

**UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
FOR DEVELOPMENT (CSTD)**

**Contribution to the CSTD ten-year review of the implementation of WSIS  
outcomes**

Submitted by

**AUSTRIA**

DISCLAIMER: The views presented here are the contributors' and do not necessarily reflect the views and position of the United Nations or the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

## **CSTD Questionnaire on WSIS Implementation**

15 September 2014

*Questions 1-5: To what extent, in your experience, has the „people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, envisaged in the opening paragraph of the WSIS Geneva Declaration of Principles, developed in the ten years since WSIS? How far do you consider the implementation of specific WSIS outcomes to have been achieved? How does the implementation of WSIS outcomes contribute towards the development of a „people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society“? What are the challenges to the implementation of WSIS outcomes? What are the challenges that have inhibited the emergence of a „people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society“? How are these challenges being addressed? What approaches have proved to be effective in your experience?*

Information exchange, best practice sharing as well as capacity building on a global level are key points in the discussion on information society issues. Therefore, the Internet Governance Forum provides an excellent model for supporting these key points. In particular the multi-stakeholder approach offers a unique channel for the exchange of opinions and ideas of the different stakeholders.

On 11th of September, 2014 Austria has started its national forum. The 1st Internet Governance Forum Austria was held in Vienna. The opening event was organized by the Federal Chancellery together with all relevant stakeholders from the Internet community. The objective of the IGF Austria is a better promotion of the aims of WSIS and a more active engagement of Austrian stakeholders in the global IGF.

*Question 6: What do you consider the most important emerging trends in technology and other aspects of ICTs which have affected implementation of WSIS outcomes since the Summit? What has been their impact?*

The mobile revolution and its implication to societies made it possible to reduce digital gaps in a way that was not foreseen 10 years ago.

*Question 7: What should be the priorities for stakeholders seeking to achieve WSIS outcomes and progress towards the Information Society, taking into account emerging trends?*

Ongoing discussions on emerging trends like big data, internet of things and protection of data and privacy as well as all other relevant issues in the IGF context. Nevertheless more and better cooperation between the different international and intergovernmental organizations dealing with these issues is needed.

*Question 8: What role should information and communication play in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda?*

An important one of course.

*Question 9: Please add any other comments that you wish to make on the subject of the review that you believe would be helpful.*

Austria has a lot of strategic elements for creating an information society for everyone, with the digital technologies and their application being regarded as instruments capable of contributing to increased equality of opportunity, a gain in personal freedom and more solidarity between all members of society.

- . Broadband Strategy 2020  
(<http://www.bmvit.gv.at/telekommunikation/breitbandstrategie/index.html>)
- . e-Government Strategy (<http://www.digitales.oesterreich.gv.at/site/6497/Default.aspx>)
- . Austrians ICT Security Strategy  
(<http://www.digitales.oesterreich.gv.at/DocView.axd?CobId=47986>)
- . ICT strategy for education "eFit 21 - digital agenda for education"(<http://www.efit21.at>)
- . e-Accessibility in Austria  
([http://www.bmask.gv.at/site/Soziales/Menschen\\_mit\\_Behinderungen/Barrierefreiheit/](http://www.bmask.gv.at/site/Soziales/Menschen_mit_Behinderungen/Barrierefreiheit/))
- . e-Health in Austria  
([http://www.bmg.gv.at/home/Schwerpunkte/E\\_Health\\_Elga/E\\_Health\\_in\\_Oesterreich/](http://www.bmg.gv.at/home/Schwerpunkte/E_Health_Elga/E_Health_in_Oesterreich/))
- . Austrian Energy Strategy  
([http://www.en.bmfwf.gv.at/Energy/Energystategyandpolicy/Documents/Energy%20Strategy%20Austria%20\(engl%20Kurzfassung\)%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.en.bmfwf.gv.at/Energy/Energystategyandpolicy/Documents/Energy%20Strategy%20Austria%20(engl%20Kurzfassung)%20(2).pdf))
- . Strategy of the Federal Government for Research, Technology and Innovation  
(<http://www.bmfwf.gv.at/Innovation/Initiativen/Documents/FTI-Strategie.pdf>)
- . The Austrian Digital Champion (based on the initiative of the European Union) is focusing on measures to close the digital gap. The portal <http://www.werdedigital.at> provides relevant information for all target groups of society.