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**Important: this is an annotated version of the Proposal by Chairman of WSIS+10 High-Level Event (11 June), [wsis10.vision.r2](#), showing differences between text included or excluded from the earlier draft of the Vision statement, as agreed at the end of the sixth MPP meeting, the MPP Chair's report, and [wsis10.vision.r2](#).**

**[It was agreed both during the fifth and sixth MPP meetings that none of the text in Part C below would be included in the Vision statement that would be presented to the High Level Event. The entire text of Part C was therefore moved to the [Chair's report](#). The text of Part C now appears in [wsis10.vision.r2](#), HLE Chair's proposed Vision document, published 11 June, with some minor amendments, as explained in further red text in Action Lines C5, C8, C9 and Section III]**

## **C. Action lines**

### **I. Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **II. Further enhancing of Action lines**

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

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

- a) Encourage greater regional and international dialogues and collaboration in promoting ICTs for development.
- b) Encourage development of national ICT policies, e-strategies and regulatory frameworks enabling sustainable development, through an inclusive process, taking into account different national circumstances.
- c) Foster partnerships among all stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels through capacity building, research and knowledge sharing for development of the ICT sector.
- d) Promote affordable access to ICT and digital content to foster the information society and contribute to narrowing existing and emerging socio-economic inequalities.
- e) Ensure that e-services can be adequately provided to all people through affordable and public access to ICTs, and encourage a feedback process as well as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

### **C2. Information and communication infrastructure**

Infrastructure is central in achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs by all, taking into account relevant solutions already in place in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to provide sustainable connectivity to

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and access for rural, remote and marginalized areas at national and regional levels. Broadband connection based on converged services and enhanced radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit management supported by efficient backbone, new technologies, policies which promote innovation, national broadband plans based on reliable data, and international standardization are the keys for such achievement.

- a) Develop a well-planned, well-maintained, robust, economic, and efficient Broadband infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high quality services including, affordable access to the Internet, information and technologies for citizens.
- b) Development of affordable network/consumer telecommunications equipment, access and services by economy of scale, development, and conformity and interoperability, by international standards are key elements.
- c) Using policy and financing mechanisms such as Universal Service Funds and/or Public-Private Partnership, to connect and cover rural and remote areas with affordable Broadband information and communication infrastructure. To attract private investment, competition and adequate market liberalization policies to develop the infrastructure, financing, and new business models need to be studied and deployed, taking into account national circumstances.
- d) Emergency telecommunication services should be secured. A resilient and robust information and communication infrastructure is an essential step to ensure the continuity of communications in cases of disruptive events such as natural disasters.

### **C3. Access to information and knowledge**

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

- a) Strengthen policies, strategies and programmes in an inclusive and open manner according to national circumstances for expanding and enhancing universal access to information and knowledge.
- b) Continue to promote and support initiatives to facilitate accessibility of ICTs for all to enhance the information-based development of social, cultural and entrepreneurial activities.
- c) Enhance skills in accessing information and introduce Media and Information Literacy (MIL) as core elements in all life-long learning initiatives.
- d) Promote multistakeholder efforts for the development of multilingual and culturally diverse content and tools.

- e) Ensure that the long term preservation of digital heritage is an essential part of cultural, educational, research and information policy, and more generally, of the building of the information society, with the consent and collaboration of the concerned communities and individuals, where applicable.
- f) Continue to develop and support sustainable multi-purpose community public access points providing affordable or free-of-charge access for all people to, information and knowledge.
- g) Continue to avoid and eliminate discrimination in publication of user generated content and access to this information, stakeholders should cooperate in their respective roles and responsibilities to achieve this goal.

#### **C4. Capacity building**

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

- a) Develop a wide range of general and specialized training programmes for all stakeholders such as (creators, maintainers and operators) and beneficiaries of the ICT sector (especially in developing countries) in all aspects of telecommunications/ICT.
- b) Upgrade and continue to develop existing knowledge and package it into state of the art content and training materials.
- c) Consider that capacity building at national level in leadership and other skills should include knowledge of the key ICT drivers.
- d) Collaborate efforts on local, national, regional and international levels within all sectors in order to maintain and ensure access to ICT and ICT enhanced education for skills development and lifelong learning beyond the classroom.
- e) Develop and promote programmes, using ICTs at local, national, regional and international levels, to combat illiteracy, foster distance and self-learning and support e-literacy and research and development (R&D).

#### **C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs**

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

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

- b) Support greater development, and encourage implementation to international standards for security, in particular open standards. Continue to assist developing and least developed countries to participate in global standards development and related processes.
- c) Ensure special emphasis for protection and empowerment of children online. In this regard, governments and other stakeholders should work together to help all enjoy the benefits of ICTs in a safe and secure environment.
- d) Strengthen support for the establishment of national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation for incident management, where needed, and regional and international coordination among them, for real-time handling and response of incidents, especially for national critical infrastructures, including information infrastructure, taking into account national legislations.
- e) Continue to promote the development of assessment frameworks to measure readiness of countries on various aspects of confidence and security in the use of ICTs.
- f) Promote research and cooperation enabling effective use of data and software in particular electronic documents and transactions including electronic means of authentication and improve security methods.

**[Item g) and its alternatives below appeared with square brackets around some of the text during discussions at sixth MPP meeting and square brackets were never removed. The text was therefore moved along with rest of Part 3 of the Vision doc to the [Chair's report](#). The entire text of item g) and all its alternatives have been removed in [wsis10.vision.r2](#)]**

g) Continue to promote greater cooperation [among the governments and all other stakeholders,] at the United Nations ~~and with all stakeholders at all~~ other appropriate ~~fora~~ respectively at the national, regional and international levels to enhance user confidence, build trust, ~~and protect both~~ data and network integrity as well as consider existing and potential threats to ICTs; and address other information security and network security issues.

**Alt 1:** [ Continue to promote cooperation [among the governments, [at the United Nations,]-and with all other stakeholders at the United Nations and other appropriate ~~fora~~for a] to enhance user confidence, build trust, ~~and~~ protect ~~both~~ data, ~~and~~ network integrity and critical infrastructures; consider existing and potential threats to ICTs; security in the use of ICTs and address other information security and network security issues, while stressing the need to address [cybercrime and]-~~cybersecurity issues, at appropriate forums, together with all stakeholders including cybersecurity, [and cybercrime]~~

**Alt 2:** [Continue to promote cooperation among the governments at the United Nations and other international organizations and with all other stakeholders at all appropriate fora to enhance user confidence, build trust, protect data, network integrity and critical infrastructures; consider existing

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and potential threats to ICTs; security in the use of ICTs [and address other information security and network security issues, while stressing the need to address cybersecurity issues.]

**Alt 3:** [Continue to promote cooperation among the governments ~~[at the United Nations]]~~ and with all other stakeholders at ~~other the United Nations and other~~ appropriate fora to enhance user confidence, build trust, and protect both data and network integrity and critical infrastructure; consider existing and potential threats to ICTs; security in the use of ICTs and address other ~~[information security]~~ and network security issues, while stressing the need to address ~~cybercrime and cybersecurity issues. [at appropriate forums, together with all stakeholders], including cybersecurity, [and cybercrime]]~~

[including cybercrime] [including cybercrime and cybersecurity .][ including ICT aspects of cybercrime and cybersecurity]

[Cybercrime [and cybersecurity] should continue to be dealt with,~~[at the United Nations and other appropriate fora]~~ [in appropriate forums, ]

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## **C6. Enabling environment**

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

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

- a) promote digital inclusion and social and economic empowerment, in particular for youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples;
- b) foster broadband development and deployment;
- c) nurture innovation and entrepreneurship by stimulating investment by ensuring effective and fair competition;
- d) recognize the economic potential of ICTs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), contribute to increasing their competitiveness by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital, reducing the cost of doing business and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects;
- e) ensure confidence and security in the development and the use of ICTs;

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

### **C7 ICT applications: benefits in all aspects of life**

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

#### **E-government**

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

- a) Continue to implement e-government strategies focusing on applications aimed at innovating and enhancing transparency, accountability and efficiency, as appropriate.
- b) Continue to support international cooperation initiatives in the field of e-government.
- c) Encourage e-government initiatives and services at all levels, adapted to the needs of people and business with a view to supporting sustainable development.
- d) Promote further development of e-government by engaging all people for improved communications and consultations between government and end users.
- e) Foster e-government services while addressing the challenges of privacy and security.
- f) Promote capacity building and knowledge sharing for effective utilization of ICT in government, delivery of e- services and ICT-based policy support for development outcomes.
- g) Facilitate the access of e government services to all people including the disadvantaged and vulnerable people.

#### **E-business**

- a) Make it possible for businesses to use relevant ICTs and to benefit fully from the information economy, including by creating an enabling environment for selling and buying goods or services via ICT networks.
- b) Enhance the involvement of all stakeholders in promoting the benefits of e-business and stimulating the development of new e-business applications, content and services, including for mobile devices and social media.

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- c) Foster a dynamic ICT sector to underpin productive use of ICTs, sustainable growth and development, job creation, trade and innovation as part of broader strategies for poverty reduction through wealth creation.
  - d) Enhance the entry of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs), and youth and women entrepreneurs, into all sectors of e-business taking new technological developments into account.
  - e) Improve availability of statistical e-business data needed to assess economic and social impacts.

### **E-learning (see also section C4)**

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

- a) Enhance e-learning to be ubiquitous and accessible to all, especially for children, within and beyond formal educational structures and quality education facilities in their community through developing enabling national policies for ICTs in Education which focus on equality of access to education and on raising the quality of teaching. Policy implementation should ensure the full integration of ICTs in curriculum development and delivery and into training systems at all levels, including Technical and Vocational Education and Training systems (TVET).
- b) Ensure that educators and teachers of all levels have the sufficient competencies to make effective pedagogical use of ICT and to facilitate learners' e-learning and support the transformation of Teacher Professional Development (TPD) through ICT integration in Teacher Training curricula, and ensure that TPD is ongoing and incremental throughout teachers' careers. This would include harnessing emerging technological innovations, including open modalities and strategies (e.g. Open Educational Resources – OER, Free and Open Source Software (FOSS), Massive Online Open Courses – MOOCs, Text and Data Mining) as well as the development of multiple literacies for the 21st Century for teachers and learners.
- c) Support for the creation of relevant e-learning content for teaching and learning in local languages and in the processes of curriculum integration and assessment, and make them available under open licensing. Promote awareness of the value of existing and emerging trends in open modalities and strategies.
- d) Support the establishment of Education Management and Information Systems in all educational institutions and wide-spread cross-generational community learning initiatives to also bridge technical skills gaps.



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

### **E-health**

- a) Foster the development and implementation of national eHealth strategies, focusing on implementing a sound enabling environment, integrating ICTs to support the priorities of the health sector, and providing reliable, affordable and sustainable connectivity for health services, health systems and the general public to improve the health of all people.
- b) Promote the use of ICTs to strengthen those sectors linked to human health and health systems – public health and health care services (including traditional medicine); sanitation, food and water; veterinary medicine and social services – with special efforts to reach people in remote and under-served areas, particularly in developing countries.
- c) Facilitate innovation and access to e-Health applications to support health professionals, improve local access to information, and enable the flow of information in health services and systems, including tele-health, tele-medicine, electronic medical records, personal health records, and health information systems.
- d) Ensure public trust and confidence in e-Health, through adoption of policies, regulations and other measures that address the concerns of the health sector, including those of a cross-border nature. Promote the adoption of eHealth standards to enable the secure, accurate and timely transmission of health data, taking full account of privacy, security and confidentiality requirements, in this regard.
- e) Integrate the use of ICTs in eHealth in preparing for, sharing information on, and responding to disease outbreaks, disasters and other emergencies requiring inter-sectoral collaboration and exchange of information in real-time.
- f) Promote the use of evidence for the adoption of e health as well as the measurement and development of indicators and tools for its socio- economic impact on national, regional and international level.

### **E-Employment**

- a) ICTs continue to be a key enabler for providing a platform for innovative employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples.
- b) Further develop E-employment portals providing the ability/ information to connect employers with potential candidates. There is a need for working towards establishing online recruitment services for public and private organizations and creation cyber workers' protection rules.

- c) Encourage promoting teleworking programs for working from a distance, strengthening collaborative work by using intranet and extranet, and developing regulation and standards of teleworking to legitimate labor conditions in terms of social benefits, job stability, training and working satisfactory conditions, among others.
- d) Need for training people in ICT related technologies to enhance their employment credentials and to provide extra capacity in developing ICT enabled economies in the future.

### **E-environment**

- a) Foster cooperation between the ICT community, the environmental community, the meteorological community, and other relevant communities working on reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, environment protection, towards safety of population and assets against increasing threat caused by climate change related impacts.
- b) Minimize e-waste by establishing appropriate measures such as environmentally sound life cycle management processes of ICT equipment by all involved parties, including manufacturers.
- c) Promote and disseminate standards related to management of e-waste as developed by relevant international intergovernmental organizations and harmonize national laws, policies and regulations accordingly to minimize the negative impacts of ICTs on environment and health and reduce e-waste.
- d) Promote the use of ICT equipment in weather forecasting electronic dissemination and early warning systems to increase preparedness against natural hydro-meteorological related disasters.
- e) Raise awareness on the need for international cooperation to assist nations in particular developing and least developed nations, and Small Island Developing states to benefit from a full range of ICT – weather/climate related monitoring and warning services including access to satellite data , high speed internet and smart ICT weather and climate applications.
- f) Encourage establishing and maintaining networks of automated observing systems for the collection and dissemination of essential weather and climate parameters, to be made available to the global community in support of environmental monitoring.

### **E-agriculture**

- a) As part of national ICT strategies, foster the development and implementation of national e-agriculture strategies focusing on providing reliable and affordable connectivity and integrating ICTs in rural development to support food security and hunger eradication.
- b) Foster collaboration and knowledge sharing in agriculture via electronic communities of practice, including the e-Agriculture Community, in order to showcase and promote models, methodologies,

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good practices and the adoption of Open Access and interoperability standards, for effective and equitable use of ICTs for sustainable agriculture and rural development.

- c) Promote the creation and adaptation of content including in local languages and contexts from reliable and trusted sources, including, to ensure equitable and timely access to agricultural knowledge by resource-poor men and women farmers, foresters and fisher folk in rural areas.
- d) Foster digital literacy of institutions and communities in rural and remote areas taking into consideration local needs and constraints by providing appropriate learning opportunities for all which will enhance individual and collective decision-making skills.
- e) Promote the use of ICTs to reinforce the resilience capacity of states, communities and individuals to mitigate and adapt to natural and man-made disasters, food chain challenges, socio-economic and other crises, conflicts and transboundary threats, diseases, and environmental damages.
- f) Promote Public-Private Partnerships in cooperation with relevant CSOs/NGOs, cooperatives, farmer organizations, academia, research institutions in the agricultural sector (which also includes forestry and fishery) for inclusive, efficient, affordable and sustainable ICT services and initiatives in agriculture and rural development which will promote the wide scale use of ICT and foster sustainable agri-business models.

### **E-science**

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

- a) Promote E-science to enhance the interface between policy, science and society by facilitating more evidenced-based and better harmonized policy-making and greater involvement of citizens in scientific and policy processes, thus improving sustainability of outcomes.
- b) Improve access to scientific assessments of global change issues such as climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services, health, agriculture and food security and disaster risk reduction by, inter alia, creating a web-based platform (with complementary mobile applications) based on a multidisciplinary knowledge system that critically reviews and synthesizes new knowledge in real time, where possible, and by relying on ICTs to pursue monitoring and observations of such global change issues.
- c) Encourage the use of ICTs, including the Internet and mobile technologies to facilitate greater participation in the entire scientific process including public participation in scientific research

(citizen science) activities and the introduction of e-science activities in the context of all form of education.

- d) Foster development of information networks for researchers, teachers, information intermediaries and students to support the exchange of ideas and scientific information between research and education institutions and individuals across continents and promote open access to scientific information for scientific and educational organizations based on aggregated information resources.
- e) Use e-science to promote data and knowledge exchanges, to provide relevant and timely information for citizens, scientists and policy-makers that will improve participatory decision-making, science-policy-society relations and standards of living, particularly for marginalized people.

### **C8 Cultural Diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content**

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

- Around half of all existing languages are present in cyberspace;
  - Development takes into account local, national and regional contexts;
  - Innovation and creativity based on traditional knowledge in all areas should be promoted and protected, as appropriate;
  - Culture is integrated in all development policies and programmes, for poverty reduction and inclusive sustainable development;
  - There is a respect of cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and a promotion of dialogue among cultures and civilizations.
- a) Launch and support preservation, digitization and digital archiving of cultural and documentary heritage and born-digital information.
  - b) Promote further development of local content in cyberspace.
  - c) Support national entrepreneurial and start-up frameworks. Promote the development and use of internationalized domain names.
  - d) Strengthening policies that support the respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage, within information society as reflected in relevant agreed UN documents.
  - e) Continue to develop and implement policies that preserve, affirm, respect and promote diversity of cultural expression and indigenous knowledge and traditions through the creation of varied information content and the use of different methods, including the digitization of educational, scientific and cultural heritage.

[Item f) below appeared with square brackets around some of the text during discussions at sixth MPP meeting and square brackets were never removed. The text was therefore moved along with rest of Part 3 of the Vision doc to the [Chair's report](#). The entire text of item f) has been removed in [wsis10.vision.r2](#)]

f) [Reinforce [and [enhance] implement at the national level] the recommendations concerning the promotion and use of multilingualism [and universal access to cyberspace]].

## C9 Media

[Table below appeared in the draft Chair's report at the end of the fifth MPP meeting. During the sixth MPP meeting, discussion focused solely on the UNESCO proposal (located after the table). The table was moved along with rest of Part 3 of the Vision doc to the [Chair's report](#) at the end of the sixth meeting. The text does not appear in any form in [wsis10.vision.r2](#)]

Discussion at the MPP Plenary meeting:	UK proposal, discussed with and supported by: Sweden, Australia, Spain, Germany, UNESCO, European Broadcasting Union, Switzerland, APIG, Centre for Internet and Society (India), Austria, Tunisia, IDEA, Cisco Systems, Mexico, United States, Japan, Canada, ICC BASIS intel, Internet Society, Health and Environment Program (HEP), Netherlands and Microsoft :	Proposal: Rwanda and Russia
<p>Media will benefit from the broader and expanded role of ICTs that can enhance media's contribution to the development goals of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.</p> <p>[The principles of freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge are essential for the information and knowledge societies and beneficial to development with recognizing that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy.]</p>	<p>Media will benefit from the broader and expanded role of ICTs that can enhance media's contribution to the development goals of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. The right to freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge, and the protection of privacy, are essential for the information and knowledge societies and beneficial to development. The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online.</p>	<p>We reaffirm the continued relevance of all issues highlighted under action line C9 on Media (Geneva 2003) and the need for continued implementation of this action line.</p>
<p>1. [Develop and update national ICT-Media legislation that guarantees the independence, objectivity, social responsibility, neutrality and plurality of the media according to international</p>	<p>1. Develop and update national ICT-Media legislation that guarantees the independence, diversity and plurality of the</p>	

standards as well as the domestic needs.]	media according to international standards.	
2. [Continue to take appropriate measures — consistent with [international law][freedom of expression]— to combat illegal [content and to protect vulnerable groups , in particular children, from harmful content in media content] and harmful media content.]	2. Continue to take appropriate measures, consistent with international human rights law, to combat illegal media content.	
<p>3. Ensure that women and men equally access, participate and contribute to the media sector, including to decision-making processes.</p> <p>Alt: Work towards ensuring that women and men equally access, participate and contribute to the media sector, including to decision-making processes.</p> <p>Alt: Encourage that women and men access, participate and contribute on equal basis to the media sector, including to decision-making processes.</p> <p>[Alt: [Encourage][Ensure] [Strive] [ to leverage the potential of ICTs] to provide full and effective [equal ]opportunities to women and men to access, participate and contribute to the media sector, [including to decision-making processes]]</p>	3. Encourage equal opportunities and the active participation of women in the media sector.	
4. [Continue to encourage [independent] tradition [neutral, objective, responsible] nal media to bridge the knowledge divide and to facilitate [the freedom of expression] the flow of cultural content, particularly in rural and remote areas.]	4. Continue to encourage traditional media to bridge the knowledge divide and to facilitate the flow of cultural content, particularly in rural areas.	

	5. Encourage online and offline mass media to play a more substantial role in capacity building for the information society.	
5. Ensure the [safety[ and responsibility] of all journalists and media workers [and their accountability], [taking into account the provisions of article 19 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)]. ,[ including [bloggers] social media producers, and their sources and facilitate the implementation of the UN Plan of action on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity.] [To ensure the safety of journalists and address the issue of impunity in accordance to UNGA Resolution (A/RES/68/163)]	6. Ensure the safety of all journalists and media workers, including social media producers and bloggers, and their sources and facilitate the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the safety of journalists and address the issue of impunity	
6. We reaffirm our commitment to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of media, which are essential to the Information Society. Freedom to seek, receive, impart and use information for the creation, accumulation and dissemination of knowledge is important to the Information Society. We call for the responsible use and treatment of information by the media in accordance with the highest ethical and professional standards. Traditional media in all their forms have an important role in the Information Society and ICTs should play a supportive role in this regard. Diversity of media ownership should be encouraged, in conformity with national law, and taking into account relevant international conventions. We reaffirm the necessity of reducing international imbalances affecting the media, particularly as regards infrastructure, technical resources and the development of human skills.		

[Text of C9 below is UNESCO's proposal, dated 6 June, and is appears in [wsis10.vision.r2](#). It was not included in any previous version of the MPP draft Vision document]

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

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

- a) Recall the Geneva Declaration of Principles, para 55, which describes the role of media in the Information Society;
- b) Affirm that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, and that this is applicable to media on all platforms;
- c) Encourage equal opportunities for men and women in media;
- d) Promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists and media workers, and facilitate the implementation of the UN Plan of action on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity.

### **C10 Ethical Dimensions of the Information Society**

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

- a) All stakeholders should continue to raise awareness and promote national, regional and international debate on the ethical opportunities and challenges related to the use of ICTs.
- b) Promote respect of the fundamental ethical values in the use of ICTs and prevent their abusive usage.
- c) Continue to invite all researcher stakeholders, to continue research on ethical dimensions of ICTs, and to further examine current and emerging, challenges and opportunities.
- d) Continue to enhance the protection of privacy and personal data.
- e) Take appropriate actions and preventing measures, as determined by law, against abusive uses of ICTs as listed in para 25 of Geneva Plan of Action.



### **C11 International and Regional Cooperation**

- a) International and regional cooperation among all stakeholders continue to be vital to advance the use of ICTs for supporting sustainable development beyond 2015.
- b) Encourage continuing the development of aid in ICTs for developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries.
- c) Further enhance public-private-partnerships, and foster the multi-sectoral cooperation.
- d) Call on the international community to assist developing countries in the preparation and implementation of national action plans to support the fulfillment of the post 2015 development Agenda and the results of the overall review of WSIS outcomes in 2015 taking into account the importance of regional initiatives.