Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2014

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/69/465)]

69/204. Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly,


Recalling further its resolution 68/302 of 31 July 2014 on the modalities for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and welcoming the high-level meeting of the General Assembly for the overall review to be held in December 2015,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,\(^1\) and endorsed by the General Assembly,\(^2\) and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,\(^3\) and endorsed by the Assembly,\(^4\)

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,\(^5\)

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\(^1\) See A/C.2/59/3, annex.
\(^2\) See resolution 59/220.
\(^3\) See resolution 60/252.
\(^4\) See resolution 60/252.
\(^5\) Resolution 60/1.
Recalling further the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,\(^6\) as well as the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,\(^7\)

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want”,\(^8\) and General Assembly resolution 68/310 of 15 September 2014,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,\(^9\)


Noting also the hosting by the Republic of Korea of the Information and Communication Technologies Ministerial Meeting, held in Busan on 19 October 2014,

Noting further the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT Development, adopted by the 2014 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held in Busan from 20 October to 7 November 2014,

Noting the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking note of the “Broadband targets for 2015”, which sets targets for making broadband policy universal and for increasing affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, taking note also of the report of the Broadband Commission entitled *The State of Broadband 2014: Broadband for All*, which provides a country-by-country evaluation of those targets and the state of broadband deployment worldwide, as well as the report of the Broadband Commission Working Group on Broadband and Gender entitled “Doubling digital opportunities: enhancing the inclusion of women and girls in the information society”, which identifies a digital gender gap of approximately 200 million fewer women online than men, noting that without further action to increase access to broadband for women and girls, this digital gender gap could grow to 350 million by 2015, and taking note of the report of the Broadband Commission Task Force on

\(^6\) Resolution 65/1.
\(^7\) Resolution 68/6.
\(^8\) Resolution 66/288, annex.
\(^9\) A/69/65-E/2014/12.

Noting also the holding of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Geneva from 12 to 16 May 2014,

Recognizing the need for respect for national sovereignty and applicable international law in the consideration of information and communications technologies for development, noting the importance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communications technologies, and reaffirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy, as set out in its resolution entitled “The right to privacy in the digital age”,

Noting that cultural diversity is the common heritage of humankind and that the information society should be founded on and stimulate respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and foster dialogue among cultures and civilizations, and noting also that the promotion, affirmation and preservation of diverse cultural identities and languages, as reflected in relevant agreed United Nations documents, including the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, will further enrich the information society,

Acknowledging the positive trends in the global connectivity and affordability of information and communications technologies, in particular the steady increase in Internet access to one third of the world’s population, the rapid diffusion of mobile telephony and mobile Internet, the increased availability of multilingual content and the advent of many information and communications technologies services and applications, which offer great potential for the development of the information society,

Noting that progress and many innovations in the field of information and communications technologies, such as mobile Internet, social networking and cloud computing, contribute to a dynamic landscape that requires that all stakeholders continuously adapt to such innovations,

Recognizing ongoing efforts by relevant international and regional organizations and other stakeholders to conceptualize and articulate the impact of information and communications technologies on development, and encouraging the international community and relevant stakeholders to support the efforts of developing countries in harnessing the benefits of information and communications technologies for achieving the eradication of poverty as an overarching objective for sustainable development,

Stressing, however, that, in spite of recent progress, an important and growing digital divide between countries remains in terms of the availability, affordability and use of information and communications technologies and access to broadband, and stressing also the need to close the digital divide, including with regard to such issues as Internet affordability, and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, are available to all,

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10 Resolution 68/167.
Reaffirming the need to more effectively harness the potential of information and communications technologies to promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, through sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development,

Recalling its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals\(^\text{12}\) and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered, in the intergovernmental negotiation process at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

Noting the references to information and communications technologies contained in the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizing evidence of an uneven and fragile recovery, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility in global markets, high unemployment, particularly among youth, indebtedness in some countries and widespread fiscal strains that pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date,

Expressing concern about the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis on the positive trends in the diffusion of information and communications technologies and the investment needed to ensure universal access to those technologies and efforts to bridge the digital divide,

Expressing concern also about the growing gap in broadband provision between developed and developing countries, as well as about the new dimensions that the digital divide has taken on,

Recognizing that the lack of capacity-building for the productive use of information and communications technologies needs to be addressed in order to overcome the digital divide,

Recognizing also that the number of Internet users is growing and that the digital divide is also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value they can derive from the Internet, and recognizing further in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies,

Recognizing further the fact that information and communications technologies are critical enablers of economic development and investment, with

consequential benefits for employment and social welfare, and that the increasing
pervasiveness of information and communications technologies within society has
had profound impacts on the ways in which Governments deliver services,
businesses relate to consumers and citizens participate in public and private life,

_Recognizing_ the immense potential that information and communications
technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of
socioeconomic activity,

_Reaffirming_ paragraphs 4, 5 and 55 of the Declaration of Principles adopted in
Geneva in 2003, and recognizing that freedom of expression and the free flow of
information, ideas and knowledge are essential for the information society and are
beneficial to development,

_Conscious_ of the challenges faced by States, in particular developing
countries, in combating the use of information and communications technologies for
criminal purposes, including by terrorists, and emphasizing the need to reinforce
technical assistance and capacity-building activities, upon their request, for the
prevention, prosecution and punishment of such use in accordance with
international law,

_Acknowledging_ that the Internet is a central element of the infrastructure of the
information society and is a global facility available to the public,

_Noting_ the hosting by Brazil of the NETMundial Global Multistakeholder
Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance in São Paulo on 23 and 24 April
2014,

_Acknowledging_ the need to continue to improve the existing Internet
governance framework,

_Recognizing_ that the international management of the Internet should be
multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments,
the private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities and
international organizations, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information
Society,

_Recognizing also_ the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its
mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected
in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues
related to key elements of Internet governance, while acknowledging the calls for
improvements in its working methods, and taking into account the recommendations
of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the
Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

_Reiterating_ the significance of the process towards enhanced cooperation in
full consistency with the mandate provided in the Tunis Agenda, and noting the
ongoing work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation of the Commission
on Science and Technology for Development,

_Reaffirming_ that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information
Society related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced
cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued
by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizing that the
two processes may be complementary,

_Reaffirming also_ paragraphs 35 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda,

Taking note of the successful meetings of the Internet Governance Forum held to date, and welcoming with appreciation the offer of Brazil to host the next meeting of the Forum in 2015,

Recognizing the unique role, challenges and opportunities for youth in a deeply interconnected world, and taking note of the celebration of the “BYND 2015” Global Youth Summit, hosted by the Government of Costa Rica and organized by the International Telecommunication Union together with other organizations of the United Nations system as well as partners from government, industry, the media and civil society from 9 to 11 September 2013, as a contribution to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda in the field of information and communications technologies for development,

Recognizing also the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, including with respect to enhancing access to information and communications technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

Welcoming, in view of the existing gaps in information and communications technologies infrastructure, the Connect Africa summits held in Kigali in 2007 and in Cairo in 2008, the Connect the Commonwealth of Independent States summit held in Minsk in 2009, the meeting of Commonwealth countries held in Colombo in 2010, the first and second Digital Agenda Assemblies of the European Union, held in 2011 and 2012, the Connect Americas summit held in Panama City in 2012, the Connect Arab States summit held in Doha in 2012, the Connect Asia-Pacific summit and the International Telecommunication Union Telecom World 2013 held in Bangkok in 2013, the Transform Africa summit held in Kigali in 2013, the various national and regional Internet governance forums that are held annually around the globe, the Mesoamerican Information Highway, the Trans-Eurasian Information Superhighway, the Asia Broadband and Universal Service Leaders Forum to be held in India in October 2015, the events of the Alliance for Affordable Internet and the many other regional initiatives aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources to accelerate the implementation of the connectivity goals of the World Summit on the Information Society,

1. Recognizes that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy;

2. Also recognizes the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and expresses concern about the growing digital divide in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between high-income countries and other regions, with the least developed countries and Africa, as a continent, lagging behind the rest of the world;
3. *Expresses concern* regarding the digital divide in access to information and communications technologies and broadband connectivity between countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in such areas as government, business, health and education, and also expresses concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;

4. *Acknowledges* the importance of investing in closing the gender gap in information and communications technologies by making them affordable and accessible, including in regard to access to broadband as a tool for the empowerment of women and girls and the exercise of their full range of human rights, access to information, access to markets, networking and increased opportunities;

5. *Notes with concern* the gender gap in women’s access to the Internet, and in this regard affirms the need to empower women and girls, in particular in developing countries, through the use of information and communications technologies in education, health care, agriculture, clean drinking water, energy and public services, to enable women entrepreneurs to access services, grow businesses and develop new innovations, to strengthen women’s ability to access high-value-added jobs and to increase women’s economic, civil and political participation;

6. *Stresses* that, for the majority of the poor, the development promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

7. *Also stresses* the important role of Governments in the effective use of information and communications technologies in their design of public policies and in the provision of public services responsive to national needs and priorities, including on the basis of a multi-stakeholder approach, to support national development efforts;

8. *Further stresses* the important role played by private sector, civil society and technical communities in information and communications technologies;

9. *Recognizes* that, in addition to financing by the public sector, financing of information and communications technologies infrastructure by the private sector has come to play an important role in many countries and that domestic financing is being augmented by North-South flows and complemented by South-South cooperation, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation can be useful tools for promoting the development of information and communications technologies;

10. *Also recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;
11. Further recognizes the immense potential that information and communications technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of socioeconomic activity;

12. Encourages strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit on the Information Society through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms in a joint effort and dialogue with developing countries, including the least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communications technologies sector;

13. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by Tunisia, host of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union and other relevant international and regional organizations, for organizing the annual ICT 4 All Forum and technological exhibition as a platform within the framework of the follow-up to the Summit for promoting a dynamic business environment for the information and communications technologies sector worldwide;

14. Notes the progress that has been made by United Nations entities in cooperation with national Governments, regional commissions and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society, and encourages the use of those action lines for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

15. Also notes the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional level, facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels;

16. Encourages the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates and strategic plans, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the importance of allocating adequate resources in this regard;

17. Welcomes with appreciation the offer made by Mexico to host the meeting of the Internet Governance Forum in 2016, and recommends that the extension of the mandate of the Forum be considered in the context of the overall review in 2015;

18. Recognizes the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology, and in this regard encourages the United Nations development system to continue its efforts to promote the use of information and communications technologies as a critical enabler of development and a catalyst for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

19. Also recognizes the role of the United Nations Group on the Information Society as an inter-agency mechanism of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination designed to coordinate United Nations implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;
20. Takes note of the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group, particularly on enhancing the participation of developing countries;

21. Stresses the need for the enhanced participation of all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in all meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as other stakeholders, to support the participation of Governments and all other stakeholders from developing countries in the Forum itself, as well as in the preparatory meetings;

22. Recognizes the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome the digital divide, and stresses that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels;

24. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Information and communications technologies for development”.

75th plenary meeting
19 December 2014

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