7 December, 2015

Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter, dated 7 December, 2015 from the Co-Facilitators of the intergovernmental negotiations on the review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), H.E.Mr. Jānis Mažeiks, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Latvia, and H.E. Mrs. Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates, forwarding the new draft outcome document for discussion at the final round of informals on 9-10 December, 2015.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Mogens Lykketoft

All Permanent Representatives
and Permanent Observers to the United Nations
New York

7 December 2015

Excellency,

As co-facilitators of the General Assembly's review of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), we are pleased to enclose the updated draft outcome document, to be discussed in our final meetings on 9 and 10 December. Please note that the session on 9 December will be held from 10am – 1pm and 3pm – 6pm in Conference Room C, while the session on 10 December will be held in Conference Room 6.

We would like to thank you for the constructive textual guidance during the informals held 19-20 and 24-25 November and thereafter. We are encouraged to see consensus on a large number of paragraphs, as well as a clearer sense of flexibility among negotiating positions. Per your mandate, and the agreement that the text should be closed on 10 December (for adoption during the high-level meeting only five days later), we have tried in a limited number of places to offer formulations to accommodate divergent opinions in this updated draft — and to reflect what we understood as balance among negotiation positions. Accordingly, you will notice marginal variation from the previous draft in most paragraphs, with substantive changes in only a few that we would recommend as the focus for 9-10 December. In some cases, we felt that the choices between positions was too binary for us to offer an alternative, and thus several words and phrases have been bracketed for Member States to resolve.

Following an active week of consultations, we have found many paragraphs to be ready for closure, and have indicated as such in the document, with the understanding that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed. We thank Member States for having reached out to us to share ideas on compromise, and invite you to continue to do so in this final phase. Ms. Elina Volksone, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Latvia (Elina.Volksone@mfa.gov.lv), and Ms. Hana AlHashimi, Special Advisor, Permanent Mission of the UAE (Hana.Alhashimi@mofa.gov.ae), are available for any enquiries and meeting requests.

We would also draw your attention to the evolving and diverse programme of activities related to the High-Level Meeting from 14 to 17 December: http://unpan3.un.org/wsis10/GA-High-Level-Meeting/Side-Events.

Notably, on the morning of 15 December from 9:00 to 9:45 am in the Trusteeship Council, our missions will organize a special welcoming event for all delegates. Encapsulating the content and spirit of the review, the event will hear leading voices in the ICT sector discuss the last 10 years' progress and challenges, and suggested future action for the WSIS community.
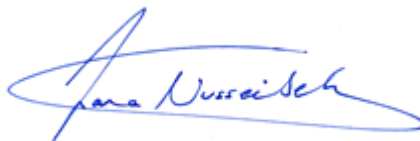
Also, on the evening of 15 December, from 18:00 to 20:00, we would like to cordially invite all delegates to a reception in the UN Delegates Dining Room and to join us in celebrating the hard work and achievements of the last six months.

We look forward to your continued support for the conclusion of the review.

Please accept, Excellency, assurances of our highest consideration.

Jānis Mažeiks
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Republic of Latvia

Lana Z. Nusseibeh
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
United Arab Emirates

All Permanent Representatives and
Permanent Observers to the United Nations
New York

Outcome Document of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Overall Review of the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes [Suggested for Closure]

<mark>Draft Outcome Document – 7 December 2015</mark>

Preamble

1. Recalling the request in paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society to the General Assembly to undertake the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2015, and in this regard reaffirming the centrality of the General Assembly to this process and also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/302 of 31 July 2014, decided that the overall review would be concluded by a two-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly, preceded by an intergovernmental preparatory process that also takes into account inputs from all relevant WSIS stakeholders; [Suggested for Closure]

2. Welcoming the 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 potential information and communication technology (ICT) gaps and areas for continued focus, as well as challenges, including bridging digital divides and harnessing ICT for development;

3. Building on, among other relevant inputs, the ten-year WSIS reviews conducted by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) in May 2015; the UNESCO-hosted multistakeholder conference Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development, held in February 2013, and its outcomes; and the multistakeholder WSIS +10 High Level Event hosted by ITU in June 2014, including its outcomes; [Suggested for Closure]

4. Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which adopts a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business. (Paragraph 2 of Agenda 2030) [Suggested for Closure]

5. Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and re-affirmed the strong political

commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity. (Paragraph 62 of Agenda 2030 and Paragraph 1 of Addis Ababa Action Agenda) [Suggested for Closure]

6. We reaffirm our common desire and commitment to the WSIS vision to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [Suggested for Closure]

7. We further reaffirm our commitment to the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action and its Action Lines, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and we recognize the need for governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations and all other relevant stakeholders to continue to work together to implement the WSIS vision beyond 2015. [Suggested for Closure]

8. We moreover reaffirm the value and principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the WSIS process since its inception, recognising that effective participation, partnership and cooperation of governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities, and all other relevant stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibilities, especially with balanced representation from developing countries, has been and continues to be vital in developing the Information Society. [Suggested for Closure]

9. We welcome the remarkable evolution and diffusion of ICTs, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models, and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors.

10. We recognize that increased ICT connectivity, innovation, and access have played a critical role in enabling progress on the Millennium Development Goals, and we call for close alignment between the WSIS process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, highlighting ICT's cross-cutting contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and poverty eradication, and noting that access to ICTs has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself.

11. We express concern, however, that there are still significant digital divides, such as between and within countries and between women and men, which need to be addressed through, among other actions, strengthened enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing. Further, we acknowledge that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divides, and encourage all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information

society and women's access to the new technologies, especially ICTs for development. [Suggested for Closure]

12. We acknowledge that particular attention should be paid to address the unique ICT challenges facing developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states, middle-income countries, countries and territories under [foreign] occupation, and countries affected by conflict or natural disasters. Particular attention should also be paid to address the specific ICT challenges facing children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, refuges and internally displaced people, migrants and remote and rural communities.

13. [We recognize that the Internet is a global resource that must be managed in an open and inclusive manner, which serves the public interest. We further reaffirm that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities, international organizations and all other relevant stakeholders.]

14. We further recognize that to achieve the WSIS vision, the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online. Building confidence and security in ICT use should also be a priority, especially given growing abuse of ICTs for harmful activities from harassment to crime to terrorism.

1. ICT for Development

15. We commit to harnessing the potential of ICTs to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other internationally agreed development goals, noting that ICTs can accelerate progress across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We accordingly call on all governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities, and all other relevant stakeholders to integrate ICTs in their implementation approaches to the SDGs, and request United Nations entities facilitating the WSIS Action Lines to review their reporting and work plans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

16. We recognize with satisfaction that the last decade's considerable increases in connectivity, use, creation, and innovation have created new tools to drive poverty eradication and economic, social, and environmental betterment and poverty eradication. For example, fixed and wireless broadband, mobile Internet, smartphones and tablets, cloud computing, social media and big data were only in their early stages in the Tunis Agenda, and are now understood to be foundational contributors to sustainable development. [Suggested for Closure]

17. We reaffirm that the spread and use of ICTs must continue to be a core focus and outcome of the WSIS process. We are highly encouraged that the number of mobile phone subscriptions is estimated to have risen from 2.2 billion in 2005 to 7.1 billion in 2015, and that by the end of 2015, 3.2 billion people are expected to be online, over 43 per cent of the total world population and of which 2

billion are from developing countries. We also note that fixed broadband subscriptions have reached a penetration rate of almost 10 per cent, as compared to 3.4 per cent in 2005, and that mobile broadband remains the fastest growing market segment, with continuous double-digit growth rates and an estimated global penetration rate of 32 per cent, or four times the penetration rate recorded just five years earlier.

18. We note that the digital economy is an important and growing part of the global economy, and that ICT connectivity is correlated with increases in GDP. ICTs have created a new generation of businesses, innovators, and jobs, and, while altering and making obsolete others, have also generally increased the efficiency, market access, and ingenuity of all sectors. We recognize the critical importance of expanding the participation of all countries, particularly developing countries, in the digital economy. [Suggested for Closure]

19. We also recognize that ICTs are contributing to higher levels of social benefit and inclusion, providing new channels among citizens, businesses and governments to share and augment knowledge, as well as participate in decisions that affect their lives and work. As envisioned by the WSIS Action Lines, we have seen ICT-enabled breakthroughs in government, business, education, health, employment, agriculture and science, among others, allowing greater numbers of people access to services and data that might previously have been out-of-reach or unaffordable. At the same time, we recognize that ICTs are fundamentally altering the way individuals and communities interact, consume, and spend their time, with new and unforeseen health and social consequences, many of which are positive, and some of which raise concerns.

20. We recognize that ICTs have become central to disaster and humanitarian response and further reaffirm its role to enhance and develop multi-hazard early warning systems, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. We also call for greater investments in innovation and technology development for long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research in the field of disaster risk management. [Suggested for Closure]

21. We recognize that ICTs 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. [Suggested for Closure]

22. We further recognise that increasing use of ICTs both generates certain environmental benefits and imposes certain environmental costs, which we aim to reduce. We welcome the opportunity afforded by sustainable energy to potentially decouple ICT growth from contributions to climate change, and we also note ICT's catalytic value for deploying renewable energy, energy efficiency, smart and resilient city concepts, and Internet-enabled delivery of services, among other abatement options. However, we recognize that we must encourage further action to improve the resource efficiency of ICTs, and to reuse, recycle, and safely dispose of e-waste. [Suggested for Closure]

1.1 Bridging Digital Divides

23. Despite the last decade's achievements in ICT connectivity, we express concern that many forms of digital divides remain, both between and within countries – as well as between women and men. We note that 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. Indicatively, we acknowledge that, as of 2015, only around 43 per cent of people globally have internet access, only 41 per cent of women have internet access, and an estimated 80 per cent of online content is available in only one of 10 languages. The poor are the most excluded from the benefits of ICT. [Suggested for Closure, given new figures]

24. We further express concern that digital divides remain between developed and developing countries, and that many developing countries lack affordable access to ICTs. By 2015, only 34 per cent of households in developing countries have internet access, with significant variations by country, compared with more than 80 per cent in developed countries. This means that 2/3 of the population residing in developing countries remain offline. [Suggested for Closure, given new figures]

25. We affirm our commitment to bridging digital divides, and we recognize that our approach must be multi-dimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes access, emphasizing the quality of that access. We acknowledge that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content, and accessibility for persons with disabilities are now core elements of quality, and that high-speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development. We moreover acknowledge that differences in individuals' capabilities to both use and create ICTs represent a knowledge divide that perpetuates inequality. We note, too, the ambition to move beyond "information societies" to "knowledge societies", in which information is not only created and disseminated, but put to the benefit of human development. We recognize that divides may change with technological and service innovation, and we call on all stakeholders, particularly United Nations entities that are facilitating WSIS Action Lines, to continue working together to regularly analyse the nature of digital divides, study strategies to bridge them, and make their findings available to the international community. [Suggested for Closure]

26. We underscore the need for 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 of and further develop ICTs. 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 open-source ICT solutions. [Suggested for Closure]

27. We moreover call for a significant increase in access to ICTs and to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet to all. We welcome the targets for the growth of access, broadband for all, inclusiveness, innovation and partnerships in ICTs, as adopted under the Connect 2020 Agenda at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014. [Suggested for Closure]

28. We also recognize digital divides in digital uses and literacy and the need to bridge them. [Suggested for Closure]

29. We emphasize our concern that only 41% of women have internet access and draw attention to the gender digital divide, which persists in access to and use of ICTs, and also in ICT education, employment and other economic and social development factors. We recognize that ending the gender digital divide and achievement of SDG 5 on gender are mutually reinforcing efforts, and we commit to mainstream gender in the WSIS process, including through a new emphasis on gender in the implementation and monitoring of WSIS Action Lines, with the support of relevant United Nations entities, including UN Women. We call for immediate measures to achieve gender equality in internet users by 2020, especially by significantly enhancing women's and girls' education and participation in ICTs, as users, content creators employees, entrepreneurs, innovators, and leaders. We reaffirm our commitment to ensure women's full participation in decision-making processes related to ICTs. [Suggested for Closure]

1.2 Enabling Environment

30. We recognize that certain policies have substantially contributed to bridging digital divides and ICT's value for sustainable development, and we commit to continue identification and implementation of best and emerging practices for establishment and functioning of education, innovation, and investment frameworks for ICTs. [Suggested for Closure]

31. We recognize the importance of free flow of information and knowledge, as the amount of information distributed worldwide grows and the role of communication becomes all the more important. We acknowledge that mainstreaming ICTs in school curricula; open access to data; fostering of competition; creation of transparent, predictable independent, and non-discriminatory regulatory and legal systems; proportionate taxation and licensing fees; access to finance; facilitation of public-private partnerships; multi-stakeholder cooperation; national broadband strategies; efficient allocation of spectrum; infrastructure-sharing models; community-based approaches; and public access facilities have in many countries facilitated significant gains in connectivity and sustainable development. [Suggested for Closure]

32. We recognise that a lack of access to affordable and reliable technologies and services remains a critical challenge in many developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states, middle-income countries, countries and territories under [foreign] occupation, and countries affected by conflict or natural disasters. All efforts should be deployed to reduce the price of ICTs and broadband access, noting that deliberate interventions, including through research and development and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, may be necessary to spur lower-cost connectivity options.

33. In building the Information Society, States are strongly urged to take steps with a view to the avoidance of, and refrain from, any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, and that hinders the well-being of their population.

34. We recognize that the radio frequency spectrum should be managed in the public interest and in accordance with principle of legality with full observance of national laws and regulations as well as relevant international agreements.

35. We call for a special focus on actions that improve the enabling environment for ICTs and expand related education and capacity-building opportunities. We also request CSTD and all Action Line facilitators to work with all stakeholders to regularly identify and promote specific, detailed actions to support the enabling environment for ICTs and development, as well as provide demand-driven policy advice, technical assistance and capacity-building to realize them. [Suggested for Closure]

1.3 Financial Mechanisms

36. We welcome that total public and private spending on ICTs has increased substantially in the last decade, now reaching to the trillions annually, and has been complemented by a proliferation of new financing mechanisms, both results marking progress on paragraphs 23 and 27 of the Tunis Agenda. [Suggested for Closure]

37. We recognise, however, that harnessing ICT for development and bridging digital divides will require greater and sustainable investment in ICT infrastructure and services, capacity building, promotion of joint R&D and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms. These mechanisms remain a primary focus for all countries and people, particularly in developing countries. [Suggested for Closure]

38. We commit to efficient public resource allocation to ICT deployment and development, recognizing the need for ICT budgeting across all sectors, especially education. We stress that capacity is a major barrier to closing digital divides, and we recommend that capacity development, including for innovation, should be emphasised to empower local experts and local communities to fully benefit from and contribute to ICT applications for development. We recognise the potential to improve connectivity, especially in remote and rural areas, through universal service funds, publicly-funded national backbones, and network infrastructure, particularly in areas where market conditions make investment difficult. [Suggested for Closure]

39. We note the commitments made under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and recognise that official development assistance and other concessional financial flows for ICTs can make significant contributions to development outcomes, particularly where it can de-risk public and private

investment, as well as increase the use ICTs to strengthen good governance and tax collection. [Suggested for Closure]

40. We recognise further the critical importance of private sector investment in ICT infrastructure, content, and services, and we encourage governments to create legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation. We recognise the importance of public-private partnerships, universal access strategies and other approaches to this end. [Suggested for Closure]

41. We also call for a prominent profile for ICTs in the new technology facilitation mechanism established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and for consideration of how it can contribute to implementation of the WSIS Action Lines.

42. We note with concern the challenges in implementing the Digital Solidarity Fund, which was welcomed in Tunis as an innovative financial mechanism of a voluntary nature. We call for an ongoing evaluation of new innovative financing options in the annual review of WSIS outcomes. [Suggested for Closure]

2. Human rights in the Information Society

43. We reaffirm the commitment set out in the Geneva Declaration and the Tunis Commitment to the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development as enshrined in the Vienna Declaration.

44. We recognize that human rights have been central to the WSIS vision, and that ICTs have contributed to and strengthened the realization of human rights, enabling access to information and new tools of expression, among other benefits.

45. We moreover reaffirm, as an essential foundation of the Information Society, and as recognised in General Assembly resolution 69/166, that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy.

46. We note however, that there are concerns about freedom of expression and plurality of information in many parts of the world, and we call for the protection of journalists, media workers, and civil society space.

47. We reaffirm our commitment to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. We further recall those commitments made under Article 19 by states that are party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. We underscore the need for respecting freedom of expression and the independence of media. We believe that communication is a fundamental social process, a basic human need, and the foundation of all social organization, and is central to the Information Society. Everyone, everywhere should have the opportunity to participate, and no one should be excluded from the benefits the Information Society offers. [Suggested for Closure]

48. We emphasise that no person shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home, or correspondence, consistent with countries' [applicable] obligations under international human rights law, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 69/166. Accordingly, we call upon all States to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, as well as their interception and collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, with a view to upholding the right to privacy as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as applicable, by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law.

49. We reaffirm our commitment to the provisions of Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of their personality is possible, and that, in the exercise of their rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. In this way, we shall promote an Information Society where human dignity is respected.

3. Building Confidence and Security in the use of ICTs

50. We affirm that strengthening confidence and security in the use of ICTs is a prerequisite for the development of information societies and the success of ICTs as a driver for economic and social innovation. [Suggested for Closure]

51. We welcome the significant work done by governments, the private sector, civil society, the technical community and academia to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, including by the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime, and the Group of Government Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (GGE), among other international, regional and national efforts. Computer Security Incident Response Teams have been established around the world and there is growing collaboration between them at both regional and local levels. We recognise the leading role for governments in cybersecurity matters related to national security and the personal safety of their citizens, for which they have responsibility, and we further recognize the contributions of all stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, to building confidence and security, especially in the development of technical solutions and innovative approaches. We reaffirm that building confidence and security in the use of ICTs should be consistent with human rights.

52. We reiterate the importance of ethics in establishing a safe, secure, tolerant and reliable cyberspace and strengthening the role of ICTs as enablers of development, as emphasised in paragraph 43 of the Tunis Agenda and mentioned under the Ethical Dimensions of the Information Society of the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action. We recognise the need for special emphasis on the protection and empowerment of children online, incorporating regulatory, self-regulatory, and other effective policies and frameworks. In this regard, governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders should work together to help all children to enjoy the benefits of ICTs in a safe and secure environment. The growing threats of online

harassment, intimidation and abuse, which are particularly aimed at women and girls, must also be comprehensively addressed.

53. [We recognize the central importance of the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter as well as principles of international law applicable to building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, particularly: sovereign equality; the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered; refraining in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States. In this context, we welcome the 2015 report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security.]

54. However, we are concerned about certain and growing uses of ICTs that threaten security and development benefits, including terrorism and cybercrime, and we acknowledge concerns that existing legal and enforcement frameworks may not have caught up with the speed of technological change and application. Furthermore, we note concerns that attack against States, companies, other entities, and individuals are now being undertaken through digital means. We reiterate our belief that a global culture of cybersecurity needs to be promoted, developed, and implemented in cooperation with all stakeholders and international expert bodies in order to foster trust and security in the Information Society.

55. We call for increased global efforts and cooperation in combating cybercrime, including by terrorists, and in tackling cyber-threats and cyber-attacks, such as through United Nations processes and including discussion forums, information-sharing, elaboration of national and international cybersecurity strategies, improved indices for measuring cybersecurity, and cooperation on cybersecurity standards and technical specifications. We reaffirm the importance of the prosecution of cybercrime, including cybercrime committed in one jurisdiction, but having effects in another. We further underline the necessity of effective and efficient tools and actions, at national and international levels, to promote international cooperation among, inter alia, law-enforcement agencies on cybercrime. We call upon governments in cooperation with other stakeholders to develop necessary legislation for the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime, noting existing frameworks, for example, UNGA resolutions 55/63 and 56/121 on "Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies" and [regional] initiatives including, but not limited to, the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime. We recognise that approaches to cybersecurity should be fully compatible with human rights and fundamental freedoms.

56. [We recognize the challenges that States, in particular developing countries, face in combating the use of ICT for criminal purposes, including by terrorists, and we commit to reinforce technical assistance and capacity building activities to developing countries, upon their request.]

4. Internet Governance

57. [We reaffirm that the governance of the Internet as a global resource should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of all stakeholders]. We reiterate the working definition of Internet governance set out in paragraph 34 of the Tunis Agenda, as 'the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of

shared principles, norms, rules, decision making procedures and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet'.

58. We reaffirm the principles agreed in the Geneva Declaration that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations, within their respective roles and responsibilities as set out in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda. [We also take note of the work of specialized regional Internet resource management institutions to manage their region's Internet resources, while maintaining global coordination.]

59. We welcome the successful hosting by Brazil of the NETMundial Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance in Sao Paulo on 23 and 24 April 2014. [Suggested for Closure]

60. We recognise that there is a need to promote greater participation and engagement in Internet governance discussions of governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities, and all other relevant stakeholders from developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states, middle-income countries, countries and territories under [foreign] occupation, and countries affected by conflict or natural disasters. We call for strengthened stable, transparent, and voluntary funding mechanisms to this end.

61. We recognise the importance of the ongoing dialogue on net neutrality and the open Internet in the context of the Information Society. [Suggested for Closure]

62. We acknowledge the unique role of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) as a multistakeholder platform for discussion of Internet governance issues. We support the recommendations of the report of the CSTD Working Group on improvements to the IGF, which were taken note of by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/198, and we call for their accelerated implementation. We extend the IGF mandate for another 10 years with its current mandate as set out in paragraph 72 to 78 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. We recognize that during this period, the IGF must show progress on outcomes, working modalities, and participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries. We call on the CSTD, within its current reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of its Working Group report recommendations. [Suggested for Closure]

4.1. Enhanced Cooperation

63. We acknowledge that various initiatives have been implemented and some progress has been made in relation to the concept of enhanced cooperation, detailed in paragraphs 69 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues. We note the reports by the Secretary General on enhanced cooperation (A/66/77; E/2009/92) and the work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. [Suggested for Closure]

64. We note, however, persistent concerns by some Member States that full implementation of enhanced cooperation, as envisioned by Tunis, has not been achieved. We call for strengthening enhanced cooperation. We accordingly call on the Chair of the Commission on Science and

Technology for Development to re-establish a working group to develop recommendations on how to further implement the process of enhanced cooperation as envisioned by the Tunis Agenda, taking into consideration the work that has been done on this matter so far. The group shall be constituted no later than July 2016 and, at the outset, will decide on its methods of work, including modalities to ensure the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, in order to provide a diversity of perspectives and expertise. [The group will submit a report to the 73rd session of the General Assembly for consideration and appropriate action].

5. Follow-up and Review

65. We reaffirm that the ongoing implementation of WSIS outcomes will require the continued commitment and action of all stakeholders – including governments, United Nations agencies, international organisations, the private sector, civil society, the technical community and academia – and that regular review of progress of the full set of WSIS action lines will be essential to achieving the WSIS vision. [Suggested for Closure]

66. We call for the continuation of annual reports on the implementation of WSIS outcomes through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), taking into account the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We encourage the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) members to contribute to these reports. [Suggested for Closure]

67. We also call for the continuation of the work of the UNGIS in coordinating the work of United Nations agencies, according to their mandates and competencies, and we invite United Nations Regional Commissions to continue their work in WSIS Action Line implementation, their contribution to the reviews thereof, including through regional reviews.

68. We recognize that the WSIS Forum has been a valuable platform through which all stakeholders can discuss and share best practices on the implementation of WSIS outcomes, and should continue to be held annually. [Suggested for Closure]

69. We call for increased efforts to improve the extent of data collection and analysis, including quality of connectivity and the impact of ICTs on development, based on international standards and definitions; the inclusion of ICT statistics in national strategies for the development of statistics and in regional statistical work programmes, and the strengthening of local statistical capacity by assessing capacity needs and delivering targeted training on ICT statistics. The activities of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development have made a valuable contribution to data gathering and dissemination and should be continued. [Suggested for Closure]

70. We recognize that, in the preparation of this review, a number of challenges and opportunities have been identified, requiring longer-term consultations to determine appropriate responses, and that the pace of the development of ICTs necessitates higher-level consideration of progress achieved and future action. We accordingly agree [for the General Assembly] to hold a High Level Meeting on the Information Society in [2020/2025], which involves the inputs and participation of all stakeholders, including in the preparatory process, and takes stock of progress on WSIS outcomes, as well as identifies both areas of continued focus and solutions to enduring and emerging challenges. We designate its outcome as an input into the review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.