

15 June 2006

## **Implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society<sup>1</sup>**

### **Report of the Secretary-General**

#### *Summary*

The present report is prepared pursuant to a request contained in paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 60/252 that endorsed the outcomes of the Tunis phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Paragraph 104 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through ECOSOC by June 2006, a report on the modalities of the interagency coordination of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, including recommendations on the follow up process. General Assembly resolution 60/252 stipulated, in addition, that the report should be submitted for consideration at the ECOSOC substantive session.

1. The outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outlined a comprehensive vision for a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, in which information and communication technologies (ICTs) would be harnessed to empower individuals, communities and nations to achieve their full potential. A main thrust of these documents

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<sup>1</sup> The report was submitted late due to the need to reflect the outcomes of consultations on the role of CSTD and of the meeting of the multi-stakeholder Advisory Group of the Internet Governance Forum that took place on 16 May and 22-23 May 2006 respectively in Geneva.

is on harnessing the potential of ICTs as tools for achieving the internationally agreed development goals. These technologies can be a powerful instrument for reducing poverty by empowering the poor and the marginalized, increasing access to health and education, enhancing productivity, generating economic growth, fostering job creation and employability, advancing environmental sustainability, and improving the quality of life of all. They can also promote dialogue among people, nations and civilizations. At the same time, the Summit addressed many critical issues concerning the enabling environment for the Age of Internet and the Information Society, and put into place a process to address those issues.

2. At present, the benefits of the ICT revolution are unevenly distributed between countries and within societies. WSIS participants therefore stated their firm commitment to turning this digital divide into a digital opportunity for all, particularly for those who risk being left behind and being further marginalized.

3. In order to forge a coherent, effective and sustainable global effort to meet the challenges of building a truly global Information Society, the Geneva Plan of Action adopted in 2003 set forth eleven agreed Action Lines and established a set of connectivity targets to be reached by 2015, inspired by the MDGs. In the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in November 2005, world leaders agreed to a concrete blueprint and mechanism to achieve these objectives, involving all stakeholders and with particular reliance on different institutions and bodies within the UN system. WSIS recognized as well that implementation and follow-up of its outcomes is an integral part

of the integrated and coordinated follow-up to and implementation of major UN conferences and summits. The WSIS instruments provide that the aftermath of the Summit should be used to help attain the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

4. A major feature of the process was the unprecedented engagement of the private sector, civil society and technical communities in the preparation of the two phases of the Summit and in the Summit meetings themselves. As a result, the outcomes of WSIS explicitly highlighted the need to take the multi-stakeholder approach into account in all implementation and follow-up activities.

5 As noted above, the first phase of WSIS formulated a Geneva Plan of Action containing a number of indicative targets, to be achieved by 2015 that are to serve as global references for improving connectivity and access in the use of ICTs. The document also identified eleven Action Lines corresponding to the key principles of an “Information Society for All” as formulated in the Geneva Declaration of Principles. The second phase of Summit focused on three major issues: financial mechanisms for meeting the challenges of ICTs for development, Internet governance, and implementation and follow-up.

6. While providing an over-view of developments since Tunis, the present report, in accordance with the mandate recalled in paragraph 1 above, focuses on processes for

interagency coordination of the implementation of the outcomes of both phases of the Summit, and on making some recommendations on the follow-up process.

### Implementation and follow-up

7. The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted at the second phase of WSIS, decided on mechanisms for implementation and follow-up at national, regional and international levels. The WSIS outcomes make a distinction between ‘implementation’, for which primary responsibility rests on all stakeholders, and ‘follow-up’ which entails review of progress on WSIS issues and policy debate at the inter-governmental level. The outcomes also link the follow-up to guidance provided in General Assembly resolution 57/270B.

8. At the international level, the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society provides a detailed blueprint for implementation and follow-up actions, involving all stakeholders. Specific requests are addressed to the General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Secretary-General, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination of the United Nations system, United Nations agencies such as ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, as well as the regional commissions.

#### *I. Coordination of inter-agency implementation*

9. The implementation of the WSIS outcomes is particularly challenging for many reasons. These include the complex and interconnected nature of the issues involved, and

the rapidity of change in the ICT field and the crosscutting nature of the issue, which touches on the mandates of most UN entities.

10. The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society provided guidance on inter-agency coordination of implementation of WSIS outcomes. The Agenda stresses the importance of multi-stakeholder implementation at the international level and states that such implementation should be organized taking into account the themes and action lines in the Plan of Action, and moderated or facilitated by UN agencies where appropriate. In implementation of the Tunis Agenda, a meeting of stakeholders was convened by ITU, UNESCO and UNDP in February 2006 in Geneva at which provisional focal points were identified for each of the eleven Action Lines. During the week of May 17, 2006 and in conjunction with the celebration of World Information Society Day, meetings took place of the Action Lines to develop appropriate work programmes and methods.<sup>2</sup>

11. The Tunis Agenda requests the Secretary General, in consultation with members of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination of the United Nations system (CEB), to establish within the CEB, a UN Group on the Information Society, consisting of the relevant UN bodies and organizations with the mandate to facilitate the implementation of WSIS outcomes. In considering lead agencies for this work, the text stipulates that

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<sup>2</sup> These included: C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development, moderated by UN-DESA; C2. Information and communication infrastructure, moderated by ITU; C4. Capacity building, moderated by UNDP; C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, moderated by ITU; C6. Enabling environment, moderated by UNDP; C7. e-business and e-employment, moderated by UNCTAD/ILO/ITC; C7. e-government, moderated by UN-DESA; C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content, moderated by UNESCO; and C11. International and regional cooperation, moderated by UN-DESA.

CEB should take into consideration the experience and activities of ITU, UNESCO and UNDP.

12. At its first regular meeting of 2006 on 7 April in Madrid, the CEB approved the establishment of the UNGIS. According to its terms of reference, as elaborated by CEB High-Level Committee on Programmes and endorsed by CEB, the over-all purpose of the UNGIS will be to act across multiple stakeholders as an information and coordination nexus for the inter-agency activities associated with both the implementation of the WSIS outcomes.

13. Its main objective will be to promote a coordinated approach to the substantive and policy issues facing the United Nations system's implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, thereby contributing to improving policy coherence in the UN system, as requested by the 2005 World Summit.

14. As the focal point for inter-agency coordination with respect to implementation, UNGIS will also interface with the country-level coordination arrangements spearheaded by the Resident Coordinator system and with the UNDG. The principal task of the resident coordinator system will be to mainstream WSIS outcomes into UNDAF/CCA, PRSPs and to support governments to incorporate WSIS outcomes and ICT into their national development strategies and national e-strategies.

15. In order to achieve its objectives, UNGIS will, *inter alia*:

- a) Contribute to the implementation of the *Geneva Plan of Action* and the *Tunis Agenda for the Information Society*, primarily at the international level, by mainstreaming the Information Society Agenda into the activities and programmes of the CEB member organizations. In this context, the UNGIS would be closely coordinated with the mechanisms for national and regional implementation established by paragraphs 100 and 101 of the Tunis Agenda, as well as the multi-stakeholder implementation process set out in paragraphs 108-110.
- b) Facilitate synergies between organizations belonging to the UN system to maximize joint efforts, avoid duplication and enhance effectiveness in achieving the WSIS outcomes;
- c) Promote public awareness about WSIS implementation by the UN system.

16. UNGIS will work to accomplish the following tasks:

- a) Monitor progress and key activities relating to the implementation of WSIS outcomes, based on input and reports from CEB member organizations;
- b) Work with UNDG to ensure that the implementation of the Geneva Plan of Action is closely linked to the planning and implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) at the country level;
- c) Facilitate inter-agency information exchange and activities, including sharing of experiences and lessons learned in particular with regard to WSIS goals, by ensuring the coherence of the stocktaking exercise,

- d) Work closely with the “Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development”<sup>3</sup> in order to streamline the approach of the UN system to the development of appropriate indicators and benchmarking;
- e) Promote effective communication and collaboration between the UN system, intergovernmental organizations outside the UN system, and civil society and private sector partners, including in relation to the work of multi-stakeholder groups or networks;
- f) Establish mechanisms to report regularly to other WSIS stakeholders on its activities, in particular on preparation of any analytical reports on WSIS implementation to be delivered to ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly;
- g) Disseminate information on the status of WSIS implementation within the UN System as well as to the general public.

17. UNGIS will have a Chair and a Co-chair. The Chair will rotate on a yearly basis among ITU, UNESCO and UNDP. The Co-chair will be elected from among the other members of UNGIS on a rotational basis. Secretariat and logistical support will be provided by the chairing organizations.

18. UNGIS will establish a plan of work that will be updated every two years. The Group will make maximum use of electronic working methods and will physically meet not more than once annually. It will cooperate closely, as appropriate, with United Nations regional commissions and the Bretton Woods Institutions. The first meeting of the UNGIS will take place in July 2006.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://measuring-ict.unctad.org>

## **Recommendations**

**a. The Council may wish to take note of the actions taken by CEB for the establishment of UNGIS and request to be kept informed of progress in its work, in the context of reporting by the SG to the Council on WSIS activities.**

**b. United Nations system entities engaged in the implementation of the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of WSIS are encouraged to support ECOSOC and the CSTD in the exercise of their respective functions with regard to system-wide follow-up to WSIS.**

## *II. Inter-governmental follow-up*

19. The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/252, stipulates that the General Assembly will carry out an overall review of WSIS in 2015. ECOSOC has been requested to oversee the system-wide follow-up of the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of WSIS. The modalities of such oversight are to be decided by the Council. In connection with this request, the Council has also been requested to review, at its substantive session of 2006, the composition, mandate and agenda of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), including considering the strengthening of the Commission, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach.

## **Recommendations**

**a. As the over-all WSIS review is to coincide with the final year of the MDG process, the Council may wish to propose that the General Assembly use this opportunity to place such a review in the context of the broader review of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs;**

**b. ECOSOC may wish to carry out its responsibilities for overseeing the system-wide follow-up to the WSIS outcomes in the context of its annual consideration of the integrated and coordinated follow-up to and implementation of major UN conferences and summits, on the basis of a thematic approach of cross-cutting issues that would link the outcomes of WSIS with internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. Such review could take place within the coordination segment on the basis of a multi-year programme in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/270B, drawing inter-alia, upon the work of CSTD (see para 28 below)**

20. In preparation of the review of CSTD by ECOSOC at its substantive session of 2006, an initial informal meeting was organized by UNCTAD on 13 February 2006. In response to a request for open consultations on the subject, an open-ended informal meeting was convened in Geneva on 16 May 2006 by the President of ECOSOC to obtain the views of all stakeholders: governments, international organizations, civil

society and the private sector. To facilitate the discussion, UNCTAD, in consultation, with the ECOSOC secretariat, prepared an informal Background Note on possible options for consideration by ECOSOC in the reform of CSTD.

21. The informal Background Note outlined the background and current framework of the CSTD, summarized the relevant decisions of the 2005 World Summit and WSIS, and proposed a framework for consideration on strengthening the Commission to deal with WSIS follow-up. In particular, the Note proposed two elements for a new focus of the Commission: contributing to the follow-up by ECOSOC to the 2005 World Summit outcome in the area of science and technology, and assisting ECOSOC in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of WSIS.

22. On the follow-up to the WSIS outcomes, the Note proposed that CSTD could:

- review progress at the international, regional and national levels in the implementation of Action Lines, recommendations and commitments contained in the final documents of WSIS;

- make recommendations to ECOSOC on policy guidance and options for future activities to follow up the WSIS *Geneva Plan of Action* and *Tunis Agenda for the Information Society*; and

- promote dialogue and build partnerships for further development of the information society with the participation of all stakeholders (including governments, international organizations, private sector and civil Society).

23. To this end, the Note contained proposals on, *inter alia*, increasing the membership of the Commission to 53 members from current 33; finding appropriate modalities for engaging non-governmental stakeholders; increasing the duration of the annual regular session of the Commission from the current five to eight working days (including two days to accommodate multi-stakeholder contributions); and adopting the format of two-year cycles with a ‘review session’ in the first year of the cycle and a ‘policy session’ in the second.

24. An informal summary of the discussion in the open-ended informal meeting of 16 May 2006 circulated by the President of ECOSOC indicated that many delegates supported some or all of the proposals in the informal Background Note on ways of strengthening the Commission, especially with regard to membership, mandate, agenda and modalities of work. The need to maintain the original mandate of the Commission in promoting science and technology for development, in addition to WSIS follow-up, was strongly emphasised.

25. The informal summary noted that all participants highlighted the need to maintain the development dimension in WSIS follow-up that should constitute an integral part of the integrated follow-up to all major UN conferences and summits so as to ensure coherence and coordination. A number of delegates stressed the importance of efficiency in the working methods of the Commission in the follow-up process. In this regard, they

proposed the use of electronic media to disseminate information related to the follow-up process.

26. The informal summary further indicated that several speakers highlighted the importance of maintaining the momentum of multi-stakeholder participation, especially the non-state actors, such as civil society and the private sector, which was unique to the WSIS process, and, in this context, noted that the Global Alliance launched by the Secretary-General recently would provide a useful multi-stakeholder platform in support of both ECOSOC and CSTD. It was also emphasized that no new bodies should be created in the follow-up process and resources should be used efficiently and effectively.

27. In his concluding statement, the President of ECOSOC stated that the discussion constituted an important step in the process leading up to the ECOSOC session in July. He considered it important that what has been decided on the role of ECOSOC in the follow-up, and through it, the role of CSTD in the Tunis Agenda, as reflected in paragraph 105, and as endorsed by the General Assembly in its res. 60/252 should not be reopened. He observed that participants had generally expressed support for the ideas contained in the Background note, while some had advised caution and stressed the need for efficiency and avoiding duplication. He noted that most speakers had observed that CSTD should not give up its original role and purposes, and that follow-up to WSIS would be an important additional role. The President expected more ideas and proposals to come from Member States. An informal draft summary of this meeting was circulated in New York and Geneva in the end of May.

28. At the conclusion of the Ninth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Commission adopted a resolution recommending that ECOSOC adopt a resolution that would, *inter alia*, “request the Commission, while continuing its existing science and technology for development mandate, to enhance its future work programmes to include follow-up to the outcomes of the 2005 World Summit and WSIS, in accordance with paragraph 105 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society”. The Commission also decided that the theme for the 2006-2008 review and policy cycle will be “promoting the building of a people-centred, development-oriented and inclusive information society, with a view to enhancing digital opportunities for all people”.

### **Recommendations**

**a. In its review of the CSTD and in formulating new WSIS-related functions for the Commission in addition to its traditional mandate, the Economic and Social Council may wish to build on the outcome of the informal meeting held on 16 May 2006. It may also wish to consider a body of practice developed over the years for the other functional commissions of ECOSOC that serve as focal points for the follow-up to major conferences and summits such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). In**

particular, the Council may consider organizing in alternate years ‘review’ and ‘policy’ sessions of the Commission, as is now increasingly accepted practice in other functional commissions. Also, there is substantial experience in pursuing multi-year programme and a thematic approach.

b. In order for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to assist the Council in carrying out its functions, it may undertake a thematic review of follow-up of WSIS outcomes. To this end, the Council may wish to strengthen the Commission by reviewing its mandate, composition and agenda and the modalities of the Commission’s new functions related to WSIS follow-up, as outlined in paragraphs 20-28 above.

c. In assisting ECOSOC in the oversight of the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of WSIS, the Commission could draw upon the work of the United Nations Group on Information Society (UNGIS) (see paragraph above). Information on country-level activities could be gathered through UNDG from the Resident Coordinator System, as well as through voluntary country case studies and peer reviews.

III. Other developments relevant to WSIS follow-up

*Multi-stakeholder engagement*

29. Both the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of WSIS stressed the need to mainstream a multi-stakeholder approach into implementation and follow up activities at all levels and along all Action Lines. The Outcome of the 2005 World Summit stressed that “the Council should serve as a quality platform for high-level engagement among Member States and with the international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society on emerging global trends, policies and action” (paragraph 155 (a)).

30. As regards **implementation** of WSIS outcomes at the international level, stakeholders are being encouraged to develop inclusive, “bottom-up”, multi-stakeholder groups or networks in partnership with UN agencies, based on the Action Lines of the Geneva Plan of Action and the relevant substantive elements of the Tunis Agenda, as called for in its paragraph 108 with organizations of the UN system acting as moderators/facilitators, when appropriate (see para. 11 above). The connection of these networks with the UN, would be one of the partnerships with all stakeholders equally empowered to play their full part in promoting implementation. The country-level thematic groups would be an important source and component of such networks. Coordination among these broad-based networks will be ensured by ITU, UNDP and UNESCO, in collaboration with other moderators and facilitators in line with the Tunis Agenda, and by these three agencies working with UNGIS. Information on their activities will be provided to UNGIS by the coordinators/facilitating agencies or entities, as applicable.

31. With respect to **follow-up** activities, broad based consultations brought out the need for an innovative approach that would ensure appropriate, meaningful and sustained engagement of non-governmental stakeholders with established intergovernmental procedures, in particular in ECOSOC. To this end, in March 2006 the Secretary-General has launched a Global Alliance for ICT and Development – an initiative for promoting multi-stakeholder dialogue and providing an innovative, inclusive and interactive channel for multi-stakeholder input to policy debate to be conducted in ECOSOC and, in the light of the Council's decisions, in CSTD. The inaugural meeting of the Alliance in Kuala Lumpur on 19-20 June 2006 attracted extensive participation by governments, business, media and civil society leaders, academia and technical community.

32. The Alliance, funded by voluntary contributions, will provide an inclusive multi-stakeholder global platform and forum for policy dialogue on the use of ICT for advancing the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. The Alliance will function primarily as a decentralized network building on the experience of the United Nations ICT Task Force and other initiatives. It will help link up other initiatives to provide a global multi-stakeholder platform, making extensive use of online networking and collaborative tools, avoiding duplication and minimizing the need for physical meetings. The Alliance will report periodically to the Secretary-General, with a view of reflecting the Alliance's activities in the Secretary-General's annual reports to ECOSOC.

*Financial mechanisms*

33. As regards financial mechanisms for meeting the challenges of ICTs for development, paragraph 27 (g) of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society stated that multilateral, regional and bilateral development organizations should consider the utility of creating a virtual forum for the sharing of information by all stakeholders on potential projects, on sources of financing and on institutional financial mechanisms.

34. Consultations on the optimal modalities for integrating relevant existing portals and databases, spearheaded by UNDP, are continuing.

*Internet governance*

35. WSIS also requested the Secretary-General to start a process towards enhanced cooperation to develop globally-applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical Internet resources. WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. The process towards enhanced cooperation should involve all stakeholders and all relevant organizations and should be started by the end of the first quarter of 2006. The Secretary-General asked his Special Adviser on WSIS to start consultations on how to proceed. The outcome of these consultations will be communicated in due course.

36. The second phase of the Summit succeeded in reaching an international consensus on Internet Governance matters. The *Tunis Agenda for the Information Society*, called for a further internationalization of Internet governance arrangements. It placed the discussions in a development context and called for greater efforts for capacity building to enable developing countries to participate effectively in Internet governance arrangements. It agreed on a broad definition of Internet governance that goes beyond names, numbers and addresses and involves all stakeholders. Furthermore, it identified some priority issues related to the use of the Internet, which require the attention of the international community, such as spam, data protection, and freedom of expression, security, cybercrime and the multi-lingualization of the Internet.

37. The Summit requested the Secretary-General to convene, in an open and inclusive process, a new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue called the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The mandate of the IGF, as set out in Paragraph 72 of the *Tunis Agenda*, is, inter alia, to discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet.

38. The Secretary-General asked Mr. Nitin Desai, his Special Adviser for Internet Governance, to start a broad-based consultative process on this mandate with the aim to develop a common understanding among all stakeholders on the nature and character of the IGF. In the beginning of January, a website was set up to initiate the process with a

request for contributions. On 16 and 17 February 2006 consultations were held in Geneva open to all stakeholders.

39. The meeting indicated an emerging consensus that the activities of the IGF should have an overall development orientation. It was equally recognized that capacity building should also be an overarching priority. Capacity building should enable meaningful participation in global Internet policy development and include both assistance to attend meetings, as well as training in the subject matter. Furthermore, there was a common understanding that the IGF should meet once a year for a duration of between three to five days.

40. Based on the outcome of the consultations, the Secretary-General decided to establish a small Secretariat in Geneva to assist in the convening of the IGF. In light of the consultations and the contributions submitted to the Secretariat, the Secretary-General created a multi-stakeholder Advisory Group to assist him in his task. On 17 May he announced the establishment of the Group, which is being chaired by his Special Adviser for Internet Governance. The Group includes 46 members from governments, private sector and civil society, including the academic and technical communities, representing all regions.

41. A second round of consultations, held in Geneva on 19 May 2006, further clarified the substantive priorities for the first meeting of the IGF. Spam, multilingualism, cybercrime, cybersecurity, privacy and data protection, freedom of

expression, human rights, interconnection costs were among the most frequently mentioned issues for the IGF to deal with. The Advisory Group met on 22 and 23 May and agreed on the broad outlines of the agenda and programme of the first meeting of the IGF. The meeting will be held under the overarching theme “Internet Governance for Development” and its substantive sessions will be organized around the following four broad themes: openness – freedom of expression, free flow of information, ideas and knowledge; security – creating trust and confidence through collaboration; diversity – promoting multilingualism and local content; and access – Internet connectivity: policy and cost. In addition to the main sessions, there will be a number of workshops dedicated to specific issues. Capacity building will be a horizontal priority. The IGF will be open and inclusive and allow all entities and individuals with proven experience and expertise in issues related to Internet governance to participate.

42. The Government of Greece has offered to host the first meeting of the IGF. The meeting will take place in Athens from 30 October – 2 November 2006.

43. WSIS also requested the Secretary-General to start a process towards enhanced cooperation to develop globally-applicable principles on public policy issues associated with the coordination and management of critical Internet resources. WSIS recognized the need for enhanced cooperation to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. The process towards enhanced cooperation should involve all stakeholders and all relevant organizations and should be started by the end of the first quarter of 2006.

The Secretary-General asked his Special Adviser on WSIS to start consultations on how to proceed. The outcome of these consultations will be communicated in due course.

*IV. Concluding observation*

44. The World Summit on the Information Society was unique in being the first time that global leaders laid the cornerstone for building a truly global, inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred Information Society, based on a multi-stakeholder approach. The outcome of the Summit was framed as a creative forward-looking programme of action engaging all relevant stakeholders. This effort will require a consistent and systematic support and guidance from national governments, relevant intergovernmental bodies and international organizations, as well as active involvement of other stakeholders. As regards the United Nations system, the setting up of the United Nations Group on Information Society by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination will enable the organizations of the system to come together to concert their efforts in support of progress in building the Information Society pursuant to the WSIS outcomes and targets.