



General Assembly's overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes

Official Form for Written Submissions

A. Your Information

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B. Formal Input

Some guiding questions for your submissions are listed below:

1. To what extent has progress been made on the vision of the people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society in the ten years since the WSIS?
2. What are the challenges to the implementation of WSIS outcomes?
3. What should be the priorities in seeking to achieve WSIS outcomes and progress towards the Information Society, taking into account emerging trends?

¹ When specifying your stakeholder type, please indicate one of the following: Government, Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia, and Technical Sector.

4. What are general expectations from the WSIS + 10 High Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly?
5. What shape should the outcome document take?

I. Progress made of the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS

The World Summit on the Information Society has declared our common desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, and individuals, communities and all peoples are enabled to achieve their full potentials in promoting sustainable development and improving quality of life. Over the past ten years, the international community has achieved good progress in promoting such a global endeavor, and in narrowing the digital divide, thanks to joint efforts of all concerned, and in particular, to the rapid ICT development in developing countries.

II. Challenges to the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS

The review process provides an opportunity to evaluate the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, and seek consensus through discussions on the challenges ahead and major issues to be addressed. Such a process is essential to clarifying the prospects for the information society and the way forward, and to promoting cooperation and common development of all countries. Progress has been slow and serious challenges remain in the global response to addressing cyber security threats and in promoting Internet governance.

III. Priorities in the review of the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS

Firstly, focusing on bridging the digital divide. The international community should strive to achieve this goal by promoting universal access to information and communication technologies, so as to create digital opportunities shared by all and ensure equal opportunities for all countries to pursue development powered by ICT innovations. The key to this effort is to give priority to satisfying the needs of developing countries, helping them strengthen communication infrastructure and capacity-building, improving their overall digital landscape, and promoting social-economic development through science and technology. The international community should foster a fairer and more reasonable international development order, and take strong actions to improve the ability of women and the youth to use information and Internet platforms.

Secondly, promoting development. The international community should promote inter-connectivity by strengthening information and communication infrastructure, promote global sharing of advanced information and communication technologies and cooperation in this respect, and to advancing innovations and better integration of information and communication technologies with other drivers for sustainable economic and social development. The vision of ICT development should contribute to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, and support the advancement of the outcomes of WSIS review process in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

Thirdly, improving Internet governance. We should establish a multilateral, democratic, and transparent international Internet governance system that ensures equal participation of all, reasonable allocation of Internet resources, and joint management of key Internet infrastructure. A multi-stakeholder governance model that brings together governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations would be respected, all of which contribute in their own distinct way to the joint governance of the Internet. This model should not be lopsided, and any tendency to place sole emphasis on the role of businesses and non-governmental organizations while marginalizing

governments should be avoided. The roles and responsibilities of national governments in regard to regulation and security of the network should be upheld. It is necessary to ensure that United Nations plays a facilitating role in setting up international public policies pertaining to the Internet. We should work on the internationalization of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

Fourthly, addressing effectively the challenges of cyber security. It is crucial for all countries to work together through dialogue to keep the Internet safe and secure, on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, and jointly build a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space. The international community should reach consensus as expeditiously as possible on a set of international rules governing the cyberspace. Cyber terrorism and crimes have become common threats to all countries, and should be dealt with by a joint international response. The international community should take robust measures to prevent terrorist organizations from using the Internet to broadcast terrorist and violent audiovisual materials, spread extremist ideology, recruit new members, raise funds, and instigate, plot and execute terrorist activities. It is important to develop in the framework of the United Nations a comprehensive and balanced international convention against international cybercrimes. All countries should participate actively in the work of the UN Expert Group on Crime in Cyberspace. The central importance of the principles of international law enshrined in the UN Charter, particularly the political independence, territorial integrity and sovereign equality of states, non-interference in internal affairs of other states and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms should be emphasized.

Fifthly, building on past achievements and devising a new way forward. The outcome document of the high-level event of the 10-year review to be held in December should not only take stock of past experience and evaluate the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, but also look ahead and develop a new programme of action that reflects the new circumstances and the goal of building a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society. While the coordinating and facilitating role of international organizations, such as the International Telecommunication Union, remains essential, coordination with multiple stakeholders should be enhanced at the international level. New missions and fresh impetus should be given to the WSIS process in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. -----End

一、信息社会世界峰会成果落实情况

信息社会世界峰会确定了建设“以人为本、面向发展、包容性信息社会”的共同愿望和承诺，目标是人人可以创造、获取、使用和分享信息和知识，使个人、社区和各国人民均能充分发挥各自的潜力，促进实现可持续发展并提高生活质量。十年来，在各方共同努力下，特别是得益于发展中国家信息通信业的快速发展，国际社会在促进全球信息化建设、缩小数字鸿沟方面取得了良好成效。

二、信息社会世界峰会成果审议进程面临的挑战

信息社会世界峰会成果审议进程将审议《突尼斯议程》的落实情况，并就面临的挑战和重要领域展开讨论，寻求共识。这对明确信息社会建设的前景和行动方向，促进各国相互合作与共同发展，具有重要推动作用。目前，国际社会在应对网络安全威胁、推进互联网治理等方面进展缓慢，挑战依然严峻。

三、信息社会世界峰会成果审议进程应涉及的主要方面

一是弥合数字鸿沟。国际社会应致力于通过促进信息通信技术的普及推广，在全球范围内弥合数字鸿沟，创造人人可以享有的数字机遇，确保所有国家都拥有由信息通信技术引领创新发展所带来的平等发展机遇。弥合数字鸿沟的关键是优先满足发展中国家对缩小数字鸿沟的需求，帮助其加强通信基础设施和能力建设，提高其整体信息化水平，推动科技和信息技术促进社会经济发展。国际社会应当建立更加公正合理的国际发展秩序，采取积极行动提高妇女、青少年等使用信息和网络平台的能力。

二是切实促进发展。国际社会应加强信息通信技术设施建设，增进互联互通，推动先进信息通信技术的全球共享和国际合作，积极推进信息通信技术与社会各方面融合创新，以促进各国人民共享互联网发展成果，促进社会经济的可持续发展。信息通信技术的发展应当为实现 2015 年后发展议程目标贡献力量，应结合 2015 年后发展议程推进信息社会世界峰会审议进程。

三是改善互联网治理。应建立多边、民主、透明的国际互联网治理体系，保证各方平等参与互联网治理，合理分配网络基础资源，共同管理网络关键基础设施。政府、私营部门、非政府组织等共同参与互联网治理，根据各自特点，形成多利益攸关方治理模式。这一模式不应片面化，不能只重视企业和非政府组织作用、政府被边缘化。应坚持各国政府在管理和保障国家网络安全方面的作用和职责。有必要确保联合国在制定互联网国际公共政策方面发挥促进作用。应致力于“互联网名称与数字地址分配机构”的国际化。

四是有效应对网络安全问题。各方应在相互尊重、平等互利的基础上，通过对话合作共同维护网络安全，共同构建和平、安全、开放、合作的网络空间。国际社会应尽快就制定网络空间国际规则达成共识。网络恐怖主义和网络犯罪是各国面临的共同安全威胁，需要国际社会携手应对。国际社会应采取有力措施应对恐怖组织利用互联网发布恐怖暴力音视频、传播极端思想、招募人员、筹集资金、煽动策划和实施恐怖活动。应在联合国框架下谈判制定全面均衡的打击网络国际犯罪国际公约，各国应积极参与联合国网络犯罪专家组工作。应强调《联合国宪章》确立的国

际法原则的核心重要性，特别是政治独立、领土完整和国家主权平等、不干涉他国内政、尊重人权和基本自由。

五是继承与发展并重。2015年12月举行的高级别代表大会成果文件，不仅应总结过去，回顾成果落实情况，更应展望未来，根据新形势规划新的行动纲领，体现建设“以人为本、面向发展、包容性信息社会”目标。应继续充分发挥国际电联等联合国机构的协调和推进作用，同时在国际层面加强与多利益攸关方协调，结合2015年后发展议程，赋予信息社会世界峰会进程新的使命和活力。----End