would be open to doing a webinar at a later date to offer another chance to

				SDG-9), Reduce Inequalities(SDG-10),Responsible Consumption and Production(SDG-12), and Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG-16). It is the goal of the panel to educate you about the possibilities of how blockchain technologies can have a global impact and encourage the participants of WSIS Forum 2019 to get their respective communities involved.	blockchain and its possibilities be an ongoing discussion until then. I could start as a pledge and discussion for the types of projects that would best benefit the UNGA. The UNGA could also have bounties and grants that would be available in the blockchain community if the project aligned with SDG implementations. Since blockchain is transparent it would also make a great opportunity for research and partnerships with different blockchain communities.			those who missed the workshop.

49	YouTube/Google	Private Sector	Switzerland	I do not have experience with the forum, so cannot answer this completely.	I do not have experience with the forum, so cannot answer this completely.	I would like to recommend a panel on digital accessibility, specifically in the communication or education space		
50	THE NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER	Government	Yemen	1-Dealing with the last technology 2-Dealing with the last technology of ICT 3- Hosting the famous experts 4-Direct broadcasting of its workshops.	this can be reached by learning how using the most modern technologies of the fourth technology revolution in achievement of the 2030 Agenda.	The legal echoes related to the digital world		By giving the chance for participation from all over the world.
51	Software development	Other	India	Software developer	my project is robotic & Hacking	hardwork	yes but support us & me	I'm interested
52	International Telecommunication Union	International Organisation	Switzerland	Important to be a for a reflecting the growing importance of technology and innovation across the world. Get involved in various communities - including open source tech. communities.	Provide a mapping of WSIS Action Lines to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.	Emerging technologies towards 2025 and beyond	Help to secure funding for the project.	Limit a number of workshops in parallel. .

53	Imperial College London	Academia	United Kingdom	Webinars Holograms: Holoport experts using technology. Expert opinions in VR	Ensure the key opinion leaders are engaged in programs to ensure the right solutions are picked and facilitated.	Emerging disruptive technologies in Healthcare- Their role in mitigating maternal mortality and perinatal morbidity.	E-Poster exhibits on monitors during the event Selection committees to recommend most innovative projec ts Or Sector wise displays	Record podcasts with key messages
54	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON CYBER SECURITY LAW	International Organisation	India	Since cyber legal frameworks are critical for success of cyber security and cybercrime regimes, it is proposed to include the elements of examining and analyzing cyber legal principles as also legal and policy related issues impacting cybercrime and cyber security which could be introduced in the structure and program of WSIS Forum 2019.	The elements of the Overall WSIS Review of UNGA could be incorporated as key thrust areas for the WSIS Forum, keeping in mind the emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Blockchains and Internet of Things. Various workshops could be organized so that the key recommendations from the same could ultimately go in the direction of aligning the WSIS Forum	Emerging Cyber Security Law and its impact on Information Society	• Initiating Information exchange pertaining to concrete projects like protecting cyber security as well as fighting cyber terrorism and cyber radicalization. • Initiating more discussion on fake news and its impact on achiving SDGs • Invite proposals for specific innovative crosssectoral partnerships Once the said activities are initiated, they can be given far more visibility.	We can keep parallel sessions at WSIS Forum far more interactive and interesting. We can encourage more participation from women. Also, various stakeholders from different sectors and corners could be invited for the purposes of participating in the parallel workshops. Further, parallel workshops need to be given far more exposure in the overall WSIS Forum coverage.

					with the adopted SDGs.			

55	CYBERLAWS.NET	Private Sector	India	Since cyber legal frameworks are critical for success of information society and cyber regimes, it is proposed to include the elements of examining and analyzing cyber legal principles as also legal and policy related issues impacting cyberspace which could be introduced in the structure and program of WSIS Forum 2019.	The elements of the Overall WSIS Review of UNGA could be incorporated as key thrust areas for the WSIS Forum, keeping in mind the legal and policy challenges thrown up by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Blockchains and Internet of Things. Various workshops could be organized so that the key recommendations from the same could ultimately go in the direction of aligning the WSIS Forum with the adopted SDGs.	Cyberlaw Trends of 2019 and legal challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things & Blockchain for Information Society	• Initiating Information exchange pertaining to concrete projects concerning cyberlaw • Initiating more discussion on regulating fake news and its impact on achieving SDGs • Invite proposals for specific innovative crosssectoral partnerships Once the said activities are initiated, they can be given far more visibility.	We can keep parallel sessions at WSIS Forum far more interactive and interesting. We can encourage more participation from women. Also, various stakeholders from different sectors and corners could be invited for the purposes of participating in the parallel workshops. Further, parallel workshops need to be given far more exposure in the overall WSIS Forum coverage.

56	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME & CYBERSECURITY	Academia	India	Since cyber legal frameworks are critical for success of cyber security and cybercrime regimes, it is proposed to include the elements of examining and analyzing cyber legal principles as also legal and policy related issues impacting cybercrime and cyber security which could be introduced in the structure and program of WSIS Forum 2019.	The elements of the Overall WSIS Review of UNGA could be incorporated as key thrust areas for the WSIS Forum, keeping in mind the emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Blockchains and Internet of Things. Various workshops could be organized so that the key recommendations from the same could ultimately go in the direction of aligning the WSIS Forum with the adopted SDGs.	Round Table on Cyberlaw, Cybercrime & Cybersecurity	• Initiating Information exchange pertaining to concrete projects like protecting cyber security as well as fighting cybercrime and strengthening cyberlaw . • Initiating more discussion on fake news and its impact on achieving SDGs • Invite proposals for specific innovative crosssectoral partnerships Once the said activities are initiated, they can be given far more visibility.	We can keep parallel sessions at WSIS Forum far more interactive and interesting. We can encourage more participation from women. Also, various stakeholders from different sectors and corners could be invited for the purposes of participating in the parallel workshops. Further, parallel workshops need to be given far more exposure in the overall WSIS Forum coverage.

57	foraus	Civil Society	Switzerland	See bellow	See bellow	Digitalization presents many challenges to democracy, particularly when it comes to media and information flows, data privacy and cybersecurity. It raises many questions on the inclusive or exclusive nature of digital participation. But digitalization may also create positive outcomes by reinforcing open democratic processes and public participation in policy making. The Swiss think tank in foreign policy foraus has been using participatory approaches from its inception 10 years ago and in the last years it has been experimenting with different ways of digital engagement. As a result of this exploration, foraus is developing a		

						new digital engagement method “Policy Kitchen” that uses a combination of a digital innovation platform and physical workshops. It enables a diverse network of thinkers to collaboratively generate bottom-up policy recipes for pressing challenges. In this workshop we will guide the participants through an open ideation hands on session using the Policy Kitchen method, to identify what are the challenges to digital engagement in policy making and how those can be addressed. We propose an interactive session using digital tools. Input (15 minutes) Collecting challenges using sli.do (15 minutes) Generating ideas using policykitchen.com (60 minutes)		

58	Wajenzi	Private Sector	Netherlands	Crowdfunding—or the use of online platforms to raise money for business ventures from a large base of investors—has been steadily gaining traction in Africa over the past decade. Still, crowdfunding in Africa remains limited compared to other regions: In 2015, the African crowdfunding market amounted to about $70 million, accounting for less than one percent of the global crowdfunding market. However, a 2013 World Bank report estimated that by 2025, crowdfunding will be a $96 billion	crowdfunding. A Multilateral Development Investment (MDI) vehicle is an international financial institution chartered by two or more countries for the purpose of encouraging economic development. Its mission would be to promote diaspora investment to finance the SDGs. Indeed, the UNCTAD says achieving the SDGs will take between US$5 to $7 trillion, with an investment gap in developing countries of about $2.5 trillion. The diaspora, through crowdfunding, can fill this gap. By supporting		Regarding launching an MDI during WSIS, I would like to propose sharing information with all stakeholders interested in the idea before, organize webinar or online consultation before the forum. Organize investors and partnerships dinner or workshops with entrepreneurs and the stakeholders. Implement a follow-up program to make sure that the stakeholders stay in touch.	

				industry growing at a rate of 300% per year. While much has been made of crowdfunding's potential to transform small business and entrepreneurship across the continent, there are important challenges and regulatory barriers that need to be better understood and addressed. Crowdfunding offers three distinct opportunities for entrepreneurs on the African continent: First, crowdfunding creates more avenues for businesses to access capital. Traditionally, entrepreneurs —when they	the MDI, WSIS forum will have the opportunity to contribute to the implementation and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda by taking into account the following outcomes of the UNGA WSIS Review: 1. ICT for Development: • Call on all governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities to support the digital economy • Support ICTs to contribute to higher levels of social benefit and inclusion, provide new channels			

				can—either borrow at fixed rates from banks or seek investment from established business communities. However, African entrepreneurs ' access to credit is often constrained: Banks are highly risk-averse, and would-be borrowers are often too small-scale, or lack the credit history and other data, to qualify for bank loans. Crowdfunding enables entrepreneurs to appeal directly to supporters or potential customers without onerous inquiries into their creditworthiness, business	among citizens, businesses and governments to share and augment knowledge, as well as participate in decisions that affect their lives and work. 2. Bridging Digital Divides between developed and developing countries, and further development of local content and services in different languages and formats that are accessible to all people, who also need the capabilities and capacities, including media, information, and digital literacy skills to make use			

				histories or incomes. Second, as a purely digital mechanism, African crowdfunding can leverage the increased use of mobile networks to transact business. The rapid expansion of mobile technologies in Africa in the last decade is a well-known fact, and indeed, people across Africa are using phones for transactions ranging from common purchases to peer-to-peer microlending. Even though there is less familiarity (and in certain cases, trust) in Africa when it comes to online fundraising as a capital-	of and further develop ICTs. 3. Enabling Environment: facilitation of public¬ private partnerships; Multi-stakeholders cooperation to promote access to affordable and reliable technologies.			

				raising tool, the prevalence of mobile phones could allow for rapid increases in crowdfunding activity in the context. Third and finally, crowdfunding platforms subsidize the costs of marketing and promotion by typically allowing entrepreneurs to use the platform for free. The platforms themselves have a built-in user base, and most of the platforms that are currently active in Africa have no subscription costs. Listing a venture on a crowdfunding platform not only increases exposure to investors, but it also enables entrepreneurs				

				to benefit from the platform's infrastructure (e.g., online presence) and brand recognition.				

59	Healthrostrum	Private Sector	Tunisia	I propose my startup, the new social network for health Healthrostrum .com, it'a place to share health experiences and connect people with the same health issues around the world. I have built this website to be a rostrum for people and health professionals to share their experience and advice. By sharing the experience that you have been through, you can inspire other people who are living it. You encourage them to fight an illness or deal with some situation you have been through. The idea of the	By connecting innovations that tries to find a solution to a problem or tries to improve a service that is one of the SDG, working together to solve a problem is better than facing it alone, startups can help each other in different area of the SDG, for example, in Healthrostrum.com, we provide a service for people to share their health experience and find other people around the world who have the same health issue, so we are in the Goal 3: good health and well being, but also we want	Applications of Artificial Intelligence in social startups	I thing having an exhibition will allow participants to present their work, you can list all in a page with a number and date of exhibition, so if you want to learn more you just go and check the exhibition.	by limiting the number of participants in each workshop, and by providing a short summary for all workshop so people who couldn't attend can at least have an idea about it

				website is to be a place where people can find other people with the same problem, they help and encourage each other to solve it like people who have cancer, or aids or depression... . Health Professionals around the world can share their experience and knowledge to improve their skills and help each other to get through tough situations to minimize medical errors as well as advising people to improve their health. I believe that together we can make the world a better place.	to educate people on how to have a healthy life, and get educated about health, we want people to think abut their health even when they are not ill, we want to educate them, which take us to the Goal 4: Quality education, it's going great for us to find another startup in the education sector to partner with. SO, matching startups with innovations on the same SDG would be great in the forum.			

60	Search Skate, Inc.	Other	United States of America	Search Skate is a patented multi-stakeholder Internet Governance System that's bottom-up and inclusive with cross-sector collaboration. It's implemented by and for Internet; and funds Internet operations so it can remain an independent global public asset. Why an Internet Governance System is Critical The Internet is the world's most valuable global public asset. It belongs to everyone and should be responsive to their needs. However as our needs and technologies grow and change, the	Search Skate's Internet Governance System creates a Non-Commercial function to support established stakeholder groups that work toward the advancement of humanity and fulfilling of the SDGs, such as: Academia, Civil Societies & Non-Profits, Individual Users, Government, Public Health, and Science and Technology. The Non-Commercial function focuses on bottom-up and cross sector collaboration and provides a consolidated common calendar of events to encourage		The Search Skate system is built to support bottom-up and cross-sector collaboration and exchange of information on issues and projects, and the development of cross sector partnerships. For more information, please see https://Searchskate.com/building-the-framework/ and https://searchskate.com/delivering-governance/	

				Internet changes. The result is a myriad of difficult, multi-faceted and sometime conflicting issues such as: user privacy in relation to data brokering and government surveillance to identify criminal and terroristic activities; emerging technologies in relation to #cybersecurity ; cultural and linguistic diversity in relation to return on investment; and an open, interoperable architecture in relation to proprietary processes. The Internet Governance Forum (#IGF), and other governance organizations work to	organizations within each Stakeholder Group to work together toward common local, regional and global goals.			

				resolve digital policy issues like these by bringing representatives of various groups together on an annual basis. However, currently there is no entity is authorized to negotiate outcomes for the Internet so governance groups rely on influencing the decisions of the policy setting entities. Participation in the IFG global process is limited to members of the World Summit on the Information Society (#WSIS) and the Economic and Social Council (#ECOSOC), or those with proven expertise and				

				experience in Internet Governance. These organizations are doing an amazing job. But with hourly changes in technology; social conflict; extreme poverty; Internet and human rights abuse; as well as surveillance, cyber crimes and terrorism we need to add a way for all Internet stakeholders (global citizens) to be able to report and track issues that need immediate response, as well as have input in the decision making process in an open and transparent environment… not an easy				

				task. There are still over 3 billion people who don't have Internet access or a voice in its development. Sometimes referred to as the "forgotten" this backlog of unconnected citizens face multiple obstacles in gaining access to the #globalinternet and closing the #digitaldivide. Then there are the vast majority of the 4+ billion stakeholders who have Internet access and don't participate in shaping its future. Reasons vary, but include: no clearly identified and easily accessible path to				

				participation; limitations on who can have direct participation; affordability of participation process; and a lack of understanding of the issues. Among those who do participate, many report a lack of balance between the voices of commercial stakeholders and voices of the stakeholders representing the public good (non-commercial entities); and the strength of large, highly industrialized countries versus small or Southern Hemisphere countries with different needs. So how can all stakeholders (global citizens)				

				participate and their voices be balanced? So what does Search Skate offer? Search Skate's an on-line Multi-stakeholder Internet Governance System that: distributes the Internet and its benefits to all nations and peoples; creates a common global framework to support inclusive bottom-up and cross-sector collaboration; and balances stakeholder input in shaping the Internet. Starting at the local level, individual users have 24/365 digital access to culturally and linguistically comfortable				

				spaces where they can report and track Internet and human rights abuses, and submit proposed solutions, into a centralized "Workflow/Service Management system." The issues and proposed solutions are then reviewed, prioritized and resolved or escalated to the next level (Top-Tier Stakeholder to National and then Hemisphere) using transparent and balanced processes; with final decisions regarding multi-national issues being made at the Global Level. Search Skate's Multi-stakeholder				

				Internet Governance System gives the world's stakeholders (global citizens) the opportunity to come together, collaborate and work to resolve Internet issues within and across interest areas and geographic locations. Search Skate's system is in addition to, and does not diminish the need for in-person open forum discussions held by the Internet Governance Forum, Geneva Internet Platform and related Internet governance groups. To learn more about how the Search Skate				

				Solution works, read "Distributing the Internet." DISTRIBUTING THE INTERNET The Internetis the heartbeat of our daily lives. We depend on it foreverything from communicatio ns and business to shopping and entertainment . We're so wired it's hard to imagine that almost half the world's unconnected, and some don't even know there's an Internet. When we hear "digital divide," we envision remote farming communities with limited access. But with more than 3.3 billion people without				

				access, the divide is more like a wide chasm that's difficult to close. Those who are unconnected must overcome obstacles like: poverty; literacy; treacherous terrain; lack of a basic Internet infrastructure; lack of linguistically and culturally relevant content; or discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, age or gender. Often referred to as the "forgotten," the unconnected have no access to the benefits of the Internet or a voice in its future. To reach the "forgotten" and improve				

				our connectedness, Search Skate creates tens-of-thousands of locally owned, interest-based portal businesses. These local portal businesses enable Search Skate to systematically close the digital divide by: • Distributing the Internet and its economy into all 193 nations; growing their Internet economy and driving local demand for inclusive Internet access; • Serving as an local Internet Exchange Point (IXP), as needed, to increase the affordability and quality of access at the				

				community level; • Linking to existing related local content, and promoting the development of new local content, as the first step in initiating a bottom-up path for inclusive, interest-based participation in building and shaping of the Internet; and • Providing easy local access to an Internet Governance "Common Workflow/Service Management System," allowing local users to submit issues such as: access and infrastructure issues, regional shut-downs, security threats, on-line human rights				

				violations or misuse of the Internet; and to offer ideas for solutions or enhancements. The system streamlines the planning, approval and implementation of ideas or remediation of problems by: organizing incoming issues, assigning a status, routing them to the right stakeholder group for review and local resolution or elevation to the hemisphere or global levels. For transparency the system uses an automated notification system to keep contributors informed on the progress				

				of their submittal. The Search Skate Solution business portals go the extra mile in distributing the Internet by ensuring the impoverished have access to the literacy, education, healthcare, economic opportunities, social services and communicatio n available on the Internet, and by: • Developing and maintaining consolidated interest-based calendars to promote collaboration and coordination of activities within and across portals. This type of cooperation facilitates local problem solving; and				

				the development of ecosystems to transform local communities in need or coordinate in local/global disaster response; • Providing users quick access to sites that extend regional literacy, education, healthcare, social services, jobs and government programs; and • Hosting on-line forums on interest area topics, digital literacy and other regional needs. Search Skate business portals also attract new local users, grow the local Internet economy and promote Internet policies and standards by: • On-boarding				

				new regional users into a linguistically and culturally comfortable spaces where they can; ü Acquire and expand individual digital skills; ü Chat or share information with others who share similar interests; ü Participate in developing an open and interoperable Internet; ü Learn about and participate in Internet governance; and ü Connect with other like-minded users through interest-based social networking. • Curating interest area content into an Overview Page with thumb-nail access to new and trending				

				content; or comparisons in pricing, features, ratings, availability, or other attributes by product and/or brand. • Growing the local Internet economy by offering value added services tailored to needs of local interest area content providers; and • Working in a "franchise-like" relationship with the system (the Internet) by agreeing to adopt and work to entrench the openness and interoperability of the Internet and its published policies and standards; and by paying a small annual participation fee that				

				supports Internet operation costs. With an understanding of what Search Skate's local business portals do; read "Building the Framework" to learn how Search Skate organizes these portals to form a common framework to ensure inclusive stakeholder participation with balanced voices. BUILDING THE FRAMEWORK Search Skate organizes its locally owned, interest-based portal businesses (see "Distributing the Internet") into a common framework for collaboration and then introduces its				

				"secret sauce" to ensure stakeholder participation is inclusive and balanced. Using both hierarchical and cross-sector connections, Search Skate's common framework supports communication and collaboration within and across portals to improve global management of the Internet and its systems. For example, the Search Skate framework enhances the management of cybersecurity and emerging technologies through the: • Distribution and mainstreaming of cybersecurity across				

				hundreds of networks and tens-of-thousands of local portals or implementers; • Reduction/elimination in the overlap and duplication of roles and activities; • Coordination and cooperation between the development and cybersecurity communities; • Streamlining, consolidation and enhancement of cybersecurity methodologies; • Access to credible and useful information on cybersecurity/insecurity; and • Coordination and cooperation across all				

				nations and stakeholders to address difficult cybersecurity issues and contradictions such as back door encryption, the demand for privacy and mass surveillance. Here's how Search Skate's organizes its locally owned, interest-based portal businesses into a common framework: • Local Content Level ü Even with over a billion independent websites, some nations have little or no access to culturally or linguistically relevant content. Search Skate corrects this with its system of locally owned				

				interest-based business portals that encourage users to create local content. • Locally owned, Interest-based Portal Businesses Level ü Link to related local content to bring those who share similar interests together in an interest-based business portal, by offering curated content from across each interest-based portal, consolidated calendars, collaboration with other like-minded users and the opportunity to enter and track issues and ideas into Search Skate's "Common Workflow/Service				

				Management System" that's the core of its Internet Governance System; ü Connect horizontally across the Interest-based portals to facilitate and promote cross-sector communicatio n to exchange ideas with those who may have different needs and concerns, and find ways to work together to resolve issues and build a better world. • Top-tier Stakeholder Groups Level ü Connect hierarchically to all related Interest-Based Portal Businesses, to bring Portals that share similar interests together into				

				one or more of the set of established stakeholder groups such as Academia, Civil Societies & Non-Profits, Governments, Individual Users, Public Health, Science & Technology and Commerce by Global Industry Sector; ü Connect horizontally across the top-tier stakeholder to facilitate and promote cross-disciplinary communicatio n to exchange ideas with those who may have different needs, cultures and geographic locations, and discuss ways to work together to build bridges,				

				facilitate local problem solving and develop ecosystems to transform local communities in need or coordinate local/global disaster response. • National Level ü Connect hierarchically with the stakeholder groups associated with each nation, and organizing them into the established Commercial and Non-Commercial functions; ü Connect horizontally across nations to facilitate and promote multi-lateral communicatio n to exchange ideas with those who may have different needs,				

				cultures and geographic considerations, and discuss ways to work together to build bridges, facilitate local problem solving and develop ecosystems to transform local communities in need or coordinate local/global disaster response. This is where Search Skate introduces its "Secret Sauce," two new twists to help ensure stakeholder participation is balanced and all voices are heard. • Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere ü Connect hierarchically to each nation, and their Commercial				

				and Non-Commercial functions (see "Proposed Search Skate Framework"), within their hemisphere so they can work together to resolve issues unique to their culture and geographic location. This gives the people, organizations and nations of the Southern Hemisphere a unified and balanced voice in global discussions with the more industrialized Northern Hemisphere.ü Connect horizontally between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres to facilitate and promote communicatio n to exchange ideas with those who				

				may have different needs, cultures and geographic considerations, and discuss ways to work together to build bridges, facilitate problem solving at the hemisphere level and coordinate disaster response. • New Non-Commercial and Enhanced Commercial Functions Why a Non-Commercial Function? The drive for economic prosperity both nationally and globally has created a strong commercial Internet, but has overshadowed our need for collaboration to sustain and advance				

				mankind. To address this, Search Skate created a new Non-Commercial function that is separate but integrates with the traditional Commercial function. This new function promotes collaboration and cooperation within and across stakeholders, to allow groups like Academia, Civil Societies & Non-Profits, Governments, Individual Users, Public Health and Science & Technology to coordinate their planning and response to human need for access to clean water, food, healthcare, education and				

				jobs; and issuessuchas on-line human rights, inclusive Internet participation, freedom of expression and freedom ofassociation. ü Connects hierarchically to the Non-Commercial stakeholders of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres to provide a collaborative environment for promoting and protecting the advancement of humanity; and giving Non-Commercial stakeholders a more balanced voice in discussions with the well financed and popular, profit delivering Commercial Function. ü Connects				

				horizontally between the Commercial and Non-Commercial functions. Working together for inclusive Internet access and participation to advance and improve the health, safety, rights and economic future of individuals, countries and the planet. Why an Enhanced Commercial Function? The Enhanced Commercial Function can focus on economic growth and consumer needs such as: organizing Commercial portal businesses into Stakeholder groups to align with global standard				

				industry classification system, streamlining global ecommerce reporting, financing, taxing, tariff assessments, shipping and returns; or creating Commercial interest-based portals for products, services or brands where users can shop, share information, rate purchases, write reviews, chat with other consumers who share their passion or volunteer to participate in local focus groups. ü Connects hierarchically to Commercial Stakeholders of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres				

				to provide a collaborative environment to promote economic prosperity while respecting the privacy rights of individuals. ü Connects horizontally between the Commercial and Non-Commercial functions. Working together for inclusive Internet access and participation to advance and protect the health, safety, rights and economic future of individuals, countries and the planet. • Global Level ü Connects hierarchically to the Commercial and Non-Commercial Functions and is the highest level in Search				

				Skate's common framework. It provides the ultimate in a collaborative and cooperative environment to ensure decisions at this level are inclusive, balanced and fair. This completes the overview of Search Skate Solution's Common Framework. To learn about the escalation path for decisions in the Search Skate Solution Multi-stakeholder Internet Governance read "Delivering Governance" DELIVERING GOVERNANCE This is a straw-man example of how the Search Skate system could be structured				

				to provide 24/365 inclusive participation in #digitalcooperation and collaboration in an on-line #multistakeholder Internet Governance System. This system would not replace existing governance forums and meetings but would help #shapetomorrow by providing a framework for continuous identification, prioritization and resolution of Internet issues and threats with the inclusion and transparency needed for decision making authority. This example can be modified to reflect the needs and				

				desires of the Internet community, national/global research community or other global governances. • Local Content Level ü There are over a billion independent websites worldwide. • Locally owned, Interest-Based Business Portals Level ü Link to related local content to bring those who share similar interests together in a locally owned, interest-based business portal, by offering an overview curated local content related to the interest area of the portal, consolidated calendars, collaboration with like-minded users				

				and the opportunity to enter and track issues and ideas into Search Skate's "Common Workflow/Service Management System" that's the core of its Internet Governance System. • Top-Tier Stakeholder Groups Level ü Create and maintain a "Committee of Volunteers" with representation from interested connected business portals to review and mitigate differences within and across the portals regarding concerns and ideas submitted in Search Skate's common workflow/serv				

				ice management system, then streamline and prioritize the initiatives to form a consolidated and representative proposal from the Stakeholder Group that is forwarded to the National Level via the "Common Workflow/Service Management System." Online meetings are held weekly for open participation, and staffed as an Association or by an independent global Internet policy group providing administrative support for the Internet. • National Level ü Create two (2) "Stakeholder Committees"				

				in every nation, one for Commercial stakeholder groups and one for Non-Commercial stakeholder groups. To ensure inclusive and balanced participation, each committee is composed of one representative from each of their respective stakeholder groups, and is staffed by an independent global Internet policy group providing administrative support for the Internet. The committees meet on-line weekly to review, consolidate and prioritize recommendations submitted by their				

				associated Stakeholder Groups regarding both national and multi-national issues. Matters that have been delegated to the nations can be addressed and resolved locally; while global concerns and multi-national issues, along with suggested solutions, are submitted to the Hemisphere Level via the "Common Workflow/Service Management System." • Hemisphere Level ü Create four (4) "National Committees" to review, consolidate and prioritize the "Proposals from the Nations." To				

				balance voices, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere will each have two “National Committees;” one of national representatives of the Commercial function, and one of national representatives of the Non-Commercial function (see “Proposed Search Skate Framework” chart). The national representatives are elected by their peers for a 3-year term, with a 2-term limit, and meet on-line weekly. Each committee reviews issues in their hemisphere consolidating where possible; then				

				prioritizing needs and estimating cost, time and scope to resolve each issue. The committee then reviews issues of both hemispheres and work to fairly prioritize the needs for both hemispheres combined. To ensure independence, the committees are staffed by an independent global Internet policy group providing administrative support for the Internet. And all four evaluations are forwarded via the "Common Workflow/Service Management System" to both the Commercial and Non-				

				Commercial Functions. • New Non-Commercial and Enhanced Commercial Function Level ü Create a "Non-Commercial Hemisphere Committee" with a representative from each of the top-tier stakeholder group from the Northern, and from the Southern Hemispheres. Representatives are elected by their peers at the Hemisphere Level, for a 3-year term, with a 2-term limit; and should hail from as many different geographic and interest areas as possible to ensure diverse and balanced representation. The				

				committee reviews new and existing Non-Commercial issues, consolidating and prioritizing needs, and estimating the cost, time and scope to resolve each issue. Finally, it reviews Commercial issues to fairly prioritize the needs of the combined functions. Both evaluations are forwarded via the "Common Workflow/Service Management System" to the Global Level. Meetings are held on-line on a weekly basis, and are staffed by an independent global Internet policy group providing administrative				

				support for the Internet. ü Create a "Commercial Hemisphere Committee" with a representative from each of the top-tier stakeholder group from the Northern, and from the Southern Hemispheres. Representatives are elected by their peers at the Hemisphere Level, for a 3-year term, with a 2-term limit; and should hail from as many different geographic and interest areas as possible to ensure diverse and balanced representation. The committee reviews new and existing Commercial issues, consolidating				

				and prioritizing needs, and estimating the cost, time and scope to resolve each issue. Finally, it reviews Non-Commercial issues to fairly prioritize the needs of the combined functions. Both evaluations are forwarded via the "Common Workflow/Service Management System" to the Global Level. Meetings are held on-line on a weekly basis, and are staffed by an independent global Internet policy group providing administrative support for the Internet. • Global Level ü Creates a "Non-Commercial/C				

				ommercial Committee" composed of one representative from each of the Top-Tier Stakeholder Groups, to include members from different nations in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, and diverse interest areas. All committee members at this level must have experience in Internet governance, and be elected by their stakeholder peers for a 3-year term, with a 2-term limit. Meetings are held once a month, are publically broadcast over the Internet and are staffed by an independent				

				global Internet policy group providing administrative support for the Internet. The Global Level is the final arbiter in decisions made in Search Skate's Multi-Stakeholder Internet Governance System. All issues and recommendations presented at the Global Level have been entered into the "Common Workflow/Service Management System," providing the public with transparent processes and trackable progress. In addition, the issues and recommendations have been reviewed, studied and prioritized by				

				committees at the Top-Tier Stakeholder Group Level, National Level, Hemisphere Level, Commercial/Non-Commercial Function Level and now the Global Level. The Internet and the world need a Multi-Stakeholder Internet Governance System empowered to make decisions on the Internet's direction, strategies, uses, rules, policies and the use of the funds it generates…and Search Skate's solution delivers it. Search Skate's Multi-Stakeholder is designed to be run by and for the Internet and its				

				stakeholders/ global citizens, and can operate in conjunction with existing governance forums and organizations. It goes up in months with minimal start-up costs, and creates a new Internet business model that generates a multi-billion dollar revenue stream ensuring the Internet will remain an open, interoperable and independent global public asset. The Challenge To make inclusive, on-line multi-stakeholder Internet Governance a reality, users from every stakeholder group in every nation need to				

				speakupand be heard. If you want inclusive balanced Internet participation; if you want your voice count in deciding how the Internet is run…get active! Contact the Internet Society, the Internet Governance Forum, the #GenevaInternetPlatform, Oxford Internet Institute, Mozilla Foundation, European Broadcasting Union, World Telecommunications Policy Forum, Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society, Centre International Governance Innovation (CIGI) Stanford				

				Global Digital Policy Incubator, Community Networks Africa, Commission on Science & Technology for Development (CSTD), London Internet Exchange, Arab ICT Regulators Network (AREGNET), India School on Internet Governance, Tajik Academy of Sciences, RightsCon/AccessNow, Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) or your favorite Internet organization. Let them know that an inclusive, multi-stakeholder Internet Governance				

				System empowered to make decisions is important to you and the world. Then write a blog, tell your friends, post this website on Twitter and Facebook, “like” Search Skate, Inc. on Facebook and follow us on Linked-in. The Internet belongs to everyone. Let’s build and govern it together https://search skate.com				

61	Posts&Telecom Press	Private Sector	China	**whether it's possible to make propaganda of WSIS activities and outcomes in ITU official languages to better promote the influence of WSIS in different countries and try to promote it with the help of different Administratio ns . As now, WSIS is attracting more and more attention, however, the scope is limited, and the great outcome and influence it produces can not be publicized in a global scope.**	WSIS acting as a theory platform for the exchange of ideas and thoughts, so how to extend the scope of its influence and how to better publicize the forum in order to attract more people to focus on related aspects should be considered.	Digital Economy Transformation, experience digital life in China.	I have noticed this year when submitting the prizes project, the form outlines the meaning of partnership, whether it is possible for WSIS team to match the same kind of projects or the same type of projects or projects apply the same technology or fit into the same WSIS AL or SDG, and maybe build a comprehensive database for them to contact and to exchange ideas and thoughts. Of course, firstly, the team has to contact different stakeholders to query whether they are willing to have the relationship or opportunity of cooperation.	Can the team maybe make more propaganda for different workshops and try to figuer out the highlights of each workshop and make it into the agenda, thus to attract more participants, or try to reduce the amount of workshops in parallel and try to distribute each one in a more reasonable time slot, as it quiet a big influence.

62	Mandat International	International Organisation	Switzerland	International cooperation in the ICT domain has a great potential to help the international community reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, the research community can play a quite unique role. It can provide highly relevant solutions to effectively support the implementation of the 17 SDGs, in areas such as water management, food security, environmental monitoring, smart cities, eHealth, and clean energies. Two years ago, the ITU and the IoT Forum jointly adopted the International declaration on	By engaging with relevant stakeholders, including from the research community.	We propose to set up a booth and a workshop (or a session) on "Human-centric Internet of Things and Personal Data Protection". The workshop/session will present the latest developments from several international research projects in this domain and will outline new trends and perspectives for the future. It will discuss the potential of IoT to support the SDGs, as well as some challenges and solutions in the context of cybersecurity and personal data protection.	- By calling on the international community through UN funded projects in which all type of organizations can participate and contribute to.	By inviting speakers from different sectors, backgrounds and having a gender equilibrium among the speakers.

				the Internet of Things for Sustainable Development. It highlighted the potential impact of IoT technology for most SDGs. However, IoT development triggers several challenges in areas such as cybersecurity and personal data protection. This is particularly relevant in public spaces, such as smart cities, as well as with the expanding regulatory and normative framework related to personal data protection. We suggest to address and discuss these issues.				
63	Secretary	Other	United Arab Emirates	**Jobs**	For jobs	Creativity	**Innovation ideas**	idea
64	Secretary	Other	United Arab Emirates	Find a jobs	For jobs	Innovation	Innovation ideas	**I am sure**

65	World Summit Award	Civil Society	AUnited States of Americatria	Small folders, postcards or posters with infographics with global stats and facts to guarantee a common knowledge for all attendees.	Engaging webpage, linking the SDGs with activities - to be sorted by region, stakeholder, country, sort of activity.	Purpose matters. How techpreneurs tackle the SDGs. Presenting international best practice solutions from start-ups and social businesses, who put purpose first and act local to take action on the SDGs.	Linking the national and grassroot initiatives with the official country delegations to align local activities.	

66	Liberia Information Technology Students Union	Academia	Liberia	With the shortage of medical doctors in my country Liberia, I have thought to propose GOAL 3 of the SDGs which addresses Good Health and Well-being. When Liberia and other African countries experienced the deadly Ebola virus, technology innovation was used to link rural dwellers to medical specialist in urban Liberia. We would appreciate the conference speakers providing more insight on e-health.	The forum could better ensure alignment of efforts with the SDG implementation by providing basic talks on the SGDs goals and how they can align with ICT in the rural environment.		By having a clearer picture of your initiative and how it align with the institution you request for partnership.	**By encouraging more female applicants, youths and ect.**

67	Office of Electronic Communications	Government	Poland	**No comments**	No comments	Office of Electronic Communications (Poland) is interested in organisation of a workshop preferably on the first day of WSIS Forum (Monday 8th of April, early afternoon) on the topic "Emerging technologies for digital transformation – how to maximize benefits for societies and economies".		**1. There should be more information on workshops via newsletters or social media etc. 2. One part of the registration could be focused on workshops and possibility to declare interest in participation in selected workshops (this could give general idea which workshops would have high participation and which workshops would require some extra promotion to ensure more equal participation). 3. The list of workshops is a very long one which makes it hard to ensure more equal participation. It could be a good idea to try to combine similar workshops (if**

								that is the case) and encourage cooperation between stakeholders to organise a joint session. ITU could coordinate organisation of multi-country workshops. That could ensure a bigger participation and interest in a particular topic.

68	American Tower Corporation	Private Sector	United Kingdom	American Tower Corporation (ATC) reaffirms the values and principles of the multi-stakeholder cooperation model and engagement that have characterized the WSIS process since its inception, recognizing that effective participation, partnerships and cooperation of governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders, has been and continues to be a vital innovation in developing the information	ATC believes that the WSIS Forum's continued emphasis on the multistakeholder process, and the inclusive incorporation of the views of all stakeholders – acts a medium, which fosters partnerships and knowledge transfer in a manner that ensures alignment of efforts with SDG implementation and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. To that regards we take note of section 4.1 (Paragraph 65) of General Assembly Resolution 70/125 and emphasize the need for enhanced	Proposed Topic: Innovation 4 Digital Literacy Description: The panel will highlight the importance of capacity building initiatives and digital literacy for development. It will invite stakeholders from government, industry and academia to discuss the need for innovation in designing and implementing projects, which aim to build capacities, increase digital awareness and literacy, and bridge the digital divide, with emphasis on interventions in remote and rural areas, and those that impact marginalized stakeholders. Moreover, the panel will aim to provide successful case studies from across the ICT4SDGs and the WSIS ecosystem. Session's Link to WSIS Action Lines: Digital literacy is considered an essential set of skills needed to find information and communicate in today's world. This is key to achieving the WSIS vision of the people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, and the 2030 Agenda plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. Accordingly, promoting digital literacy links directly with WSIS Action Line C1 as it encourages ICTs for development. While digital literacy initiatives link to WSIS Action Line C3 and C4 as they increase prosperity through enabling access to information and knowledge, as well as building capacities by enabling people to improve and retain the skills, knowledge and tools needed to do their jobs competently or to a	A WSIS Blog can encourage relevant stakeholders to advertise their respective initiatives and new partnerships, and more importantly share insight into workstreams that touch on the WSIS Action Lines and the Sustainable Development Goals. As such, ATC encourages the WSIS Secretariat to launch a call for 'blog posts' inviting WSIS stakeholders to submit short articles (or a series of articles) to be posted on the Forum's website. ATC will be happy to become a regular contributor to the blog and can work with our partners and the ITU Communications Secretariat to develop content. Blogs are not new to the ITU system with the ITU News blog and the Telecom World Blog being an excellent medium for contributions from ITU Sector Members.	We believe equal, inclusive participation can be enhanced through remote participation and session recording tools. This will help smaller delegations, either participate in real time, or familiarize themselves with the deliberations at a later stage.

				society. We welcome the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which enable new business models and contribute to economic growth and development across all economic sectors. As such we believe that the WSIS Forum should continue to foster conversations, particularly on bridging the digital divide and filling the current infrastructure gap as emphasized in General	cooperation in aligning efforts. Encouraging WSIS participants to highlight and advertise their contributions to the SDGs can result in the emergence of best practice and can lead to synergy alignment, which in turn is likely to increase efficiencies towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. For example, a SDG contribution 'innovation lab' can encourage WSIS participants to sketch their input on an interactive board, etc.	greater capacity. To gain full advantage from this potential, an enabling environment is required (WSIS Action Line C6), supported by international and regional cooperation to foster innovation in bridging the digital divide (WSIS Action Line C11). Session's link to Sustainable Development Goals: Digital literacy initiatives bolster access to quality education for all (Goal 4), increases gender parity, and facilitates access decent work (Goal 8), which in turn can reduce inequalities (Goal 10) and uplift people from extreme poverty (Goal 1), enabling governments to dedicate more resources to ensuring peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).		

				Assembly Resolution 70/125 and in alignment with SDG Goal 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and WSIS Action Line C3 on Access to Information and Knowledge; Action Line C11 on International and Regional Cooperation; and the Digital Solidarity Agenda the WSIS Plan of Action. In that light we suggest incorporating an Infrastructure 4 Development track on the side-lines of the WSIS Forum. The Infrastructure 4 Development track would invite stakeholders				

				from across the infrastructure development ecosystem to discuss mechanisms to boost innovation in the development of connectivity solutions as aligned with WSIS Action Line C2. The track should foster interaction between regulators and infrastructure developers in conversations like those held during the Global Symposium for Regulators. Finally, the track should encourage stakeholders to showcase their innovative connectivity platforms and technical innovation in their respective				

				infrastructure solutions as aligned with the Forum's interactive methodology.				

69	WSIS Coalition	Private Sector	United Kingdom	**The WSIS Coalition reaffirms the values and principles of the multi-stakeholder cooperation model and engagement that have characterized the WSIS process since its inception, recognizing that effective participation, partnerships and cooperation between governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders, has been and continues to be a vital**	The WSIS Coalition believes that the WSIS Forum's continued emphasis on the multistakehol der process, and the inclusive incorporation of the views of all stakeholders – acts a medium, which fosters partnerships and knowledge transfer in a manner that ensures alignment of efforts with SDG implementati on and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. To that regards we take note of section 4.1 (Paragraph 65) of General Assembly Resolution 70/125 and emphasize the	Proposed Topic: Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security Description: Artificial intelligence (AI) has been hailed as a transformative, revolutionary technology at the forefront of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). With an expected global economic contribution of USD 15.7 trillion, nations world-wide are striving to utilize the technology for a variety of applications, all of which will have a direct impact on achieving the SDGs. In the emerging discussion, many have noted that AI will transform the field of cyber security by enabling new and more sophisticated vectors of attack, but it will also unlock new tools for governments and the private sector to fend off threats. AI and machine learning can help automate threat detection and, by using a diverse set of algorithms with different training data sets, can be used to defend against different angles of attack and more accurately provide anomaly detection. Collaboration between governments and the private sector and identifying data needs are the first steps towards harnessing the cyber security potential of AI. To achieve this, there is a pressing need for stakeholders to design and implement capacity-building initiatives (for state and non-state actors) that increase awareness of the benefits of AI and mitigate negative perceptions that block its deployment. International organisations based on the	The WSIS Coalition believes that a 'partnerships' track can facilitate information exchange on concrete projects at the grassroot level, and foster multistakeholder conversations on innovative cross-sectoral partnerships for implementation. Moreover, the track can provide the opportunity for all stakeholders to present and advertise their WSIS-related projects, effectively increasing project visibility.	The WSIS Coalition believes that equal, inclusive participation can be enhanced through remote participation and session recording tools. This will help smaller delegations, either participate in real time, or familiarize themselves with the deliberations at a later stage, and more importantly will render WSIS Forum content accessible to a wider audience, effectively strengthening the WSIS Plan of Action.

				innovation in developing the information society. We welcome the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communication technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which enable new business models and contribute to economic growth and development across all economic sectors. Moreover, we are grateful for the renewed opportunity for	need for enhanced cooperation in aligning efforts. Encouraging WSIS participants to highlight and advertise their contributions to the SDGs can result in the emergence of best practice and can lead to synergy alignment, which in turn is likely to increase efficiencies towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. For example, a SDG contribution 'innovation lab' can encourage WSIS participants to sketch their input on an interactive board, etc, with the results being later incorporated	multistakeholder model offer a great platform for such discussions and have a key role to play in devising principles for the development and use of AI. It is worth noting that the OECD and the ITU have both begun to foster collective action in this way. Thus, the panel enquires: How do we maximize technology's ability to ensure peace, justice and strong institutions? How do we promote smart partnerships, including efforts to design and implement principles for AI development? How do we bolster industry innovation in the use of AI? What models of capacity building can we employ to equip users with skills, increase the robustness of the human element in cyberspace and dispel myths about AI? What are best practices for the use of AI in cyberspace? Session's Link to WSIS Action Lines: AI-powered solutions can positively contribute to all aspects of life (WSIS Action Line 7) and increase confidence and security in the use of ICTs (WSIS Action Line 5). Realizing the benefits of AI, however, requires international and regional cooperation (WSIS Action Line 11), capacity building efforts (WSIS Action Line 4) and discussions on the ethical dimensions associated with the use of the technology (WSIS Action Line 10). Session's link to Sustainable Development Goals: Technological progress is key to finding lasting solutions for sustainable development. The increasing use of		

				participation during the upcoming 2019 WSIS Forum. The WSIS Coalition believes that the WSIS Forum should continue to foster conversations, particularly on bridging the digital divide and building a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society as emphasized in General Assembly Resolution 70/125 and in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Development, as well as WSIS Action Line C3 on	into the WSIS Stocktaking process.	AI-powered applications for good – contributes to fostering strong institutions (Goal 16), quality education (Goal 4) and responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) as aligned with the spirit of innovation for sustainable development enshrined in (Goal 9).		

				Access to Information and Knowledge; Action Line C11 on International and Regional Cooperation; and the Digital Solidarity Agenda of the WSIS Plan of Action.				

70	Globethics.net	Civil Society	Switzerland	It would be beneficial to widen the scope of institutional partners for WSIS in the United Nations system to include, for example, the International Labour Organization, to address the impact of ICTs on the world of work, UNICEF to include the next generation more, etc. Engagement with the private sector, academia and civil society must of course be continued and enlarged. A mechanism to include the ethical aspects of the development and use of ICTs, based on cooperation between	Great progress has been made already. It only remains to continue the momentum, to be inclusive in terms of actors (see 1 above) and to leave no-one behind.	"Cyber Ethics, Education and Security: Serving Humanity with Values" Summary Cyber Ethics aims to provide orientation on what is right and wrong, good and bad in relation to cyber space. During the workshop panelists will bring ethical perspectives to a dialogue on challenges and solutions arising in response to the development and use of cyber technology in education, especially with regards to cyber security Request for date: Thursday 11 April 2019 The panelists proposed are Moderator: Prof. Dr Obiora Ike, Executive Director, Globethics.net Panelists: - Prof. Dr Dr h.c. Christoph Stückelberger, Professor of Ethics, Switzerland - Dr Pavan Duggal, cyberlaw expert, India - Prof. Dr Divya Singh, higher education expert, South Africa - Dr Siobhan Martin, Senior Programme Officer, Geneva Centre for Security Policy - Representative of UNICEF Geneva Obiora Ike is Executive Director of Globethics.net. He is a human rights activist, development practitioner, public speaker, author, teacher, pastor and bridge builder across continents. Dr Ike studied in Nigeria, Austria, Germany, France and UK, and holds degrees in philosophy, theology, economics, journalism and political science. He gained his doctorate in Bonn, Germany, with a specialisation in Christian Social Principles in 1986. Dr Ike has held several posts in church, society and state. He founded a number of development	This is dependent upon the scope and number of partners involved and on the level of buy in or ownership among the different stakeholders.	

				relevant partners would create a foundation for the work that is more robust and sustainable. Globethics.net (www.globethics.net), is willing to provide topics, networks, experts and so on. A new Globethics.net book, 'Cyber Ethics 4.0'. includes a number of relevant topics related to disruptive technologies that influence all sectors of life and society: Artificial Intelligence, Robots, Blockchain, Self-Driving Cars and Autonomous Weapons, Cyber bullying, tele-medicine and cyber health, new methods in		organisations in Nigeria, including the Catholic Institute for Development Justice Peace and Caritas (CIDJAP) and the Umuchinemere Procredit Microfinance Bank and has served as the chairperson of 27 organisations. He has also held several academic posts, most recently as Professor of Ethics and Intercultural Studies, Godfrey Okoye University, Nigeria and chairs the Government of Enugu State Economic Advisory Committee since 2015. Email: ike@globethics.net Websites: https://www.globethics.net/staff-head-office and www.obioraike.com Christoph Stückelberger, Geneva/Zurich, Switzerland, is Founder and President of Globethics.net Foundation and Professor of Ethics (emeritus in Basel, Visiting Professor in Enugu/Nigeria, Moscow/Russia, Beijing/China). He is author and editor of numerous books and over 1000 articles on applied ethics in economy, environment, technology, politics, peace, sustainability, media and others. He serves in different ethics commissions in governmental and private sector institutions. Email: stueckelberger@globethics.net Websites: www.christophstueckelberger.ch and https://www.globethics.net/board Pavan Duggal, New Delhi, India, Dr. iur, is an Advocate of Supreme Court of India. He is an		

				food production, destruction and conservation of the environment, Big Data as a new religion, the role of education and citizens' rights, the need for legal regulations and international conventions.		internationally renowned expert authority on Cyber Law and Cybersecurity Law. He has been acknowledged as one of the top four Cyber lawyers in the world. He is also the Chairman of International Commission on Cybersecurity Law and member of the Board of Foundation of Globethics.net. Email: pavan@pavanduggal.com www.pavanduggal.com Prof. Dr Divya Singh, South Africa, is Chief Academic Officer, Stadio Holdings Ltd. She was the former Vice Principal: Advisory and Assurance Services of the University of South Africa. Email: Website: Dr Siobhán Martin, Geneva/Switzerland, PhD, is a Senior Programme Officer in the GCSP's Leadership, Crisis and Conflict Management Programme. She is the director of the GCSP's eight-month Leadership in International Security Course, and is also involved in developing and leading courses on "New Frontiers in Intelligence" and "International Geneva: Responding to 21st Century Peace and Security Challenges". She has a PhD in International Relations/Political Science from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. Research focus on intelligence, international cooperation, leadership issues and transnational threats. Email: s.martin@gcsp.ch Website: https://www.gcsp.ch/News-Knowledge/Experts/Staff/Martin-Dr-Siobhan-Martin Representative		

						of UNICEF Geneva. UNICEF, the United Nations' children agency for child protection and inclusion, has carried out significant research on child protection in the digital world (see https://www.unicef-irc.org/research/child-rights-in-the-digital-age/ and https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/SOWC_2017_ENG_WEB.pdf) and has global and national programmes to promote child safety and to address child protection issues online Website: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/switzerland_96063.html		

71	UNIGE Geneva-Tshingua Initatiative	Academia	Switzerland	**better communication**	I think the youth should be more involved in all the major tracks and events. In addition, there should be more involvement of the WSIS Forum online. I don't know, however, what the UNGA Overall WSIS Review contains so my answer is limited in scope.	How to use Virtual Reality softwares (ex. Google Unity) for beginners	Create small WSIS Forum across the world so that people may attend the Forum easily since the cost of travel and accommodation in Geneva are high.	The invitation phase is key to ensure equality of participation. Then again, people who have the means can attend the WSIS Forum. Maybe put in place scholarships/grants to attend the Forum.

72	Tigarti	Private Sector	Egypt	N/A		Hosting a workshop on ways in which technology can be applied as part of the solution to international development issues, including the opportunities and challenges presented by E commerce and E-employment. Some workshop topics could include: Workshop Discussion Topics: 1. Can the benefits of the Technology (mainly e-commerce and e-employment) be used in ways to shrink (counter-act) its negative implication? How? What are the ways in which we can use the advancements in technology to solve international development issues? 2. Will industry 4.0 fast track solving international development issues? How? 3. How can large e-commerce companies (like Amazon and Alibaba) efficiently monitor their vendors? If strict regulations were placed, will monitoring vendors decrease the use of child labor and harmful materials? 4. How can companies use e-employment effectively monitor employees? Will this incentivize companies to take more e-employees? Can this lead to lower unemployment rates, and eventually lower the number of human starvations? 5. How does industry 4.0 relate to e-commerce and e-employment? Since many jobs projected to be replaced by automation and technology, what will that mean for the youth and e-employment? Tigarti has a lot in common with these workshop topics. Discussion point three and four are specifically meant to		

						highlight Tigarti's practices. Discussion point three focuses on how large companies can monitor their vendors. Tigarti prides itself in selecting vendors who ethically produce their products and do not use child labor. We do this by relying on our network of vendors, and their reputation within their industry. If industry giants like Alibaba and Amazon enforce similar regulations, we will move closer towards achieving the United Nation's sustainable development goals. A workshop is meant to engage the audience and allow for collective thinking. Below are two ideas of how we can effectively engage our audience in the discussion. This will allow us to lead a more exciting workshop that does not solely rely on lecturing. 1.Brain Storming Exercise: Having paper cutouts of the benefits and challenges created by e-employment and ecommerce. We can then let the audience pair each challenge with a benefit and explain how this benefit can be taken advantage of in ways that can eliminate the challenge, and how does that fit in with the UN's SDGs. 2. Polling apps: Creating a poll where the audience is asked what they would do in certain situations (i.e. Would you purchase a product that clearly states that its production does not follow child labor laws? – from there we can build a connection, i.e. if all e-commerce businesses enforced child labor restrictions on products		

						being sold on their websites, those factories will lose a lot of customers, and eventually, run out of business.) (This can apply to other UN SDGs)		

73	Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC)	Government	Saudi Arabia	the main objective of this form to make it globally and to utilize the overall outcome in action which will be required to move on with an action plan that running based on shared interest between countries and similar entities under forum supervision	having the main objectives such as digitization, automation, smart services and smart cities as world target and utilize ICTs as key enablers to drivers the innovative solutions to the goals and aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there is no doubt that the ICTs will consider as the main player in all worldwide ambition project such NEOM, red sea, and Qiddyah which required changing the typical approach in designing and implementation from	privatization. digitization	the best method to align the activities with overall direction to link to the country vision, in case Saudi vision 2030, all program and initiative that link to vision supported by the government since its consider as enablers to the overall direction	this should be cover on the industry level

					strategic perspective in aligning with Saudi vision 2030			

74	ITU	International Organisation	United States of America			including the digital natives who have grown up with these technologies, and stereotypes to be overcome about older persons interest and capacity for digital skills and tech entrepreneurship. There are also instances of exploitation of older people as consumers online. This event will explore how older persons are using information and communication technologies (ICT) to cope with age related challenges, ensure positive change, and overcome risks, barriers and stereotypes. We would like to propose a session that is 3 hours in length - composed of 2 parts of 1.5 hours each.		

75	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	It is proposed that a digital society should be established in each of the UN countries. A voluntary society consisting of the ambassadors of the association will work on implementing the vision and plan adopted annually after the conference. It also promotes, teaches and registers the concepts of digital leadership and global sustainability indicators. The main objectives of the conference annually and its development in the world to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.	create online platform to record the indicators of sustainability and vision 2030, and the government of each of the United Nations countries to provide sufficient data to see the latest developments and statistics to achieve the vision 2030		By identifying the sectors of projects or institutions within the event and identifying ways of cooperation and assistance for each sector on its own, and also launching programs (business accelerators, incubators, workshops) to serve projects and institutions after the conference	By identifying levels of companies and participating institutions through surveys and tests to ensure equal opportunity

76	ACIEG Jovem	Private Sector	Brazil	Our organization is willing to know cases of startups, NGOs and other organizations which are using E-Learning tools in order to raise awareness and educate people about the SDGs.	Pitches of start-ups, NGOs, and other organizations regarding e-learning/digital education, and other SDGs-related.	Smart-Up Expo: Pitches of start-ups, NGOs, and other organizations regarding e-learning/digital education, and other SDGs-related	I am afraid that the joint participation of the quadruple helix actors, government, private sector, academia and civil society would enrich tremendously the discussions and foster long-term projects' implementations in a more participatory, inclusive and efficient way.	It is necessary to invite women and select a percentage of female participation in the event so that women´s voice can reach the participants and also state their point of view.

77	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	Focus on topics such as IoT, Blockchain, Data privacy, digital identity, AI, machine learning impact SDG's	Look at real implementations of the technologies, and work closely with bottom up players such as start-ups and SMEs	Title: IoT – From idea to reality, make it happen in Africa Abstract Join us for a hands on practical workshop on how to design and deploy low-cost IoT across Africa. This workshop will focus on African user needs driven innovation in IoT, IoT training programmes and demos of real use cases of IoT deployment. This workshop is under the umbrella of the ITU Smart Incubator, a programme that supports technology oriented start-ups in the fields of AI, IoT and Blockchain. The workshop will be delivered in collaboration with the ITU Smart Incubator Knowledge Partners Waziup and Wazihub. Line-up 1. IoT driven innovation 2. Designing and Deploying low-cost IoT 3. Implementation of real world deployment: - Collar for preventing Cattle Rustling in Africa - Improving fish production in small fish farms - Saving water in agricultur	• Use of remote and live participation, • Make WSIS inclusive for all and live use of technology apps such as zoom • Allow promotion on WSIS pages, social media in regards to these regional, local activities.	• Allow space and time for Q&A during sessions/forums where people can ask questions discreetly.

78	MEDeus Ltd.	Private Sector	United Kingdom	Increase awareness of this event - I did not know this existed until someone told me recently. The more people who know about this, the more people can get involved and therefore increase impact. Larger corporations (who wish to be at the event) could be asked to subsidise the travel/accommodation costs of an SME and other micro businesses as a requirement, to even out the "capital playing field" as it were and prevent a monopoly of interest by larger businesses. Running academic competitions	One method is to require each organisation that attends or sponsors this event to highlight one issue or goal they wish to promote and through a common vote, select the most agreeable goal. Then each organisation is to participate (at any level) in a collaborative project(s), driven by the WSIS Forum to achieve the selected goal that brings us closer to the 2030 Agenda. This could rapidly accelerate the attainment of goals that are in the common interest of all organisations.	The use of drones for social good in remote & urban areas.	Provide a greater physical (at the WSIS Forum) and online platform for grassroots projects where they are more visible to everyone. Subsidises SMEs participation. Incentivise partnerships through the use of competitive funding initiatives and subsidisation. Run more competitions.	See answer to Q 1 --> Larger corporations (who wish to be at the event) could be asked to subsidise the travel/accommodation costs of an SME and other micro businesses as a requirement, to even out the "capital playing field" as it were and prevent a monopoly of interest by larger businesses. Or directly subsidise SMEs so they can afford to participate, particularly helping those SMEs that are working for social good.

				is also a possible way to increase both publicity and involvement from the university level organisations and individuals.				

79	Terre des Hommes	Civil Society	Netherlands	An online platform where participants can share ideas, get in contact and keep in touch after the conference. This platform should have online profiles of the particating organisations with their expertise listed to enable contact between organisations to share ideas and start new projects.		Child Protection and ICT (SDG 16.2) ---------- In this workshop 3-4 speakers from different NGOs will talk about how they use innovative ICT to combat child protection issues such as child labour, online child sexual exploitation and exploitation of migrant children. Projects to be presented: ChildHub, Sweetie, SaVa and SAP. **Childhub: Platform for Child Protection** Speaker: Sendrine Constant, Head Child Protection Program, Terre des Hommes Lausanne Introducing the use of information technology to facilitate a community of practice in child protection by bringing together more than 3,000 professionals from academia, public institutions and civil society. Moreover, we'll show how an online platform can help build capacity, to enrich practices and create a chain of actors more motivated and better skilled to prevent and respond to different forms of violence against children. **Digital tools for Child labour** Speaker: Peggy HERRMANN LJUBICIC , Head Child Labor Sector, Terre des Hommes Lausanne [SAP] In practice Child Labour Monitoring (CLM, in French SAP) involves the identification, referral, protection and prevention of children affected by or at risk of child labour through the development of a coordinated multi-sector monitoring and referral process, aiming to cover all children living in a given geographical area. Its principal activities include		allowing participation through online fora accessible through mobile phones during the workshops

						regularly repeated direct observations to identify child labourers and to determine risks to which they are exposed, referral of these children to services, verification that they have been removed and tracking them afterwards to ensure that they have satisfactory alternatives. [SaVa] The project aims at addressing the needs of street working children in Lomé, who reported being subject to frequent robbery and violence during a research connected with the CORAL project of the Migration programme. L'objectif du projet est de répondre aux besoins des enfants des rues de Lomé, au Togo, les autonomiser en leur fournissant des moyens innovants pour économiser leurs revenus grâce à une recherche-action participative et à des collaborations locales. Les enfants qui travaillent dans la rue vont créer ensemble des services financiers pouvant améliorer leur sécurité et leur indépendance **Against Online Sexual Exploitation of Children** Speaker: Victor Julian, Project manager Sweetie, Terre des Hommes NL Using the fictional character Sweetie (AI through video and chatbot), Terre des Hommes unmasked over 1,000 offenders of webcam sex with children in just two months. Thanks to the 10-year-old virtual Filipino girl, named Sweetie, Terre des Hommes has put webcam child sex tourism on the worldwide map. Moreover, Sweetie shows how to track online sex		

						offenders using modern technology. The outcome of our research was shocking. The aim of the project is to scare off potential predetors online as well as raising awareness for online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC).		

80	Hatch CoLab	Other	Switzerland	create a platform to get together all the stakeholders involved, work together with large corporates and collaborate through social media channels	to showcase initiatives at global level and to link them with local offices of specific UN agencies	How to build a stable investment framework/ecosystem for impact-driven ventures and organizations?		

81	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	It is proposed that a digital society should be established in each of the UN countries. A voluntary society consisting of the ambassadors of the association will work on implementing the vision and plan adopted annually after the conference. It also promotes, teaches and registers the concepts of digital leadership and global sustainability indicators. The main objectives of the conference annually and its development in the world to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.	create online platform to record the indicators of sustainability and vision 2030, and the government of each of the United Nations countries to provide sufficient data to see the latest developments and statistics to achieve the vision 2030		By identifying the sectors of projects or institutions within the event and identifying ways of cooperation and assistance for each sector on its own, and also launching programs (business accelerators, incubators, workshops) to serve projects and institutions after the conference	By identifying levels of companies and participating institutions through surveys and tests to ensure equal opportunity

82	Sela Technologies	Private Sector	United States of America	Disclaimer: I have never actually attended a WSIS Forum and my answers are based on looking at the agenda from 2018 edition. Idea 1: Student Organizations The general recommendations I have to improve the structure and effectiveness of the WSIS is to also include representative from prominent student organizations from universities across the globe. For example, I have been heavily involved with the African Learning Circle at MIT and a lot of the topics covered in the WSIS Forum 2019	Achieving a balance in the attendance by inviting grassroots practitioners as well as high level officials and facilitating the conversations.	Satellite Technology as a tool for SDG Impact Measurement This workshop will discuss how recent advances in satellite technology and computer vision can come together for the purpose of driving accountability and transparency in development projects. Remarks will also highlight steps required to make satellite imagery a tool for actionable insights along with challenges.	#1: Poster sessions from selected grassroots organizations with their progress so far, biggest challenges and key enablers which could help them scale their impact #2: Interactive sessions with high level officials on what kind of projects/collaboration they are looking for	Crowdsourcing workshop names is a good idea

				are part of the ALC discussions: https://talkingdrum.mit.edu/ about Idea 2: Startups In recent conversations with the organizers of the forum, I have heard that startups are increasingly seen as important to showcase. I am in favor on continuing this trend to pair the large scale of organizations like the UN with the agility and dynamism of startups who often need access to high level stakeholders and understand their needs. Idea 3: "Speed dating event" for attendees In addition, I recently attended an				

				event at DLR and they organized a "speed dating" event for participants of the forum where people were in a room and conveyed what they had to offer, what they were looking for and there were rotations. I understand that the scale of the event may make it hard to implement but just some food for thought. Idea 4: "Slack Channel for attendees" for follow up Often a challenge for such conference is that a lot of information and hype happen during the event but following up after is difficult. One effective				

				intervention I found is to create a Slack channel where people can join , create their own sub channels and pursue the conversation after the conference. A Slack channel is relatively easy to setup, not all 2000+ attendees will join it but even if 1% people join, this will ensure that the conversation continue and this 1% can form a core and add other people.				

83	eWorldwide Group	Private Sector	United Arab Emirates	Additional virtual activities and knowledge sharing events, linked to WSIS and specific SDGs, integrated into a 12 month calendar. Partnership with global universities could be initiated to bring the ICT4 SD debate to the next generation leaders via podcast etc with media coverage, linked to WSIS - this will also provide a pool of candidates for the WSIS forum.	As mentioned above create specific knowledge sharing events, directly linked to specific SDGs, clearly integrated into the WSIS process and an active 12 month calendar.	1. The Growing Global Challenge of Digital Addiction - Balancing information overload and more 2. Holistic transformation of the Agriculture sector and Trade through ICTs - Case Studies: Empowerment of Women and SMEs 3. Women Driving Innovation and Technology - Role models from the Non-Tech. Sector around the World 4. How blockchain is supporting empowerment of women and financial inclusion	We need to promote more case studies and success stories on popular media that show case positive transformation and innovation in business and life (and the SDGs)	Reduce the number of parallel workshops, extend the days

84	IEEE	Academia	United States of America	In WSIS Forum 2019 programming, IEEE proposes the inclusion of content covering emerging technologies and the ethical and societal implications of ICT development and use. IEEE proposes the use of interactive sessions for both in situ and remote participants in order to thoroughly engage all attendees of the WSIS Forum 2018. In particular, IEEE proposes a specific focus on all types of diversity in order to assist in bridging both the digital and gender divide, as well as engagement of all of the	IEEE suggests incorporating as many of the SDGs into the WSIS Forum 2019 because of the far reaching effect that ICTs can have in achieving the SDGs. For example, the ICT industry can assist in achieving Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) by working to find more environmentally friendly manufacturing and disposal of ICTs. Also, ICTs will likely be vital to achieving Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) for many purposes.	Autonomous and Intelligent Systems in the Digital World: Moving from Principles to Practice Autonomous and Intelligent technical systems are specifically designed to reduce the necessity for human intervention in our day-to-day lives. In so doing, these new systems have raised concerns about their impact on individuals and societies. Current discussions include advocacy for a positive impact, such as optimization of processes and resource usage, more informed planning and decisions, and recognition of useful patterns in big data. Discussions also include warnings about potential harm to privacy, discrimination, loss of skills, adverse economic impacts, risks to security of critical infrastructure, and possible negative long-term effects on societal well-being. Because of their nature, the full benefit of these technologies will be attained only if they are aligned with society's defined values and ethical principles. As the use and impact of autonomous and intelligent systems (A/IS) become pervasive and will affect many aspects of our lives, the need to establish societal and policy guidelines in order for such systems to remain human-centric, serving humanity's values and ethical principles has emerged. What also has emerged is the development of a host of frameworks and principles to guide development and use of such systems so that they operate in a way that is beneficial to people	A session could be held that provides stakeholders working on these activities to present their work in a brief description to all stakeholders the opportunity to present with the event followed by a networking event for those that the presented and any other interested stakeholders to find ways to potentially collaborate and improve these activities. In addition, a project pavilion could be utilized to allow individuals and organizations to showcase their work and interact with other attendees.	A balanced mix of topical areas during a particular time slot may help to ensure equal participation in Parallel workshops at the WSIS Forum and to consider topical tracks to ensure that similar sessions are held during different time segments.

				various stakeholders.		and the environment, beyond reaching functional goals and addressing technical problems. But how do we practically implement these frameworks and principles to foster a heightened level of trust between people and technology needed to realize the positive and fruitful use in our daily lives—and how do we put principles into practice in our collective efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals? This thematic workshop will be set in the context of the Ethically Aligned Design, First Edition: A Vision for Prioritizing Human Well-being with Autonomous and Intelligent Systems, produced by the open global community of the IEEE Global Initiative on Autonomous and Intelligent Systems. The speakers will provide real-world examples of how to move frameworks and principles into practical application. In an interactive dialogue with the audience, they will discuss recommendations in values and intentions in ICT design, as well as implementations across sectors, industries, and stakeholder communities—contributing to practical guidance on what every group involved with and/or affected by A/IS and related technologies can to for society to advance in positive directions and contribute to advancement of the SDGs.		

85	IFIP	International Organisation	Austria	Round table discussions with numbers restricted to discuss the future of work in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and the concrete steps that can be taken to allow Society to take exploit new Innovations and Technologies safely and for the common good, whilst ensuring there is no nett loss of jobs. Such a round table could be chaired by an expert in this field. Every track or activity should address technology, process and people: technology cannot help unless there are adequate processes and people are well trained.	In the third decade of the 21st Century, ICT will be the only enabler of innovation. It is essential that there is a forward-looking approach, in other words considering and imagining the future, rather than reflecting on the past. As explained in the previous point, people, process and technology must be considered – and this relates directly to SDG 8,9 and 10. It is increasingly critical that the providers of ICT Products and services are trustworthy. At the same time, all users and consumers (in short, the	As Innovative 4.0 Technologies including AI and algorithmic decision-making bring economic and societal benefits in many areas of our human endeavours, how do we maximise the benefits without exposing our Society to unnecessary consequences and risks?	There should be some forums where such partnerships can be formed. At the end of the session, a draft project plan should be created, with specific outcomes, responsibilities, and timelines. Local and regional initiatives such as the EU e-Competency Framework should also be explored. I think WSIS Forum is an ideal opportunity to do this, but we must try to have concrete deliverables.	This is a difficult issue, because delegates will always attend workshops that are of interest to them. A well written overview will be helpful. More use of the WSIS social platform to promote sessions will help (this could be done by the session organizers, and the WSIS Organizers (perhaps simply promote each session on a rotation basis).

				However, trained people without adequate IT infrastructure will be of no benefit to society. The number of panellists in Thematic Workshops should be restricted to five or six to allow for robust audience participation.	Information and Knowledge Society) must exercise a duty of care with digital products and services.			

86	World Benchmarking Alliance	Civil Society	Netherlands	Introduce a collaboration portal or collaboration hour for those seeking to meet potential collaborators for projects.	Introduce sessions that focus specifically on each of the 17 SDGs.	Title: "Benchmarking Company-Level Contribution to Digital Inclusion and SDGs" Abstract: It is widely acknowledged that the benefits from ICTs are not equally enjoyed across countries, regions, and people from different walks of life, hampering the potential of these technologies for SDGs. Individual companies are taking steps to foster greater inclusion in a variety of ways but there are no systematic and transparent mechanisms to track these efforts and to harmonise the metrics for impact across the industry. To address this gap, this workshop discusses an initiative by the World Benchmarking Alliance to openly develop and freely publish a global, company-level benchmark that seeks to demonstrate corporate contribution to digital inclusion. The panel will discuss a comprehensive benchmarking framework for digital inclusion that encompasses access, skills, use and innovation. The discussion is guided by the following questions: 1) How can individual ICT companies such as device manufacturers, network providers, and content and platform giants contribute to digital inclusion in their daily operations, CSR activities and public policy advocacies? 2) Why is there a need for a comprehensive measurement approach to digital inclusion that goes beyond issues of access and acknowledges the importance of also closing the skills, use, and innovation divides? 3) How can	More networking opportunities, and encourage participants to provide a profile as well as list of interests for connection.	

						such a benchmark propel greater private sector involvement in digital inclusion and SDGs?		

87	Global Broadband Plan for Refugees	Civil Society	United States of America	As discussed further below, we propose a session to convene critical stakeholders for achieving the 2016 UNHCR vision of connecting refugees and the communities that host them, an effort that also furthers progress towards the SDGs.	As discussed further below, we would propose a session with key stakeholders for how to implement a plan to connect all refugees and the communities that host them, which serves both the humanitarian goals of refugee assistance and the development goals embedded in the SDG agenda.	Implementing a Plan to connect all refugees and the communities that host them.	As noted in the answer to question 3, we have developed a plan for connecting refugees and host communities. The plan proposes a partnership of critical stakeholders. We propose a session for the stakeholders to come to some agreement on critical issues, including: • An institutional structure for overseeing implementation of the Plan. As noted in the Plan we think there should be an overall coordinating committee as well as an advisory committee tasked in monitoring and evaluating progress. • A general map for the strategic initiatives necessary to successfully implement the Plan. As noted in the Plan, we think there should be initiatives designed to: o Improve information capture, analysis and dissemination; o Improve affordability of devices and services; o Improve the economics of network deployment; o Improve utilization and outcomes by taking	

							advantage of the digital platform; and o Lower the legal barriers to refugees being able to obtain devices and services. • An initial set of preliminary commitments by each of the stakeholders as to specific actions they will take to achieve the objectives. As discussed in the Plan, there are a number of preliminary commitments that stakeholders can make that would quickly make initial progress towards achieving the UNHCR connectivity goal.	

88	Internet Society	Academia	Switzerland	na	na	Topic Community Networks and Conencting the Last Billion Description: Community networks are local access networks developed by local communities, with local communities, for local communities. The people developing CNs are working with policymakers and regulators who, in turn, are enabling communities to connect via community-built network. Through common sense regulatory and policy change and dialogue with community network advocates, government can unleash the potential of community networks and allow unserved and underserved areas to realize the transformative benefits of having access to affordable connectivity. To truly connect everyone, everywhere, community networks must be recognized as a viable way for the unconnected to connect their communities. This is a paradigm shift where the focus is on allowing communities to actively connect themselves. To achieve this paradigm shift, policy makers and regulators should recognize that connectivity can happen from the "village" or "community" out – where the last mile is essentially a "first-mile," where citizens build their own networks. Community networks are complementary to traditional, commercial telecommunications networks. This workshop will focus on the importance of enabling access to spectrum, including utilization of currently unused spectrum,	na	reduce the number of workshops. Perhaps spread out the themes?

						recognizing that other challenges to community networks also exist.		

89	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	increase media coverage	Give better visibility to WSIS Forum outcomes	1. Title of Panel: Culture for a Sustainable Digital Environment: How can culture help shape the digital environment and why is it so crucial today, with the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, for ICTs to embrace culture fully? 2. Action Line Action line 8 “Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content”. 3. Summary UNESCO has long advocated and demonstrated that culture, in its diverse manifestations - from tangible and intangible cultural heritage to cultural and creative industries - is a driver and enabler of sustainable development. Today, the advancement of Artificial Intelligence highlights that ICTs are having a direct impact on the way cultural expressions are created, disseminated and accessed, and the way cultural heritage is experienced, safeguarded and shared. Culture in the digital environment is responding to global challenges through the exercise of freedom of expression and the promotion cultural diversity (SDG 4). ICTs are progressively incorporated into the cultural and creative sectors in ways that can yield enhanced, inclusive and equitable development outcomes including creating employment and fostering social cohesion (SDG 8, 11 and 12). From women gaining wider access in the digital creative field, to indigenous communities safeguarding their living heritage, to 3D virtual renderings and virtual		

						visits of cultural heritage sites and historic cities, ICTs as applied to culture continue to break new ground.		

90	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Article 15 of the WSIS Declaration of The World Summit on the Information Society states "In the evolution of the Information Society, particular attention must be given to the special situation of indigenous peoples, as well as to the preservation of their heritage and their cultural legacy". Since the adoption of the WSIS Declaration in 2003, and of the Tunis Declaration in 2005, various stakeholders addressed the issues of access to information and knowledge for marginalized groups. Numerous	The High Level Dialogue will provide space for open consultations and encourage discourse on a shift of paradigm on the important role that indigenous languages could play towards sustainable development if ICTs are made accessible, inclusive and affordable for all, including indigenous language users. Indigenous languages are imbued with invaluable potential and universal knowledge that can be unlocked in order to contribute to development and innovation in domains such	This is a High-level dialogue session	The panel will build on the outcomes of the recently held consultations for the elaboration of the Global Action Plan for the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (REF.: 71/178) that proclaimed 2019 the International Year of Indigenous Languages, and explore ways in which the recommendations could be incorporated and mainstreamed within the WSIS framework on usage of inclusive and accessible ICTs by indigenous language users in all societal domains.	The dialogue will include the UN agencies, IT companies working on the development of language technology, academia and civil society including indigenous peoples

				examples of effective usage of ICTs proved to be good practices and important means capable of improving the lives of indigenous peoples. The adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2006 provided a comprehensive normative framework for the indigenous issues inclusive development. Although the commitment of the UN to the rights of indigenous peoples are implied in all aspects of the SDGs and articulated in other international documents such as WSIS, this does not automatically	as education, science and research, culture, policy, industry and environment.			

				result in their inclusion in either general or targeted efforts to meet SDGs and their integration into the national information and technology-related policies, practices and processes. Despite technological progress, many indigenous peoples experience a variety of barriers to access information in cyberspace, access websites and e-content, use mobile phones and applications, television, personal computers, tables and other in their own languages at school,				

				workplace or public domain. The key challenge remains how to effectively provide indigenous language users with access to and control of the use of ICTs to empower them to be a continuing and vital force in global humanity. This will require mainstreaming such perspective in all planned development actions, including legislation, policies and programmes, industrial development in all areas and at all levels of development. Mainstreaming is crucial in order to promote positive perceptions and greater social				

				awareness towards indigenous language users; to promote the potential of knowledge encoded in indigenous languages; to build digital skills and foster an attitude of respect for the rights of indigenous peoples.				

91	Women@TheTable	Civil Society	Switzerland	The Forum's effectiveness could be strengthened by the presence of more experts from a diversity of disciplines. Beyond having tech specialists, the participation of activists, Human Rights Defenders, urban planners, trade experts, innovation academics, anthropologists, labor experts, etc would allow for a wider, stronger, more diverse expertise. In addition, an overall strategy focused on specific forward movement. Clear "how to"s & sophisticated plans of action would be	A focus on the transversal SDG 5 would be extremely relevant due to the historic disenfranchisement of women, and disparity in access to and invention in this area. Particular focus should be brought on the interaction of each of the individual SDGs with Technology. Particular focus should be brought on creating tangible innovation & solutions.	(En)gendering the Smart City		

				appreciated. Decreasing the number of non-interactive and large panels and replacing them with more opportunities for small curated groups tasked to specific discussions with actionable outcomes would be appreciated.				
92	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	N/A	N/A	Youth in the Digital Economy	N/A	N/A

93	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	Government	United Kingdom	N/A	N/A	The Governments of the United Kingdom and Ghana propose to jointly convene a meeting for Commonwealth countries at the WSIS Forum in 2019. The 53 members of the Commonwealth share the values and principles set out in the Commonwealth Charter and work collaboratively with one another in a range of areas that contribute to the WSIS, including development, governance and technical assistance. This clearly falls under Action Line C11 (International and regional cooperation), but is relevant to all WSIS Action Lines. Cyber security was one of the three key themes of the last Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting, leading to a Commonwealth Cyber Declaration. The UK and Ghana would like to convene a one-hour meeting on the first day of the WSIS Forum, 8th April. The meeting would be open to anyone, but it would be an opportunity for Commonwealth countries to discuss their priorities for the WSIS Forum, the follow up work to the Cyber Declaration, plans for Commonwealth coordination in the field of ICTs over the coming year and how the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting next year can promote the use of ICTs for development.		

94	Delegation of the European Union	International Organisation	Switzerland	I have no suggestions are this will be my first attendance.	I am rather wondering how the WSIS forum and SDGs could be reflected in the report to be presented by the UNSG's high level panel on digital cooperation	"Better Internet for Children: EU perspective" The internet provides a growing number of opportunities, ranging from learning, to communication, creativity or entertainment. But it also opens up certain risks to vulnerable users such as children. Indeed, one out of three internet users is a child. They discover internet at ever younger age, and spend online an increasing amount of time. New technologies such as artificial intelligence or virtual reality change the way we, including our children, engage and interact in society. Furthermore, children online can be exposed to harmful content and behaviour such as cyberbullying, sexual harassment, pornography, violence, or self-harm. Efficient responses are needed to prevent negative consequences for their cognitive, social and emotional development. The European Union pays due attention to making internet safe for our children, mostly through its strategy for a Better Internet for Children. The European Commission also co-funds Safer Internet Centres in Member States (coordinated by Insafe), with the Better Internet for Kids portal that endeavours to raise awareness and provides a hotline for victims of online abuse. Moreover, the European Commission is facilitating a self-regulatory initiative, the "Alliance to better protect minors online", with leading ICT and media companies, civil society and industry association, which tackled		

						harmful online content and behaviour. An essential element of online safety is awareness raising. Starting as an initiative of the EU SafeBorders project in 2004, Safer Internet Day has grown and is now celebrated in more than 100 countries worldwide. While there is a growing awareness of the issue, a comprehensive international cooperation towards safer internet for children has not been put in place. This event will showcase the EU's Better Internet for Children policy. Participants will share best practices from the European Union and its Member States, which will be followed by a discussion about possible further international cooperation on the matter especially focusing on developing countries. The debate particularly discuss this matter in view of UNSG's High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation work, having as objective raising awareness about the transformative impact of digital technologies across society and the economy, and contribute to the broader public debate on how to ensure a safe and inclusive digital future for all. Proposed panellists: The panel will include representatives from the European Commission's Directorate General Communications Networks, Content and Technology, as well as from the EU Member States' authorities, civil society and private sector.		

95	High-Tech Bridge	Private Sector	Switzerland	AI for intelligent automation in cybersecurity to address skills shortage.	More public-private collaboration	Practical usage of AI for application security		
96	Swiss Failure+ Akademy	Private Sector	Switzerland	I am not sure what to suggest.	I am not sure what to suggest.	#befailurewise: Create Your Failure Manifesto		
97	Nokia	Private Sector	Belgium	Proposal to schedule sesions based on vertical sectors that are disrupted by digitalization - what woudl it mean for agriculture/for transportation /for healthcare etc. and through those lenses discussed SDGs that can be adressed.	WSIS is a propagator and promotor of the ICT contribution to SDGs	5G socio-economic impact.		Pre-subscriptions online?
98	Foxstone SA	Private Sector	Switzerland	More presence of startups in the forums	Heavily advertise the clean water and sanitation agenda and collaborate with cutting-edge companies in this field.		Invite speakers and make an interactive conference with participants of various fields	Give a precise description of the topics and participants of the workshops

99	Foxstone SA	Private Sector	Switzerland	More presence of startups in the forums	Heavily advertise the clean water and sanitation agenda and collaborate with cutting-edge companies in this field.		Invite speakers and make an interactive conference with participants of various fields	Give a precise description of the topics and participants of the workshops
100	Foxstone SA	Private Sector	Switzerland	More presence of startups in the forums	Heavily advertise the clean water and sanitation agenda and collaborate with cutting-edge companies in this field.		Invite speakers and make an interactive conference with participants of various fields	Give a precise description of the topics and participants of the workshops
101	INTERPREFY AG	Private Sector	Switzerland	provide remote simultaneous interpretation to all participants.	Formal agreements could be signed by different stakeholders - with public commitments.	How UN agencies / Institutions can already improve its CO2 footprint by using existing technology? ie: Remote Simultaneous Interpretation	I need to see it once before sending my proposals	It depends on by "equal participation" do we expect.

102	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	Facilitation of a round table for members of academia to discuss ground breaking research in digital skills development under Action Line C4 session.	N/A	AL C4 "Research findings in digital skills trends and how academia is responding to new skills requirements"		

103	ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF)	International Organisation	Switzerland	Following up process of implementation status.	Several WSIS Action Lines address issues related to ICT Accessibility for persons with disabilities and for persons with specific needs, especially highlighted in C2 and C3 and that are linked to all SDGs. SDGs also mention Disability explicitly 11 times, namely SDG 4 Education, SDG 8 Employment, SDG 10 Reduce Inequality, SDG 11 Inclusive Cities, SDG 17 Means of Implementation, and in the SDG data collection and reporting (reported in IGF DCAD paper on SDGs). This shows that ICT	ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF) is a cross-sector coordination group that aims at raising awareness and contributing to better collaboration and cooperation amongst groups considering accessibility and human factors. JCA-AHF would like to propose two accessibility workshop sessions: - Workshop on accessibility for emerging technologies ICTs play an important role to remove existing barriers faced by persons with disabilities and persons with specific needs. However, with a rapid evolvement of emerging technologies, it is necessary to ensure that all stakeholders consider accessibility by design, to avoid creating new barriers caused by new technologies. To this end, JCA-AHF would like to address accessibility considerations for a variety of emerging technologies at WSIS Accessibility Day. - Workshop on telecom relay services Telecommunications relay services are essential telecom services that enable persons who have hearing or speech disabilities and who otherwise would be unable to engage in voice telecommunications, to make voice telephone calls to other persons using four common types of relay services: text relay; video relay; captioned telephone service relay; and speech-to-speech relay. ITU-T F.930 “Multimedia telecommunication relay services”		

					Accessibility is cross-cutting issue, and the SDGs would not be achieved without ensuring ICT Accessibility by design. However, much effort is still to be made in a range of areas for ICT Accessibility. For the successful achievement of the 2030 Agenda, WSIS Forum could bring discussion on key areas of ICT accessibility, share information on good efforts, identify next steps and promote collaboration.	describes them. As highlighted at the ITU-EU event titled Accessible Europe 2018, less than 20 countries provide telecom relay services with equal functionality, which means the rest of countries don't comply with UNCRPD. The session will focus on how to promote implementation of telecom relay services worldwide, especially in developing countries. It will identify barriers, needs and consideration for better understanding. The session will be led by Nippon Foundation, ITU-T Q26/16 (Accessibility) and JCA-AHF.		

104	Subah Infosolutions Ghana Limited	Private Sector	Ghana	The time slot allotted for interaction with participants on the floor after presentations must be reasonably extended with the view to getting feedback to balance innovative ideas expressed by speakers from the presentations. This will enable moderators not only report on the summary of presentations by the Speakers but also the inclusive inputs made by participants.	Speakers must be encouraged to always link the thematic areas they will be dealing with to the SDG goal(s) such that conscious efforts would be made to state how the reported cases are impacting on the realizations of the goals under reference.	Open Access and Infrastructure sharing models to help increase broadband and its affordability	There must be a platform for the presentation of case studies with innovative impacts worth benchmarking.	Participants should be made to make choices for workshops prior to the final day so members should be encouraged to participate in other workshops which in the opinion of the WSIS Sect appear neglected. As it is we only arrive and pick and choose on the d day.

105	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organisation	United States of America	NA	NA	Digital Transformation as Sustainable Development Pathway. A Two-hour workshop hosted by UNDP and Estonia e-Governance Academy with ITU [and select UNGIS Members]. New technologies are transforming economies and societies across the globe, shaping a future that is irrevocably digital, increasingly connected and on constant hyperdrive. The prospects of many, of whole economies and societies, will depend on how effectively governments, stakeholders and development partners respond to technological trends, and to the interplay of these trends with other major trends (such as urbanization, changing nature of work, demographic shifts, climate change, increasing magnitude of disasters, environmental challenges, among others). For developing countries that deal with concurrent priorities in the midst of significant constraints, embarking on digital transformation as a sustainable development pathway is a serious challenge. There is need for 1) models that speak to their local and national contexts; 2) tools that assist assessment of unique needs and development of relevant solutions; 3) partners able to not only impart but to collaborate on strategic application of knowledge and expertise; and, 4) support in ensuring that efforts link to priorities on the ground and advance the global Sustainable Development Goals. This workshop	NA	NA

						will, among others, explore the issues and trends in digital transformation in the frame of the SDGs; introduce for discussion among experts the digital transformation tool being developed by the Estonia-UNDP cooperation; and, engage potential partners in efforts to assist countries (and cities) exploring digital transformation as a sustainable development pathway.		

106	WeRobotics	Civil Society	Switzerland	Emerging technologies such as drones that allow to acquire data in an efficient, timely and affordable way for an array of local stakeholders and AI to help automate analysis.		Title / topic: How to automate analysis of aerial data in the context of Aid & Development Overview: Evidence-based decision making allows for adapted and more efficient solutions for a range of aid & development issues and sectors such as disaster management, conservation, agriculture and resilient city planning. Easier availability of geospatial data through satellite and drones provides government and civil society with an important data source to support evidence-based decision making. However, it also creates a new bottleneck as the challenge has shifted from "no data" to "too much data". Leveraging AI to support more automated analysis is therefore the next step to take. In this workshop, we will present use cases of existing solutions and address the current advantages and challenges of using machine learning in conjunction with drone and satellite data, including in environments with low bandwidth.		

107	ArboLife	Private Sector	Switzerland	A news kind of leadership is needed to accompany digital transformation in order to attain the SDG. Digitalization has a big impact on organizations that are organized in silos today. When it comes to transforming society with Information and Communication Technologies, it's important to keept he human aspect of transformation in mind.	Add human and organizational transformation as two of the consequences of initiating the transformation towards SDG using ICT. They have to be worked at the same time and not sequentially, otherwise the transformation brought by ICT isn't sustainable in a human-based organization.	A news kind of leadership is needed to accompany digital transformation in order to attain the SDG. Digitalization has a big impact on organizations that are working in silos today. When it comes to transforming society with Information and Communication Technologies, it's important to keep he organizational and human aspects of transformation in mind. Human and organizational transformations are two of the consequences of initiating the transformation towards SDG using ICT. They have to be worked at the same time and not sequentially, otherwise the transformation brought by ICT isn't sustainable in a human-based organization.		

108	International Women in Engineering and Science	International Organisation	United Kingdom	Require pledges from participants, ensure they commit to share the symposium outcome with their peers	Use a meter to measure each participant/organisation's contribution towards the SDGs and aggregate this value to evaluate the value of WSIS as a whole	Artificial intelligence and data privacy - the importance of a diverse engineering and technical workforce	It is important to base the programme on existing projects: Engineers and technicians code and develop tools based on artificial intelligence. They have a responsibility to ensure a proper interpretation of the requirements and develop tools which are ethical and reflect the society it serves. Based on the work of a working group made of students from UoC Berkeley and EPF school of engineering, on how to the importance and cultural aspects of data privacy and data security have on artificial intelligence tools development and the role of the engineer in it.	

109	University of Geneva and independent consultant	Academia	Switzerland	Improve online participation.	We have to preserve classical human rights like freedom of speech in order to foster the implementation of SDGs.	Blockchain and Data Protection Blockchain can be used to get rid of the big and data-hungry intermediates. Blockchain can empower individuals and enable data self-sovereignty. However, Data Protection Laws like the European Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and blockchain are not really friends. They pursue the same goal but have a quite different approach. GDPR controls the controller whereas blockchain gets rid of the controller. [If preferred, I'd be happy to present this as a talk as well]		

110	Communication University of Zhejiang	Academia	China	Introducing and developing the “Open Space New Media Documentary” Project and establishing a new form of participatory and collaborative. We are committed to changing the traditional way of meeting and bringing more people into the agenda discussion by introducing the Open Space New Media Documentary model. The establishment of this model is conductive to breaking the limitations of traditional conference discussion and communication forms, and strengthening the interaction between	Establishing a more transparent and opening information dissemination platform, and converting “text” into “context” and “product” into “process”. On the basis of public participation, topics should be extracted in a timely manner, and issues should be tracked and fed back to achieve a sustainable virtuous circle. In addition, the use of open space new media documentaries can also reflect the problems in the real world and different perspectives in the multicultural context.	1, 1969-2019：Experiences, challenges and enlightments from 50 years development of the Internet 2, The road to development and prosperity of 5G--how to cope with the new challenges of technology, security and ideology.		

				"places-oriented"and "people-oriented" through images, Internet, big data and other technologies of new media.				

111	SEMANTIS	Civil Society	Belgium	To initiate a year-long process of consultation with stakeholders To hold a second open Forum on ICT social innovation	To build a common methodology for evaluation and update of SDG in the light of ICT innovation. To ensure diffusion through social networks of SDG implementation schemes worldwide			Wider diffusion of WSIS information in academia, universities and colleges dealing with ICT disciplines.

112	Oslo Metropolitan University	Academia	Norway	Continue to develop opportunities to exchange innovations in universal design with a particular focus on technology transfer and social innovation.	Take into account state-of-the-art research that shows how universal design can act as a mechanism for sustainable development through social innovation and technology transfer.	I would like to propose two topics listed below: Universal Design for Sustainable Development Universal design is an approach to creating information and communication technologies (ICT) that ensures everyone can use ICT equally, no matter their disability, age, ethnic identity, gender, or any other characteristic. This track focuses on how the principles of universal design, as articulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, can be adopted in practice, and how social innovation and technology transfer between the Global North and Global South can promote equal participation for everyone in society. With a particular focus on the role of universally designed technology in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), panelists will present state-of-the-art that address SDG 10 Reducing Inequalities, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 5 Gender Equality, SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and SDG 4 Quality Education. Based on the latest empirical evidence, G. Anthony Giannoumis (OsloMet), will present the state-of-the-art on "Universal Design as a Mechanism for Sustainable Development". Shadi Abou-Zahra (TBC-W3C) will follow by presenting the latest research on "Web Accessibility in Sustainable Development". Michael Nique (TBC-GSMA) will then present "Accessible Mobile Technologies and Sustainable		

						Development". The panel will close with two case studies presented over Skype from social innovators Monika Shrestha (OsloMet) and Sadiah Haque (OsloMet) who will present their recent work with "Accessible ICT Innovations in Sustainable Development". Implementing a Right to Sign Language Interpretation in Practice The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recognizes the social and cultural value of sign language and suggests that a variety of professional practices in health, education, and employment should provide effective sign language interpretation for persons who are deaf and hard of hearing. This workshop focuses on implementing a right to sign language in practice using a series of case studies. G. Anthony Giannoumis (OsloMet), will present the legal and human rights basis for a right to sign language interpretation. Lidia Best (TBC-EFHOH) will then discuss sign language interpretation from a European perspective. Beat Kleep (TBC-Procom) will then analyse the approach to sign language interpretation used in Switzerland. G. Anthony Giannoumis (OsloMet), will then close the panel by discussing recent policy innovations in Norway to guarantee a person's right to sign language interpretation in employment.		

113	MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND ADVISORY CENTRE	Academia	Uganda	The WSIS Forum will serve as a key forum for discussing the role of ICTs as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, with due regard to the global mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNGA Resolution A/70/1). At with the WSIS Forum 2019, High-level Policy Sessions of the High-level Track will take place on 9 and 10 April. The Policy Sessions will be moderated by High-Level Track Facilitators (HLTFs)	This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the		Equitable Representation • Accessibility and Inclusion • Links with other policy processes • Link with the SDGs process: • Link between the High-level Segment and the Forum Component • Regional Focus • Interactive sessions • Innovative panel formats (interviews, fishbowl exercises, etc.) • Participatory panels • Dynamic and interactive • Soliciting real-time questions via social media or other methods • Maximize audience engagement	Equitable Representation • Accessibility and Inclusion • Links with other policy processes • Link with the SDGs process: • Link between the High-level Segment and the Forum Component • Regional Focus • Interactive sessions • Innovative panel formats (interviews, fishbowl exercises, etc.) • Participatory panels • Dynamic and interactive • Soliciting real-time questions via social media or other methods • Maximize audience engagement

				nominated and identified by each stakeholder type i.e Private Sector, Civil Society, Technical/ Academic community and International Organization. The main task of the HLTF is to capture the vision, Identify emerging trends, opportunities and challenges shared by the leaders of their session. The concluding session of the High-level Track will take place on 10 April. During the concluding session, the WSIS Forum 2019 Chairman will provide an Executive Summary, giving a platform for all the HLTFs	tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.			

				to submit the outcomes of their respective policy session. A publication entitled "WSIS Forum 2019: Policy Statements and Executive Brief" will be issued to encapsulate these outcomes.				
114	ASTEM Co., Ltd.	Private Sector	Japan	n/a	n/a			

115	International Federation for Information Processing	International Organisation	AUnited States of Americatria	WSIS is a great forum for people from different international organisations to get together. This time we are proposing a workshop with UNESCO and participants are from UNESCO, UN Women and IFIP and possibly from NPO. We appreciate ITU for providing such an opportunity and expect to have more opportunities for collaborations with diverse organisations. From this view points, you could provide more social opportunities so that people can get together and know each other. At the moment, it is	It might be interesting to ask workshop and session organisers to raise any issue which cannot be categorized in the current SDGs so that we could contribute the future SDGs. Meanwhile in terms of disaster, SDG11 is supposed to deal with this aspect. On the other hand, disaster issues are so diverse, it could include education, health and all the SDG issues other than SDG11. Grouping SDGs according to applications and requirements would lead a novel view to SDGs.	We propose for an IFIP and UNESCO Workshop on Media and Information Literacy empowered by Artificial Intelligence for Diversity and Disaster IFIP organized the workshop on Digital Euqity and Inclusion for ICT in Disaster Resk Reduction at WSIS2018 last year with speakers from UNESCO and UN Women. This time as our second trial we have the workshop with the same members from the last year as well as with new participants. This time we look into media and information literacy empowered by AI for diversity and disaster. Recent literature discussed diversity computing and the importance of developing systems “by design” from the diversity viewpoint [1]. Regarding disaster, IFIP has organized the conferences on IT in Disaster Risk Reduction (ITDRR) since 2016. Inclusion issues for disaster communications were introduced [2] at ITDRR2017 held in October 2017 in Bulgaria. In this workshop, we have speakers from UNESCO who are working on media and information literacy empowered by AI for children at disaster. Another speaker from UN Women working on diversity aspects. We also have some other speakers working on diversity and disaster. All together, we would like to present media and information literacy issues in terms of diversity and disaster. We are planning one more speaker from NPO, Pangea, who is working on diversity issues in the developing countries[3].	You could invite more people from NPOs, so that they could provide real issues from their experiences. You could provide the participants with social opportunities for getting together, so that the attendants to get together and to know each other. Academic international conferences do provide such opportunities.	You could provide videos after the workshops in open spaces so that people could catch up with them indicating how to get in touch with the workshop organizers when they missed to attend. You could locate workshops with similar keywords nearby physically so that one can pop in and out the workshops easily.

				a shame that only a limited number of high-level people would be able to get together. Last time, we appreciated that a good audience raised an interesting issue, but she had gone when the workshop was over. I needed to look up her with vain. There should be any service to look up for the people in such an occasion.		References [1] Fletcher-Watson et al.: Diversity Computing, ACM Interactions, vol.25.5, pp.28-33 (2018). [2] Malteser International: "Barrier-free" - Including people with disabilities in disaster prevention in Myanmar, introduce at ITDRR2017 (2017) YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uzSKfx2sbdY [3] Pituxcoosuvarn, M. et al.: Supporting a Children's Workshop with Machine Translation, IUI Companion 2018: 32 (2018) https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=3180308.3180341		

116	Iran University of Science and Technology	Academia	Iran	1. An important issue in WSIS Forums is presenting the best practices in implementing the Information and Knowledge Societies that is currently limited to prize and championships ceremony, while the presentations slots and exhibition for presenting the prize winners and champions would be better to add again (as it had been run in the first years). 2. Also the exhibition may be better if companies who develop new ICT based technologies invite to have stall in the exhibition.		(1) Science, Innovation and Future Universities. (2) Child online Protection Ecosystem.	Holding the WSIS Regional conferences.	

117	Habitat Association	Civil Society	Turkey		A showcase of best practices of SDGs and ICT implementation at a very local level: How ICTs can be implemented to accelerate the achievement of SDGs on a global and local level.	Sharing best practices in the subject of ICT activities towards disadvantaged group: Habitat Association work for sustainable development with its studies and projects. Habitat aims to create awareness and build capacities of individuals especially, disadvantaged groups who do not have the opportunity of accessing to information channels. In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 4; Quality Education, every individual has the equal opportunity to receive education. Habitat adopts peer education model and execute capacity building trainings on ICT by its volunteer trainers. We request a thematic workshop to share best practices on our ICT trainings towards disadvantaged groups with peer education model.		Cinema-like trailers of workshops in the event app Limited seats and tickets for each workshop accessible via the event app
118	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland					
119	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland					

120	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Strategic dialogue	Ensure that actions addressive the comprehensive nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	Open solutions for digital skills development with a focus on the use of emerging technologies	Electronic networking	Ensuring gender and geographical balance

121	ANCOM	Government	Romania	The integration of SMEs membership in discussions during the WSIS Forum.		Either during the first day of WSIS Forum, or a pre-event day, a workshop or a panel on North-South Convergence: Europe and Africa. Speakers during these discussions should be members of the EU-Africa Digital Economy Task Force, but not only. Main discussions on: digital integration, boosting investment in the digital economy and synergies between the different types of investment (including blending opportunities), structural reforms. Other topics that are related to the works of the Eu-Africa Digital Economy task force		

122	VUME	Private Sector	Norway	Facilitate data and knowledge sharing between stakeholders ensuring closer collaboration and quicker feedback loops.	Cross society knowledge sharing and creation.	Inclusive Presentations Sharing knowledge should be communicated in an inclusive manner ensuring that all parties who could benefit from it should be able to participate and gain maximum value out of it.	By having a facilitation task-force that actively works on gathering information and facilitating the creation of such partnerships and knowledge sharing. The task force would also work on collecting feedback and improving the process of forming and keeping such partnerships active.	By asking for a priority list OR a requirement to list multiple workshops they want to participate in ranked by value. OR by automating a way of proposing workshops and sign-up to people after initial workshop seats are filled up. e.g. Email to users with 2 or fewer workshops. Dear X, we see that you are signed up for - one - workshop. To bring most value to all attendees we recommend that they attend two or more workshops. (We have some spots available in Workshop X and Y) If this can be of value to you. Click here to confirm your participation. To see other available workshops, click here. (Link) List of available workshops.

123	VUME	Private Sector	Norway	Facilitate data and knowledge sharing between stakeholders ensuring closer collaboration and quicker feedback loops.	Cross society knowledge sharing and creation.	Inclusive Presentations Sharing knowledge should be communicated in an inclusive manner ensuring that all parties who could benefit from it should be able to participate and gain maximum value out of it.	By having a facilitation task-force that actively works on gathering information and facilitating the creation of such partnerships and knowledge sharing. The task force would also work on collecting feedback and improving the process of forming and keeping such partnerships active.	By asking for a priority list OR a requirement to list multiple workshops they want to participate in ranked by value. OR by automating a way of proposing workshops and sign-up to people after initial workshop seats are filled up. e.g. Email to users with 2 or fewer workshops. Dear X, we see that you are signed up for - one - workshop. To bring most value to all attendees we recommend that they attend two or more workshops. (We have some spots available in Workshop X and Y) If this can be of value to you. Click here to confirm your participation. To see other available workshops, click here. (Link) List of available workshops.

124	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Data and Analytics for Scientific Knowledge transaction within the broader framework of Sustainable Development Goals are important tools yet these are still poorly understood terms. There is an urgent need for developing consistent policy framework, upstream capacity building , and improving understanding on data packaging, data policy and forging collaborations between stakeholders. More specifically, 1. Coordinate global, multistakeholder policy development approaches	With the increasing concern for scientific information required for SDGs and its direct bearing on Big data and analytics. A cross cutting session linking these issues with sustainable development should be considered rather than limiting them as an action line centric sessions.	Title of workshop: Access to Scientific Information – Are we addressing Global South and SDGs? Action Line(s): Access to Information and E-Science Summary of workshop (1-2 paragraph overview) Inclusive Knowledge Societies are societies in which people have ready access to information and to communications resources, in languages and formats that suit them, the skills to interpret and make use of them. The theme of inclusive Knowledge Societies will continue to be at the heart of UNESCO's work to fulfil WSIS objectives. Within this framework, promoting strategies for enhancing access to scientific scholarship to the Global South will remain as a central focus of UNESCO 's works. UNESCO continues to pursue this objective through its own programmes on open science as well as in partnership with other organizations and UN agencies. Of late, global effort has culminated in significant progress in opening up and enhancing access to science. However, there still exists a critical need to create an inclusive mechanism for open science within the broader framework the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This effort must promote collaborative intra-regional and inter-regional actions and must contribute to the democratization of both knowledge generation and knowledge utilization processes. This would require processes that are inclusive,	Report to CEB should be more punchy and media coverage more wider.	pre registration and by requesting priority sessions

				that take into account a broad global perspective instead of regional and special interest driven solutions, and work globally toward coordinated and sustainable solutions that are integrated into global economic development policies instead of managed as an afterthought by universities, publishers and research funders. 2. Research the existing needs, capacity, and capacity gaps of the global south with regard to research communication policies and practices and how these relate to		affordable and robust enough to generate knowledge in diversity of formats and languages that can address local needs and problems. This requires targeted research, training and education resources, policy reforms and a multistakeholder framework. The session will discuss measures to foster cost effective mechanisms for sharing, accessing and utilizing scientific scholarship. It will provide an opportunity to discuss few recent initiatives highlighting, inter alia, their practices, scope, coverage and stated position to support Open Access and Open Science activities in the global south. The session will churn out a set of recommendations to promote democratization of scientific communication in the global south that support SDGs propose a set of options for multistakeholder partnership, and capacity building. Dr. Moez Chakchouk, ADG UNESCO(Moderator) Panelists: Ambassador Portuugal (TBC) Representative Delegation of The Netherlands (TBC) Dr. Arianna Bec, Director AmeliCa (Latin America) Mr. Glen Hamson, Executive Director, SCI Dr. Claude Pirmez, Fiocruz Regional Open Science Expert Africa Regional Open Science Expert from Asia		

				global north and west policies and practices. Also research evolving research communication practices with regard to what rules and regulations are needed to help reduce fraud and damage to the scientific record. 3. Research the economic feasibility of currently-proposed reform measures to improve access. 4. Fund the development of more tools to improve global access 5. Expand education on best practices in and benefits from access 6. Work with universities to reform evaluation standards				

				(including impact factors, metrics and promotion/tenure practices) that perpetuate inequities and dysfunction in the current research communication system.				

125	JOZU for WOMEN INC	Private Sector	AUnited States of Americatralia	Supporting SDGs 3, 5,9,11,16, and 17, we propose the opportunity to present our safety platform as the WSIS attracts delegates from all over the world who for the purpose of the meeting will travel. Some of the delegates may feel vulnerable in a foreign city because of a lack of relevant location-based information. Safety is a paramount concern for many from developing nations who are unfamiliar with Geneva. We'd also like to work with the WSIS Forum to improve delegate	The WSIS Forum can continue to showcase innovation and ideas that articulate how human-centric technology can impact the SGDs and facilitate a wider dialogue wherein leaders, entrepreneurs and policymakers can find new ways to deliver on the 2030 agenda.	The Internet of Things - Bridging the gap between human experience and hardware to reduce violent crime and trafficking.	As mentioned, we'd like to launch WanderSafe at the WSIS Forum, and present how we are transforming personal safety, developing smarter cities, enhancing wellness and well being. The impact of the WanderSafe ideal and the ability to translate back into the countries of the delegates would vastly improve the speed for which we reach our billion lives impacted.	Having a diverse group of speakers and gender parity, and including topics and showcasing solutions and innovation that are at the leading edge will improve participation on a wider scale.

				experience with the use of our WanderSafe free smartphone application and offer beacons to attendees. We are a small international startup with a mission to positively impact 1 billion lives by 2025. We are pioneering smart cities and a global trust-based network that showcases safe havens and aligned citizens willing to work together for safe cities.				

126	UNEP/BRS Secretariat	International Organisation	Switzerland	Partner with a television programme (CNN, BBC, main French channels) to broadcast one event on innovations in ICTs in the world, during the WISIS forum	Continue to tackle E-waste problems, linked to ICTs	E-waste management in a circular economy	Organize a fair with these projects, with booths and stands	Announce them also outside the ICT community, through partners organizations
127	UN- ESCWA	Other	Lebanon	N/A	N/A			

128	Aastha Engineering Solution Pvt.Ltd.	Private Sector	Nepal	My agenda is based on 'ICT Intervention in ground roots for promoting small enterprises'. My thought on this topic can be summarized in the slogan 'ICT in village: ICT for purpose'. I have concluded this concept in the base of my professional experience of working in rural communities of Nepal for 10 years. The prime concerns of grassroots people are lack of proper knowledge in their own enterprises/activities, poor infrastructure, poverty, lack of access to market and consequently their inability to commercialize	Outcome Document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Overall Review of the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes clearly accepts that ICTs can accelerate progress across all 17 SDGs. To meet the SDG 2030 agenda, the alarming question is when? How? Where? And who? will provide the cost friendly, user friendly, effective and productive ICT network to grassroots people. Again, I am talking in the base of my experience, it is too expensive to use internet facilities in rural Nepal	ICT in grassroots: Entertain tool to Entrepreneur tool	WSIS Forum should highlight the initiatives and programs worldwide that can become key stakeholders and partners in helping countries to develop their digital platform and help them to create useful project at the grassroots level. I think WSIS should need to pick up some innovative ideas on "ICT on Grassroots" and have to implement in new areas and need to follow its activities after completing the forum too.	WSIS forum need to select the participates according to their interest, experience, plan and dedication in their corresponding activities. They need equally to be trained well regarding the purpose of topics selected for parallel workshop too. WSIS can already collect the priority of the participates in subjects of parallel sessions.

				their products. I think this is worldwide in most of the developing countries. The limited access of information technology is not used in value addition of their current skills, working practices and ultimately their products too but it is taken as the medium of general communication and entertainment tool. I have found that the limited internet options in rural Nepal is basically used for general communication and entertaining purpose. The WSIS Forum's need to make a session like "ICT in grassroots: Entertain tool	especially for volume based data transmission. My point is, why not provide local network/server so that these essential information/program etc. can be easily access to local people in very nominal cost? The WSIS forum have to discuss in depth regarding following topics which could contribute great to achieve 2030 goals. a. Prepare Local Servers to provide agriculture information, Tourism, Health, Small Scale Industries, Education etc. in simple local language. b. Prepare the local network			

				to Entrepreneur tool". Because with the availability of information access, grassroots innovators are enabled to use market and government information, technology to scale up or even to turn these innovations into commercially viable entities.	(Intranet) connecting numbers of village in same network and farmers, teachers, health worker, entrepreneur etc. can be trained from a single point. It does not take costly. Locally made intranet link does not need to pay much money for bandwidth. So, it is economic.			

129	EC MEDICI Framework	Civil Society	Italy	"ensuring our community is in step with shifting development needs and rapid changes in the digital and social environments " we know that these changes are not just driven by technology: cultural, social, political, economic factors are some of the key points. It is essential to have a medium and long-term vision on the potential results of innovation and its potential drawbacks. New technologies and innovation act as precursors, rules and regulations will follow, in this period of	A general suggestion is to discuss innovative solutions with an interdisciplinary team of experts. With reference to the UNGA Overall WSIS Review: Para 6: A tight cooperation with UNESCO IFAP will help to fulfil the goals "affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing " and Para 7 "Particular attention should also be paid to addressing the specific information and communications technology	ICTs for Safety & Security: international case study	WE SUGGEST improving networking thanks to local activity due to "national" contact points, civil society and cooperating organisations. In addition, a better connection with issues "on the field" may be achieved activating a kind of on-line antennas to identify new issues, ideas and their follow-ups through the time.	Of course, the fact that the program "compress" all the workshops within one day, doesn't help especially the first day (attendees are still reaching Geneva). "more equal participation" - In some way, it is physiological due to the different area of influence of different topics some general some very specific. A hierarchical organisation of the different wideness of the topics may help. As soon as they are much more "vertical" attendees will choose and spread. As an alternative, spread sessions on the same or similar topics on different hours in order to offer the opportunity to attend at least some of them avoiding a full overlapping of parallel sessions.

				significant changes and many times of breaking the consolidated patterns we must promote the discussion on the results of the so-called "digital revolution" at the ethical, social, employment level, life quality. WSIS and IGF 2017 and 2018 have offered some insights on these aspects, we hope that other similar forums and workshops will be offered at the WSIS Forum 2019. On the occasion of WSIS Forum 2018 Ranjit Makkuni (former Xerox PARC chief scientist – president Sacred World Foundation - New Delhi) entitled his	challenges facing children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced people, migrants and remote and rural communities." Para 11 on Ethics is supported by IFAP as well. The same applies to Para 17 on Social aspects "new and unforeseen health and social consequences, many of which are positive and some of which raise concerns." Para 19: "We recognize that information and communications			

				contribution "The betrayed revolution" to outline the different trend followed by a revolution that was thought to better human life and seems now to frame citizens. In order to improve the level of interdisciplinary skills of the community we suggest strengthening cooperation with the activities of the UNESCO IFAP in the field of socio-cultural transformations and stimulating and collecting more contributions from civil society in those specific fields.	technologies are also increasingly a means to support the diversity of cultural expression and the fast-growing cultural and creative industries, and we affirm that comprehensive, practical digital strategies are needed for the preservation of cultural heritage and access to recorded information in the digital environment in all its forms." Para 24: "We underscore the need for further development of local content and services in a variety of languages and formats that			

					are accessible to all people, who also need the capabilities and capacities, including media, information and digital literacy skills to make use of and further develop information and communications technologies. Accordingly, we recognize the vital importance of the principles of multilingualism in the information society to ensure the linguistic, cultural and historical diversity of all nations. We further recognize the value of the variety of interoperable and			

					affordable information and communications technology solutions, including such models as proprietary, open-source, and free software." WE SUGGEST: We suggest strengthening the cooperation with UNESCO IFAP that has achieved relevant results not only in the domain of WSIS action line "C8 Cultural Diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content" but much more in general in all the different Paras mentioned above (ref. UNESCO IFAP reports on multi-			

					lingualism, multi-culturalism, digital preservation, social changes, etc.) With reference to the Paragraphs listed below: Para 10: “Building confidence and security in the use of information and communicatio ns technologies for sustainable development should also be a priority, especially given growing challenges, including the abuse of such technologies for harmful activities from harassment to crime to terrorism.” Para 18: “We recognize that information and			

					communications technologies have become important to disaster and humanitarian response, and further reaffirm their role in enhancing and developing multi-hazard early warning systems, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. We also encourage greater investments in innovation and technology development for long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research in the field of disaster risk management." Para 20: "smart and resilient city			

					concepts and Internet-enabled delivery of services, among other abatement options. “ 2. Human rights in the information society Para 46: “no person shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family” 3. Building confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies Para 49: “conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime” Para 50: “We reaffirm that building confidence and security in the use of			

					information and communications technologies should be consistent with human rights." Para 52: "We are concerned; however, about certain growing uses of information and communications technologies that threaten security and development benefits, including the use of such technologies for terrorist purposes and cybercrime." ….. "We reiterate our belief that a global culture of cybersecurity needs to be promoted and developed…" Para 53: "We further call on Member States to			

					cooperate on transnational issues of information and communications technologies and the use thereof, including capacity-building and cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of the technologies and preventing the use of technology, communications and resources for criminal or terrorist purposes. " Para 54: "We call for renewed focus on capacity-building, education, knowledge-sharing and regulatory practice, as well as promoting multistakehol			

					der cooperation" 4.1. Enhanced cooperation Para 65: "establish a working group to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda" WE SUGGEST: Safety and security are integral part of human rights; we must provide all the efforts in order to guarantee such rights (as stated in art 3,22,25 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights), taking adequately into account the paragraphs of the UNGA listed above we suggest the extension			

					of action line "C5 Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs" to the broader field of Cyber Safety & Security (including disaster recovery and management, ICTs play a key role). Cybersecurity is widely recognised as a key issue but other aspects of security and safety are not adequately considered even if they are integral part of human rights. There are almost no initiatives to group creative people and share ideas.			
130	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Government	Egypt	- None	- Disseminating and promoting			

					recent resolutions issued by the UNGA in ICTs.			
131	Western Sydney University	Academia	Australia	By organizing regional forums	By facilitating workshops that bring in out of the box thinking to achieve the SDGs.	Rethinking approaches to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in an era of Smart Computing		
132	WGT	Private Sector	United Kingdom	No specific suggestions.	No specific suggestions.	No specific suggestions.	youtube channel	video-recording; transcripts in multiple languages;

133	The Ministry of ICT	Government	Iran	There are many serious challenges that the world is facing now. We recognize that ICTs are indispensable in achieving SDGs, but at the same time may cause significant and serious problems as well. We are of the view that WSIS forum is the appropriate place to discuss such challenges and share experiences in achieving SDGs. Of course, we realize that it may not be practical to address all such challenges, and for this reason, we propose to focus on the more vital ones, some of which are proposed in	Please see our answer to Question 1 above	The titles of our proposed panels are as follows: 1. The Future of Jobs: Opportunities and Challenges in ICT-Centric Economies ICTs, robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, Internet of things, future generation of networks and other advanced technologies, tools, and services are indispensible in achieving the sustainable development goals. Utilizing such advances have significant impacts on the job market, namely considerable new job opportunities will be created, and at the same time many conventional jobs may become irrelevant and redundant. The negative impacts are expected to be more severe in small shops and stores, where competition with virtual on-line stores seems to be impossible. A paradigm shift in our approach to the issues affecting the labor market, including new vision of workplace and a fundamental revision of vocational training and university education are inevitable. In this panel, we will discuss the above issues. Panelists will include international renowned experts from the academia, industry, service providers, and relevant organizations, including the International Labor Organization (ILO). 2. Digital Nations: Best Practices and Case Studies Many countries have made digital transformation of their societies a high priority in their endeavors to leap frog the existing barriers and constraints, and improve their	We believe WSIS forum, and particularly its High-Level Segment provide a unique opportunity for networking and sharing experiences in meeting the challenges, removing obstacles, identifying resources, and discussing innovative approaches for utilizing ICTs and achieving SDGs. Hence, the presentations in the High-Level Segment should be planned to provide this opportunity to all participants in the WSIS Forum.	We propose to invite internationally recognized panelists with well established and proven past achievements for all panels / workshops. Otherwise, the participants would attend those panels / workshops whose panelists are better recognized. At the same time, panelists should come from different countries so as not to give the impression that WSIS Forum is exclusive to a few nations.

				our reply to Question 18 below.		economic efficiency. Specifically, digital economy is a hot topic in many nations, as several governments have realized that with the growing world population and limited natural resources, sustainable economic development cannot be realized without introducing ICTs and other pertinent technologies in other sectors. In this panel, a few cases of such road-maps in different countries will be presented by their respective authorities with a view to sharing experiences and lessons learned. 3. Artificial Intelligence (AI) for SDGs Achieving SDGs require a bold new approach on the way resources are utilized and services are provided. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a promising concept that can overcome many obstacles and alleviate serious limitations in expert human resources. Specifically, AI can be of tremendous value in utilizing ICTs in other sectors, such as health and agriculture. In this panel, potential applications of AI and the accompanying analytical / processing tools in other sectors will be presented with a view to identifying potential applications and expected benefits. Panelists will include international renowned experts from the academia, industry, and relevant organizations, including ITU-T, ITU-D, ACM and IEEE.		

134	University of Geneva (GTI-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland	I would like to see the following programs with regard to SDGs: 1. SDG Corner in the Exhibition Space (an interactive, hands-on stand at the event) which will showcase: The SDG Fab Lab (ex. sandbox) and Addict Lab (ex. chocolate 3D printer), demonstration of Climate Change through VR 2. Thematic workshops where hands-on task and active participation of participants is the key: i) digital education for underserved groups, ii) advancing accessibility and affordability of VR/AR for everyone, and				

				iii) introducing VR softwares to children. 3. Interactive Skype meeting between a school in refugee camps (refer to InZone Project) and WSIS Forum participants with regad to ICTs in education ◦Projection of ICRC's Virtual Reality movie, "The Right Choice" (To be confirmed				

135	SCE Inc. Korea	Private Sector	Korea	The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), which is an international human rights treaty of the United Nations, refers the term accessibility as “to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services”. The Convention - and more specifically its Article 9 -	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development specifically address the issues of reducing inequality within and among countries (Goal 10) and Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Goal 11). Also, the UNGA Overall WSIS Review Section 1.1 number 28 clearly addresses "accessibility for persons with disabilities are now core elements of quality (of ICT access)." The increased use of emerging technologies such as smart devices, such as smartphones,	I rather would like to participate the planned Workshop (by ITU-T JCA/AHF and Q26/SG16, Accessibility for emerging technology).	The information must be "accessible". Increasing awareness of those mentioned activities and make them available in various formats, including considerations of persons with disabilities may increase visibility of information.	Balancing topics by participant's predetermined preferences, and less parallel scheduling would be helpful encouraging participation on various workshops.

				creates the first universal framework addressing the accessibility of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and assistive technologies. When considering sustainability of ICT, it is highly recommended to provide equal opportunities to persons with disabilities and with specific needs using the emerging technologies such as smart mobile environment, Internet of Things and Smart cities applications. However, not many people without disabilities fully	tablets, and smart televisions, has now changed the way people use information. Handy smart devices featuring tremendous computing and networking power enable individuals to access a vast range of information anytime, anywhere. However, persons with disabilities may not enjoy access to this information revolution due to many barriers. According to the 2014 World Health Organization report, over one billion people in the world endure a disability, and many also suffer from			

				understand even the concept of accessibility, how to provide adequate means to support the needs of persons with disabilities and those with specific needs, and goals that needs to be achieved to fulfill their needs. Currently, many experts in deed working on resolving these issues. However, still a lot of work needs to be done to broaden the awareness of needs for accessibility. Many creative solutions on both technical and strategical approaches are already available in practice. Not	the resulting economic difficulties. Although the Internet enabled increasing information circulation in the 1990s, the popularization of smartphones in the 2000s triggered unbound information circulation without temporal and spatial constraints. Another emerging technologies such as Internet of Things, when properly designed, As ICT have evolved, the means of information distribution has moved from computers to mobile devices, and will be transform into			

				many of them are known even to the experts outside of the field of accessibility. I believe the WSIS Forum is a great outlet which could help bringing awareness of this specific issues -- accessibility considerations for emerging ICTs. This is extremely important that we address the accessibility issues to emerging technologies. For the legacy technologies that was introduced in the past, we already have failed considering accessibility when they were being built, and we are now facing many issues that needs so	Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technologies. Proper consideration of accessibility is a key to success in keeping everyone in the list of beneficiaries of such emerging technologies.			

				complicated "patch work" solutions. No one wants to go through this path again.				

136	EXL Inc.	Private Sector	United States of America	For the hackathon, add sponsorships/involvement from technology companies, like Amazon Web Services, to help participants use new technologies for free while developing their solutions. After the hackathon, also ensure that participants are motivated to complete and launch their proof-of-concept applications to actually see how they work.	Ahead of the event, launch online educational resources for participants to help them better understand the SDGs and how to ensure that their discussions and presentations are fully-focused on SDG implementation.		Allow groups physical on-demand space to meet and advertise off-track meetings during the conference to get things done and then report back on their progress.	Ensure that moderators and well-briefed on this mandate and feel comfortable in managing participants' contribution times.

137	Association for Progressive Communications	Civil Society	Ecuador	The Association for Progressive Communications would like to once again emphasize the need to continue shaping the WSIS process as a constructive platform for shared learning, collaboration, networking and monitoring of the Geneva Plan and Tunis Agenda, and the commitments resulted from the WSIS+10 Review process. In order to do so, we suggest that: - The multi-stakeholder approach is reinforced in the framework of the WSIS process in the perspective of bringing	Overall, the WSIS Forum is a crucial space and opportunity to discuss issues and gather input for a UN-wide agenda to harness the use of ICTs for enabling the achievement of the SDGs, and as a means to measure progress in their achievement. Acknowledging that understanding, and tackling the current situation, emerging issues and challenges of the digital environment demand of the existence of more and better data, including gender disaggregated data. In that sense, we believe that	APC would like to organise two thematic workshops at the Forum. A. Benefits of local connectivity initiatives for gender equity, social and economic development and viability of community networks as alternative to connect the unconnected. This workshop proposes to discuss the main research findings and recommendations (including policy recommendations) of the first phase of the project Connecting the unconnected – supporting community networks and other community-based connectivity initiatives. Representatives from different stakeholders groups will share their perspectives on the research findings and their views on their responsibilities to create an enabling ecosystem for the emergence and growth of community networks and other community-based connectivity initiatives in developing countries. Findings and recommendations will be around the following aspects: - Business, technology and institutional models. - Links between local connectivity projects and broader social, human and economic development processes. - Gender dimensions of local access networks, the roles women play in them, the barriers to women's participation, and mechanisms to increase their participation and contribute to transforming gender roles. B. Consolidating a Pan African Approach to Building An Open & Useful Internet in Africa The session	- Diversify participation by ensuring under-represented groups can share their knowledge with the WSIS Forum community. - Facilitate dialogue between policy makers and practitioners. - Keep recognising paradigmatic initiatives through the WSIS Prize with a focus on initiatives that have impact at various levels.	Avoid workshops on common themes running concurrently. Event design could facilitate a process whereby they can reinforce and interact with one another rather than compete.

				together all the interested parties with their different views in relation to the critical policy issues and the challenges they represent. - Links are established with other relevant policy processes where topics relating ot the information and knowledge societies are taking place, such as the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, High Level Political Forum for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development	more efforts are needed to establishing updated, comprehensive, satisfactory and timely pools of data (based on quantitative measurements and qualitative assessments). The recently approved UNESCO set of Internet Universality Indicators constitutes a valuable tool for assessing internet development. The WSIS Forum is an important platform to promote adoption of the indicators, discuss the needs and challenges in relation to their application and implementation and share perspectives	will focus on the socio-economic impact of shutdowns, technical aspects of shutdowns, testing and measuring and circumventing where possible and legal and lobby strategies to keep the internet open. It will also focus on strategies to pressure government figures, evaluating needs for effective circumvention tools and VPNs, capturing data about shutdowns, and storytelling for change. The panel discussion will be followed by a 60-minute participant-driven process whose agenda will be to introduce attendees to the 13 principles of the AFDEC and how they can use it to campaign for an open and relevant internet in Africa. Participants will be then be provided with an opportunity to endorse the AFDEC and propose how they can use the Declaration to respond to threats of internet shutdowns as well as design campaigns that can enhance the potential contribution of the Internet to Africa's social and economic development needs and goals.		

				Goals, the Human Rights Council, Internet Governance Forum, and UNESCO (particularly around the Internet Universality Indicators Framework), among others. - Stakeholders beyond those that typically participate in the annual WSIS Forum are invited in order to attract new perspectives and bring in outside knowledge. - Financial resources are channeled (directly or through partnerships with external sources of funding) towards the effective participation of stakeholders from	on their use to support processes of developing forward-looking policy approaches. Finally, APC has developed a review which looks back over the past decade of country reports published in Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) to identify trends in civil society perspectives on what is needed to be done to create a people-centred information society. GISWatch is a space for collaborative monitoring of implementation of international (and national) commitments made by governments			

				developing countries in WSIS Forum 2019 process and meetings. In terms of the format, we would like to make the following suggestions: - Put simple and clear mechanisms in place for the effective engagement and inclusion of all the interested parties, particularly of actors in developing countries in ways that allow full integration of the multistakeholder approach in WSIS follow up and implementation at all levels. - Focus the thematic agenda on critical issues and address them in detail in order to	towards the creation of an inclusive information society and it focuses on monitoring progress made towards implementing the WSIS action agenda and other international and national commitments related to ICTss. It also provides analytical overviews of institutions involved in implementation. In that regard, GISWatch has often responded to rapidly emerging advocacy needs to advance a civil society agenda around the information society. We are happy to share the review report			

				formulate viable and feasible policy and regulatory alternatives. - Facilitate exchange of information between participants. - Continue monitoring the WSIS outcomes in a way that is relevant to the various stakeholders.	with the WSIS community. It is available in English at https://www.giswatch.org/action-steps-decade-civil-society-advocacy-information-society-baseline-review-global-information. We believe the above report offers valuable insights to develop future strategies towards tackling specific needs oriented to build on the outcomes of the UN General Assembly Overall Review and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.			

138	Geneva International Model United Nations	Civil Society	Switzerland	In an increasingly globalized world, which is constantly shaded under the threat of conflicts and inequalities, communication and cooperation has a significant role. Therefore, there is no doubt that "constructive and diverse inputs from governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities, and all other relevant stakeholders, in taking stock of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS and addressing	It is indisputable that in an increasingly globalised inter-connected world, ICTs play an important role in development and innovation. Among the range of work of the ITCs, the most significant one may be their major contribution to spreading information and knowledge. There are different ways to strengthen the alignment with the adopted SDGs. Nonetheless, the WSIS Forum could concentrate on two areas of action, in which it counts on an advantageous	"In promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda places critical attention on building effective, accountable, inclusive institutions at all levels, as stated in Goal 16. In implementing the 2030 Agenda vision to lift people out of poverty and provide opportunities for prosperity to all while protecting our planet, the public institutions shall expand the access to quality public services, particularly for vulnerable groups." (UNDESA, 2018 : 104, United Nations E-Government Surveys) Vulnerable groups include poor, refugees, older people, persons with disabilities, women and youth. According to the United Nations e-Government Survey published in 2018 more countries are investing in online services that are designed and targeted for the aforementioned groups. The offer of online services that targeted young people has almost doubled since 2016, last year being present in 144 different countries. At its core, the implementation of ICTs by governments has a noble purpose: leaving no one behind. It is worth considering that a better e-government offer, and thus improving access to information and public services may have a positive impact on youth participation in the decision-making processes, therefore leading to better public policies. As written in the World Bank's World Development Report, "full benefits	Building national capacities in technology and innovation is crucial for local industries and projects to compete in today's global, knowledge-based economy. This can increase living standards, reduce poverty and promote a Government's growth. Making effective use of innovation requires factoring scientific and technological knowledge into national development strategies and plans. Assimilating, disseminating and applying scientific and technological knowledge and building capacities in these areas, though, require investment in human capital and infrastructure (according to the UNCTAD project on Science, Technology and Innovation Reviews). • This capital and human infrastructure can be ensured by specific policy-making on this matter to promote technologies, for instance: "After the	The GIMUN procedure to ensure equal participation in the parallel workshops when organising an event is to set a previous registration, where participants are asked to list in order of preference two to three choices. Afterwards, the organising team will create even teams, always taking into account the preference of the participants.

				potential information and communication technology (ICT) gaps and areas for continued focus" (A/70/L.33, para. 3) is essential in order to guarantee a future sustainable development. Nevertheless, the achievements in information and communications technology connectivity have brought to the fore challenges; notably, there are still divides, between countries, between men and women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, elderly people. "Differences in	position: On the one hand, the WSIS Forum is important from the perspective of bringing together different actors, encouraging action and promoting the success of the SDGs. Therefore, it constitutes the perfect atmosphere to promote the SDGs among a diverse audience engaging governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, the technical community and intergovernmental organizations. Communication and promotion of the 2030 Agenda for	of the ICT will not be realised unless countries continue to improve their business climate, invest in people's education and health and promote good governance." The purpose of this workshop would be that of understanding how we can ensure that the positive trend registered in the UN e-Government Survey keeps growing and how can we make sure that the G2C (Government to Citizen) bears in mind the key role of the youth, providing young people with a multi-stakeholder environment in order to share their views and discuss the main challenges and opportunities of e-government with more experienced representatives of academia, civil society, UN and the government.	2010 Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Review in Peru, the national budget dedicated to science, technology and innovation increased 20 times in one year." (UNCTAD data) • Promote partnerships with the private sector in order to obtain better funding, like the case of The MasterCard Foundation, which is funding several development projects in Africa by partnering with smaller organisations. The WSIS Forum provides an optimal setting for local, regional or national projects to flourish and a good way to ensure mutual cooperation may be to organise specific discussion groups and panels so as to introduce these projects to the audience.	

				individuals' capabilities to both use and create information and communications technologies represent a knowledge divide that perpetuates inequality." (A/70/L.33, para. 20). For this purpose, it would be interesting that the Forum would focus on the improvement of these specific groups, although the terms divides and inequalities themselves are very vague and it would be necessary to narrow the target range of this affirmation. Concrete solutions can only be found by concrete	Sustainable Development in general – and the ITCs in particular– can be achieved by an intense promotional campaign on social networks. On the other hand, the WSIS Forum could provide training and education to the different actors through seminars on different SDGs and their challenges, case studies or workshops on how two different SDGs are connected and how the situation can improve (something similar to the SDG Lab "So what" series: "The "So What" Series is an interactive dialogue that			

				goals, and so, it would be an important point to specify the range of these inequalities and the different layers. In the same paragraph (para. 20), stated that there is an ambition to transform "information societies" into "knowledge societies", where information is put to the advantage of human improvement. According to the Dale's Cone of Experience, people remember 90% of what to do while performing a task or simulating a real experience. To this effect, combining	explores the intersectorality of the 2030 Agenda by exploring the linkages between two seemingly unrelated SDGs. These events aim to promote an integrated, horizontal approach to SDG action" (SDG Lab, https://www.sdglab.ch/ask-questions/so-what), but maybe focusing on ITCs).			

				group discussions with real-life simulations or aggregating practical activities to the theory may be a good way to ensure permanent knowledge and long-term effectiveness of the event. Also, it is stated in the document that it is of "vital importance of the principles of multilingualism in the information society" (A/70/L.33, para. 24). A special training module on ITC's for language experts, such as translators or multilingual communication experts, may be a successful way to enhance				

				not only the good use of language on ITCs but also the multicultural aspect of technologies. Moreover, the WSIS Forum may be the starting point for partnership between the private sector and NGOs. Effectiveness and cooperation can be achieved through understanding and, by bringing together these two actors, there may be better opportunities for investment and greater funding to specific development campaigns. The public at large can also play an important role in ensuring				

				the engagement of the government. For this reason, a large promotion of the event and its outcomes may be crucial. This can be done by an intense promotion campaign on the main social media platforms, live updates, and video promotions. This would also be a good way to reach and involve the youth.				

139	Independent	Other	Switzerland	The WSIS Forum could be strengthen by holding the Open Consultation Process right after the WSIS Forum, so participants can propose format and subjects for the next year's agenda leaving more time for more productive preparations.				
140	Virtual Activism	Civil Society	United States of America	More intensive civil society participation in the general sessions.	Through women's empowerment and through proper education curricula for children of all ages.	- The impact of emerging technologies [and its ethical issues].	Providing a platform for discussion in multiple panels. While this already happens both during, before and after WSIS, it needs to be highlighted during WSIS through availability of venues for cross-sectoral partnerships where issues may be discussed directly. There also needs to be a reporting mechanism on good practices, success stories and examples of ICT projects.	

141	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	As this is the first time that I will participate into the WSIS Forum, I am not able to make suggestions at this stage. It will be my pleasure to answer this question after attending the WSIS Forum 2019.	Please see below the answer to question no 8.	Cybersecurity and AI: how to allocate liability between stakeholders. This workshop has the general goal of bringing together academics, authorities, legal experts and representatives from the industry and of proposing solutions for the allocation of liability in case of cybersecurity breaches involving AI (used either by stakeholders to enhance cybersecurity, or by cyber attackers to breach security systems), based on concrete use cases (e.g. when an automated vehicle has deficient sensors or embedded softwares that may be hacked, or when a service provider is used as a Trojan horse by cyber-attackers). The workshop has the particular goal of defining the appropriate diligence required to bolster cybersecurity: what degree of diligence shall be expected from the relevant actors so as to deserve legal protection or be shielded from legal liability? Another challenge is to assess the legal consequences of cyberattacks in terms of civil liability: who shall be liable for cyberattacks, under what conditions, and what would be the consequences of such liability? After a short presentation of the liability regimes in case of cyber security breaches (including data protection, tort and contract law, software liability), the discussion will be enriched with case studies that experts will comment from a technical and legal standpoint and provide their insights/strategies to mitigate the	I would suggest to introduce a WSIS mobile application where the app user can manage the topics of his/her interest. Based on the sophistication of the application, many activities can be communicated to the participants while the latter will be able to attend events, watch on line the activities of the contributors, follow up on projects and discussions, be informed about partnerships for implementation and finally, network with other attendants. An event management app that I have used in the past is WHOVA https://whova.com/	Participants coming from developed countries sponsor other participants from developing countries, LDCs etc. Also, the workshop organizers are provided with a list of experts from developing countries and they are encouraged to include those experts at the workshop (again the application can be a useful tool to register the experts and disseminate their names to potential workshop organizers)

						risks of cyber attacks and legal issues. Cyber insurance will be also analyzed as a ecosystem component. Finally, the panelists will discuss the trends in the allocation of software liability by describing the ecosystem of the software development and its particularities and further, by addressing how new technologies such as intelligent devices (autonomous cars, smart cities) raise additional allocation of liability issues to the already complicated ones.		

142	Nayuta Inc.	Private Sector	Japan	To introduce VR / AR to have all participants of WSIS Forums experiment the reality in developing countries so that they will discuss more effectively.	WSIS Forum can encourage all people of stakeholders to actually use ICTs on their own, spreading ICTs technology and its importance around the world.		Using chat / vote / video call tools to have communication each other	・The very different theme workshops will be held at the same time. ・ A live stream will be in the foyer.

143	GSMA	International Organisation	United Kingdom	5G for the SDGs	NA	"Mobile Technology, the Environment and Climate Change" This workshop will be delivered as a short introductory training course examining case studies of mobile service applications in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, business sustainability, smart cities and the improvement of the natural environment. The course also addresses the environmental footprint of the mobile industry and covers sustainable responses of network operators to topics such as energy use, recovery of used and waste equipment and reporting on climate change impacts.		

144	UNHCR	International Organisation	Switzerland			Enabling access to connectivity for refugees: inclusion in national frameworks		
145	ITU/Broadband Commission	International Organisation	Switzerland	n/a	n/a	The Broadband Commission session	n/a	n/a

146	University of Sheffield	Academia	United Kingdom	N/A (we have not attended WSIS before)	N/A (we have not attended WSIS before)	Title: "Creative ways in which ICTs can improve education & learning in the university environment" We would like to suggest a panel talk titled " Creative ways in which ICTs can improve education & learning in the university environment" as part of the thematic workshops. The panel talk is intended as a student-led workshop as part of the WSIS Youth Café / Youth track and will be co-convened by the student group and the accompanying academics. Note: We will be attending WSIS 2019 as a group including 2 academics (Dr. Suay M. Ozkula & Dr. Paul J. Reilly) and a group of 8 students from the University of Sheffield (UK). The students will prepare a panel talk on ICTs in the university environment with a particular focus on global integration, inclusion, and decolonising the curriculum towards progress on the SDGs but within the framework of critical data studies. This would involve a discussion on the future of the university in the era of pervasive technology (e.g. surveillance realism and the impact of dataveillance) towards a critical debate of ICTs and power relations across the global North and South, as well as a discussion of potential solutions for more protected citizen participation in the university environment. The panel talk is intended as an interactive event, in which students discuss a range or pre-prepared issues in this field with an expert and pitch a few ideas	Possibilities: - Sponsorship of grassroots participants to present their work at WSIS - Remote video coverage for grassroots participants that are unable to attend - Virtual reality video experiences of pre-recorded sessions at grassroots level / in global South	Possibilities: - Virtual sign-ups in advance and added promotion of low-signup events - A complete and always up-to-date itinerary with full details on speakers for increased interest - The addition of a few key participants to workshops

						for addressing these, but also allow the audience to add to both the debate and solution-finding throughout the talk. In terms of creative outputs, should it possible within ITU's provision of space, we would like to be able to display key points and solutions in the debate on a wall (ideally a digital / smart wall) for later visualisations and/or trial projects, as well as allow for Facebook Live coverage that would allow for remote participants to contribute and ask questions. Notes: - Experts: We would very much welcome any suggestions by ITU for experts in ICTs (ideally with an education focus) that might join the panel talk. One of our visiting academics may function as one of the experts. - Panel talk: We are more than happy for this event to be integrated into any jobs- or education-related track (e.g. different careers and jobs in ICT) of the Youth Café. - Other universities: We would equally be very much welcome students from other universities to join the panel talk. - Other events: Should ITU host other Youth track events similar to this suggested one, we will be very happy to join or merge with the event.		

147	Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority	Government	Botswana	1. Introduce WSIS Country Champions designated to drive WSIS Action Lines and Sustainable Development Goals agenda in their respective countries 2. introduce an award category named Excellence Collaboration Award to share best practices and promote cross-sector collaboration among stakeholders on attainment of the 2030 Agenda	1. Annual submission of WSIS Country Reports by Communications Regulators to track implementation of WSIS Action Lines and SDGs 2. Identify top 3 priority SDGs for each year to be driven by each country and monitor implementation through Champions and annual country reports 3. WSIS should develop an Open Source Application Development Platform that gives developers in different countries access to reusable source code for development of solutions in line with WSIS	N/A	1. Through WSIS Champion country representatives 2. By designating national regulatory authorities and information sharing and exchange entities on WSIS related activities	N/A

					mandate and 2030 Agenda			

148	The Womanity Foundation	International Organisation	Switzerland		The youth's opinions and the development of their technological skills to face the challenges of a digital world needs to be better integrated in sustainable development concerns and in the UN processes. The WSIS forum could be a good platform to discuss these opportunities.	The Womanity Foundation is interested in attending a panel discussion regarding how ICTs can be a tool to reach gender equality. The Womanity Foundation has implemented a coding program in Kabul (Afghanistan). The Head of Impact and Learning of the Foundation could talk about how coding is a new opportunity for young Afghan women to enter the labor force taking into account the social structures underpinning this particular professional setting.		

149	Food and Agriculture Ogrnization (FAO)	International Organisation	Italy	- Outcomes of the Forum should be the foundations of the UNGIS action plan. - WSIS could keep a community of practice, through a digital platform, to make the Summit participants exchanging experiences along the year.	- The Forum outcomes could be aligned with SDGs indicators to be achieved during the year. - Ministers present at the WSIS could embrace the Forum results and transform them into concrete activities or programs in order to achieve the SDGs.	Community of Practices and Integrated Platforms - Knowledge Sharing in Food and Agriculture	A special track dedicated to best practices on country level.	Providing fellowships for Youth and women
150	RMS+	Academia	Switzerland	No suggestions.	Two suggestions: - Interrogate how ICT growth can be either stopped or mitigated to energy consumption growth, address climate change and resource depletion - Interrogate how ICT can effectively contribute to	ICT vulnerabilities dynamics and the blackout risk. - How digital and electrical security co-evolve - The effects of a blackout on ICT and society as a whole - How the risk can be addressed - Further challenges	No suggestions.	No suggestions.

					global commons through free licenses (GNU, etc.) and services			

151	School of Economic Warfare	Academia	France	Multidisciplinarity Through my research on the topics of digital trade, cybersecurity and linguistics, I suggest the creation of a framework based on a multidisciplinary approach to the questions of information society. Many fields are in constant interaction and the information generated from different projects and topics are fragmented. There is a need to make a bridge especially between humanities and sciences.	Capacity building for non technical personnel on the use of ICT and its impacts on their activities. Education: use ICTs as an enabler for innovation from an early age.	Maritime Cables: New Routes for Data		

152	ICANN	Academia	Switzerland	The WSIS Forum primarily derives its strength and success through the participation of a diverse range of actors in the ICT space. To continue to flourish the Forum must reach out even further into communities and groups of stakeholders who, while relying on ICTs, are not currently engaged. This of course includes those involved in development work globally and government officials from a diverse range of backgrounds. We should also position Forum more closely to SDGs through	It is apparent, even within Geneva itself, that there are a number of agency, business and other initiatives dedicated towards capacity building for ICTs which are not totally aligned. The Forum could be a key venue at which the different agencies and organisations came together to discuss what they were doing in relation to ICTs, and where they were doing it.	We would like to apply for two Thematic Workshops; . The first (organised primarily by ICANN staff) is on "Capacity Building for governments on technical Internet Issues" The complexity of the Internet technical and economical ecosystem represents a real challenge for public policy makers, who wants to develop efficient policies and to avoid any unintended consequences. In this regard, the Session organized by ICANN, and including colleagues from ITU and other IGOs, will give an overview of the capacity building programs led by several organizations, in order to support governments in the context of growing legislative and regulatory activities related to Internet issues. This Session will discuss several approaches for capacity building programs for governments. and will explore potential synergy between those programs. The second (organised with our Cross Community Working Group (CCWG) on Internet Governance) is on "ICANN, the GDPR and WHOIS" and will explore the current developments within ICANN since the coming into force of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in May 2018. It will also provide an update on the current Policy Development process (EPDP) to advise on permanent changes to the way in which registrant data is captured and displayed on the "WHOIS"	. Here; we do not think the HL Track should be used for regional or national presentations (Ie no long statements on national Broadband plans) but clearly there is scope for such sessions in Workshops. Though here they must be interactive and not Information sessions. Countries could also have opportunities of talking on national plans at their booths (see below) or perhaps in Flash Sessions? Is there room for these in a space? We could create a stronger online network of grass-root level participation (associations, projects…) perhaps through seeking people to create national and regional networks in their own regions.	There will have to be some prior requirement to detail panel composition ahead of the Forum itself

				noting how we have, effectively, a global community of experts on ICT for sustainable development.				

153	Gateway Innovations - Ghana Cyber City	Private Sector	Ghana	Employ new financial technologies, including mobile money and crypto currency, such as bitcoin in paying for goods and services with the goal of achieving a cashless society and expanding access to banking services to the traditionally and previously unbanked.	(1) Providing incentives that boost government and private investment in STEM education in the primary and high school level. (2) Encouraging research into and incorporation of artificial intelligence in high school and university programs.	Developing innovation hubs and smart cities in Africa and other emerging markets.	(1) Livestream or show video-recorded overviews of projects and founders. (2) Utilize Twitter, Facebook and other social media innovations to promote visibility of regional fora reports or resolutions.	(1) Incorporate webcasting, transcripts, and translation as much as possible. (2) Ensure that women, the youth, the disabled and other underrepresented groups are well represented. Strive towards having up to half of the questions asked at the workshops to come from women.

154	EMLS_RI (Evolution of Mind Life Society Research Institute)	Civil Society	United Kingdom	ICTs are key enablers of and drivers of innovative solutions to the goals and aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In driving forward the 2030 SDGs a key role of WSIS is defined by the multi-stakeholder nature of the forum and its fundamental role as UN platform for developing international cooperation based on core values such as the fundamental human rights. The agenda of the WSIS forum should highlight proposals that contribute to a Humane Democratic society on the basis of global	Information about our globe gives us understanding of condition of nature and makes our life safe. Regionally managed responsible data and research to secure regions with globally collaborative efforts (education, infrastructure building, adjusting, maintaining and developing with innovative research; regionally managed and driven initiatives with global share for global understanding and appropriate actions to take wholistically; financially supported by developed	Your identity development is the critical importance in digital era. We are at existential crisis. Global society is responding and being affected by the high tech and information business advancements that are impacting everyday inon humans, and society, and culture and civilization all together. 1. We need to become neoteny, continuously learning and developing as we have wanted, keep child-mind and metamorphing as already we are doing to cope with the rapidly changing demands of our in jobs, ways we interact and communicate in the world. 2. We need a consensus or a direction to point to the which kind of future we want to build as our global society. When we can have consensus and share common destiny, our individual life long development transform in unison become in unison, not crlashing among us, transformation. Thus the consensus building is critically important. 3. That is political matuarity. This includes education, life-long learning, sharing values, express self appropriately constructively for the (future) global good, better. This requires funding, cultural change to thrive together for all, not only for the own state or regions. Pay responsibility and care, actions, decision at all levels cohesively without conflict. This requires compromise and dialogue. We have technology for this. This is true innovation. We should use technological advancement for this	It is important to connect different summits and conference from different regions and different ideas / orientations, particularly young, female, periphery with true voices that express the needs that are felt by citizens which globally. citizens feel the needs. This could include: Raisina; RightsCon;	Information must be properly spread. Early preparation and reasonable advertisement of the events and sessions with clear message or issues are important. Earlier setting of particular agenda with challenging exciting sub-title of the meeting could be helpful, perhaps. At the end, the quality of the summit matters. If participants couldare expressed / achieved their own goals / fulfilled their concerns / felt new active responsible insights/agenda which they are to be able to bring back to their own responsible organization / institution / society, the meeting and contacts at the summit continue. Depending on participants'

				Symbiotic relationship to nurture future Evolution of human and non-human global environment. In this framework, individual are important and ICTs must serve to support individuals to understand and connect to the self and society and act with loving caring responsibility to the self and whole.	nations without any string attached). This will enhance research in ecology and environmental and geophysical understanding enormously which will allow better global environmental management and prediction of natural disaster, epidemic occurrence, as well as response reaction collaboratively globally if once such disasters unfortunately occur. Funding is critical. UN and other initiatives would be effective. These global project will enhance research and	sort, not profiting a small decision makers, company, hegemonial states, colonial manner. 4. We need cultural shift for everyone to become unique builder by own world vision for all future global society. This is a global collaborative project for all.		interests. Participants should have free choice depending on their interests. Equal Equal numbers of participants per sessionations does not need to be ensured. Even small sessions can be very successful if the interest is genuinely shared, it could bring deeper close discussions that are more important. If developing nations participate less as a whole and their workshop sessions attractare less nonumber . of participants, then the place location of WSIS could need to be more in developing nations. Then more local people or regional representatives can easily participate. The location might Aalternate like IGF. Or it could be run through

					innovation advancement globally particularly in developing countries through collaboration. Around the project progress, following sectors and expertise will evolve their collaborative infrastructure and ecosystem in the areas of AI, data / information / complexity / computer science, internet technology and international law / institution / political collaboration / GlobalNewDealProjects investment from surplus nations/ festival, summit, camp, eco –			regional meetings, similar to WEF, which occur at various times in all the year in various continents. If regional specific WSIS is held, specific common interests could be shared in the region and strengthen the tie among them. Then WSIS and IGF, ITU, regional IGFs must behave clearly separated the roles. For instance, Asia nations have very different political regimes, business models, e.g. Japan, China, India diverge on issues of like Democracy, Human Rights, Election, stage of maturity of economy, business, drive of innovation. The context makes it difficult to build something like EU collaboration. Much more bilateral treaties with y, collaboration by case by case could

					culture - anthropologic al research truism - summer project/ sport and art, governed and managed by the same age group globally, not by adults or power nations. The goal of SDG 2030 could be taken as two : individual- Calling life and confident identity development with World vision and such individuals building the society and nation – give agency and sovereignty, and global society as one – evolution in democratic equal peace building collaboration with responsibility			be easiery to establish.

					to global future.			

155	Geneva Action Platform	Other	Switzerland	Creating more awareness using innovative online communication tools to easily reach out to different audience around the world. At the Geneva Action Platform we have such tools for targeted audience but also facilitating the users on our platform to easily share knowledge using our innovative tools, within their social media community. By this we believe to create impact by simply letting anyone on our platform engage and be the ambassador of SDGs.	Strongly encouraging innovative ICTs development for SDGs and collaborations between all stakeholders (civil society, private, academia and media)	No comment	Encouraging collaborations between different stakeholders and incentivising some of the actions for concrete collaboration/shared projects.	No comment

156	Communication University of Zhejiang	Academia	China	Introducing and developing the “Open Space New Media Documentary” Project and establishing a new form of participatory and collaborative. We are committed to changing the traditional way of meeting and bringing more people into the agenda discussion by introducing the Open Space New Media Documentary model. The establishment of this model is conductive to breaking the limitations of traditional conference discussion and communication forms, and strengthening the interaction between	Establishing a more transparent and opening information dissemination platform, and converting “text” into “context” and “product” into “process”. On the basis of public participation, topics should be extracted in a timely manner, and issues should be tracked and fed back to achieve a sustainable virtuous circle. In addition, the use of open space new media documentaries can also reflect the problems in the real world and different perspectives in the multicultural context.	The road to development and prosperity of 5G--how to cope with the new challenges of technology, security and ideology.		

				“places-oriented”and “people-oriented” through images, Internet, big data and other technologies of new media.				

157	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Media related renovation should be highlighted since the digital transformation has been impacting the content production and moderation unprecedentedly.	Journalism and media related community should be better involved to discuss the implementation action of 2013.			

158	United Nations University	International Organisation	Portugal	Create consortiums Create more synergy with the existing groups of research in the field from the UN system	Regular follow up and m Publishing Case studies and success stories Create a journal of initiatives worldwide or a plateform	WSIS Workshop Proposal United For Smart Sustainable Cities Blockchain for Cities How can blockchain contribute to smart, sustainable cities and what are the challenges and implications of its adoption? UNU-EGOV and ITU would like to propose jointly a workshop dedicated to the ongoing work on Blockchain for cities (B4C) which is being carried out as part of the United Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) Initiative. The U4SSC is supported by the 16 United Nations agencies and programs and provides a global network of experts in multidisciplinary areas from more than 20 countries. The workshop proposed for the WSIS Forum 2019 aims to discuss the transformative effect of blockchain on smart, sustainable cities. Blockchain arises as a technology enabling the more efficient and secure exchange of values in respect of privacy and transparency contributing this way in the improvement of a variety of smart city services (e.g., smart public services, smart home, smart industry). However, our knowledge about blockchain technology and how it can transform our context remains limited. The dominant approach of the use of blockchain in cities is focusing on the technological perspective and the possible benefits related to the technology itself, leaving behind any contextual considerations related to the city challenges, the relevancy of the technology for the	NA	NA

						specific context as well as the challenges and implications. The primary purpose of this workshop is to open the discussion to understand better the transformative effects of the blockchain adopting a holistic perspective where the technology is presented as an enabler of the transformation leading to a sustainable smart city and not an end in itself. In this regard, the objectives are to identify and discuss the main challenges of blockchain for cities to improve the sustainability and smartness of a municipality; having a critical assessment of the relevance of Blockchain in regards of these specific challenging situations in urban centers and balancing between the benefits and risks or complexity of adopting the blockchain for cities. The participants of the workshop will have the opportunity to contribute to the discussions about opportunities and challenges of the use of blockchain for smart, sustainable cities and contribute and learn within an international and multidisciplinary community of researchers and experts interested in the blockchain, smart cities, sustainability, government efficiency, and global challenges. The insights of the workshop will be used to endorse the preparation of the B4C deliverable, which will support Municipalities to better understand about the potential benefits and challenges related to		

						the use and adoption of blockchain for their transition to smart, sustainable cities. B4C is one of several initiatives of U4SSC, in response to the Sustainable Development Goal 11: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." The workshop is also aligned with WSIS Action Lines C2, C3, C5, C6, C7, C8, and C10. The total time required for the workshop is 3 hours, and the preliminary agenda is the following: • ITU will introduce the U4SSC Initiative and B4C Project and its goals (10 min). • UNU-EGOV will explain the objectives of the workshop and how it will contribute to the B4C Report (10 min). • The participants will be invited to introduce themselves (20 min). • UNU-EGOV will present the roadmap of the discussion and conduct the talks with the participants (140 min, with a coffee break in the middle of the session).		

159	TRA	Government	United Arab Emirates	Perhaps adding an award which is honorable by the WSIS for the countries that are most dedicated each year in having a clear agenda on how to align with the SDG's. this might be nominated by the ITU and not through applying to the action lines.	having a session on transforming the future through a human centric designs and cross countries partnerships to reduce costs and explore how to fulfil happiness and wellbeing	Will be communicated with your team early March	by awarding these examples out of the scope of the action lines prize	having a diverse topics (not of an interest for the same segment of audience) where delegates will be have different interest in according to their scope and background, and perhaps having one of the sessions by registration where when its full delegates will be redirected to the other automatically
160	EQUALS	International Organisation	Switzerland	Considering the strength in support of WSIS, there could be a shared project plan with many sector specific goals aimed at maximising partner intervention effectiveness, with definite short term goals and Key Performance Indicators for partners to achieve.	WSIS intervention could be decisive for the achievement of SDG5, by fostering gender equality in access and use of ICTs	It would be a discussion about how EQUALS' partners are addressing the issue of gender-based violence that is preventing young girls to take part in the implementation of ICTs in businesses and daily lives, and how ICTs could be useful tools against gender discrimination.		

161	SUDATEL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACADEMEY (SUDACAD)	Private Sector	Sudan	I do not have any suggestions	I do not have any suggestions	SUDATEL Telecommunications Academy (SUDACAD)Training program activities (ICT		
162	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Academia	Spain	The participation of citizens in the Information Society through accessible technology, and de-centralised social media.	The FORUM could adopt accessibility services and alternative communication mechanisms, as a way to demonstrate how is possible to engage with all citizens in a transparent way.	Adding media accessibility to any media content from production.	By using multilanguage and multimodal interaction. This is using different and complementary technologies to access, and using automatic tools to offer multiple languages.	By offering remote participation, establishing de-localised hubs, and through translations.
163	Jobs	Other	United Arab Emirates	My ideas and myself.	Improved my ideas	In jobs	Improved activities ideas.	Yes
164	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	NA	NA	5G technology for developing countries		

165	SudoTechs	Private Sector	Egypt	In my point of view this can be done effectively by directly linking governments with innovators each in their country or from surrounding countries based on certain needs to get saturated, it's more of a call to action than just having documents or papers out of the conference.	By enabling the young players to have more influence.	Hardware Innovation challenges in MEA.	By setting surmountable with innovators & policy makers.	Equal quality & rational distribution.

166	International Foundation for Electoral Systems	Academia	United States of America	ICTs are an opportunity for advancing the SDGs as well as a new risk. The issue of online harassment, hate speech and violence targeted at women in politics has rapidly gained recognition. In the course of the last few months alone the issue has gained increasing visibility at the UN, with the release of the Special Rapporteur on VAW report and recommendations in October 2018, and a UNGA resolution addressing VAWP for the first time, in December 2018. A SRVAW report the previous year discussed online violence. This	Just as ICTs are used to perpetrate violence against women in politics (posing a barrier to the realization of SDG 5), the responses that exist to respond to this threat draw on innovation and digital activism . To best understand this nexus, the WSIS Forum may align efforts with SDG implementation in the area of digital threats and ICT-based solutions around the issue of online violence against women in politics towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.	Online violence against women in politics silences women's voices and prevents them from exercising their civic and political rights. Digital technologies are weaponized to attack women who break social norms and enter the political space as candidates, activists, journalists and other roles. In response, innovative global responses are emerging to fight back and stop "VAWP-Online" in its tracks. From legal advocacy in Zimbabwe to digital bystander intervention in Guatemala and media campaigns in Kenya, an array of initiatives led by community and digital activists, law enforcement, state and elected officials and international human rights actors are engaging to end VAWP-Online.	Violence against women in politics is one of the newest forms of human right violation and discrimination against women to be recognized by the United Nations. By sharing the latest research and legal policy responses, this panel responds to the SRVAW's call to action and will give direction, insight and guidance to international actors seeks to implement the recommendations of A/73/301.	Equal participation is driven by recognizing the current status (disaggregating participation data along intersectional demographic lines) and targeting strategies to open participation up to under-represented groups through outreach, targeted advertising, training and orientation activities and resources. First time participants in the WSIS may find the broad scope of the Forum to be daunting or unapproachable. Providing user-friendly resources and explicitly encouraging the participation for these groups can help overcome these barriers to equal participation.

				newly-identifed threat - and the many, multisectoral, ICT-based responses that exist to combat it - constitute important innovations that may be addressed at the WSIS Forum in 2019. By raising awareness of this issue and its solutions to the global community of experts on ICTs, actors will be better able to recognize the risk and adapt tools to end online violence against women in politics.				

167	WIPO	InternatInternational Organisationnal OrganisatInternational Organisationn	Switzerland	**Perhaps more high level roundtable discussions.**	Organizing information sessions during the HLPF.	IP and Sport		

ANNEX 2: Submissions received through the online open consultation process pertaining to the WSIS Forum 2019 Action Lines

Number	Organization name	Stakeholder type	Organization country	Action Lines (Topics and Themes)	Action Lines (Activities)	Action Lines (Partnerships)
1	Seneca	Private Sector	United Kingdom	The potential to develop a simplified English language orthography for a more accessible global language.		
2	Swiss Cyber-Security	Civil Society	Switzerland	Cybersecurity		
3	UNA-GH	Civil Society	Ghana	N/A	Community out reach	Civil society organization

4	Bunyala Favourite Blog	Other	Kenya	Digital environment for Social life engagements today.	Hold Forums in Countries to enable the governments understand the need to adopt and implement the WSIS 2030 agenda.	Governments of each member Country
5	Michael Adedotun Oke Foundation	Civil Society	Nigeria	The emerging issues that will mitigate the specific wsis and problems and long time plans to address issues that related too development	Issues of corruption and how can it been tackle and the security and unemployment election and communication gap in the development of information communication systems	one and one meetings with the policy holders, face too talk and media chat
6	NetFreedom Pioneers	Civil Society	United States of America	Capacity building with a focus on self - learning technologies and Open Educational Resources (OER)		

7	Ministry of Post, Telecommunications, Technologies and Digitalization	Government	Algeria			
8	Fundación Proacceso	Civil Society	Mexico	WSIS at LatAm (can be regional) - the role of the NGOs and the WSIS to build strong ICT communities	Create a kind of "social makers lab", a mini forum where leaders from the world can sit to exchange experiences and to build proposals to improve the world and to solve its problems	Microsoft, Google, Accenture, Ubtech, Toyota, Disney imageeners, etc.

9	Islamic Sciences and Culture Academy	Academia	Iran	Ontology-Based Approaches to Big Data Analytics Ontology-Based Big Data Management Subjective Knowledge Management based on meta-multi-Thesauruses Classifying and Categorizing information based on meta-multi-Thesauruses and Ontologies Thesaurus-Based Ontology development	1. Research and survey about developing and least developing nation issues and concern 2. Developing a platform for Store, process and retrieve information and knowledge 3. Classifying and Categorizing information based on meta-multi-Thesauruses and Ontologies in the mentioned platform 4. Retrieving Information and Knowledge in a semantic way	Information and Knowledge Management Department of Academy of islamic sciences and culture

10	Cambridge University	Academia	United Kingdom	Grassroots innovations in ICT strategy, impact of China's Belt and Road programme on the SDGs		
11	Libereco Global Technologies Private Limited	Private Sector	INDIA	The role of technology in enhancing democracy	Media- Social Media Capacity building- Civic Engagement, Crowdfunding, Crowdsourcing	Omidyar Network, Knight Foundation, Soros Fund
12	Kent State University	Academia	United States of America	Building a sustainable ICT index (including ICT entrepreneurship in developing countries)	ICT sustainability through better knowledge processes (creation, management, dissemination)	Partnerships with UNTD and UNESCO
13	Liberia Information Technology Students Union	Civil Society	Liberia	How Technology can be use to save Africa?	Presentations	Orange

14	TechLabs	Private Sector	Switzerland	The opportunities for bringing STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) curricula to developing markets using emerging technologies (ChatBots, etc)		
15	ECO AFRICA - ECO WORLD	Academia	United Kingdom	ECO WORLD - FREE Internet based on people, place, product and Services		
16	Consultant	Private Sector	Switzerland	SDGs	How will you engage/integrate relevance of WSIS to "Youth"	Private Sector is broadly UNDER represented in WSIS. The Private Sector is a key pillar of society that forges ICT, innovation and progress. ITU should put a big emphasis to grow it's private sector engagement.

17	Trustless Computing Association	Civil Society	Italy		Ultimately, IT and AI privacy and security are not a technical problem but the byprodut or the resiliency of the governance processes critically involved in the lifecycle. As part of our Free and Safe in Cyberspace global event series (www.free-and-safe.org), we propose to hold a panel or workshop to discuss what kind of technologies and certification governance models can radically increase the security and accountability of the IT and AI systems available to all citizens. (We recently relocated to Geneva as our startup spinoff, TRUSTLESS.AI, got selectes for the Fusion accelerator)	Partner with us of the Trustless Computing Association, ideally to cross reference and promote our 2 day events during WSIS: https://www.free-and-safe.org/winter-2019-edition/

18	Internet Society of China	Civil Society	China	AI and Innovation Digital Economy and Traditional Industry Development	To collect some good cases or best practice into a special brochure.	No suggestion.
19	Ministère des Postes, des Télécommunications et de l'Economie Numérique	Government	Niger	Votre conduite est bonne	Recommander des ateliers dans les pays membres	La vulgarisation aux partenaires potentiels les sujets d'actualités
20	COMSATS UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD	Academia	Pakistan	IoT	more focus on products rather theories	
21	IBM Switzerland	Private Sector	Switzerland	Quantum computing and quantum communications		
22	International Center for Scientific technical Information	International Organisation	Russian Federation	Pre and Pro sustainable development goals with a analysis report of cross sector methods	Science and technology innovation information	Partner ship for the fostering the subject to the globe of wsis till 2025 is very much possible

23	Horyou Group	Private Sector	Switzerland			Money/Finance, the reality of our present World revolves around the mantra of "Money makes the World go round". WSIS should actively seek to partner with 3 - 4 technology companies and secure long-term sponsorship agreements. Since WSIS Forum is an annual event, it should be possible.

24	Department of Economic Development & Tourism	Government	South Africa	Printing of food. Printing of human body parts. Cloning fish for food?	None	Renewable energy companies. Recycling companies. Space and ocean exploration companies. Nature conservation companies. Movie production houses.

25	Graduate Institute Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	Further strengthening of the right to privacy (action line C10), especially with the growing role of ICTs in developing countries with less stringent legal frameworks. The problem also persists in most other countries though. More direct discussions of the implicit trade-off between useful applications of ICT and the potential costs in terms of privacy seem to be in order.		Closer engagement with the NGO Privacy International in relation to the topic suggestion made earlier.
26	Open Health Network	Private Sector	United States of America			Partnerships across private, government and educational organizations will benefit all implementations of WSIS.

27	Microsoft	Private Sector	United States of America	i'm not familiar with the vehicle. Will need to loop back when I know more about how it works.	per above.	per above.
28	The Humanized Internet	Other	Switzerland	AI and Ethics; AI as Enabler to People Centered Economy, Bringing Value to the Individual-Citizen; Digital Identity and E-Sovereignty		
29	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	*Develop a unified plan to implement and follow-up 2030 Vision and achieve sustainability *Consolidated Annual Plan for Sustainability	create WSIS World Community create WSIS online Platform To follow the implementation indicators of the sustainability plan in each country of the United Nations.	Facebook Amazon Apple Tesla Microsoft IBM Google
30	Braille Board	Academia	Bangladesh			

31	Royal Holloway, University of London	Academia	United Kingdom	SDG 10 - inequality - a very practical discussion of why we have failed to address this and what we need to do about it		I would be happy to have a longer discussion about this some time - we have various ideas that might be of help to you.
32	Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport	Government	United Kingdom	"Liberalising the telecom sector to enable greater socio-economic development" under Action Line (2) Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society - Enabling and competitive environment	Hold a thematic workshop under the topic of "Liberalising the telecom sector to enable greater socio-economic development" and encourage further research on the subject	A stronger partnership with the private sector, including the private sector in developing countries and the SME sector.
33	Healthy Living Support	Private Sector	Azerbaijan	No suggestion at the moment.		
34	Berney Associés	Private Sector	Switzerland			
35	Israel Tech Policy Institute	Civil Society	Israel			

36	UNICC	International Organisation	United States of America	Threat intelligence network across the UN family – C5 Information security best practices – C5 Smart cities – C7 eGovernment – C7 Online learning for sustainable development – C7 ePhyto certificates for plant protection – C7 Distributed ledger technology across the UN – C2 ICT for Girls – C8 A look back as successful communications campaigns – C9	Ted Talks Action Talks Radio blog podcasts	A2i programme in Bangladesh (http://a2i.pmo.gov.bd/) ID2020 (http://id2020.org/) Global Pulse (https://www.unglobalpulse.org/) Accenture support for UNHCR block chain (https://www.accenture.com/us-en/success-unhcr-innovative-identity-management-system)
37	Consultant	Private Sector	Switzerland	"Digital Education Curriculum" "Turning Data to actionable Insights" "Building a Public Private partnership for country Digital transformation"		Accelerate Private Sector engagement. Accept private Sponsorship for sessions.

38	University of geneva	Academia	Poland	Climate Change	Inviting projects oriented on climate change and the effectiveness of the technology on good change.	University of Geneva
39	projects and industry pioneers team	Private Sector	Egypt	The tendency to transform our simple everyday life into a life operated by the Fourth Industrial Revolution	Implementing a global competition for projects that includes pre-competition workshops to motivate and train creative people to do their best	Partnering with organizations interested in this field in the UAE, Egypt and Saudi Arabia

40	University of Geneva (GTI-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland		"Assistive technology for different types of vulnerable groups of people in the world" Ex. read the following link: "How virtual education is helping refugee children" https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/02/how-virtual-education-is-helping-refugee-children/?fbclid=IwAR27ez7tgxxe-0sWrC1qlQEaBVi1df-zhmAjlJ6SWNRJ2YG2I-1jmS1lurc	UNHCR, UNICEF, Plan International, KAIST (national research university located in South Korea), etc.

41	University of Geneva (Geneva-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland	ICT's for the education of the most vulnerable such as refugees, people in displaced communities, in war-torn countries or remote areas as well as e-learning technologies for people with disabilities. These topics would contribute to action line 9 (e-learning) and SDG 4 (quality education) .	Within the WSIS Forum e-learning should be promoted and showcased through a hackathon, a panel discussion as well as with a booth displaying the innovations which the public could interact with, such as educational Games, educational VR Games, etc. These topics would contribute to action line 9 (e-learning) and SDG 4 (quality education)	In the area of e-learning, a partnership with big e-learning and MOOC companies, such as EdX or XuetangX, could be particularly fruitful and interesting.

42	Streamr	Private Sector	Switzerland		Digital ethics The new Data Economy - how do individuals control their data? Will GDPR help users fight tech giants? How can technology help users trade the data they produce?	
43	The FutureWork Institute, Inc.	Private Sector	United States of America	Each of the 2030 Game Changers Identified in the research on the Year 2030		
44	Smart Jump Technology	Private Sector	Saudi Arabia	ICTs for Sports and Education		
45	Chant Newall Development Group LLC	Private Sector	United States of America	Promoting and finding funding for improved mobile connectivity infrastructure Supporting development of more accessible Virtual Environments for mobile connectivity.		

46	United Nations Office of High Representative for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS	International Organisation	United States of America	Besides everyone having access to ICT in vulnerable countries, ICTs are very important for the achievement of economic structural transformation which is very important for the vulnerable countries to make progress in the SDGs. It is very important that the WSIS come up with ways of strengthening the role of ICTs in driving growth and industrialization. The following WSIS action lines are important. Information and communication infrastructure - the special needs of vulnerable countries ICT Capacity building needs for the vulnerable countries Enabling environment and promotion of e-commerce in vulnerable countries International and regional cooperation to support vulnerable countries	Information and communication infrastructure - the special needs of vulnerable countries in particular LLDCs. A programme on supporting the LLDCs to develop better infrastructure and access to undersea cables. ICT Capacity building needs for the vulnerable countries - in particular for LLDCs they need capacity support to develop the required supportive policies, regulations and institutions Enabling environment and promotion of e-commerce in vulnerable countries - guidance and fora for sharing of experiences among countries International and regional cooperation to support vulnerable countries	Bringing closer together the ICT developers/managers/institutions with the private sector/industry/traders so that their needs are fully communicated and addressed to result in increased economic growth.
47	ASDF International	Civil Society	India	Reach the Unreached	Pre Roadshow	

48	1981	Academia	United States of America	The Future is Now!!: Embracing blockchain technology as a tool to advance SDG implementation today! Using the technology of today to reach our goals of tomorrow. Understanding ways to use blockchain technology to align with SDGs. Blockchain technology is the backbone of what has been called a new type of internet. It allows digital information to be distributed and decentralized so that all people can participate in it. This technology has been used to impact projects all over the world. The panelist have experience using blockchain technology to bring social justice, economic empowerment, environmental responsibility, and responsible consumerism. In this workshop, the panelist will discuss ways to embrace blockchain technology in current projects as well as discuss the infrastructure necessary to make sure that all communities are participants in this new technical era. A discussion on how to use bounties and DAO as a roadmap to SDGs as well as what underlying infrastructure needs to be in place to be active participants in a global blockchain economy.	A discussion on how to use bounties and DAO as a roadmap to SDGs as well as what underlying infrastructure needs to be in place to be active participants in a global blockchain economy.	A partnership with EthGlobal, EthBounties, ETHix, Celo, SeaForm Media, and Women of Color in Blockchain. It would be great to create bounties that align with WSIS initiatives. Also it would be nice to create UN blockchain Fellowships where people can work on a UN initiative for a year in a UN office. Ask Gloria for more information.

49	YouTube/Google	Private Sector	Switzerland	I do not have experience with the forum, so cannot answer this completely.		
50	THE NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER	Government	Yemen	THE ARTIFICIAL INTELEGENCE		
51	Software development	Other	India	no	yes but my team's design it.	yes
52	International Telecommunication Union	International Organisation	Switzerland	Emerging ICT Trends	Climate changes- natural disaster under WSIS Action C7; Open source security under Action C5	Open source communities
53	Imperial College London	Academia	United Kingdom	Internet governance and cyber security in data management	Webinars Affordable Health Electronic Data Solutions for developing countries	Google HP

54	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON CYBER SECURITY LAW	International Organisation	India	a) Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for addressing cyber security challenges at national, regional and international levels. b) Legal, policy and regulatory practices concerning regulation of darknet c) Examining legal principles behind effective net neutrality frameworks. d) Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for promoting digital economy, promoting e-commerce while addressing various tax challenges of the digital economy.	Following activities and programs could be considered for implementation under specific WSIS Action Lines:- a) Coming up with task force to deal with legal framework impacting digital economy. b) Forming committee for examining the legal frameworks impacting cybercrime, Cybersecurity. c) Conducting conferences for outreach. d) Coming up with specific steps for implementation of WSIS action lines in terms of concrete deliverables to be given to member nations.	There is a need for strong partnership for Cyberlaw and cyber security law education which will help strengthen the implementation of WSIS till 2025. Cyberlaw and cyber security law today are an integral part of modern day life. Creating more awareness and education about Cyberlaw and cyber security law would go a long way towards creating and enabling legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for strengthen the implementation of WSIS till 2025.

55	CYBERLAWS.NET	Private Sector	India	a) Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for addressing cyberspace challenges at national, regional and international levels. b) Examining legal principles behind evolving norms of behaviour in cyberspace. c) Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for promoting digital economy, promoting e-commerce while addressing various tax challenges of the digital economy.	Following activities and programs could be considered for implementation under specific WSIS Action Lines:- a) Coming up with task force to deal with legal framework impacting digital economy. b) Forming committee for examining the legal frameworks impacting cyberspace c) Conducting conferences for outreach. d) Coming up with specific steps for implementation of WSIS action lines in terms of concrete deliverables to be given to member nations.	There is a need for strong partnership for Cyberlaw education which will help strengthen the implementation of WSIS till 2025. Cyberlaw today are an integral part of modern day life. Creating more awareness and education about Cyberlaw would go a long way towards creating and enabling legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for strengthen the implementation of WSIS till 2025.

56	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME & CYBERSECURITY	Academia	India	a) Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for addressing cyber security challenges at national, regional and international levels. b) Examining legal principles behind effective net neutrality frameworks. c) Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for promoting digital economy, promoting e-commerce while addressing various tax challenges of the digital economy.	Following activities and programs could be considered for implementation under specific WSIS Action Lines:- a) Coming up with task force to deal with legal framework impacting digital economy. b) Forming committee for examining the legal frameworks impacting cybercrime, Cybersecurity. c) Conducting conferences for outreach. d) Coming up with specific steps for implementation of WSIS action lines in terms of concrete deliverables to be given to member nations.	There is a need for strong partnership for Cyberlaw and cyber security law education which will help strengthen the implementation of WSIS till 2025. Cyberlaw and cyber security law today are an integral part of modern day life. Creating more awareness and education about Cyberlaw and cyber security law would go a long way towards creating and enabling legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for strengthen the implementation of WSIS till 2025.
57	foraus	Civil Society	Switzerland	See bellow		
58	Wajenzi	Private Sector	Netherlands			

59	Healthrostrum	Private Sector	Tunisia	C3. Access to information and knowledge: providing a better online service for users in countries with limited access to internet connection.	we can show how apps with a small size and light features can provide a better experience in a low internet connection case	it would be great if you partner with incubators and accelerators.

60	Search Skate, Inc.	Other	United States of America	Search Skate's multi-stakeholder Internet Governance System: 1) defines the roles of public governance and all stakeholders; 2) Creates a bottom-up and cross-sector information and communications infrastructure; 3) Distributes the Internet into all countries, closing the digital divide and provides the path for inclusive access to information and technology; 4) Resolves the capacity issues; 5) builds a common global framework to support communications and OJT to support improved local and global security as well as address users lack of confidence/trust in the Internet; 6) builds and supports an enabling environment; 7) creates a non-commercial function for the Internet, focused on bottom-up and cross sector communications to encourage stakeholders working for the advancement of humanity to share calendars, resources and skills to achieve common goals for a region or the globe; 8) introduces a system of locally owned, interest-based portal business in all countries to meet the needs for cultural, linguistic and gender diversity; 9) provides the framework and processes to respond to rapid changes in technology/media and how it is used; 10) provides a common system for reporting, evaluating and escalating ethical issues that includes all established stakeholder groups at the national, regional and international levels; 11) builds in international and regional collaboration and cooperation. My recommendation is the discussion topics be focused on how WSIS wants to maximize all the Search Skate multi-stakeholder Internet Governance System is providing to exceed expectations of the Action Lines.		

61	Posts&Telecom Press	Private Sector	China	WSIS AL 7: e-education, how to better involve disability children through the utilization of the next generation of technology.		
62	Mandat International	International Organisation	Switzerland	IoT for SDGs IoT and Personal data protection	Setting up an online platform for participants contribution to SDGs	ITU partnership with the IoT Lab to support the participation of research community.
63	Secretary	Other	United Arab Emirates	difficulty to find professional job	Reaction and concentration	الرسعات الحكومية
64	Secretary	Other	United Arab Emirates	Self development	Self development	Government Accelerators
65	World Summit Award	Civil Society	AUnited States of Americatria	Entrepreneurship globally - everyone is talking about start-ups and innovations, but many emerging countries still face huge challenges - there is not one global approach, but each region and country needs different appraoches.		

66	Liberia Information Technology Students Union	Academia	Liberia	The path for wsis after 2030	Technology bootcamp	Liberia Telecommunications Authority (LTA)
67	Office of Electronic Communications	Government	Poland	We suggest the topic "Emerging technologies for digital transformation – how to maximize benefits for societies and economies". This will be also the topic of workshop proposed by UKE.		

68	American Tower Corporation	Private Sector	United Kingdom	A. Topic: Infrastructure 4 Development WSIS Action Lines: C2, C3, C4, C5, C11, and C13 B. Topic: Innovation 4 Digital Literacy WSIS Action Lines: C4, C11, and C12	For all the internet's benefits, its reach in many developing countries remains limited due to cost, scaleability, power outages and educational barriers. To help alleviate this problem, at ATC, we are using our communications infrastructure in an innovative way by building Digital Villages near our tower sites to bring broadband connectivity and enhance digital skills of the communities we serve. Digital Villages are computer-equipped centres or kiosks that use the uninterrupted power supply and broadband link from our sites to provide local communities with free education and training in information, communications and technology (ICT) to increase computer literacy and help create digitally empowered societies. This helps promote and advance WSIS Action Lines C2, C3, C4, C6, and C12 as well as SDGs 4,5,8,9,10 and 17. To date, we have established Digital Villages in India, Nigeria, and Ghana where we partner with local stakeholders to reach at least one family member in each of approximately 8,000 households in the regions where these Digital Village sites are deployed. We believe that the ITU and other international organizations can be a strategic	We believe that the ITU and other international organization be a strategic partner in advancing and proliferating our Digital Villages initiative, which aims to increase digital literacy and reduce the digital divide, as aligned with the objectives of the WSIS process. To that extent, we would be happy to further discuss ways to align synergies between our respective organizations.

					partner for our Digital Villages initiative.	

69	WSIS Coalition	Private Sector	United Kingdom	A. Topic: Artificial Intelligence 4 Sustainable Development – to discuss the impact of the growing development and application of AI-powered technologies on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals WSIS Action Lines: 1,4,5,11	N/a	N/a
70	Globethics.net	Civil Society	Switzerland	"Equity of access to ICTs and responsible use of ICTs in education: Opportunities and challenges" - WSIS Action Line C3 - access to information knowledge - and WSIS Action Line C4 - capacity building.		With higher education institutions, associations and research centres.

71	UNIGE Geneva-Tshingua Initatiative	Academia	Switzerland	Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality has for now only taken a small section at the WSIS Forum.	hands-on learning workshop for VR/AR software learning.	Partnerships with more university students in Switzerland and the world. During my undergraduate, I don't recall ever coming into contact with the WSIS Forum,.
72	Tigarti	Private Sector	Egypt		N/A	
73	Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC)	Government	Saudi Arabia	Country vision. digitization smart services renewable energy	PPP, investors, privatization, shared project and agreements	PPP, investors, privatization, shared project and agreements
74	ITU	International Organisation	United States of America			

75	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	*Develop a unified plan to implement and follow-up 2030 Vision and achieve sustainability *Consolidated Annual Plan for Sustainability	create WSIS World Community create WSIS online Platform To follow the implementation indicators of the sustainability plan in each country of the United Nations.	Facebook Amazon Apple Tesla Microsoft IBM Google

76	ACIEG Jovem	Private Sector	Brazil	E-Learning as a tool for raising awareness and providing education for underprivileged people	E-Learning as a tool for raising awareness and providing education for underprivileged people	It is necessary nowadays that international organizations such as the ITU include in their discussions and activities the quadruple helix actors: governments (regional, national and local), private sector (also including MS&ME), academia and civil society,.

77	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	• Action line 1 > How can we achieve inclusive engagement and cooperation amongst government to provide sustainable and affordable access to ICTs. • Action line 2 > Preventing digital divide and ensuring sustainable connectivity in developing countries • Action line 1 > How ICT can be used to drive significant economic and jobs growth for those that are able to harness ICTS effectively and embrace the new modes of operations required. • Action plan 3 >How can we prevent inequalities of haves and have-nots of digital transformation in the developing world? • Action line 7, e-Businesses> Migration, remittances and sustainable development.	• Action line 7, e-Businesses> Migration, remittances and sustainable development. Hackathon to provide solution for faster, cheaper and safer remittances apps • Action line 1- ICT inclusive for all: Initiate a structured dialogue/recommendation for information Society and for the exchange of best practices.	Academia: • London School of Economics (LSE) • African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute, NAIROBI • Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Postes, Télécommunications et TIC, Center, Yaoundé • Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, BEIJING UN Agencies: • UNESCO • UNCTAD • UNDP Companies in ICT: • Ericson • China Mobile • Alibaba

78	MEDeus Ltd.	Private Sector	United Kingdom	Promote the involvement of the academic sector in political discourse, especially in regards to lobbying for improved drone technology regulations.	N/A	Partner with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
79	Terre des Hommes	Civil Society	Netherlands	SDG 16.2 in Action Lines 1 and 10		
80	Hatch CoLab	Other	Switzerland	how technology-based solutions can support the SDGs		
81	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	*Develop a unified plan to implement and follow-up 2030 Vision and achieve sustainability *Consolidated Annual Plan for Sustainability	create WSIS World Community create WSIS online Platform To follow the implementation indicators of the sustainability plan in each country of the United Nations.	Facebook Amazon Apple Tesla Microsoft IBM Google

82	Sela Technologies	Private Sector	United States of America	-Public sector transparency as a level for accountable development -A decentralized approach to innovation: Lessons from UNICEF and WFP innovation programs	Pick some specific and long standing challenges identified at previous WSIS and have participants reflect on reasons some of these obstacles have persisted	Many corporations such as Google have now also decided to pull their expertise behind societal good: https://ai.google/social-good ; https://www.google.org/
83	eWorldwide Group	Private Sector	United Arab Emirates	Emerging trends that need to understood, discussed and integrated: AI & robotics, blockchain and clean energy, and their subsequent roles to support inclusion, access and empowerment for all - And sustainability for the delivery of vital government services and the SDGs	AI & robotics, blockchain and clean energy, and their subsequent roles to support inclusion, access and empowerment for all - And sustainability for the delivery of vital government services and the SDGs	We need to increase the participation of other key Ministers to the WSIS process and invite non-technology sector players

84	IEEE	Academia	United States of America	In WSIS Forum 2019 programming, IEEE proposes the inclusion of content covering emerging technologies and the ethical and societal implications of ICT development and use, such as AR and VR, linked to the WSIS Action lines, as well as discussion on the digital resident and data agency.	We suggest the inclusion of practical outputs via programs/activities that introduce real-world examples of how stakeholders are taking frameworks and principles and transforming them into practical applications.	Partnering with organizations and technical community.

85	IFIP	International Organisation	Austria	Action Line C5 – Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICT – this is an increasingly more important topic. Loss of confidence in using ICT will setback and even reverse progress achieved against the SDG's. Suggest a multi-stakeholder workshop with defined outcomes (maybe even a declaration) on how we can achieve this. In addition, strategies for ensuring that all citizens understand privacy and security (a global training initiative?), and the individual and collective duty of care. As mentioned before, technology, people, and a process should underpin all discussions.	Action Line C5 - specific actions around Building Confidence and Security. Cyber-Security is multidisciplinary, and so involves the supply side as well as the consumer side. A workshop with speakers from government, industry, and civil society should be initiated to decide on specific action items which can be implemented and followed up at future WSIS event.	

86	World Benchmarking Alliance	Civil Society	Netherlands	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions -- social media penetration and polarization		ITU and World Benchmarking Alliance
87	Global Broadband Plan for Refugees	Civil Society	United States of America	As noted in the answer to 5, our plan involves 5 initiatives and makes recommendations for specific actions for each of the initiatives.		
88	Internet Society	Academia	Switzerland	How can we ensure that everyone can contribute to building the Information Society? Including opportunities for communities to connect themselves.	na	na

89	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Action Line 8. 1. Title of Panel: Culture for a Sustainable Digital Environment: How can culture help shape the digital environment and why is it so crucial today, with the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, for ICTs to embrace culture fully?	1. 1. Title of Panel: Culture for a Sustainable Digital Environment: How can culture help shape the digital environment and why is it so crucial today, with the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, for ICTs to embrace culture fully? 2. Action Line Action line 8 “Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content”. 3. Summary UNESCO has long advocated and demonstrated that culture, in its diverse manifestations - from tangible and intangible cultural heritage to cultural and creative industries - is a driver and enabler of sustainable development. Today, the advancement of Artificial Intelligence highlights that ICTs are having a direct impact on the way cultural expressions are created, disseminated and accessed, and the way cultural heritage is experienced, safeguarded and shared. Culture in the digital environment is responding to global challenges through the exercise of freedom of expression and the promotion cultural diversity (SDG 4). ICTs are progressively incorporated into the cultural and creative sectors in ways that can yield enhanced, inclusive and equitable development outcomes including creating employment and fostering	

					social cohesion (SDG 8, 11 and 12). From women gaining wider access in the digital creative field, to indigenous communities safeguarding their living heritage, to 3D virtual renderings and virtual visits of cultural heritage sites and historic cities, ICTs as applied to culture continue to break new ground.	

90	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	UNESCO High Level Panel Dialogue. ICT 4 ALL: Indigenous languages matter for peace, innovation and development	the panel will build synergies and contribute to the ongoing discussions across different WSIS Action Lines.	ITU, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, IT companies working on the development of language technology, academia and civil society including indigenous peoples

91	Women@The Table	Civil Society	Switzerland	AI & Gender Smart+Humanist Cities	Decreasing the number of non-interactive and large panels and replacing them with more opportunities for small curated groups tasked to specific discussions with actionable outcomes would be appreciated.	Women@TheTable Huairou Commission AI NOW Slum Dwellers International WILPF WEDO
92	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	N/A	Inclusive Digital Societies (see how we can ensure that no one is left behing)	N/A
93	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	Government	United Kingdom	N/A		
94	Delegation of the European Union	International Organisation	Switzerland	Safer internet		
95	High-Tech Bridge	Private Sector	Switzerland	AI for cybersecurity		
96	Swiss Failure+ Akademy	Private Sector	Switzerland	systemic growth		
97	Nokia	Private Sector	Belgium	Digitalization impact on jobs		Task Force.

98	Foxstone SA	Private Sector	Switzerland	Emerging trends in international cooperation beyond 2020	Clean water and sanitation	Israel's water technology companies like Mekorot Group, Netafim or Arad Group
99	Foxstone SA	Private Sector	Switzerland	Emerging trends in international cooperation beyond 2021	Clean water and sanitation	Israel's water technology companies like Mekorot Group, Netafim or Arad Group
100	Foxstone SA	Private Sector	Switzerland	Emerging trends in international cooperation beyond 2021	Clean water and sanitation	Israel's water technology companies like Mekorot Group, Netafim or Arad Group
101	INTERPREFY AG	Private Sector	Switzerland	NA	NA	NA

102	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	ALC4 "Research findings in digital skills trends and how academia is responding to new skills requirements"	Facilitation of a round table for members of academia to discuss ground breaking research in digital skills development under Action Line C4 session.	
103	ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF)	International Organisation	Switzerland	Achieving an inclusive society with ICTs, addressing C2 and C3		

104	Subah Infosolutions Ghana Limited	Private Sector	Ghana	Financing ICT research and developments in the development economies, the role of Governments :C2	Attention should be paid to inviting private sector entrepreneurs in the developing economies engaged in areas impacting on the SGDs say in the Sanitation, Climate Change, Value Added Technology etc so they will share case studies from the developing economies as a way of bridging the innovative gaps.	
105	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organisation	United States of America	NA	NA	Deeper engagement of the WSIS community in SDG implementation, through development efforts on the ground (such as those supported by UNDP and the UNDG).
106	WeRobotics	Civil Society	Switzerland			

107	ArboLife	Private Sector	Switzerland	none		
108	International Women in Engineering and Science	International Organisation	United Kingdom	ethics in artificial intelligence; is there a need for standards?, IoT for agriculture - economical solutions	see 7	

109	University of Geneva and independent consultant	Academia	Switzerland	Preserve the digital heritage. We care a lot about data protection and deletion of data. We are censoring digital archives. Although storage capacity is growing rapidly we are not able anymore to preserve crucial current content.	Include educational sessions on key technology. WSIS wants to be open to a wide audience and has to enable everybody to take part in the discussions in a meaningful way. Often the powers of deep learning are overestimated and the nature of blockchains are not understood. We cannot expect every participant to already be tech savvy. Therefore, we should provide some introductory sessions.	

110	Communication University of Zhejiang	Academia	China	To build partnerships among all stakeholders at the local, nationa l , reginal and international levels for the development of the ICT industry through capacity building, research and knowledge sharing		

111	SEMANTIS	Civil Society	Belgium	Next Generation Internet Common architecture of Networks Multilinguism in ICT applications	Action Line C2 - make progress towards global common architecture of digital networks Action Line C3 - build a common accessible data hub for ICT applications Action Line C10 - democracy and social dimension in ICT innovative developments Action Line C11 - Initiate ICT Parnerships on a more balanced geographical distribution	World Economic Forum UN ILO Chambers of Commerce
112	Oslo Metropolitan University	Academia	Norway	Universal Design of ICT, social innovation, technology transfer		

113	MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND ADVISORY CENTRE	Academia	Uganda	WSIS Forum 2019: Outcome Document·WSIS Forum 2019: High Level Track Outcomes and Executive Brief·WSIS Action Lines Supporting Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (2019)·WSIS Stocktaking Report 2019·WSIS Forum 2019 and SDG Matrix·WSIS Stocktaking Success Stories 2019	WSIS Action lines for SDGs. • ICTs for poverty reduction, food, water, education and employment • Enabling Environment • ICT and sustainable cities • E-Environment, Climate Change and e-Waste • Internet for Social Good and SDGs • Internet of things • ICT Success Stories • Using data effectively to inform ICT policy • Cybersecurity vulnerability of LDCs • Programmes to Support Digital Transformation • Open Access Commons and Open Science	WSIS Action Lines and the 2030 agenda • Bridging digital divides • Enabling environment • Capacity building • Financing for development and role of ICT • Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs
114	ASTEM Co., Ltd.	Private Sector	Japan	n/a		

115	International Federation for Information Processing	International Organisation	AUnited States of Americatria	Issues such as social media and trustworthiness of the information seem to be missing from the list of action lists. In particular, the following Action Lists are related to those issues: C3 Access to information and Knowledge, C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs C7. ICT Applications: (all the applications) C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content C9. Media C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society Knowledge deduced from SNS is useful for many aspects of applications of ICT yet, the trustworthiness is always the problem to be solved. Use of AI, the trustworthiness could be implemented from the big data from SNS. For Disaster Risk Reduction, SNS is being looked at to detect the victims for rescue [1] Reference: [1] The National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT): . DISAster-information ANAlyzer (DISAANA), https://disaana.jp/rtime/search4pc.jsp (in Japanese)	Disasters are considered in Action Libes C2 and C10, however, the following Action Lines could look into disaster issues as well: C3 Access to information and Knowledge, C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs C7. ICT Applications: (all the applications) C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content C9. Media C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society	ISCRAM is the community of researchers and practitioners woring on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management and could help WSIS in terms of disaster issues.

116	Iran University of Science and Technology	Academia	Iran	C7 e-science: The role of science and innovation in building the information and knowledge societies.	C7 e-science: Preparing and supporting a network of universities who are active in ITU may help in implementing this Action Line.	

117	Habitat Association	Civil Society	Turkey	RegTech	6) Enabling environment: Accessible data for SDGs 7) ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life: Environment Protection: Data collection via IoT on World Environment Systems (CO2 emissions, nitrogen cycle) 14) Follow-up and evaluation: Blockchain for M&E (data verification for social impact)	SDG Accelerators

118	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	Within the track of "ICTs for SDGs: scaling awareness and education", we propose a panel discussion regarding the potential of e-learning for refugee children.	The panel discussion on “E-learning for refugee children” will focus on bridging the unequal access to education gap though ICTs. Experts and representatives of NGOs will share their thoughts on the current actions taking place in the field, and they will discuss the possibilities for further innovation and scalability, in order to define best practices for e-learning for refugees and underprivileged communities.	

119	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	Within the track of "ICTs for SDGs: scaling awareness and education", we propose a panel discussions regarding the "Integration of education for the Fourth Industrial Revolution".	During the panel discussion on the "Integration of education for the Fourth Industrial Revolution", experts and representatives of NGOs will discuss the role that new technological innovations such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, Internet of Things (IoTs), fifth-generation wireless technology (5G) and 3D printing have in the field of education.	
120	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Open solutions for digital skills development - C7		

121	ANCOM	Government	Romania	Boosting the uptake of digital skills, Support to digital entrepreneurship		

122	VUME	Private Sector	Norway	Action line: Digital inclusion (in public and government organizations) - Ensuring informational and educational presentations reach all participants in society. Including those with situational and physical disabilities as well as those with a less than optimal language skill but with intent and interest in a stronger society participation and increase of knowledge. This directly affects the dynamics and economics of modern society where as few as possible will feel "left out" or discriminated.	N/A	Global Universal Design Commission - GUDC

123	VUME	Private Sector	Norway	Action line: Digital inclusion (in public and government organizations) - Ensuring informational and educational presentations reach all participants in society. Including those with situational and physical disabilities as well as those with a less than optimal language skill but with intent and interest in a stronger society participation and increase of knowledge. This directly affects the dynamics and economics of modern society where as few as possible will feel "left out" or discriminated.	N/A	Global Universal Design Commission - GUDC

124	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Are we ready for Global South and SDGs?	Suggest combining sessions of similar nature and limited number of panelists	involve more private sector
125	JOZU for WOMEN INC	Private Sector	AUnited States of Americatralia	How might ICTS and particularly minority-led startups work more collaboratively with the UN and other entities at a global level to deliver on SDGs in relation to Action lines 1 and 11?		
126	UNEP/BRS Secretariat	International Organisation	Switzerland	Environment, E-waste management, recycling, global reverse logistics chains	E-waste workshop	Partnership with the BRS Secretariat to improve E-waste management
127	UN- ESCWA	Other	Lebanon	N/A		

128	Aastha Engineering Solution Pvt.Ltd.	Private Sector	Nepal	As my experience of working with rural farmers, In terms of knowledge management and knowledge sharing among the farmers, the use of ICTs is low in most of the developing countries. The present benefit of ICT include speedy transaction of business using mobile phones. The future benefit will emanate from E-commerce or M-Commerce. The future depends on the level of e-readiness of the farmers. That is on the broad level. However based on current infrastructures, WSIS forum 2019 can have a good topics regarding this.	The WSIS forum have to discuss in depth regarding following topics which could contribute great to achieve 2030 goals. WSIS can also implement following activities as the action line. a. Prepare Local Servers to provide agriculture information, Tourism, Health, Small Scale Industries, Education etc. in simple local language. b. Prepare the local network (Intranet) connecting numbers of village in same network and farmers, teachers, health worker, entrepreneur etc. can be trained from a single point. It does not take costly. Locally made intranet link does not need to pay much money for bandwidth. So, it is economic.	WSIS forum need to make a 'country wise representing team including the government officials'. The team will be responsible to implement, monitor and impact analyze of the activities under WSIS forum. The individual team representing each country can discuss and share own experiences and achievement via internet so that they can add quality in their work. Personally, I and my organization is ready to work as the WSIS partner in my own cost for Nepal.

129	EC MEDICI Framework	Civil Society	Italy	We will mainly focus on the topics we deal with. Having read many times the different documents, vision beyond, SDGs, Matrix, UN related docs, it seems they suggest, among other topics, a holistic approach to risk assessment and management including of course education and capacity building in this sector. Almost all the SDGs and related WSIS WG matrix include the themes security, safety, disaster management and recovery. Specifically: SDG 1 END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE C5 SDG 2 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE food security, slow onset disasters (drought, global warming, chemical products, etc) SGD 3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks ICTs for Safety & Security SDG 4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship skills and new jobs C5 SDG 5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women eEmpowerment, eInclusion, ICTs for Safety SDG 6 ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER	Broaden the C5 to “ICTs for Safety and Security” or better “ICTs for Global Risk Assessment and Management (human, food, water, financial, disasters, assets, etc. etc.)”	Strengthen the partnership with UNESCO IFAP adding humanities and ethics standpoint to WSIS action lines and activities. Act as a reference point for ICTs for Safety & Security sector promoting research and knowledge sharing and transfer.

				AND SANITATION FOR ALL 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies Water Security, Water sources Map SDG 7 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support education Power Grids, Micro generation, Green Energy, etc. C5, critical infrastructure resilience, etc. etc. SDG 8 PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour- intensive sectors 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship,		

				creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services C5 ICTs for safety & security SDG 9 BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 This SDG (9) is directly connected with point 2 WSIS Forum 2019 High-level Segment and the identification of cyber warfare scenarios. SDG 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES SDG 11 MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries 11.4 Strengthen e orts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of		

				people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels S2D2 SDG 12 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products SDG 13 TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed		

				countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities SDG 14 CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SDG 15 PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS SDG 16 PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime SDG 17 STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development,		

				complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.17 Encourage and promote an active public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.		

130	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Government	Egypt	Recommendable Policies for the adoption of Emerging Technologies while mitigating Negative Impacts		
131	Western Sydney University	Academia	Australia	Rethinking approaches to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in an era of Smart Computing		
132	WGT	Private Sector	United Kingdom	No specific suggestions.	No specific suggestions.	No specific suggestions.
133	The Ministry of ICT	Government	Iran	Please see our answer to Question 18 below.	No specific suggestion at this time.	No specific suggestion at this time.
134	University of Geneva (GTI-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland			

135	SCE Inc. Korea	Private Sector	Korea	I would like to suggest to have an information session on "Accessibility considerations on emerging technologies" (within the "Accessibility Day" workshop planned), and provide some information session on technical and strategical accessibility considerations. What I would like to focus on is the mobile application accessibility. Since the introduction of Apple's iPhone and Google's Android operating systems, mobile phone platform usage has been revolutionized. Electronic commerce, social networks, and information services are now widely available on mobile devices, and these devices are gradually taking over roles once played by laptops and desktop personal computers. This is also related to my activities in the APT(Asia-Pacific Telecommunity)'s ASTAP forum (APT Standardization forum). I and Mr. Daniel (Hark) Sohn are the rapporteurs of conducting a survey related to the mobile accessibility in the Asia-Pacific region. We are working on collecting data from Asia-Pacific countries to analyze status quo of mobile application accessibility through ASTAP Expert Group on Accessibility and Usability. Though the study is still underdevelopment till June 2019, we cannot report the results to the WSIS Forum. However, we would like to present at least some preliminary results as well as a technical tool that is being used in the analysis. The tool is listed on the list of designed to analyze mobile applications automatically to investigate the conformance of accessibility with known standards. In 2016, we ran a similar workshop related to the mobile accessibility and its strategic importance along with introduction of our tools in an	NA	NA

				international conference called iCreate, Bangkok, Thailand. In addition, I would also wish to highlight the necessity of an accessibility of new technologies such as IoT, Smart cities and so on, and relate them to the work that we've been working on the ITU-T SG20, IoT Accessibility requirements (Y.4204, formerly, Y.Accessibility-IoT) and the smart transportation requirements (Y.ACC-PTS) and so on. This is in agreement with the WSIS Action Lines especially to 11.7 "By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities". Emerging technologies, such as smart mobile services, Internet of Things, and smart cities applications are key enablers that would realize future that are addressed by the action line 11.7 only when the accessibility is granted.		

136	EXL Inc.	Private Sector	United States of America	*How does global automation impact the mandate of education (SDGs 4 & 8)	Workshop on changing education to better prepare students for jobs in the age of automation (SDGs 4 & 8)	* Amazon * Microsoft * Google

137	Association for Progressive Communications	Civil Society	Ecuador	C1 and C2. Innovative solutions for connecting the unconnected - community based approaches to telecom infrastructure ownership. C3. Addressing the alarming trend of internet shutdowns.	- Measuring a free, open, rights-based and inclusive internet: The UNESCO Internet Universality Indicators (all action lines). - APC and Rhizomatica initiative - Connecting the unconnected: “Connecting the unconnected: Supporting community networks and other community-based connectivity initiatives” project. (Action lines C1 and C2). - NETmundial+5 (All action lines).	

138	Geneva International Model United Nations	Civil Society	Switzerland	Keeping in mind the large range of possibilities and particularities to be discussed under the WSIS Action Lines, shall I suggest one topic per action line: C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development: Public governance should promote SDGs through ICTs, which may pave the way for development. C2. Information and communication infrastructure: Potential partnerships within different stakeholders will enable better funding for infrastructure. C3. Access to information and knowledge: Develop user-friendly resources so as to make them more accessible for disabled or illiterate people. C4. Capacity building: Capacity building and e-Training among the youth in order to ensure that they will be able to use ICTs efficiently in the future. C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs: The role of intellectual property and competition law within the ICTs. C6. Enabling environment: The need to regulate data protection to ensure the privacy of individuals. C7. ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life: Empowering and regulation of e-Commerce as a way to facilitate trade between countries. C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content: Special training for language experts in the ICTs to ensure the preservation of multilingualism and multiculturalism. C9. Media: Promotion of the SDGs through the media as a way to reach the general public. C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society: Create gender-inclusive policies. “Establishing clear links between trade policy and overarching goals, including gender equality and women's economic empowerment, will further contribute to		We may suggest a possible partnership with GIMUN, which would strengthen the link with the youth. As stated in the WSIS Declaration of Principles "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.” (para. 11). In accordance to this affirmation, GIMUN would organise every year educational workshops and training on ITCs and on the promotion of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the specific WSIS Action Lines. As stated in the Outcome Document of the High-Level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, “divides are often closely linked to education levels and existing inequalities, and we recognize that further divides can emerge in the future, slowing sustainable development.” (para. 21). Therefore, we find of great importance that the youth will have proper education on this specific matter, to ensure that the future leaders, workers, citizens, will contribute to development.

				making trade a driver for sustainable development," (Simonetta Zarrilli, Chief of the Trade, Gender and Development Programme, UNCTAD). C11. International and regional cooperation: Bringing ICTs to developing countries or rural areas is a way to boost their development (like in the case of linking smallholder farmers to banks in Africa).		

139	Independent	Other	Switzerland	AL5/6 - Frontier Technologies such as blockchain and its use for assisting underserved populations ex: refugees	AL1 - Encourage gouvernements to include Youth Start ups from they respective countries to be part of the discussion taking place at WSIS	

140	Virtual Activism	Civil Society	United States of America	1- Ethical Dimensions of the use of ICTs: differences between civil society views and government views. How can the two visions meet? 2- Use of local "internets" and their impact on the global community. 3- Inclusive and open policies, strategies and programmes for expanding and enhancing universal access to information and knowledge. 4- ICT in education: do online learning/certification work?	- Training of civil society organizations not only on ICTs but the intersection between ICTs and rights. - Creation of content and training materials that may be used in workshops either online or offline [preferably offline].	Not sure

141	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	In line with action line 31 and 32: Designing legal frameworks with regard to cybersecurity for countries who want to promote their ICT markets nationally and internationally. Adoption of ethical standards by professionals in different disciplines in applying AI technologies (lawyers, data analysts, engineers etc).	The department of Law of the University of Geneva and more specifically, Prof. de Werra and his team are able to work on coherent regulatory frameworks tailor made to the needs of countries and of the respective groups of experts. The variety of activities may include • Conducting research and publishing reports on the implementation of a digital strategy for academic institutions. • Organising educational programmes on ICT topics in Geneva with sponsorships for applicants coming from developing etc countries (please see internet law summer school https://www.unige.ch/genevasummerschools/programme/courses/internet-law and WIPO Summer School https://www.unige.ch/droit/pi/summer-schools/wipo-summer-school/) • Co-organising conferences on ICT topics of interest outside Geneva (see for example recent conference in Malaysia http://ipresearchersasia.org/annual-conference/) • Organizing conference on Law and policy on Cybersecutity in Geneva https://www.unige.ch/droit/cybersecurity-liability/ • Doing joint projects with the other IGOs based in Geneva. At the moment, Prof. De Werra has various projects with WIPO, WTO and other UN bodies.	In case you are interested in any of the above activities it will be our pleasure to meet up with you and together build a joint agenda between the ITU and the UNIGE.

142	Nayuta Inc.	Private Sector	Japan	・Cooperation among stakeholders - The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development ・ Authentication -Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs ・ Financing of ICT networks and services -International and regional cooperation ・ International mechanisms -International and regional cooperation	・TED or TEDx - I think they cover all of WSIS Action Lines ・ Almost Blockchain system (not specific activities or program)- Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for an inclusive information society, Access to information and knowledge, Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life, International and regional cooperation	
143	GSMA	International Organisation	United Kingdom	NA		
144	UNHCR	International Organisation	Switzerland			

145	ITU/Broadband Commission	International Organisation	Switzerland	financing models for connectivity	n/a	n/a
146	University of Sheffield	Academia	United Kingdom	N/A	N/A	N/A
147	Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority	Government	Botswana	N/A	N/A	1. Digital Operators 2. Universal Service Funds
148	The Womanity Foundation	International Organisation	Switzerland			
149	Food and Agriculture Ogrnization (FAO)	International Organisation	Italy	Future of Food Future of Work WSIS and the pathway forward	Digital Innovation Ecosystem in Agriculture	NA
150	RMS+	Academia	Switzerland	No suggestions.	No suggestions.	No suggestions
151	School of Economic Warfare	Academia	France	- Artificial Intelligence: Applications and Ethics		

152	ICANN	Academia	Switzerland	Action Line 17: How to work ensure multi-stakeholder participation in Internet public policy discussions		Think consideration needs to be given at this Forum (so we need a place for a discussion) on how in the Forum in 2020 - which will be the mid-term of this current WSIS phase - we may have a thorough debate on what we may like to see accomplished in remaining 5 years to WSIS 2025 and beyond.

153	Gateway Innovations - Ghana Cyber City	Private Sector	Ghana	(1) Digital Innovation in Agriculture (2) Promoting digital payments by governments, private and civil groups	(1) Closing the digital skills gap. (2) Boosting ICT training among youth. (3) Promoting the use of crowdfunding in development	Partnerships with communication/technology authorities, e.g. National Communications Authority (NCA) in Ghana and investment promotion agencies, such as the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) with the goal of facilitating the flow of information, sustaining attention towards implementing WSIS initiatives.

154	Geneva Action Platform	Other	Switzerland	ICTs for SDGs: scaling awareness and education	No comment	No comment

155	Communication University of Zhejiang	Academia	China	To build partnerships among all stakeholders at the local, nationa l , reginal and international levels for the development of the ICT industry through capacity building, research and knowledge sharing		

156	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Facilitation Meeting of C9 Media : Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to strengthen journalism and media development in accord with UNESCO's Internet Universality ROAM principles.	Facilitation Meeting of C9: Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to strengthen journalism and media development in accord with UNESCO's Internet Universality ROAM principles. Summary UNESCO takes the facilitation meeting of C9 Media to trigger a multi-stakeholder discussion on the crucial challenges of guiding the development of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) in a conducive manner to strengthen the role of journalism and media development in accord with UNESCO's Internet Universality ROAM principles. UNESCO's Internet Universality R.O.A.M principles and indicators framework that advocate human Rights, Openness, Accessibility and Multi-stakeholder participation, presents the Organization's updated position on the development of advanced ICTs including Artificial Intelligence. The newly developed 303 R.O.A.M indicators give teeth to the framework as a broad, robust and relevant tool, to measure the Internet development and other technological innovations, including AI-related applications. The framework provides a clear guideline for the application of these new technologies by making them conducive for advancing human	

					rights based approach and achieving SDGs. Increasingly, Artificial intelligence as an advanced ICT increasingly continues to impact the practice and protection of journalists, therefore affecting the content produced in journalism and media. Direct impacts of AI on journalism include the material and quality of the material that is disseminated in news and media production, as well as its audience. Consequently, it remains crucial that both the benefits and challenges of AI-enhanced journalism are analysed. Digital techniques such as automated journalism, computational journalism and robotic journalism facilitate the generation of news by algorithm however, these methods of AI pose several limitations. Algorithms threaten media pluralism by means of the micro-targeting of select audiences. This micro-targeting can range from targeted advertisements to politically-motivated objectives. Moreover, the dissemination of fake news leading to misinformation and disinformation remains a concern at large. While AI-based algorithms can filter factual news from fake news, concerns regarding the legitimate “arbiter” of truth are provoked. Finally, as the	

					confidentiality of sources are the foundation of integrity of journalists', privacy concerns related to AI and journalistic sources are faced with challenges. In sum, UNESCO stresses the importance of the human rights impacts of AI. Specifically, the effects and tangible future of AI intersectionality with journalism and media development. In order to strengthen journalism and media development in digital age, it is therefore strongly advised that AI and AI-based applications be subject to a set of clear guidelines that are conformant with international human rights standards. Key Questions / Topics for Discussion? - What are the core human rights concerns in relation to AI and AI-based tools in relation to journalism and media dissemination? - What are positive and negative consequences of the usage of AI and AI-based tools in journalism and media dissemination? (Are there any foreseeable legal consequences for journalists themselves?) - What role does the media play in relation to AI intersectionality and journalism?	
157	United Nations University	International Organisation	Portugal	NA	NA	United Nations Universities

158	TRA	Government	United Arab Emirates	Countries to create committees and working group to oversee the ICT projects in the country and that its planned and fulfilled with commitment and alignment of SDG's.	Will be shared	will be shared by email
159	EQUALS	International Organisation	Switzerland	Gender Digital Divide, access to STEM careers, gender discrimination and online violence		
160	SUDATEL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACADEMEY (SUDACAD)	Private Sector	Sudan	I do not have any suggestions		
161	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Academia	Spain	Accessibility as a transparent tool for democratic citizen engagement. De-centralised social networks to secure full citizen participation and control.	Organise a panel. Organise a workshop to show how to provide accessibility services, in any language. Organise some demos.	

162	Jobs	Other	United Arab Emirates	My ideas and myself	My activities	Yes
163	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	Action Line C2: Hybrid infrastructure and technologies for affordable broadband access		
164	SudoTechs	Private Sector	Egypt	Tourism & ICT integration	Digital Fabrication	Universities

165	International Foundation for Electoral Systems	Academia	United States of America	5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs: It is vital to recognize that confidence and security in ICTs has a specific gender dimension and operates along a gendered-divide. Women face different threats and risks than men do when they use ICTs. This should be a topic of discussion in the action lines, especially as it concerns violence against women in politics, because research shows that women in politics are the direct targets of intentional ICT-based attacks. These attacks are especially harmful because they hurt both the individual person as well as silencing her from exercising her civil and political rights and contributing to the broader society.	Baseline data on the prevalence and impact of ICT-based harassment and violence against women should be collected and grassroots response activities that promote awareness and provide direct assistance to victims should be implemented under Action Line 5.	the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) stands ready to partner with WSIS on the implementation of its goals on democracy, elections and equal political participation as enabled through ICTs, through 2025.

166	WIPO	InternatInternatio nal Organisationnal OrganisatInternati onal Organisationn	Switzerland	WSIS and emerging technologies.		

ANNEX 3: Submissions received through the online open consultation process pertaining to the High Level Segment of the WSIS Forum 2019

Number	Organization name	Organization type	Organization country	Topics and themes for the High-Level Segment	Methods to make the High-level Segment more dynamic and interactive.
1	Seneca	Private Sector	United Kingdom	The Economics of Sustainable Education Interventions Digital Implementation Case Studies in Education Failure Case Studies in Digital Interventions in Developing Nations	Live questions on Twitter, Pre-prepared questions to encourage audience participation
2	Swiss Cyber-Security	Civil Society	Switzerland	Blockchain, Cloud, CyberSecurity	Workshops instead of presentations
3	UNA-GH	Civil Society	Ghana	N/A	Education

4	Bunyala Favourite Blog	Other	Kenya	1.Free flowing Communication in Africa 2.Allow imports of ICT related gadgets tax free 3.Freedom of expression through Digital and Social Media should be made cheaper in Africa, to communities to allow access to information.	Invite African Heads of States, their Information and Communication Ministers and the ICT Stakeholders.
5	Michael Adedotun Oke Foundation	Civil Society	Nigeria	Case studies on election monitoring using the Information communication Technology How can we use the ICT to track the Cattle fulani as too solve the security challenges in African continent The use of ICT in the Development of Agriculture and to solve youth unemployment in the society	Face too face dialogue, breaking into syndicate group , site visit too the success stories, developing a communiques
6	NetFreedom Pioneers	Civil Society	United States of America	Capitalizing and utilizing the current capacities to further increase access to the quality education and closing the digital divide.	A platform such that participants could use to organize a one-on-one meeting in advance where necessary.
7	Ministry of Post, Telecommunications, Technologies and Digitalization	Government	Algeria		
8	Fundación Proacceso	Civil Society	Mexico		

9	Islamic Sciences and Culture Academy	Academia	Iran	Knowledge and Information Management based on Thesaurus and Ontology with Encyclopedias and Indexes	In the big data era, knowledge extraction from massive data is the most important issues which bring companies and organizations in big trouble. Creating a platform to retrieve proper information from massive data is an idea to make the High-level Segment more dynamic and interactive. Also, Subjective Knowledge Management based on meta-multi-Thesauruses and Ontologies can be a good idea for semantic information retrieval.
10	Cambridge University	Academia	United Kingdom	Impact of China's belt and road initiative, South-South cooperation and the achievement of SDGs,	
11	Libereco Global Technologies Private Limited	Private Sector	INDIA	The role of UN and Governments in creating an ecosystem of support for social entrepreneurs and the role they can play in shaping a better world.	Speakers from the Social Impact Investment Industry can be brought in to give their perspective on the role of technology and finance to achieve the 2030 Goals.
12	Kent State University	Academia	United States of America	1. AI and Human Collaboration as the key to sustainable ICT. 2. Balancing the human element in the AI calculus for sustainable ICT.	Process Reengineering for Harmonizing Digital Innovations
13	Liberia Information Technology Students Union	Civil Society	Liberia	How Technology can be use to save Africa?	The speakers need to be brief

14	TechLabs	Private Sector	Switzerland	Education Technology (EdTech) and its possibilities for social impact	
15	ECO AFRICA - ECO WORLD	Academia	United Kingdom		
16	Consultant	Private Sector	Switzerland	My recommendation is to emphasize a few (2?) SDGs in the 2019 WSIS theme. For example SDG5 Gender Equality and SDG17 Partneships for the goals.	The 2018 format was quite good ! to improve on it, you could ask each HLT panelist to share 1 best practice which could be put to use in other geographies.
17	Trustless Computing Association	Civil Society	Italy		Short pitches and intervention of 5 minutes follow by 1 minute questions
18	Internet Society of China	Civil Society	China	New ICTs for Sustainable Development New ICTs Empowering the Future	Encourage participation from multi-stakeholders groups and to set more dialogue sessions.
19	Ministère des Postes, des Télécommunications et de l'Economie Numérique	Government	Niger	1. Mettre des pôles sectoriels pour le suivi des indicateurs, 2. Multiplier des enquêtes	Renforcer le calendrier de rencontres des Experts
20	COMSATS UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD	Academia	Pakistan	Health and education with a focus on new technology	provide some core details about how the previous segments worked in poor countries and its effectiveness
21	IBM Switzerland	Private Sector	Switzerland	Quantum computing and quantum communications: current states, future developments, challenges and potential use cases	Bring companies that develop quantum computing and communications, like IBM, Google, Intel, Huawei, Alibaba and many others

22	International Center for Scientific technical Information	International Organisation	Russian Federation	The different topics of science, politics, governance and to be raised the voice at policy deciding plat forms such as parliamentarians	Cross country research issues with cross country methods
23	Horyou Group	Private Sector	Switzerland	1) Blockchain for Good, how can it be harnessed for positive impact on society? 2) Customized ICTs in LDCs, how are poor societies remedying their problems with technology? this will be a fresh perspective to the discussion. 3) ICT against financial fraud and financial corruption, what can be done, what has and hasn't been done?	
24	Department of Economic Development & Tourism	Government	South Africa	Impact, challenges and opportunities of the Information and Knowledge Society on local regions.	Live stream from global regions that are successful implementations of Information and Knowledge society, and from global regions that are struggling to come to terms with Information and Knowledge society, and reflect on the policy instruments, educational curriculum's, cultural nuances towards Information and Knowledge, and the physical and social structures that lead to information and knowledge society. Almost a more socio-anthropological discourse.

25	Graduate Institute Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	Outside of my expertise	Outside of my expertise
26	Open Health Network	Private Sector	United States of America	Here are my suggestions: - Blockchain technology: opportunities and challenges. - Artificial Technology: its impact on our lives.	Ideas: - hackathon; - un-conference; - small group break out sessions.
27	Microsoft	Private Sector	United States of America	Ethical AI	Diverse speakers. Make it actionable.
28	The Humanized Internet	Other	Switzerland	AI-Ethics; AI and the People Centered Economy - Bringing Value to the Citizen Digital Identity and E-Sovereignty	Allow for presentation of a theme; discussion and desired outcomes ,
29	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	1- Sustainable development strategy 2- knowledge applications and innovation outputs to priorities	I believe that it has been interesting and interesting to hold dialogue sessions between the owners of innovative ideas and the strengthened authority, as well as holding dialogue sessions for government representatives to discuss ways of achieving electronic sustainability, with the development of mechanisms for implementation.
30	Braille Board	Academia	Bangladesh		

31	Royal Holloway, University of London	Academia	United Kingdom	1. Addressing SDG 10 2. Mitigating the damage cause by ICTs 3. Ethical use of technologies 4. Serving the needs of the poorest and most marginalised	As ilhave said many times before, Ministers (and others) should not simply present their speeches during WSIS. Speeches can be recorded in advance, displayed in continual running loops throughout the conference location, and made available online. This would free up a lot of time to have well-moderated/facilitated high-level panels where people actually discussed key issues.
32	Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport	Government	United Kingdom	Theme: Implementation of SDGs Topics: (1) Role of the private sector in implementing SDGs. (2) Using ICTs for timely and effective monitoring of implementation (3) Building a enabling environment for sustainable investment in ICTs	Early consultations with speakers to explain the format and topics and to understand their priorities. More time for questions from the floor.
33	Healthy Living Support	Private Sector	Azerbaijan	Integrating ICT with other areas creates tremendous opportunities and makes the Forum most effective.	
34	Berney Associés	Private Sector	Switzerland		

35	Israel Tech Policy Institute	Civil Society	Israel	Open Data for ethical machine learning development Privacy rights and Data Protection in Internet Society Cybersecurity and ethics Platform responsibility for content and democracy Smart Cities / Smart Mobility models and equality Digital Healthcare for inclusiveness and equality Digital Identity Management and economics Algorithms and Discrimination Privacy Start Ups in Israel	Privacy Start-ups showcase on stage - 10 minute pitches 1:1 stage chat between 2 experts that allow enough time to dive into a conversation that rings content and value
36	UNICC	International Organisation	United States of America	Threat intelligence network across the UN family Information security best practices Smart cities eGovernment Online learning for sustainable development ePhyto certificates for plant protection Distributed ledger technology across the UN ICT for Girls	Connect to community organization centres globally.

37	Consultant	Private Sector	Switzerland	Digital technology enables to bridge the Divide between the "have" and "have not". The Internet and Open Source tools allow free access to resources. However IT Skills and Digital education lag behind in many countries to take full advantage of these resources. Do we need a new curriculum ? For school and Universities around the globe. How can the private sector partner to accelerate the education transformation ?	Mix more Private and educational sectors to the Public sector High Level speakers.
38	University of geneva	Academia	Poland	How to include young people to contribute to the agenda?	Round-table sessions
39	projects and industry pioneers team	Private Sector	Egypt	Prepare to implement some projects on the ground as preliminary models for practical application as soon as possible	Offering ideas to transform traditional objects into digital equipment that help a more prosperous and evolving life

40	University of Geneva (GTI-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland	I believe that important themes should more take into account of topics that are sought to be contentious or difficult, but with which there are potentials for technologies to be assistive to solve difficult issues. Examples of issues can be social inclusion projects for (especially unaccompanied) refugee children, assistive technology for people with disabilities and mental health issues, and far-sighted outlook on most recent technologies like 5G, blockchain, and Internet of Things (IoT).	Inviting not only CEOs or high-profile people, but also various expert/occupations to speak at the High-Level Segment, is important since different individuals with various job status can contribute to different issues.
41	University of Geneva (Geneva-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland	Therefore topics such as e-learning for refugees and displaced communities as well as ICTs for education for people with disabilities could be topics which would benefit from the contribution of the WSIS Forum.	Hackathons, panel discussions, interactive e-learning platforms could be showcased and could be tested by the public, VR games with an SDG education purpose
42	Streamr	Private Sector	Switzerland		15 by 15 talks format. 15min presentation followed by 15 min audience questions.
43	The FutureWork Institute, Inc.	Private Sector	United States of America	2030 Game Changers based on the studies done on the year 2030	A Partnership MeetUp Area which provides topic areas for people to get together and form partnerships with others
44	Smart Jump Technology	Private Sector	Saudi Arabia	ICTs for Sports	

45	Chant Newall Development Group LLC	Private Sector	United States of America	Support initiatives to increase Virtually Immersive connectivity to reduce dependence upon physical travel and slow the depletion of non-renewable resources.	
46	United Nations Office of High Representative for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS	International Organisation	United States of America	Addressing the ICT needs of the vulnerable countries	To showcase some experiences from vulnerable countries - both through presentations and exhibition
47	ASDF International	Civil Society	India	Impactful Innovation at Developing Countries in ICT Area	More remote participation and goodies can be presented. Regional Ambassadors can be appointed.

48	1981	Academia	United States of America	The main topic that will be discussed is "Blockchain for Global Impact and Sustainable Development". The panelist will be discuss Sustainability and Bounties for the Environment(SDG11, SDG13), Transparently Distributed teams and Women Entrepreneurs(SDG8, SDG9, SDG5) Global Impact and Blockchain Laws(SDG16), Inclusion in Tech & Digital divide(SDG9),(SDG4),(SDG5) and Economic Empowerment(SDG8), (SDG10) via Blockchain	Some of the blockchain concepts are better understood by participation. One of the ways we facilitate that is in blockchain bounties. We would create specific bounties for the WSIS forum that participants can earn actual cryptocurrencies. Our panel is also open to taking questions from both the audience in the room and that audience that is online, via Twitter. We would also have some scheduled tweets to engage both audiences and allow them to continue the discussion post session. Lastly, we would love to help with the hackathon either as judges, mentors, or workshop leaders.
49	YouTube/Google	Private Sector	Switzerland	digital accessibility, internet access, women's' empowerment	
50	THE NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER	Government	Yemen	1- exchange of expertise in the building of information society. 2- Assisting the developing countries to pass the gap in technology & science.	
51	Software development	Other	India	Yes	select fast
52	International Telecommunication Union	International Organisation	Switzerland	Emerging ICT Trends	Shorter time (10-15 min long), with focused discussion.

53	Imperial College London	Academia	United Kingdom	REMOTE ACCESS HEALTHCARE- Meets SDG NO 3 INCREASE ICT TRAINING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS IN HEALTHCARE AND EDUCATION-(SDG-Health, poveity, education)	Panel discussion with KOLs interaction.
54	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON CYBER SECURITY LAW	International Organisation	India	a) Emerging legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for protecting and preserving cyber security b) The legal response mechanism for addressing cyber threats, cybercrime and breaches of cyber security c) The need to address cyber legal ramifications of emerging technologies like Blockchains, Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things.	• Providing for fire chat sessions • Providing for interactive discussions and debates limiting the intervention to one minute • Ensure that the High Level Segment has substantial focus on regulation of cyber security breaches and in the direction of making cyberspace a much more secure place
55	CYBERLAWS.NET	Private Sector	India	a) Emerging legal, policy and regulatory frameworks governing cyberspace and Internet; b) The need to address cyber legal ramifications of emerging technologies like Blockchains, Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things.	• Providing for fire chat sessions • Providing for interactive discussions and debates limiting the intervention to one minute • Ensure that the High Level Segment has substantial focus on regulation of cyberspace and in the direction of making cyberspace a much more secure and reliant place

56	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERLAW, CYBERCRIME & CYBERSECURITY	Academia	India	a) Emerging legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for protecting and preserving cyber security b) The legal response mechanism for addressing cyber threats, cybercrime and breaches of cyber security c) The need to address cyber legal ramifications of emerging technologies like Blockchains, Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things.	• Providing for fire chat sessions • Providing for interactive discussions and debates limiting the intervention to one minute • Ensure that the High Level Segment has substantial focus on regulation of cyber security breaches and in the direction of making cyberspace a much more secure place
57	foraus	Civil Society	Switzerland	See bellow	

58	Wajenzi	Private Sector	Netherlands	While the diasporas are important actors in economic development, they are still mainly considered shortcuts to leveraging financing – especially remittances – channeling funds for sustained development in Africa – in a sub-optimal manner. This attitude underplays alternative platforms of innovative contributions of the diaspora. A parochial focus of such financial contributions poses risks of failure and ultimately jeopardizes the 2030 Agenda. I propose the setting up of a multilateral diaspora investment platform to create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to SDGs in all countries (Article 19 of the Global Compact on Migration). Indeed, the impact of diaspora on the 2030 Agenda should be multidimensional and multifaceted, requiring an in-depth consideration by African governments and other stakeholders in diaspora remittances, trade, and investment. Indeed, while target 1 of the SDG is focused on ending poverty, one of the means to that end is the subject of diaspora remittances as suggested by the indicators proposed for assessing this target.	

59	Healthrostrum	Private Sector	Tunisia	i think what would be a good topics are: e-health and user's privacy, the reliability of medical information online, the access to medical information and services in developing countries	it's would be great if we participants could interact and give their opinion about the high-level segments through an app or a website
60	Search Skate, Inc.	Other	United States of America	I would suggest a main topic or theme being an open discussion of change management at the national, regional and global levels as Search Skate's multi-stakeholder Internet Governance System is implemented.	
61	Posts&Telecom Press	Private Sector	China	5G technology is advancing in a high speed, how to better make it useful in promoting people's daily life and how to better develop the technology and network as well as auxiliary applications could be taken into consideration.	Try to make the topic of high-level track more specific and focused, thus may attract more participation.

62	Mandat International	International Organisation	Switzerland	- Internet of Things for Sustainable cities and communities - Internet of Things security and personal data protection - Privacy and security issues in responsible consumption and production - The establishment of legal international framework for new technologies in order to ensure peace, justice and maintain strong institutions.	- Use participatory methods involving the public in asking questions or proposing solutions, such as interactive screens or tablets at disposal of everyone attending the event. - Organizing open panel discussions. - Receiving questions for speakers from social media platforms - Engaging more actively the research community
63	Secretary	Other	United Arab Emirates	Applied for job	Innovation ideas
64	Secretary	Other	United Arab Emirates	innovation labs and government	innovation labs and government
65	World Summit Award	Civil Society	AUnited States of Americatria	?	interactive formats like world-cafes, fishbowls, etc sli.do for interactive q&a
66	Liberia Information Technology Students Union	Academia	Liberia	1. ICTs and innovation as tools for Africa's development 2. The alignment of technology, innovation and all SDGs goals. 3. Internet and Innovation in alignment with the SDGs goals	Structuring participants into groups and discussing the alignment of each goal with technology.
67	Office of Electronic Communications	Government	Poland	We suggest the topic “Emerging technologies for digital transformation – how to maximize benefits for societies and economies”. This will be also the topic of workshop proposed by UKE.	

68	American Tower Corporation	Private Sector	United Kingdom	As a firm believer in the impact of increased telecommunications infrastructure deployment on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the WSIS Action Lines and the UNGA Overall WSIS review, we recommend the following topics and themes for the High-level segment of the WSIS Forum 2019: I. Infrastructure 4 Development – to discuss the impact of increased infrastructure deployment on achieving the SDGS, WSIS Action Line C2, and implement the recommendations of the UNGA Overall WSIS Review II. Innovation 4 Digital Literacy – to discuss how stakeholders' innovation can boost digital literacy as aligned with the Connect 2020 Agenda, SDG Goal 4 on Quality Education and WSIS Action Line C4 on Capacity Building	ATC is an avid supporter of the multistakeholder input model, and as such we believe that the High-level segment can be made more dynamic through encouraging contributions from stakeholders in response to the statements delivered by the High-level delegates present. The WSIS Secretary is then encouraged to collate these contributions and amalgamate them into the WSIS Chairperson Report. ATC additionally believes that the High-level Segment discussions should focus on the WSIS participants, through allocating most of the time to questions from the audience. This is proven to stimulate dynamic, interactive discussions in comparison to the statement delivery model. We also believe that the High-level Segment must include more representation from youth groups. Thus, we encourage the WSIS forum to expand it High-level Segment selection to include leading young men and women. Youth group representatives tend to be agile, creative and dynamic – all characteristics, which shall boost interaction, but also contribute to building the capacity of future leaders.

69	WSIS Coalition	Private Sector	United Kingdom	The WSIS Coalition continues to take an active role in the rapid technological evolution, characterizing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Accordingly, and as aligned with the WSIS Action Lines and the UNGA Overall WSIS review, we recommend the following topic and theme for the High-level segment of the WSIS Forum: I. Artificial Intelligence 4 Sustainable Development – to discuss the impact of the growing development and application of AI-powered technologies on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and implementing the WSIS Action Lines. Similarly, noting that 50% of the world's population remains unconnected, the WSIS Coalition recommends that the high-level segment considers: II. Smart Partnerships for Development – to foster conversation on how to strengthen commitment to bridging the digital divide and proliferate efforts to connect the unconnected.	The WSIS Coalition is an avid supporter of the multistakeholder input model, and as such we believe that the High-level segment can be made more dynamic through encouraging contributions from stakeholders in response to the statements delivered by the High-level delegates present. The WSIS Secretary is then encouraged to collate these contributions and amalgamate them into the WSIS Chairperson Report. The WSIS Coalition additionally believes that the High-level Segment discussions should focus on the WSIS participants, through allocating most of the time to questions from the audience. This is proven to stimulate dynamic, interactive discussions in favour of the WSIS Action Lines and the Sustainable Development Goals.

70	Globethics.net	Civil Society	Switzerland	National and multinational regulation of artificial intelligence, in particular of investment in, research on and implementation of artificial intelligence. Explicitly discuss the ethical values in the development and use of ICTs and innovative technologies and in access, or lack thereof, to ICTs and innovative technologies. Quality education for all - how ICTs contribute and balancing the use of technology with holistic and sustainable use of resources.	
71	UNIGE Geneva-Tshingua Initatiative	Academia	Switzerland	Possible themes: How can Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality may help development and peace building? What are the opportunities e-learning offers for "life-long learning"?	A longer discussion session at the end. Questions from social media using a specific hashtag.
72	Tigarti	Private Sector	Egypt	N/A	N/A

73	Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC)	Government	Saudi Arabia	Utilizing the technology in saving and monitoring the environment and to have world code (stander) for all mega project that targeting the new area for smart cities and better level of smart services	it's clear that enhancing the communication method between similar entities as they shared the same concern and interest will aim to increase the dynamic and interactive on a high level and to have a shared portal where thous entities can have a specialized event on high-level stander will serve the overall purpose
74	ITU	International Organisation	United States of America		
75	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	1- Sustainable development strategy 2- knowledge applications and innovation outputs to priorities	I believe that it has been interesting and interesting to hold dialogue sessions between the owners of innovative ideas and the strengthened authority, as well as holding dialogue sessions for government representatives to discuss ways of achieving electronic sustainability, with the development of mechanisms for implementation.
76	ACIEG Jovem	Private Sector	Brazil	E-Learning as a tool for raising awareness and providing education for underprivileged people	Involving the main actors of society: government (ITU), private sector (startups), academia/civil society (universities/NGOs).

77	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	Data privacy, digital identity, AI, machine learning impact SDG's	• Allow for remote participation • Q&A for the public • Inclusive for everybody • Use social media such as twitter (Hashtags) for people to tune in and ask Q • Live social media
78	MEDeus Ltd.	Private Sector	United Kingdom	1) A push to develop an internationally recognised regulatory system for drone technology. 2) A push to develop a priority system for drone technology. E.g. the use of drones for emergency services or national security should be prioritised over non-important/non-urgent defined use cases such as the delivery of books in the interest of a large corporation. 3) How to increase a circular economy. One organisation's waste may be an asset for/ part of another organisation's product. Exposing waste and disposal methods can increase our awareness of our economic impact on the environment and potentially initiate collaborative efforts to reduce our footprint.	Organise an online platform where organisations/academics can propose, debate and review topics & questions to be discussed by the panel, the results of which can be then published on the same online platform for everyone to see.

79	Terre des Hommes	Civil Society	Netherlands	Using ICT to combat child protection issues: how are developments in ICT making children less safe and in what ways are they and can they help make children be safer?	Allowing participants to send in questions to panel members the day before and subsequently allowing participants to vote on all of the questions proposed by other participants. This way we can ensure that the questions that participants feel are most important are answered.
80	Hatch CoLab	Other	Switzerland	Social and financial inclusion using technology	
81	Biobekia	Private Sector	Egypt	1- Sustainable development strategy 2- knowledge applications and innovation outputs to priorities	I believe that it has been interesting and interesting to hold dialogue sessions between the owners of innovative ideas and the strengthened authority, as well as holding dialogue sessions for government representatives to discuss ways of achieving electronic sustainability, with the development of mechanisms for implementation.
82	Sela Technologies	Private Sector	United States of America	#1: The role of startups and academia in developing solutions for the SDGs #2: Pulling global insights from SDG implementation across regions #3: Developing new financial instruments to fund the SDGs	-Livestream with comments -Twitter questions

83	eWorldwide Group	Private Sector	United Arab Emirates	1. Monitoring ICT Policy implementation and effectiveness to support SDGs at the national level 2. National ROI on ICT investments for development and delivering SDG related serices 3. Strategy partnerships to address rapid growth in eWaste	Mandate organiser to dedicate time for Q & As - 'interaction with the knowledgeable international audiences' that may have some good points to share. This is a great wasted opportunity for exchange. Possibly, create a session that is moderated with an audience and no panellists
84	IEEE	Academia	United States of America	IEEE suggests that the High Level Segment of the WSIS Forum 2019 would benefit from specific suggestions on how all stakeholders specifically intend to achieve the SDGs in order to facilitate information exchange and best practices that could lead to greater collaboration between all global stakeholders. IEEE suggests the following topics for the High-Level segment: - Digital identity and personal data agency - Ethical considerations of autonomous and intelligent systems - How stakeholder communities can move from principles to practice	IEEE suggests ensuring enough time for audience participation during the High-Level segment and consideration of the use of a roundtable format.

85	IFIP	International Organisation	Austria	Cyber-Security - what steps are governments taking to enforce reporting of cyber-breaches. The WEF Global Risk report lists "Massive Incidence of Data Fraud/Theft" and "Large Scale Cyberattacks" as Risks four and five. Ethics in Society and The Future of Work must also be addressed.	Case studies of what has worked and why (each panellist can provide a short example of what has been done and the impact so that the discussion is practical rather than theoretical). Ask speakers to address two or three appropriate questions, but do not give each speaker the same question. Ensure that high-level facilitators are well-prepared, and can ensure that all topics are covered whilst still being flexible and responsive (asking questions that follow up on what has been said - although panellists provide their answers, they often respond to something that was said by one of the other panellists).
86	World Benchmarking Alliance	Civil Society	Netherlands	Corporate-level contribution to digital inclusion and SDGs	

87	Global Broadband Plan for Refugees	Civil Society	United States of America	In 2016, the UNHCR published a vision statement calling for "all refugees, and the communities that host them, have access to available, affordable and usable mobile and internet connectivity in order to leverage these technologies for protection, communications, education, health, self-reliance, community empowerment, and durable solutions." During the last year, our group put together a detailed plan for how to achieve that vision. A significant part of the plan integrates the refugee agenda with the 2030 SDG agenda. We would propose a session on concrete steps for integrating connecting refugees and their communities with the SDG agenda.	
88	Internet Society	Academia	Switzerland	Innovate solutions to expand connectivity	na
89	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Artificial Intelligence	

90	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	The High Level Dialogue will provide space for open consultations and encourage discourse on a shift of paradigm on the important role that indigenous languages could play towards sustainable development if ICTs are made accessible, inclusive and affordable for all, including indigenous language users. Indigenous languages are imbued with invaluable potential and universal knowledge that can be unlocked in order to contribute to development and innovation in domains such as education, science and research, culture, policy, industry and environment. In the past, numerous efforts have been devoted to ensuring equal access to information and knowledge using ICTs, establishing resilient infrastructures, facilitating access to education, health care and employment, combating climate change, as well as strengthening the means for global partnerships. Despite progress made, the needs of indigenous language users have not been fully taken into consideration for policy development, product and services delivery, nor were the underlying ethical dimensions acknowledged. The high-level dialogue also aims to raise global attention on the critical risks confronting indigenous languages and their significance for sustainable development, reconciliation, good governance and peacebuilding. Furthermore, the panel will build synergies and contribute to the ongoing discussions across different WSIS Action Lines.	UNESCO, as lead UN agency for the organization of the International Year of Indigenous Languages and as facilitator of several WSIS Action Lines, will bring together high level panelists who are actively engaged in policy-making, international cooperation, civil society and human rights activities, and industrial development with the aim to share their experiences in the area of digital inclusion and contribute to shaping the Action Lines' future.
91	Women@TheTable	Civil Society	Switzerland	AI & Gender Smart+Humanist Cities	
92	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	N/A	N/A

93	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	Government	United Kingdom	N/A	
94	Delegation of the European Union	International Organisation	Switzerland	Could the debate be reflected in the broader sense of the UNSG HLP on digital cooperation?	
95	High-Tech Bridge	Private Sector	Switzerland	AI for cybersecurity	
96	Swiss Failure+ Akademy	Private Sector	Switzerland	Failure - the source of humbleness, wisdom, and actively learning organizations	
97	Nokia	Private Sector	Belgium	Align/link the high level track with the UN high level panel on digital collaboration	moderation by journalists/questions from twitter/social media (using the right hashtag)
98	Foxstone SA	Private Sector	Switzerland	Reduction of inequalities worldwide	Invite speakers and make an interactive conference with participants of various fields
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101	INTERPREFY AG	Private Sector	Switzerland	NA	I need to see it once before sending my proposals
102	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	N/A	
103	ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors (JCA-AHF)	International Organisation	Switzerland	How to achieve an inclusive society	

104	Subah Infosolutions Ghana Limited	Private Sector	Ghana	The area of governments in the development economies supporting R&D in the private sector to help attain the SDGs in areas that are challenging should br given adequate attention.	Adequate time be allotted to participants to engage with speakers.
105	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organisation	United States of America	NA	NA
106	WeRobotics	Civil Society	Switzerland		
107	ArboLife	Private Sector	Switzerland	Transforming organizational paradigm to support ICT as a key vector for reaching the SDG agenda.	
108	International Women in Engineering and Science	International Organisation	United Kingdom	benefits of artificial intelligence, IoT for agriculture, ICT for society	use interactive tools for participants to vote on
109	University of Geneva and independent consultant	Academia	Switzerland	Global governance of global technologies is a key to success. Fractured internet, blockchains limited to certain jurisdictions will not be able to foster the SDGs.	
110	Communication University of Zhejiang	Academia	China	1, the new internet governance model in developing countries; 2, 5G, technology or policy? 3, Privacy in information era.	
111	SEMANTIS	Civil Society	Belgium	Next Generation Internet Common architecture of networks and of protocols Recursivity of codes and protocols	Organize smaller sessions Open to public questions
112	Oslo Metropolitan University	Academia	Norway	Universal Design of ICT	

113	MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND ADVISORY CENTRE	Academia	Uganda	At with the WSIS Forum 2019, High-level Policy Sessions of the High-level Track will take place on 9 and 10 April. The Policy Sessions will be moderated by High-Level Track Facilitators (HLTFs) nominated and identified by each stakeholder type i.e Private Sector, Civil Society, Technical/ Academic community and International Organization. The main task of the HLTF is to capture the vision, Identify emerging trends, opportunities and challenges shared by the leaders of their session. The concluding session of the High-level Track will take place on the 10 April. During the concluding session the WSIS Forum 2019 Chairman will provide an Executive Summary, giving a platform for all the HLTFs to submit the outcomes of their respective policy session. These will be captured in a publication entitled "WSIS Forum 2019: Policy Statements and Executive Brief".	Innovative and informative submissions received during online and physical phasesØAgenda and program are being designed in collaboration with the multi-stakeholder community and based on the submissions received ØHighest number of submissions received from civil society organizations (22%) and governments (22%), international organizations (20%), private sector (19%) and academia (17%)ØGood distribution across regions and stakeholdersØIncreased engagement of the private sector ØInnovative and detailed suggestions
114	ASTEM Co., Ltd.	Private Sector	Japan	n/a	

115	International Federation for Information Processing	International Organisation	AUnited States of Americatria	Working on disaster information processing, We came to feel that we could consider more economical and strategic aspects of information processing and communication technologies. Economical aspects are not only the issues of financial matters but if we look at people as great resources in a society, we need to look more at education and literacy and share the problems globally. For strategic aspects, you could consider more of the technologies "by design" so that the forum could provide an opportunity for deducing novel needs for the providers of technologies.	You could nvite people who work on strategic or economical aspects of information processing, who could make the opportunities more productive. Also you could invite more people from NPOs, so that they could provide real issues from their experiences.
116	Iran University of Science and Technology	Academia	Iran	- How science and innovation policies foster the implementation of the Information and Knowledge Societies. - Finding and defining clear mechanisms for international public policy issues for implementing the Information and Knowledge Societies.	Presence of more experts in the high level panel to discuss about the raised issues can improve the effectiveness of high level panels. So it propose to invite more experts to attend as panelist in the high level panels.

117	Habitat Association	Civil Society	Turkey	Blockchain for Social Good, Blockchain for People with no ID, AI for SDGs	Realtime data collection during the presentations and keynotes via a mobile app, Live demonstrations of products or ideas which has been presented during the speeches
118	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland		
119	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland		
120	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Ensuring strategic follow up to discussions.	Extended discussion period
121	ANCOM	Government	Romania	Structural reforms to improve the business environment and investment climate in the digital economy	
122	VUME	Private Sector	Norway	N/A	N/A
123	VUME	Private Sector	Norway	N/A	N/A
124	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Access and capacity for Science-big data-AI and the Global South	More case studies then long speeches. These sessions should present replicable solutions and not "to-do" lists

125	JOZU for WOMEN INC	Private Sector	AUnited States of Americatralia	We'd like to present on the topic of personal safety and how private companies, NGOs, and government agencies are working together leveraging technology in the era of global uncertainty.	We proposal a panel discussion consisting of WanderSafe's CEO/Founder (a female global traveler and startup entrepreneur), a member of an NGO (CrimeStoppers/StopTheTraffick.org), and the Global Head of Security for Booking.com or Uber to discuss the challenges we face to achieving the SDGs and how we are finding new ways to partner and develop solutions together. A panel of these three unique points of view would attract an audience who are indeed curious to learn more about pilots in the tech space, and how women are taking a proactive role as it relates to safety.
126	UNEP/BRS Secretariat	International Organisation	Switzerland	Focus on new ICTs which would make an impact on the economy and on climate change	Organize round tables
127	UN- ESCWA	Other	Lebanon	N/A	

128	Aastha Engineering Solution Pvt.Ltd.	Private Sector	Nepal	I would like to emphasis again the slogan that I already suggested, “ICT in grassroots: Entertain tool to Entrepreneur tool” here. Now days, mobile companies are selling internet service more. I found that, villagers are using it for social media conversation, you tube etc. The WSIS forum need to purpose a effective policies and methodologies on how this can be used to uplift their social role and status. If they can be engaged in Internet to learn and search for better agriculture practices, health and sanitation, education, women empowerment etc, than knowledge can transfer in easy way.	1. We can collect some successes stories on 'Impact of ICT to achieve SCG Goals' from all over the world and can present in WSIS forum. They should be uploaded in YouTube type internet forum so the information can flow easily to the world. Mobile devices and Internet access will allow rural women and local entrepreneur to catch up with the current rapid advancement of technology and growth of information and will greatly improve their digital literacy. Access to mobile-based agricultural information services that provide them with agricultural production tips and best practices, weather forecasting, and other helpful information, such as how to deal with pests, ICTs carry the potential to increase the financial capability and literacy of rural women and local entrepreneur by giving them access to mobile-based banking, extension and financial services with market information. Market information services allow them to access the market digitally as well as learn how to navigate the market in order to get the most in return for their products.

129	EC MEDICI Framework	Civil Society	Italy	WE SUGGEST to open a critical discussion about the impact of ICTs on society, this extending the view beyond the abuse and misuse of cyber technologies. As an extreme consequence of abuse and misuse we find an additional relevant topic to discuss it can be entitled "XXI Century cyber war fare", fake news, hackers, and more completely reshaped the concept of "war". The increasing role of cyber technology in our everyday life and key services increases at the same time and even more the risk of cyber-attacks. We already faced a number of relevant attacks due to hackers, some targeting Governmental or Law Enforcement agencies and Institutions, some targeting critical infrastructure, some targeting big companies. Financial markets may be influenced or tilted by cyber-attacks. Smart cities and grid models must carefully consider cyber security issues; we don't appreciate the "rebellion" of elevators or the unwanted locking of all the entrance doors of our company headquarters. What about industrial machinery today fully computerised, or critical infrastructure management; in a cyber warfare scenario it might be enough to dispatch on the network a code name like "1024 millibar" to collapse the whole target infrastructure. Today even cars may be subject to cyber-attacks, this to do not mention aircrafts, ships, trains, metro and any other transportation means, PLC and more in general software programs are easily hacked. We are surrounded by "critical infrastructures" that may create mayor or minor impact on our daily life. We don't mean only typical critical infrastructures like communication, energy, water, health, transportation, and last but not less important nowadays financial services; we consider information services, social media, geo-positioning, home automation, smart cities, safety and security, etc. In addition WE SUGGEST including among the themes of High Level Segment the call for the cooperation and knowledge/best practice sharing in the use of ICTs in the field of Safety, Security and Disaster Recovery. ICTs may offer a relevant contribution to these sectors; we all consider cyber-security as one of the pillars of the knowledge society enabling eGov, eBiz, eHealth and more but in addition ICTs may provide key contribution in human, border, counter terrorism, food, etc. security. The	The format of the last editions is "mono-directional" a minimum level of interaction with audience must be activated to enjoy a more dynamic and interactive High-Level Segment. A longer Q+A session must follow each session. WE SUGGEST to publish, before the event, a short abstract of each High-Level Segment contribution in order to let the audience better interact on the occasion of the event. This may even enable the creation of clusters of participants interested in debating on the specific topic after each set of High-level Segment short presentations.

				same applies to safety with extension to health aspects and of course technologies play a key role in case of human or natural disasters as already stated on the occasion of previous Forums by distinguished speakers (e.g. H.E. Mr Yasuo Sakamoto, Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Japan), Mr. Sunil Bahadur Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communications in Nepal). There is a need to share knowledge and best practice among countries creating a reference point for this community. Nowadays it is evident that the demand for "safety & security" in all its forms has increased, especially quantitatively and qualitatively, making clear the need for new approaches to enable the entire sector to ensure better results. WSIS may play a key role in this sector becoming the reference point for this community. It is time to extend the scope of C5 from "confidence and security" to a much more general scenario including not only security in a broader sense but even safety, natural and human disasters recovery and management, and more.	

130	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Government	Egypt	- Sharing best practices in Digital Transformation in terms of methodology and Planning - Agility in Digital transformation Planning and Implementation	
131	Western Sydney University	Academia	Australia	By demonstrating real-life large scale applications of ICT to address some of the SDGs. Happy to make a presentation on this.	
132	WGT	Private Sector	United Kingdom	No specific suggestions.	App; video-content (youtube channel);
133	The Ministry of ICT	Government	Iran	Digital Nations in the Making: Challenges and Opportunities for Global Community	We believe the High-Level Segment should provide an opportunity to present the real problems facing the world community in utilizing ICTs to achieve SDGs in both the developed and developing countries, and to hear - first hand - from those that have succeeded in resolving the difficulties and the actual results preferable in quantitative terms. In view of the above, a one-sided presentation with doubtful claims should be avoided, as otherwise the credibility of WSIS Forum is at stake.
134	University of Geneva (GTI-Tsinghua Initiative)	Academia	Switzerland	ICTs in humanitarian field	Inclusion of civil society and private sector is important, because they are representative of various people.

135	SCE Inc. Korea	Private Sector	Korea	As an accessibility expert who is working on the ITU-T Recommendations Y.4204 "Accessibility Requirements for Internet of Things Applications and Services" and Y.ACC-PTS "Accessibility Requirements for Smart Public Transportation Systems" at ITU-T Study Group 20 Question 2 (Q2/SG20), I support the plan of "Accessibility Day", planned by the ITU-T JCA-AHF and the ITU-T Q26/SG16 especially about the accessibility considerations for emerging technologies. Accessibility is not something that may be considered after the system is built. It is associated with designing the human-machine interaction and consideration of capabilities of human as an actor of an interface to the system. Therefore, it is more of a design issues rather than alternative or compliment means that may be added to the existing system. The sooner we consider the accessibility, the better the system will be.	I support the idea of "Accessibility Day", planned by the ITU-T JCA-AHF and the ITU-T Q26/SG16. Devoting a full day into a single but one of important topics will increase the visibility to all the participants of WSIS Forum.

136	EXL Inc.	Private Sector	United States of America	*ICTs in skills education (SDGs 4 & 8) *ICTs in scaling post-secondary education (SDGs 4)	Provide an app for participants to submit questions/discussion points during the high-level segment to allow a way for people to contribute without having to interrupt/directly speak up.

137	Association for Progressive Communications	Civil Society	Ecuador	There are some key persistent challenges to create and strengthen conducive enabling environments so that all people, world-wide, are able to use ICTs to their advantage. They include, among others: - Ensuring continued extension of access for all to ICTs with a particular emphasis on ensuring local connectivity solutions for unconnected, and adressing the gender digital divide to achieve the SDGs. - Maintenance of the openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICTs and of internet standards, development and governance. - Protecting and reinforcing human rights online, including women's rights in particular. - Reaching consensus on how to govern and regulate the internet and internet related activity. Some other current and emerging issues that would be worth discussing in particular include: - The need for a human rights-based approach to cybersecurity. - Open telecom data and its relation to understanding who is unconnected and what opportunities exist to solve connectivity challenges. - Content regulation and platform responsibility and accountability. - Automated decision making, artificial intelligence, algorithms and big data and its relationship with structural social and economic inequalities. - Harmful speech (including hate speech, extremism and Gender Based Violence).	- Engage the support of professional event designers/and or facilitators with expertise in planning and managing large participatory events. - Ensure that panels are composed with gender and regional balance. - Ensure that the agenda responds to issues that matter to under-represented groups. - Balance taking into account the priorities and particularities of different regions while continuing to address global issues and explore linkages between global, regional and national levels.

138	Geneva International Model United Nations	Civil Society	Switzerland	Taking into account that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is very broad, that all the SDGs require to be discussed and implemented and that they are interlinked to the extent that development cannot be achieved without horizontal action in every SDG, I may suggest a few topics of discussion according to the challenges underlined in the UNGA Overall WSIS Review). Firstly, as mentioned above in the form, there are several digital divides between developed and developing countries and between men and women. Also, "particular attention should … be paid to address the specific ICT challenges facing children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced people, migrants and remote and rural communities." (A/70/L.33, art. 7). However, these guidelines seem to be very broad and they should be narrowed so that specific actions could be taken to assist the very specific needs of every specific group. Secondly, it is worth mentioning the protection of human rights on ICTs: "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online." (A/70/L.33, art. 9). With regard to the ICTs, there might be human rights violations in different aspects: On one side, with the development of Big Data, privacy and data protection are endangered, which may go against article 12 of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights. (See also A/C.3/71/L.39/Rev.1, on the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age). On the other side, freedom of expression should be respected in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights and the SDG target 16.10 ("Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements"), for which States should take measures to protect journalists and ensure freedom of expression and assembly. Thirdly, economic growth, sustainable development and equitable future require women's empowerment. Gender mainstreaming should be promoted in every layer and area. During a seminar on "Leveraging SDG 16 to improve implementation of SDG 5" it was discussed that gender mainstreaming would be complicated and long to achieve since the society has a large and deep-rooted patriarchal	There may be different methods to make the High-Level Segment more interactive: 1. Think Break – Ask a rhetorical question, and then allow participants to think about the problem before you go on to explain. This technique encourages participants to take part in the problem-solving process. 2. Storytelling –The speaker illustrates a concept, idea, or principle with a real-life application, model, or case study, in order to catch the attention of the participants from the beginning, or even create some empathy towards the issue. 3. Make It Personal – Design the speech to address the real lives of the individuals. "In today's fast-changing world, helping leaders and companies evolve and grow through human-centered design." (Ideo Magazine to the question: "What makes organisations more creatively competitive?) 4. Leave enough time for Q&A in order to let participants interact with the speakers or raise new meaningful points. 5. Good visual support is a good way to keep the attention of the receptors. Also, short videos and images may help to reach the public.

				tradition. Nevertheless, if we consider the recent and rapid development of ICTs and the information societies, it would be reasonable to think that digitalisation could be a good way of empowering women (SDG 5 and SDG and SDG 10). Nonetheless, "whether digitalisation will close or widen gender gaps in the labour market will, to a large extent, depend on policy. Governments, therefore, have a crucial role to play." (POLICY BRIEF ON THE FUTURE OF WORK - Going Digital: The Future of Work for Women, page 1). Fourthly, "efficient public resource allocation to ICT deployment and development, recognizing the need for ICT budgeting across all sectors, especially education. "A/70/L.33, art. 36) should be discussed.	
139	Independent	Other	Switzerland		

140	Virtual Activism	Civil Society	United States of America	- Gender equality in ICT. - Human rights and continued access to technology. - Export/import of surveillance and privacy issues threatening human rights concepts.	By including civil society and reducing the number of government representatives in each panel making equal representations in each panel.
141	University of Geneva	Academia	Switzerland	A topic that must be treated with special attention is the accountability of all the relevant actors with regard to the implementation of the SDGs. It would be useful to start a discussion on the responsibility of every entity at every level (diplomacy, government, private sector etc) in order implement the sustainable development agenda, identify the adopted compliance measurements of any activity/ decision/ ICT tool in one hand and on the other assess the awareness of such responsibilities by the aforementioned entities.	s this is the first time that I will participate in the WSIS Forum, I am not aware of the idiosyncracies of the High-level Segment. It will be my pleasure to answer this question after attending the WSIS Forum 2019.
142	Nayuta Inc.	Private Sector	Japan	Cooperation among stakeholders, Infrastructure, Cyber-security	A real-time broadcast and chat/vote tools through internet so that people can participate in WSIS around the world.
143	GSMA	International Organisation	United Kingdom	AI and education, Gender, Child Online Safety, Measuring the impact of the SDGs.	

144	UNHCR	International Organisation	Switzerland		
145	ITU/Broadband Commission	International Organisation	Switzerland	Financing/investment for development	n/a
146	University of Sheffield	Academia	United Kingdom	- The ethical treatment of citizen data including anti-surveillance tactics and campaigns (targeted at both governmental levels and the commercial sector) - ICT development support in small closely knit communities in the global South where plurality in world views is atypical and may therefore prove problematic.	- Dynamic audience engagement through standing microphones (i.e. not a separate but integrated question time) - A Facebook Live Feed to allow for questions from non-attending citizens in real time (if sessions allow for live transmission)
147	Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority	Government	Botswana	1. Digital transformation for attainment of SDGs 2. Universal Broadband: a key enabler for attainment of SDGs 3. Prioritisation and cross-sectoral collaboration for attaining the 2030 Agenda	N/A
148	The Womanity Foundation	International Organisation	Switzerland		
149	Food and Agriculture Ogrnization (FAO)	International Organisation	Italy	Digital Agriculture Climate Change Food loss and waste	Open space to selected participants dialogue with the Ministers.
150	RMS+	Academia	Switzerland	No suggestions.	No suggestions.
151	School of Economic Warfare	Academia	France	Data Localization Artificial Intelligence IoT Standards	

152	ICANN	Academia	Switzerland	Given the importance, for many type of development, in maintaining and open and single Internet where users, wherever they are and whoever they be, can meet other users, whether for business or social interaction, an important theme could be need for policy makers to guarantee an open and interoperable Internet. Other themes could include • Cities: climate, elderly people, • Critical infrastructure protection: basis for development and new challenges in changing environment • Projects involving youth, extending beyond the WSIS Agenda.	The Sessions have significantly improved in recent years. It is, though, important to maintain the momentum towards interactive sessions with audience participation. In saying this we believe the moderator plays a crucial role, they need to be aware of the process, and to have opportunity to brief participants in advance (to tear up the prepared statements so to speak). We also believe a useful innovation would be an Interactive app for voting and "liking" ideas in a discussion. For Remote Participation, which we consider very important, we think that it would be useful, when taking questions or comments, to display remote participants' pictures.
153	Gateway Innovations - Ghana Cyber City	Private Sector	Ghana	(1) Developing innovation hubs and smart cities in emerging markets. (2) Boosting access to power in rural communities via solar energy and fintech.	(1) Promote and solicit real-time questions through via social media platforms and other new avenues where young people and underserved groups operate. (2) Make provisions for delegates to ask questions from the floor to the high-level speakers.

154	EMLS_RI (Evolution of Mind Life Society Research Institute)	Civil Society	United Kingdom	#4 education: *Young is the hope for future building. - Young generations need to learn learnability in the sense of Humane Democratic Symbiotic Evolvability. Instead of using ICT to personalise education programmes that are tailored toward maximizing industrial efficiency, the flexibility of ICTs for education should be used to unleashes the diverse creativity of young people from the various backgrounds by themselves. Such an education system would enhance their confidence and make them proud of their unique backgrounds as they are. This is firstly important before technological literacy. - political education / learning by own context from young age like in kinder garden, and solve the problem with friends among themselves. This is true friendship learning. True democracy learning. The internet has huge potential to support and stimulate this kind of learning for people of all ages, by providing access to information and more importantly by facilitating communication between people all over the globe. In order for the internet to fulfil this role, however it is vital to maintain a free and accessible world wide web that is not locked in to commercial or political walled gardens.	

155	Geneva Action Platform	Other	Switzerland	Scaling awareness and education. There is a high need for more inclusiveness for the SDG. Everyone involved in the SDGs is aware of what these are and what they represent. However, more effort and collaboration is needed to make it more inclusive and increase awareness. Involving all type of educational systems to increase awareness and get students involve, this could help a lot. But also, collaborating with private and public sector to raise awareness within their company/organisations, this touch on the professional audience as well.	No comment
156	Communication University of Zhejiang	Academia	China	1, the new internet governance model in developing countries; 2, 5G, technology or policy? 3, Privacy in information era.	
157	UNESCO	International Organisation	France	Internet Universality Indicators as a comprehensive tool to measure and improve digital policies at national level.	
158	United Nations University	International Organisation	Portugal	NA	NA
159	TRA	Government	United Arab Emirates	SDG's Accelerators and SDG's in action	

160	EQUALS	International Organisation	Switzerland	Acknowledging that the majority (51%) of the world population is now connected to the internet could serve as base for further discussion on how impactful policies can be implemented for promoting access and equality especially in least-developed countries	
161	SUDATEL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACADEMEY (SUDACAD)	Private Sector	Sudan	I do not have any suggestions	
162	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Academia	Spain	Media accessibility De-centralised media services	Offer the possibility of having live accessibility services. Such as accessible presentations PPT, accessible talks through subtitles in different languages through smart phones, etc.
163	Jobs	Other	United Arab Emirates	Higher College of technology	Improved my ideas
164	ITU	International Organisation	Switzerland	NA	
165	SudoTechs	Private Sector	Egypt	- Basic needs & how to satisfy using local resources. - Education, and how to involve the ICT sector in the enhancement.	No better than online interactive platform, digitization & connectivity are they key concepts for success in this age.

166	International Foundation for Electoral Systems	Academia	United States of America	Online violence against women in politics silences women's voices and prevents them from exercising their civic and political rights, posing a serious challenge to the realization of SDG 5. Digital technologies are weaponized to attack women who break social norms and enter the political space as candidates, activists, journalists and other roles. In response, innovative global responses are emerging to fight back and stop "VAWP-Online" in its tracks. From legal advocacy in Zimbabwe to digital bystander intervention in Guatemala and media campaigns in Kenya, an array of initiatives led by community and digital activists, law enforcement, state and elected officials and international human rights actors are engaging to end VAWP-Online.	The intensity of online violence against women and the exceptional innovation and activism of those who combat it can be illustrated through real-life examples, testimonies and images. In particular, we propose to engage participants in the High-level segment and other attendees to rise to the challenge of standing up against online harassment of women by personally joining a global community of digital activists that respond and intervene to stop this violence in real time. This method is proven to work and is accessible for anyone with a cell phone, from Heads of State to rural students.
167	WIPO	InternatInternation al Organisationnal OrganisatInternatio nal Organisationn	Switzerland	Future of ICT's and AI.	

ANNEX 4: Submissions received during the first and second physical meetings of the 2019 open consultation process

WSIS Forum 2019: First Physical Meeting of the Open Consultation Process

WSIS Forum 2019: Second Physical Meeting of the Open Consultation Process

Stakeholder Type	Country	Organization	Input
International Organization	*Switzerland*	*UNCTAD*	• Invited everyone to contribute to propose ideas and activities for the WSIS Forum 2019, as well as to be a partner Encouraged the use of more languages at the WSIS Forum. • Informed that UNCTAD will hold e-commerce week on 1-5 April 2019, before the WSIS Forum 2019 to discuss the development opportunities and challenges associated with the evolving digital economy. UNCTAD will bring the highlights of the event and its participants to the WSIS Forum 2019. • Mentioned that UNCTAD will organise a session that focused on improving the availability of ICT statistics for measuring.
Private Sector	*Switzerland*	*Techlabs*	• Informed that Techlabs is planning to organise a session involving students, to showcase a 3D printing with a social purpose. The aim is to recognise that ICTs can be used in many ways to improve the creativity, problem solving skills, and create projects to develop the SDGs. Techlabs will provide a training session to young students to create a 3D printed prosthetic hand. Using this 3D printing, the students can learn how to create the hand and help other kids who don't have access to technology.
Technical Community	*Switzerland*	*ICANN*	• Expressed its appreciation of the WSIS Forum that has been always providing excellent dialogue among the different type of stakeholders and governments.

			• Informed a brief update on its ongoing project, gTLDs (generic top-level domains). • Commended the 10-year anniversary of the WSIS Forum and called for everyone to reflect and address the challenges that the whole society are facing.
Government	*United Kingdom*		• Mentioned that UK is planning to propose a session in liberalising communication market. A proposal was suggested to invite the Commonwealth States to join at the WSIS Forum 2019 and have a meeting to discuss an effective information sharing.
Social Enterprise		*She Leads It*	• Planning to organise workshops involving two Caribbean countries on eGovernance and financial inclusion with issues like blockchain with central banking system.
Civil Society	*Italy*	*MEDICI Framework*	• Planning to submit a proposal for the couple of workshops on topics concerning safety and security, and also natural disaster.
Government	*Poland*		• Planning to host a workshop in capacity building and will bring SMEs and startups to the Forum
Government	*United States of America*		• Expressed its appreciation for all the work that WSIS has done
Government	*Azerbaijan*		• Informed the Meeting that its projects were nominated to the WSIS Prizes 2019 and invited participants to vote its projects online
Government	*Canada*		• Highlighted two main issues: participation of young people and gender balance.