

1 CONVENTION ON THE WSIS+10

2
3 *The World Summit on the Information Society,*

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5 *Reaffirming* the ideas of the Geneva and Tunis Summits along with the *WSIS Declaration*
6 *of Principles*, specifically the Common Vision of the Information Society,

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8 *Noting* that a lack of access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)
9 contributes to the digital divide that exists between developed and developing states, rural
10 and urban areas, various socio-economic classes, and genders,

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12 *Acknowledging* the emergence of mobile Internet connectivity as a means to spread ICTs
13 to developing states and the increased range and accessibility that mobile Internet
14 connectivity provides,

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16 *Recognizing* that global access to the Internet accelerates the progress of developing
17 states,

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19 *Recalling* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which addresses the importance of
20 universal access to information sharing and how this practice contributes to strengthening
21 economic, social, and cultural development,

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23 *Recalling* Action Line C4 of the *Geneva Plan of Action* which expresses the importance
24 of human capacity building through professional development and training programs,
25 particularly in local and impoverished communities so that information technologies are
26 used to their full potential,

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28 *Encouraging* the cooperation between governmental agencies, the private sector, and
29 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through the multi-stakeholder model for ICTs
30 development programs,

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32 *Defining* the multi-stakeholder model based on the *Tunis Declaration* as coordination
33 between governments, civil society, the private sector, and NGOs in which all
34 stakeholders can partake in dialogue, which increases the transparency and accountability
35 between stakeholders,

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37 *Recognizing* the importance of ICTs development for all states as a fundamental right for
38 its citizens as a tool to advance human rights,

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40 *Expressing* the need for increased equality of access to ICTs and the importance of
41 partnerships at the university level specifically in developing states in order to promote
42 ICTs in the workforce across age groups, genders, income levels, and abilities,

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44 *Appreciates* the achievements made by the United Nations Development Programme
45 incorporating women into the ICT workforce to abolish gender inequalities,

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47 *Affirms A/RES/65/166* which recommends that Member States respect indigenous
48 cultures and not obligate the populace to change their customs or way of life while
49 installing ICTs into a region,
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51 *Recognizing* Section 2 in *A/RES/66/208* confirming that indigenous cultures contribute to
52 the development of innovative ideas, which is an important component of modernization,
53 economic stability, and job creation on national and international levels,
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55 *Recognizes* the advancements made in ICTs since the *Millennium Declaration* and the
56 drafting of the original action lines in 2003,
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58 *Bearing in mind* the benefits of ICTs and their ability to increase global access to the
59 Internet, increase innovation and entrepreneurship, promote civil and political rights,
60 promote economic development, expand accessibility to education, and advance the
61 MDGs and the contribute to the post-2015 Development Agenda,
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63 *Observing* the *UN System Task Team on Post-2015 UN Development Agenda's*
64 recognition that the post-2015 MDGs will presumably focus on promotion of human
65 rights, self-sustaining economies, and global unity,
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67 *Reiterating* section 3.1 of the *Post-2015 MDGs Joint Statement* completed by the United
68 Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS), which recognizes that ICTs are
69 unique in their ability to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development: economic
70 growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability,
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72 *Noting* the need for a higher degree of public awareness regarding the inappropriate
73 usage of the Internet in the form of openly engaging in child abuse, sex laboring, and
74 general defamation of human beings, and potential role of e-governance to assist in
75 curbing these human rights violations,
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77 *Taking into account* the dangers the Internet presents towards security and privacy of
78 individuals, corporations, organizations and governments,
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80 *Defining* cyber security in accordance with *ITU-T X.1205: Overview of Cyber security*,
81 specifically subsection 3.2.5 to be the tools and policies used to protect a cyber-
82 environment and the assets contained within, with general objectives of availability,
83 integrity, and confidentiality,
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85 *Confirming* that strategies to commit cyber crimes are constantly developing and threaten
86 the current online security systems globally including but not limited to the medical,
87 financial, and communicative information which are stored and shared in cyberspace,
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89 *Keeping in mind* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Global Cyber
90 security Agenda and its strategic goals as a framework for international cooperation to
91 address Action Line C5 and to promote cyber security and enhance confidence and
92 security in the information society,

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94 *Reiterating* the 2011 G8 Summit in Deauville, which calls for a coalition of the
95 international community to provide and enforce cyber security,

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97 *Recognizing* the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty, the
98 ITU, and the Universal Access Policy in their capacity to provide access to ICTs for all
99 citizens and promotion of ICT development with emphasis in providing infrastructure to
100 provide cyber security in order to protect physical and intellectual property,

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102 Article I: Priority Areas

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- 104 1. *Encourages* Member States to acknowledge the vital importance of both
105 physical and network ICTs infrastructure in regards to transforming a
106 developing state into an informational society and developing a sustainable
107 economy;
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- 109 2. *Stresses* the inalienable right of all peoples, regardless of socio-economic
110 status, gender, ability, age, and other characteristics, to have equal access to
111 information and technological systems;
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- 113 3. *Recommends* the development of local access points where the accessibility of
114 wireless networks is increased and call centers in rural and developing areas
115 of all Member States;
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- 117 4. *Endorses* the expansion of the telecommunications networks in developing
118 states, specifically with mobile networks, wireless hotspots, servers and hubs,
119 local access networks, and 3G and 4G data;
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- 121 5. *Recommends* the establishment of multilateral discussion among Member
122 States to create action-oriented debate on the Information Society between
123 developed and developing states to be:
- 124 a. Held annually,
- 125 b. Related to the continued technological advancements of developing
126 states and the role of developed states in expediting this process, and
127 c. Hosted by developed Member States on an annually rotating basis;
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- 129 6. *Suggests* that governments exercise transparency by means of e-governance as
130 a way of furthering civil liberties and the legitimacy of ICTs and information;
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- 132 7. *Supports* the rights of citizens to use ICTs instruments, such as wireless
133 services, without restrictions based on social standing;
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- 135 8. *Encourages* further implementation of alternative source of educational
136 funding in order to establish concrete and long-lasting sustainable ICTs
137 programs;
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9. *Calls upon* governments and regional groups to enhance ICTs accessibility to both rural and underdeveloped areas through means such as, but not limited to telecommunications services and wireless hot spots;
 10. *Encourages* university and commercial level ICTs-based networking between developed and developing states to stimulate technological exchange;
 11. *Promotes* vocational training programs utilizing ICTs with a focus on reaching persons who are unemployed, economically disadvantaged, and geographically isolated;
 12. *Supports* the use of ICTs to improve literacy rates in developing states and rural areas in developed states;
 13. *Calls upon* multi-stakeholders to invest and create private-public partnerships in order to develop ICTs globally;
 14. *Acknowledges* the vital importance of physical networking ICTs infrastructure in regards to transforming a developing state into not only an information society but also a sustainable society;
 15. *Recommends* the development of local access points in rural and developing states while simultaneously maintaining the fundamental importance of call centers;
 16. *Reminds* Member States that developing states often lack the infrastructure and resources needed to implement ICTs programs and frameworks, which limit accessibility amongst global citizens;
 17. *Recognizes that* cybercriminals have the capability to access classified documents and files that threaten individual, national, and regional security;
 18. *Confirming that* strategies to commit cybercrimes are constantly developing and threaten current online security systems globally;
 19. *Notes* the importance of preventing cyber-attacks in order to defend against economic collapse of sovereign states and corporations;
 20. *Recognizes* the importance of Internet security in ensuring a safe online environment for both developing states, particularly those without affordable and secure Internet connections, as well as developed states;
 21. *Stresses* the need for developed states to actively collaborate with developing states on a regional level in order to effectively address the needs of all parties;

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186 Article II: Action Lines

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1. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize Internet access as a fundamental human right;

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2. *Recognizes that* Member States have a duty to their indigenous peoples and the use of ICTs for the purpose of preserving and promoting cultural identity in reference to action line C.8 of the Tunis outcome document;

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3. *Urges* investment from developed states towards ICTs infrastructure building in developing states that lack necessary resources needed to fully utilize benefits from ICTs;

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4. *Calls for* ICTs to be used as a tool to increase the access of education at each level with focus on areas such as but not limited to:

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a. Professional industries,

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b. Agriculture, and

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c. Secondary and tertiary education;

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5. *Encourages* ICTs-based exchanges in both professional industries as well as universities between the developing states and developed states in order to integrate the ICTs technologies into the economic structures of developing states, through methods that include, but are not limited to:

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a. Foreign investments in emerging technologies and infrastructure for access, and

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b. University exchange programs and educational conferences such as those implemented by the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education and Center for Peace Schools Program;

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6. *Calls upon* states to enter multilateral alternative trade agreements to ease the financial burden of developed states as well as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in ICT development;

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7. *Requests* UNESCO develop and disseminate training programs focusing on marginalized peoples to give tools of employment to groups who may not typically have access to information technologies, also allowing for flow of information through the community, in regards to staff, students, parents, and employers;

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8. *Endorses* closer collaboration between regional governments and the private sector in educational programs to facilitate specific investments in ICTs through mechanisms that include but are not limited to:

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a. Co-op opportunities for university students to work with local ICTs companies, and

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- 230 b. Governmental support for local ICTs-based businesses to create
231 regional incentive for ICTs education and entrepreneurship;
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- 233 9. *Encourages* expansion of the ITU Global Youth Summit and World Program
234 Action for Youth and its focus on utilizing ICT for empowerment and
235 innovation, providing opportunities to overcome barriers of distance and
236 socio-economic disadvantage in both education and employment;
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- 238 10. *Strongly encourages* international organizations and bodies such as the UN
239 Development Programme, the ICT Development Fund, United Nations
240 Educational Scientific, and Cultural Organization Programme for the
241 Development of Communication, and the International Monetary Fund to
242 provide necessary resources for infrastructure building projects in developing
243 states;
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- 245 11. *Invites* developed states to provide financial aid in the creation of ICT regional
246 networks, and emphasizes their ability to provide:
247 a. Regional backbone infrastructure through telecommunications
248 services, expansion of electrical capacities, introduction of local
249 internet kiosks
250 b. Regional mobile networks, and
251 c. Network Access Points and related regional projects including those at
252 research institutions, universities, and international and governmental
253 organizations;
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- 255 12. *Recommends* investment from developed states in job training in the
256 technology sector in order to precipitate economic growth, further the
257 technological capacities present in underdeveloped states, and increase
258 employment opportunities;
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- 260 13. *Recommends* Member States adopt public policy that reflects success stories
261 highlighted in the 2014 WSIS Project Prizes, mainly in the areas of tariff
262 reduction, subsidies, incentives, E-learning, cultural development, and
263 personal identities;
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- 265 14. *Further recommends* that Member States auction or sell contracts for
266 communication technology infrastructure networks including but not limited
267 to satellite-based broadband and 3G and 4G licenses to the private sector for
268 the purpose of funding educational programs in ICT, by:
269 a. Supplying ICTs to classrooms,
270 b. Supplying ICTs to children unable to attend school due to inadequate
271 local education systems, disability or infirmity, low income, living in
272 rural areas, and other limiting factors,
273 c. Advancing infrastructure development,
274 d. Improving access to mobile networks and technology, and
275 e. Improving telecommunications infrastructure;

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15. *Encourages* the facilitations of negotiations between developed and developing states in full support for the UNDP, UNESCO, and other UN organs in ways such that they:
 - a. Implement decentralized micro-grid infrastructure,
 - b. Focus on utilizing local and regional assets,
 - c. Emphasize the need for the beneficiaries to maintain and sustain the infrastructure once it is in place and operational, and
 - d. Bid or purchase development contracts in order to encourage diversification of options to the beneficiaries to drive down costs and encourage innovation;
16. *Promotes* greater cooperation of local and regional government, NGOs, IGOs, the private sector, and other key multinational players for the purpose of:
 - a. Establishing universal data standards and indicators in order to assess regional and domestic progress infrastructure development, and
 - b. Access to ICT across age groups, disability, income levels, and geographic distributions across rural and urban areas;
17. *Recommends* the use of pre-existing bodies within the United Nations, including, but not limited to UNESCO and UNDP to provide the financial assistance needed to accomplish the goals set by this body, particularly focusing on diversifying the amount of resources available to developing states including but not limited to:
 - a. National and international resources,
 - b. Public and private funds,
 - c. Existing aid programs offered for development assistance,
 - d. Need-based grants and loan forgiveness,
 - e. Low interest loans, and
 - f. Tax incentives for public and private investment;
18. *Establishes*, under the auspices of the WSIS with help from UNESCO, programs to train educators and students to utilize ICTs for education;
19. *Recommends* developing Member States adopt financial mechanisms to help implement and further develop ICTs in order to promote international trade and encourage foreign investment;
20. *Calls for* better financial management within developing states for handling increases in resources, which will in turn increase employment and boost economic growth within the region;
21. *Encourages* the international community to invest in multilateral organizations such as UNESCO to ensure educational programs are properly implemented within each country;

- 322 22. *Strongly supports* the implementation of the e-governance mechanisms, in
323 accordance with the Geneva principles, such as:
324 a. The potential for online voting, both on the local and national levels,
325 b. Public service announcements,
326 c. Public access to information through internet such as:
327 1. Incomes of public officials,
328 2. Government budget spending, and
329 3. Aid investments and their specific goals;
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- 331 23. *Encourages* growth in ICT development through regional mechanisms,
332 including but not limited to;
333 a. Analyzing cultural diversity, linguistic identity, and local content
334 before enacting unilateral action,
335 b. Establishing micro grids, decentralized connected systems of local
336 internet services that are flexible, easily upgradable, and have a low
337 initial cost,
338 c. Working with specific local groups within states encouraging the
339 development of the human capital to grow capacity to expand their
340 own ICT networks and infrastructure, and
341 d. Using capital and resources brokered by the UNDP within their current
342 mandate, based on regional recommendations;
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- 344 24. *Reaffirms* the notion that there is a need to recognize regional and cultural
345 differences with respect to issues of social, ethnic, and gender, in
346 acknowledgement of working towards Article 1 of the Universal Declaration
347 of Human Rights;
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- 349 25. *Defines* cyber sovereignty as a means to protect against the violation of
350 individual privacy, national values, and national security by external actors
351 and recognize that the ultimate sovereignty of Member States extends to their
352 Information and Communication Technologies infrastructure;
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- 354 26. *Encourages* the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to offer
355 technical support to encourage the housing of data of a state citizens,
356 businesses, and government within its sovereign territory to promote a more
357 robust cyber infrastructure and to promote the values of sovereignty;
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- 359 27. *Calls upon* multinational corporations, especially those with stakes in social
360 media, email, medical data, online financial transactions, and other web-
361 services, to establish data centers under the jurisdiction of states that they
362 operate in and recognize the right of states to pursue sovereignty of their ICT
363 infrastructure and data;
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- 365 28. *Directs states to* the Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for
366 Terrorist Purposes of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force as
367 well as the document created by the United Nations Office of Drugs and

368 Crime entitled The Use of the Internet For Terrorist Purposes, when looking
369 for assistance in countering terrorist propaganda delivered via ICTs;

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371 29. *Draws attention to the Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet*
372 *for Terrorist Purposes* and the International Multi-lateral Partnership Against
373 Cyber Threats in their efforts to counter transnational terrorist propaganda
374 conveyed via ICTs;

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376 30. *Strongly encourages* Member States to create and maintain provisions for
377 physical security for this new development in order to safeguard the
378 infrastructure from external, internal, and cyber threats.

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380 Article III: Other Issues

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382 1. *Expresses* the need for multilateral cooperation regarding transnational crimes
383 particularly in regards to women and children exploitation through wireless
384 Internet;

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386 2. *Recommends* the use of collaborative platforms such as the NSPCC Child
387 Exploitation & Online Protection Centre (CEOP), in order to promote
388 multilateral partnerships between organizations in the name of data and
389 uniting for a common cause online;

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391 3. *Encourages* the use of social media for national campaigns to create
392 awareness of child endangerment and sexual exploitation of women, which
393 would enable the government and police officials to increase awareness of the
394 issues, and inform a concerned public;

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396 4. *Further encourages* the use of social media by nongovernmental groups to
397 stymie the proliferation of immoral materials and cause human trafficking
398 through denial of service attacks, removal of the veil of anonymity, and other
399 measures;

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401 5. *Recommends* the referral of information on trafficking, exploitation, and
402 online slavery to the International Criminal Court;

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404 6. *Directs attention to* regional organizations like the Coordinated Mekong
405 Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), that highlights a specific
406 structure and policies that combat trafficking for the regional purposes
407 allowing each state to create legislation methods to enforce and monitor
408 human trafficking;

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410 7. *Endorses* the use of ICTs in order to teach youth to recognize traffickers by
411 knowledge on spotting recruitment tactics, understanding vulnerabilities, and
412 working with police authorities to safeguard their freedom;

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8. *Encourages* research conducted by NGOs into gender inequality to provide a greater understanding of the digital divide, as well as ways to reduce barriers to increased utilization of ICTs;
 9. *Endorses* the work done by the ITU, Women in Information Society, GSMA Women Programme, and other NGOs in identifying the use of mobile phones as the most efficient method for disseminating technology-based services such as e-Banking and an effective way of reducing the privilege-based digital divide;
 10. *Notes with appreciation* the annual summit hosted by the Women in Information Technology NGO which presented strong efforts to include women and girls in remote and rural areas through live-streaming;
 11. *Appreciates deeply* the efforts made by the United Nation Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote literacy programs specifically targeting women and girls which enabled more female involvement in ICT;
 12. *Seeks to* foster greater collaboration and knowledge sharing of sustainable practices, efficiency, waste reduction, in the agricultural sector;
 13. *Encourages* the increased implementation of ICT use into farming sectors to increase overall e-agriculture levels in order to ameliorate farming practices and increase production in the developing world;
 14. *Calls for* the ITU in cooperation with Member States to develop and deploy artificial intelligence technology, such as that developed by Google and other web service based companies, to flag and block immoral materials, especially that which crosses national borders;
 15. *Recommends* working with the UN's Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Opinion and Expression in order to promote Internet freedom with the understanding that ICTs are a unique medium for the global exercise of freedom of opinion and expression and a lack of access to these particularly hinders marginalized groups;
 16. *Expresses its hope* that this new program very similar to Interpol's Yellow Ribbon Alert System by request of member states would allow there to be a real time list updated by law enforcement publically available to alert the public to missing and exploited children as well as predators who are wanted for sex crimes both against women and children;
 17. *Suggests* social media and video sharing websites monitor flagged and illegal materials, and hereby providing to relevant Member States so that they may observe and act against perpetrators of illicit media;

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18. *Further defines* and highlights the need for action on cybercrime, criminal activity performed using computers and the internet;
19. *Recommends* states assist NGOs and individuals in protecting their confidential information from industrial cyber-espionage, specifically, but not limited to service interruption attacks, assets compromise, and component hijacking;
20. *Encourages* states to facilitate ways in which whistleblowers can provide evidence of industrial cyber-espionage in a safe and confident manner;
21. *Emphasizes* the implementation of privacy legislation among regional government within their sovereignty;
22. *Emphasizes* the diversification need relative to national production of the creation of components necessary for the formation and maintenance of telecommunications systems so that the telecommunications systems are self-sustaining and efficient;
23. *Encourages* the creation of an emergency phone system to create safety in rural areas and the ability to call for emergency response teams;
24. *Recommends* the partnership of the UNEP and the Red Cross to supply refugees of national disasters with used cellphones to enable easier post-disaster communications;
25. *Approves of* the implementation of payphone projects in developing states to increase economic prosperity specifically among small-business owners and farmers, further enable communication between regions, and aid in quick response times of emergency vehicles;
26. *Recommending* the implementation or mirroring of already-successful programs of other states into the cyber-security and safety of the individuals in the state;
27. *Urges* the adoption of the GCA (Global Cybersecurity Agenda) which promotes international collaboration and cooperation as well as facilitates and guides creation of legal measures, technological and procedural measures and the CNSIC (The National Commission for Information Society and Knowledge);
28. *Suggests* the use of Internet Sano (a branch of the CNSIC) which protects the infrastructure, integrity, and freedom of ICTs and promotes online courses on cyber safety and safe standards and practices;

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29. *Approves* of the programming of Internet Sano to work with national governments and local police agencies to monitor, track, and seek-out online threats to national security, groups, and to apprehend perpetrators of these issues as well as those involved in child exploitation (pornography, endangerment, illegal trade, and other concerns);
 30. *Suggests* increased research by NGOs into gender inequality that allows a greater understanding of the digital divide, as well as ways to reduce barriers to increased utilization;
 31. *Endorses* the work done by the Information Technology Union, Women in Information Society, GSMA Women Programme, and other NGOs in identifying the use of mobile phones as the most efficient method for disseminating technology-based services such as e-Banking and an effective way of reducing the privilege-based digital divide;
 32. *Notes with appreciation* the annual summit hosted by the Women in Information Technology NGO which presented strong efforts to include women and girls in remote and rural areas through live-streaming;
 33. *Appreciates* deeply the efforts made by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote literacy programmes specifically targeting women and girls which enabled more female involvement in ICT;
 34. *Fosters* greater collaboration and knowledge sharing of sustainable practices, efficiency, waste reduction, in the agricultural sector;
 35. *Encourages* the increased implementation of ICT use into farming sectors to increase overall e-Agriculture levels in order to ameliorate farming practices and increase production in the developing world;
 36. *Encourages* the widespread use of ICT equipment in weather forecasting and early warning systems to reduce the loss of life related to hydro-meteorological related disasters;
 37. *Calls upon* states to minimize e-waste through the following sustainable measures:
 - a. Encouraging sustainable e-waste disposal and the prevention of informal recycling markets that cause damage to both the health of individuals and the environment,
 - b. Encouraging the repurposing and recycling of outdated technologies in conjunction with the creation of sound lifecycle management processes of ICT equipment, and

- 550 c. Promoting the use of recyclable materials in the production of electronics
551 in order to reduce the amount of e-waste and to decrease global
552 dependence on states with vast amounts of rare earth metals;
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- 554 38. *Requests* states to enforce regulations and penalties to minimize e-waste and
555 to reduce the exploitation of natural resources used to create ICT;
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- 557 39. *Suggests that* the ITU designates the Indigenous ICT Task Force (IICTTF) to
558 engage in open dialogue with indigenous groups of people to ensure that local
559 cultures are not coerced to change their heritage and values while
560 Implementing ICT projects;
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- 562 40. *Recommends* the further implementation of proxy servers anywhere that local
563 languages are not supported in order to include translations of local languages
564 to allow all people to utilize the benefits of the Internet;
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- 566 41. *Urges* greater cooperation between the private sector, the environmental and
567 meteorological communities and the civil society in developing technology
568 that directly mitigates the negative impacts of climate change;
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- 570 42. *Further recommends* that Member States promote long term sustainable
571 development practices such as subsidies as incentives to eco-friendly
572 companies, the recycling of waste produced and an increased dependence on
573 renewable energy sources to prevent the exploitation of the least developed
574 states;
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- 576 43. *Implores* disaster management organizations to use satellite
577 telecommunication equipment in disaster-affected areas;
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- 579 44. *Invites* Member States to utilize disaster management programs that use
580 mobile phone technology to distribute information between aid agencies, the
581 government and citizens during times of disaster;
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- 583 45. *Stresses* the importance of widespread distribution of telecommunications
584 infrastructure in order to reach susceptible areas that are otherwise
585 inaccessible;
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587 Article IV: Accountability and Measurements

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- 589 1. *Authorizes* the ITU-D to continue overseeing projects commissioned by
590 WSIS;
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- 592 2. *Recommends* that ECOSOC monitor the effects of the commissioned ICTs
593 projects, both current and prospective, in respective Member States and
594 measure changes in national and regional:
595 a. Economic and social transformations,

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- b. Educational quality,
 - c. Cyberspace security, and
 - d. Overall quality of life for citizens;
3. *Calls for* the commission of a report which sets a baseline from which progress can be judged under the jurisdiction of ECOSOC;
 4. *Strongly urges that* UNESCO conducts and provides a public report every 3 years in order to guide future programs and infrastructure implementation in order to accelerate development in Member States on a global scale, thus reducing the need for international assistance and allowing governments to steadily become self-sufficient;
 5. *Request that* the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Rapporteur on the Information Society, charged with reviewing the progress of investment and implementation, to ensure that all Member States have equal access to ICT and the benefits that come with their implementation, coinciding with verification of progress reports to be provided by ECOSOC, backed by Member States,;
 6. *Strongly urges* Member States to submit a report annually to the ITU on their progress towards achieving WSIS Action Lines;
 7. *Endorses* the creation of goals and rewards among Member States that provide further income and funding to beneficiaries that:
 - a. Show increased progress on annually reports,
 - b. Meet their development goals,
 - c. Actively and appropriately budget the use of their funds, and
 - d. Make appropriate strides in promoting gender equality within the ICT industries;
 8. *Endorses* the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), which highlights four specific areas for assessing and addressing gender inequality, including:
 - a. economic participation,
 - b. economic opportunities,
 - c. educational attainment, and
 - d. health, survival and political empowerment;
 9. *Calls for* international adoption of the Gender & ICT Indicators System (GICTIS) in order to assess the validity of programs instituted under the GGGI and autonomous state and regional programs;
 10. *Encourages* the use of the Human Development Index, monitored by the UNDP, to understand the reality of the ICT climate per state, and can assist in devising strategic solutions to the goals we have established as a committee;

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11. *Calls upon* the WSIS to meet every 5 years to review and reassess the goals established in previous summits and reassess objectives and targets;
12. *Endorses* a partnership with the World Bank to collect and disseminate data for the indexes specified in this document;
13. *Stresses* that the creation of an ICT Gender Equality Index would allow progress to be individually rated and gauged according to states' individual and unique situations;
14. *Fully supports* that the ICT growth index would focus on expansion of ICTs within Member States focusing especially on:
 - a. innovation of products,
 - b. change in web traffic, and
 - c. expansion of ICT job market;
15. *Determines* that this index would be used to:
 - a. gauge growth based on budgeting,
 - b. award further investments and funds, and
 - c. provide incentives for States to perform as intended within the sectors of the ICT growth;
16. *Requests that* the World Bank provide advisors to Member States to judge country capacity and tailor goals for growth and funding;
17. *Calls upon* Member States to submit annual reports on their progress in collaboration with experts from the aforementioned bodies who will serve as advisors;
18. *Recommends* the use of an Information Technology Index as a means of measuring growth and progress in conjunction with the assessments conducted by those UN subsidiaries to provide the most accurate, context based plans for development;
19. *Takes note* of the need for information to be available to those parties interested in investing in these programs in order to allow risk management and investment justification, especially within the private sector;
20. *Declares* that WSIS shall reconvene every three years to review developments in ICTS and to remain efficient and relevant to those in need of assistance;
21. *Encourages* all Member States to submit reports on the implementation of the WSIS to the three year review meeting, based on the aforementioned statistical measurements, assessing the overall WSIS goals;

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22. *Recognizing* the list of existing technological indicators encourages the creation of the IT Index to assess the ICT development in each Member State, which will take into consideration certain standards including, but not limited to:
 - a. Telecom capture,
 - b. Wireless access, with respect to percentage of population with access and geographical distribution,
 - c. Level of IT industry competition,
 - d. Freedom of access,
 - e. Equality and price of ICTs, and
 - f. Cellular coverage, with respect to percentage of population with access and geographical distribution;
 23. *Emphasizes* that the IT index is an index designed to measure Member States' ICT development level, not an objective or target for all Member States, and that individual States will be assessed on their progress with respect to individual capacity and regional goals.

705 Article V: Final Provisions

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1. *Declares that* this outcome document will be formally known as the Convention on the WSIS+10;
 2. *Confirms that* this Convention contains a binding obligation under Accountability and Measurement, requiring annual reporting from Member States requesting assistance through this Convention;
 3. *Declares that* this Convention be open for signing by States present on November 23, 2014, opened for additional accessions on November 24, 2014, and enacted when thirty Member States have signed;
 4. *Encourages* the inclusion of all Member States in this Convention, defined by the United Nations Treaty Collection as a multilateral agreement, and welcomes the support of Observer States, Non-Member States, and other members of the international community, including NGOs and IGOs, as well as the private sector;
 5. *Confirms that* all Member States are empowered to participate in discussion regardless of development status or affiliation with international bodies;
 6. *Affirms that* if a Member State does not show progress for three consecutive years, they will be asked to reassess their commitment to the goals set forth by this Summit.