

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

**Twenty-eighth session
Geneva, 7-11 April 2025**

**Submissions from entities in the United Nations system, international
organizations and other stakeholders on the progress made in the
implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS during the past 20 years**

Submission by

World Trade Organization

This submission was prepared as an input to the report of the CSTD secretariat that will inform the substantive discussion at the CSTD on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS during the past 20 years during its 28th annual session in April 2025, in response to the request by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution E/RES/2023/3, to the CSTD to conduct such substantive discussions and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly.

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United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development

Twenty years in the implementation of outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

WSIS+20 Reporting Template

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Date of response: [October 2024](#)

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I. What is your organisation's formal role and responsibilities concerning WSIS implementation?

a. Mandates of your organization relevant to the WSIS implementation

The work of the WTO relates most directly to WSIS action lines on information and communications infrastructure (C2), building confidence and security in the use of ICTs (C5), the enabling environment (C6), ICT applications and particularly e-business (C7), and international and regional cooperation (C11). Over the past 20 years, WTO Members have considered a wide variety of issues related to ICT and ICT-enabled trade across different bodies and agreements of the WTO.

WTO Agreements embody a number of basic principles that ensure stability and predictability in multilateral trade relations, including when these are facilitated by, and conducted over, ICT networks. Principles such as non-discrimination and transparency constitute the foundation of the multilateral trading system. Other principles of particular importance for the ICT sector include the avoidance of unnecessary barriers to trade, the promotion of evidence-based measures, and the encouragement of regulatory harmonization and coherence.

Notably, electronic commerce (e-commerce)¹ has been on the agenda of the WTO since 1998, when at the Second WTO Ministerial Conference (MC2), Ministers adopted a Declaration on Global Electronic Commerce. The Declaration recognized that e-commerce was growing and creating new opportunities for international trade. It therefore instructed the WTO General Council to establish a Work Programme to examine all trade issues related to global

¹ Electronic commerce was defined in the WTO in a very broad manner, as "the production, distribution, marketing, sale or delivery of goods and services by electronic means".

e-commerce. Ministers also agreed to continue with the practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions (the "Moratorium").

Adopted in September 1998, the Work Programme instructs Members to explore the relationship between e-commerce and WTO Agreements, taking into account the economic, financial, and development needs of developing countries, and to examine issues related to the moratorium. Since then, work has been conducted under the overall guidance of the General Council and in the Councils for Services, Goods, and TRIPS, and the Committee on Trade and Development.

Interim progress reports submitted in 1999 to the General Council by the four bodies tasked with the implementation of the Work Programme indicated that WTO Agreements do not contain any language excluding their application to trade conducted through electronic means. In December 2000, the General Council Chair reported that "the work to date in the subsidiary bodies had demonstrated that e-commerce fell within the scope of the existing WTO agreements".²

With regard specifically to trade in **services**, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) makes no distinctions regarding different technological means through which a service may be supplied. The supply of services through electronic means is covered by the Agreement as all other means of supplying services. As such, trade restrictions, as well as domestic regulations affecting services e-commerce, are subject to GATS obligations, disciplines and commitments. The Agreement offers a stable and predictable framework for trade in services, both those that enable e-commerce (e.g. telecommunications, computer and transport services) as well as those that are enabled by e-commerce (e.g. professional, audio-visual and education services). As most GATS disciplines apply only to those services that Members have explicitly committed to, the most advantageous conditions for digitally-enabled and digitally-enabling trade in services are achieved when commitments exist and when those are as open as possible.

In the context of trade in **goods**, while there are no specific provisions in the current rules concerning physical products traded through e-commerce, it is clear that goods sold or marketed by electronic means but delivered physically across borders are subject to the existing WTO rules on trade in goods. Some of the rules also apply to digital products that are internationally traded by means of a physical support (e.g. data or software recorded in a DVD). The GATT 1994, as well as other specialized Agreements covering trade in goods, all apply to goods that are physically delivered even if they are traded electronically. Like the GATS, these agreements do not distinguish between different technological means through which trade is conducted.

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)³ is one of the specialized WTO Agreements on goods of particular importance for the ICT sector. The TBT Agreement aims to ensure regulatory measures addressing policy objectives such as health, safety, or the environment, are transparent, non-discriminatory and do not unnecessarily restrict trade. The Agreement also strongly encourages regulatory harmonization by requiring national standards, technical regulations and certification procedures to be based on relevant international standards. This in turn can foster regulatory coherence and cooperation in, and avoid fragmentation of, trade

² [WT/GC/M/61](#), paragraph 106.

³ For more info on TBT, see: https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/tbt3rd_e.pdf

in ICT and other digital technology-related goods, for instance connectivity-related infrastructure or AI-embedded products.

Other WTO rules leverage digital technologies to facilitate trade processes. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) provides for electronic ways of expediting and facilitating government procedures by, *inter alia*, encouraging Members to establish a single window for traders to submit documentation and data requirements, to publish through the internet required forms and documents and a description of trade procedures, and to accept paper or electronic copies of supporting documents required for import, export, or transit formalities.

The Information Technology Agreement (ITA) also has positive implications for ICT and ICT-enabled trade, as it eliminates tariffs on IT products that are important components of the ICT infrastructure, thus making them more affordable and readily available.

With regard to **intellectual property rights**, the standards for their protection and enforcement set out in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (the TRIPS Agreement) extend to products traded online and online commercial activity more generally. As technology and trade practices have evolved significantly since the entry into force of the Agreement in 1995, WTO Members have developed specific approaches on how to apply the TRIPS standards in the context of e-commerce, which are reflected in many national laws and a number of international and bilateral treaties. To the extent that these developments grant additional protection, the non-discrimination principles of the TRIPS Agreement ensure that this protection benefits also the nationals of all other WTO Members. The Agreement also recognizes the significance of the IP system for innovation, providing (in Article 7) that the “protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology”.

With regard to **development**, it has been understood that developing and Least-Developed Country (LDCs) Members face a number of challenges in the e-commerce sphere, ranging from infrastructure to regulatory capacity constraints to the measurement of digital trade. At the WTO, many have stressed the need to bridge this digital divide and address the related challenges as part of any effort to advance work on e-commerce. Technical assistance and capacity building are key pillars of the WTO's work and play a fundamental role in furthering the understanding of relevant WTO rules and trade-related aspects of e-commerce and enhancing the ability of officials from developing and least-developed country Members to participate effectively in WTO work. Technical assistance for helping these Members overcome difficulties with TBT and SPS challenges were specifically addressed recently in two separate MC13 Ministerial declarations.⁴

However, the WTO would not be able, on its own, to address all the challenges related to electronic commerce. A number of inter-governmental organizations are actively involved in tackling different aspects of e-commerce, particularly those related to ICT infrastructure. Joint endeavors, such as the WTO's Aid for Trade, the WTO's Digital Trade for Africa, and UNCTAD's

⁴ See "Ministerial Declaration on the Precise, Effective and Operational Implementation of Special and Differential Treatment Provisions of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade" ([WT/MIN\(24\)/36](#)) and "Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Regulatory Cooperation to Reduce Technical Barriers to Trade" ([WT/MIN\(24\)/35](#)), para. 5(h) (stressing "the importance of technical assistance and capacity building to address challenges facing developing Members, especially in the area of transparency and quality infrastructure").

"eTrade for All" are important and complementary aspects of the WTO's consideration of e-commerce and digital trade issues and can help pave the way for further and enhanced co-operation.

- b. Brief History of your organization's contribution to the World Summit on the information Society (WSIS)

The WTO Secretariat has reported annually on its activities relevant to WSIS implementation.

- c. Implementation processes and initiatives within your organization and/or in partnership with other organizations

Aid for Trade. The WTO-led Aid-for-Trade Initiative encourages developing country governments and donors to recognize the role that trade can play in development. In particular, the initiative seeks to mobilize resources to address the trade-related constraints identified by developing and least-developed countries.

"Digital Trade for Africa" project. The joint WTO - World Bank initiative aims to assist interested African countries close gaps in connectivity and regulatory infrastructure and is currently concluding its pilot phase.

E-trade for All

II. What have been your organization's main contributions to the direct implementation of the WSIS outcomes and related areas of digital development since the Summit, particularly since 2015?

- a. WSIS Action Lines (as lead, co-facilitator or supporting participant)

The 1998 e-commerce Work Programme and the moratorium on the application of customs duties to electronic transmissions have been regularly reconfirmed by the WTO Membership, though engagement has varied over time and across different bodies. Discussions under the Work Programme have intensified since 2017. Most of these discussions have focused on the moratorium, in particular on the definition of electronic transmissions, the scope of the moratorium and the impact that it might have on government revenue, policy space and development. In 2023, Members engaged also on broader aspects of e-commerce. They identified several topics of interest and held dedicated discussions on consumer protection; digital divide; legal and regulatory frameworks; digital trade facilitation and facilitation of electronic transactions; digital industrialisation; and e-commerce related technology transfer. The WTO has also collaborated with different intergovernmental organizations in order to address the different issues raised by Members under the Work Programme, through dedicated workshops, joint reports and various initiatives.

At the Thirteenth WTO Ministerial Conference (MC13) held in 2024, Members agreed to reinvigorate this work with a particular focus on development; deepen discussions on e-commerce-related topics, building on work from previous Dedicated Discussions; and continued cooperation with other IGOs. The decision also extends the moratorium until the next Ministerial Conference (MC14) or 31 March 2026, whichever is earlier. Members are now

exploring how to advance this work, what priority issues needed to be addressed, and what could be the possible recommendations for Ministers.

Work on **trade in goods** of relevance to various WSIS action lines has taken place under the Work Programme and beyond.

The Work Programme appeared regularly on the agenda of the Council for Trade in Goods (CTG) until 2022. Following the mandate of the Twelfth Ministerial Conference (MC12) in June 2022, the Chairperson of the CTG consulted with Members how to proceed with this issue. At an informal meeting that took place in 14 October 2022, the Chairperson reported that there was, on the one hand, a willingness by some Members to wait for clearer guidance from the General Council, including from the dedicated sessions on E-Commerce. On the other hand, there was also willingness by other Members to resume work based on specific proposals submitted to the Council. For this reason, he proposed to follow this double approach of waiting for further guidance from the General Council but at the same time, the CTG could address the issue earlier based on proposals by Members⁵. The Work Programme has not been discussed in the CTG since then.

In 2024, the **Committee on Trade Facilitation (CTF)** held experience-sharing sessions with Members focused on the theme of using digitalization to facilitate trade. Across the three meetings held this year, a total of 18 Members shared their experiences in utilizing data and technology and digitalizing border procedures, in adapting formalities and documentation requirements to facilitate trade, and in developing single windows for trade facilitation.⁶

In the last few years, there has been a marked increase in notifications to, and discussions at, the **Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Committee)** on a wide range of digital technology-related regulatory measures and issues that concern, directly or indirectly, ICTs: from IoTs, 5G, 3D printing, robotics and autonomous vehicles to artificial intelligence (AI) and cybersecurity. As acknowledged by Members at MC13, the TBT Committee is a key forum for the promotion of global regulatory dialogue and cooperation in emerging policy issues, including the digital economy.⁷ For instance, 65% of all cybersecurity regulations notified to the Committee to date (90) have been made in the last three and a half years. Members have been also increasingly raising "specific trade concerns" (STCs)⁸ in the Committee about a wide range of digital technology-related regulatory measures. For instance, around 40% of all STCs involving cybersecurity regulations (29) have been raised in the last three and a half years. More recently, there have also been a new wave of notifications to the Committee of AI-specific regulations.⁹ The TBT Committee has also recently organized various "thematic sessions",

⁵ See [JOB/CTG/17](#).

⁶ All experience-sharing presentations delivered at the CTF are accessible on the [TFA Database Website](#).

⁷ "Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Regulatory Cooperation to Reduce Technical Barriers to Trade" ([WT/MIN\(24\)/35](#)).

⁸ WTO Members raised these STCs in the TBT Committee for discussing concerns and questions they have with each other's *specific* laws, regulations or procedures that may affect their trade. Usually in response to notifications, Members raise STCs to find out more about the scope and implementation of each other's regulations in light of TBT obligations. These discussions, both technical and pragmatic, are mostly about measures still in the pipeline (drafts), although can also be about already adopted measures. STCs can thus help address trade frictions on regulations at an early stage (when still drafts) without resorting to formal WTO disputes. ([WTO | Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade](#)).

⁹ For instance, in 2021 the European Union notified a proposal for its (now adopted) "AI Act", and this year (2024), for the first time, developing Members have notified proposed AI-specific regulations (Kenya's "KS 3007:2024 Information technology – Artificial Intelligence – Code of Practice for AI Application" and China's "National Standard of the P.R.C., Cybersecurity technology—Labeling method for content generated by artificial

where Members exchange experiences on a range of digital-related regulatory issues, such as "cybersecurity" and "intangible digital products".¹⁰ In addition, at the conclusion of the tenth "Triennial Review" of the TBT Agreement (8 November 2024), Members agreed to include in the Committee's workplan for 2025-2027 a wide range of regulatory issues, many of these relevant to ICT and related digital technologies. For instance, Members agreed the Committee will hold thematic sessions on international standards for "critical and emerging technologies" (including *inter alia* standards concerning "AI and machine learning" and "semiconductors, microelectronics, and GPS, positioning, navigation and timing services") and a separate thematic session on "interoperable data standards".¹¹

In the **Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures** context, the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Committee) adopted recommendations pertaining to SPS approval procedures to encourage Members to use e-tools to provide clear and timely information and use international tools for the electronic exchange of certificates.¹²

Beyond these recommendations, experience sharing on new technologies, AI, e-commerce is also emerging in the SPS Committee. In 2024, the Committee held a [thematic session on digital tools](#) to explore the uptake of e-certificates for trade facilitation, with a strong focus on the IPPC ePhyto Solution for phytosanitary products which is being increasingly used around the world and linking to the [work of the Standards and Trade Development Facility on e-certificates](#). This event also featured technological solutions, including AI and machine learning, in the field of SPS. Another [thematic session on emerging risks and new agricultural technologies](#) was held in November 2024. This thematic session included discussion of innovations in agricultural technologies and digital technologies such as AI machine vision to identify diseases, pests and disorders, as well as regulation technology to support the shift to automated compliance to enhance trade facilitation. Challenges associated with e-commerce as they relate to SPS were also at the heart of this event, with Members taking action to limit the risks of pests and diseases being transmitted through electronically-generated trade.

In the context of the [Sixth Review of the Operation and Implementation of the SPS Agreement](#), currently ongoing, Members are considering how to continue engaging on new technologies and digital tools, e-certificates, e-commerce in the context of SPS, and how to facilitate the adoption of novel approaches, including digital tools to facilitate safe trade, and address challenges preventing their uptake. Finally, remote audits and tools to facilitate them, in increasingly triggering interest in the SPS Committee, and a [thematic session was dedicated to this topic](#) in 2022.

Since its entry into force in July 1997, the **Information Technology Agreement** (ITA) has eliminated tariffs and other duties and charges on a range of information technology products with a current annual value of approximately US\$ 2.6 trillion in 2022. Initially signed by 29 Members, the ITA saw the number of its participants rise quickly. Today, the ITA' membership cover 84 WTO members, including three Least Developed Countries, namely Afghanistan, Lao PDR and Timor-Leste. Over the past 25 years, world ITA exports have more than quadrupled in value and represent 11% of world merchandise exports, exceeding the shares of automotive

intelligence"). See WTO official documents numbers [G/TBT/N/EU/850](#), [G/TBT/N/KEN/1604](#) and [G/TBT/N/CHN/1921](#), respectively. All documents are available at <https://docs.wto.org/>.

¹⁰ For more information see https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tbt_e/thematicsession_e.htm

¹¹ See [G/TBT/56](#)

¹² [G/SPS/68](#).

products, textiles and clothing and pharmaceuticals.

The "zero-in zero-out" tariffs under the ITA eliminated costly administrative burdens at customs and reduced delays for goods crossing borders, facilitating trade in ITA products. By binding and eliminating duties and other charges on ITA products in their WTO schedules, ITA participants extend duty-free treatment to all WTO members on a most-favored nation (MFN) basis, thereby bringing the benefits of the agreement to the entire WTO membership. The binding nature of tariff-cutting commitments under the ITA has increased the certainty of the trading environment, creating predictability for businesses and rendering participants more attractive to investment and to hosting multinational firms, thereby improving their competitiveness.

In response to rapid technological development of the ICT sector, 54 WTO members decided to expand the product coverage of the ITA. The expansion negotiations were concluded on 16 December 2015 at the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Under the ITA expansion, import duties and other duty and charges are being reduced to zero on 201 high-tech products, such as new-generation integrated circuits, touchscreens, GPS navigation equipment and medical equipment.

By reducing the price of ICT goods, the ITA and the ITA Expansion have helped to increase the availability of products such as mobile phones and computers in developing economies and have led to the wider use of new technology. The lower cost and greater availability of computers and other IT products have significantly improved accessibility and affordability to the Internet and the development of digital economy, creating new opportunities of growth. By supporting the wider use of technology and innovation, the ITA is contributing to meeting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals of universal and affordable access to the Internet.

With regard to **trade in services**, discussions under the e-commerce Work Programme were very active from the outset in 1998 and throughout 1999, culminating in the adoption by the CTS of a progress report to the General Council.¹³ Some services discussions continued thereafter, but gradually lessened until 2010 when, following the reinvigoration of the Work Programme, they resumed with varying degrees of intensity. Issues addressed included possible ICT trade principles, the role of small and medium enterprises, the evolution of cloud computing and mobile apps, licensing practices, consumer protection, and authentication. However, topics specifically assigned by the General Council and the interim conclusions on these topics in the CTS Progress Report, which included a number of areas in which further discussion was recommended, have not to date been revisited. In the meanwhile, several GATS jurisprudence cases have involved on-line or networked services and the findings of the adjudication panels have found that GATS disciplines and commitments apply to services supplied electronically.

Besides deliberations under the Work Programme, WTO Members also addressed services aspects of electronic commerce in some of the Council's subsidiary bodies, for instance by focusing on classification aspects, or on developments in Fintech and e-payments. They have been also raising "specific trade concerns" about measures relating to digital services trade, such as those relating to cybersecurity, mobile applications or 5G mobile services. More

¹³ [S/C/74](#).

generally, Members have noted the increasing importance of trade in digitally-delivered services, which has been consistently been the fastest growing component of international trade over the past twenty years.

The Council for Trade-Related Aspects of **Intellectual Property Rights** (TRIPS Council) is the forum where WTO Members discuss issues relating to the operation and implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, and where they consult on matters relating to intellectual property (IP) and trade. Mandates and agenda items with particular relevance to WSIS implementation include discussions on :

- domestic implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, as informed by notifications, questionnaires, and exchanges of questions and replies among members;
- technology transfer, including developed country members' incentives to transfer technology to LDC members pursuant to Article 66.2, as informed by developed country members' annual reports;
- technical cooperation and capacity-building, as informed by developed country members' annual reports under Article 67;
- other matters raised on an ad hoc basis, including e-commerce, IP and innovation, and issues of particular interest to LDCs.

Other IP-related matters of relevance to WSIS action lines concern the provision of information through the [Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - Welcome to the e-TRIPS Gateway](#); cooperation with other international organizations and stakeholders on IP enforcement in the digital economy; provision of information and international cooperation on TRIPS implementation and IP protection as building block for a digital society; TRIPS Council work on Article 27.3(b) of the TRIPS Agreement, traditional knowledge and biodiversity, as well as work on copyright with relevance to combatting illegal and harmful content in the media, and IP enforcement.

With the adoption of the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce in 1998, the Committee on **Trade and Development (CTD)** was given a mandate to examine and report on the development implications of electronic commerce, taking into account the economic, financial and development needs of developing countries.¹⁴ Several discussions have been held in the CTD since, based on a total of 17 communications submitted by Members.

Parallel to the multilateral work on e-commerce, in 2017, a group of WTO Members signed a **Joint Statement Initiative on Electronic Commerce** agreeing to initiate exploratory work towards future WTO negotiations on trade-related aspects of e-commerce. The negotiations began in 2019 and after five years, the about 90 participants have achieved a stabilized set of rules aiming at aim at enabling electronic commerce, ensuring an open environment for digital trade, and promoting trust in e-commerce. Consultations are ongoing with a view to finalizing the agreement.

Additional WTO contributions have focused on the **measurement of digital trade**. In response to growing demand for coherent and comparable data on digital trade, in 2017 the Inter-Agency Task Force on International Trade Statistics created an Expert Group, formed by international organisations, national statistics agencies and central banks, to develop a Handbook that

¹⁴ Document [WT/L/274](#).

provided: 1) A conceptual framework to define digital trade, and 2) A template to share national and international efforts on measuring digital trade and/or dimensions of it, that could be used to identify and develop best practice. The first Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade was released in 2020, by the OECD, WTO and the IMF (in this order).

In 2023, the IMF, OECD, UNCTAD and WTO jointly published the second edition of the Handbook. The new version of the Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade clarifies concepts and definitions, compilation guidance, and includes recent country cases. The Handbook also provides the foundation for a joint active programme of technical assistance and statistical capacity-building to support statistical compilers in developing economies.

In the same year, the WTO published the first estimates on exports of digitally delivered services in its publication "Global Trade Outlook and Statistics" and provided data online for some 200 economies. In addition, at the end of 2023, the WTO jointly organized the first regional workshop on measuring digital trade, in cooperation with the IMF, OECD and UNCTAD.

In 2024, the WTO further expanded its estimates on trade in digitally delivered services trade in digitally delivered services. Comprehensive statistics on exports and imports of digitally delivered services by main sector were released online in the new interactive WTO | Statistics - Global Services Trade Data Hub while analysis of trade trends was contained in the publication "Global Trade Outlook and Statistics, April 2024" [trade_outlook24_e.pdf](#) (wto.org). Several technical assistance workshops are currently being organized by the WTO also in other regions. They will take place in early 2025.

Over the past twenty years, the Secretariat has also carried out numerous seminars and **technical assistance** related to e-commerce, both online and in person. Requests from Members for national and regional seminars continue to be received and the Secretariat has responded positively to such requests. These seminars/workshops, often conducted under the auspices of the WTO's technical assistance, aim to enhance Members' understanding of the state of play in e-commerce discussions in the WTO, as well as developments with the measurement of digital trade.

The number of seminars held, and officials trained, has been on a consistent increase in recent years, with an average of 210 participants per year since 2018. 2024 promises to be a record year in this regard, with more workshops held in the first semester of the year than in the whole of 2023. In 2024 the Secretariat also held the second edition of its Geneva advanced course on the services aspects of e-commerce and the ITA, and released the first module of its online course "Trade in the digital era".

The WTO Secretariat has also held many research activities and events of relevance to e-commerce and connectivity. For instance, at the end of 2023, in collaboration with the IMF, the OECD, UNCTAD, the World Bank, it launched a joint report on "Digital trade for development". More recently, on 21 November 2024, the Secretariat organized a conference for the launching of its very first report focused on Artificial Intelligence and international trade.¹⁵

b. WSIS-related projects

¹⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/reser_e/rese_2111202410_e/rese_2111202410_e.htm

- c. Indicators used to measure the impact of ICT in the achievement of the SDGs in your organization's area of work
- d. What assessment has your organization made of its engagement in WSIS-related work and digital development in its areas of responsibility?

III. What does your organization see as the main achievements, problems and emerging issues arising from WSIS and from digital development in its areas of responsibility since the Summit, particularly since 2015?

- a. What have been the main achievements of WSIS and digital development?
- b. What problems, obstacles and constraints have been encountered?
- c. What new opportunities and challenges have emerged over the years since WSIS which need to be addressed?

IV. Lessons learned in the implementation of the Summit outcomes in your organisation's specific areas of responsibility

V. Observations or recommendations concerning the future of WSIS and digital development, taking into account the outcomes of the Summit of the Future in September 2024

VI. organisation which you consider can contribute to the work of the review.

[Digital trade for development](#)

[Digital Trade for Africa](#)

[Aid for Trade at a Glance 2024](#)

[Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade](#)

Useful reference links:

Geneva and Tunis outcome documents from WSIS -

<https://www.itu.int/net/wsis/outcome/booklet/index.html>

The General Assembly's ten-year review report -

<https://publicadministration.un.org/wsis10/Portals/5/N1543842.pdf>

The CSTD ten-year review - https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/dtlstict2015d3_en.pdf

Contributions should be submitted by **15 November 2024** to the CSTD Secretariat at cstd-wsis20@unctad.org. They will be made available on the CSTD website for consideration by the Commission unless contributors specifically request that their submissions should not be published.
