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Reading guide

Note : The reading guide has been prepared upon request of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee in order to facilitate the use of the various documents prepared for the Intersessional meeting, more particularly the three following ones:

- a) the Draft Declaration of principles refined and incorporating governments contributions (WSIS2003/PCIP/DT-4)*
- b) the Draft Plan of Action refined and incorporating governments contributions (WSIS2003/PCIP/DT-5)*
- c) the Reference document, compiling both governments and observers contributions (WSIS2003/PCIP/DT-3) in a tabular form.*

In this Reading Guide, the left hand column provides the paragraphs numbers of the text as established during PrepCom 2. The next column summarizes the item on which views seem convergent, the third one reports on divergent views. The last column summarizes new proposals from Member States, then those from observers.

In order to ensure readability among all versions of the documents, the following numbering system has been used. New paragraphs proposed by Member States are numbered with letters following the relevant paragraph number (e.g. after paragraph 11, new paragraphs 11 A, 11 B and so on) and they appear in the left hand column of the Reading Guide. New paragraphs proposed by Observers follow the same numbering system, but appear in the right hand column only.

In addition to providing summaries of each item, the Reading Guide has avoided repetitions as much as possible. In particular, similar proposals from different Member States are not repeated nor proposals from observers already submitted by Member States. However, if a given proposal is made for different paragraphs (for instance 'taking into account the gender dimension'), it is repeated wherever suggested. Items which were considered as editorial variations have not been recorded in this guide.

Part I. Declaration of Principles

Par	Convergent views	Divergent views	New items
	<i>General comments</i>		
	Governments - The documents should be clear, concise, focused, logical, convincing and forcefull	- For the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action taken together, Member States suggested the addition of 128 new paragraphs and 134 bullet points, totaling all together more than 60 pages - Many paragraphs of the Declaration should be moved to the Plan of Action - The Declaration and the Plan should be merged	Governments - Concentrate on a short list of ideas - Provide definitions of key concepts - Reinforce without duplicating related work at the international level - Emphasize role of scientific research Observers - Strengthen gender dimension and does not mix with youth - Strengthen political dimension - Make reference to UN-ICT, Dot Force etc... - Make compatible with ITU and other UN resolutions - Put emphasis on goals - More emphasis on poverty reduction, ICT infrastructure, traditional media, capacity building, security
A.	A. Building the information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium		
1	- Building a new Information Society based on UN Charter, UDHR, and which is peaceful and prosperous	-	Government - Mention International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and UNESCO Constitution Observers - Ubiquity of ICT - Make reference to Article 19 of UDHR - Emphasize Knowledge societies - Make reference to other relevant documents (declarations, charters) - Emphasize role of science
1A	-	-	Governments - Recognize right to communicate and to access information and knowledge
1B	-	-	Governments - Collective responsibility for human dignity, equality and equity, including vulnerable and children
1C	-	-	Governments - Universality and timeliness of UN Charter
1D	-	-	Governments - Peace, State sovereignty, self-determination, human rights
1E	-	-	Governments - Indivisibility of human rights, rule of law
2	- Role of information and knowledge; Opportunities offered by ICTs;	-	Government - Mention explicitly the historic role of writing and printing Observers - Central role of media - Address digital divide - Equitable cultural dialogue - Make reference to freedom of expression - Integrate other forms of communication (writing, printing, postal services)
3	- Respect for all human rights and freedom, including right to development, - As reflected in Millennium Declaration	-	Government - Add good governance and rule of law - Need to address right to education and health - Sustainable development - Digital divide Observers

			- Sustainable democratic development
3A	-	-	Government s - Information Society should be global and should include developing countries. Global governance and international law should be strengthened Observers - Role of information and knowledge for world peace and mutual understanding. - Role of ICT in natural and human made disasters: early warning and recovery
4	- Potential of ICTs should benefit all, including those countries who risk being left behind	-	Observers - better responses to longstanding issues - respond to communities needs
4A	-	-	Governments - Access to ICT will redefine countries positions in global economy
4B	-	-	Governments - Digital divide will widen if left to economic forces
4C	-	-	Governments - Concern for weaknesses of developing countries in globalization process
5	- Knowledge and ICTs to attain Millennium Development Goals	-	- Observers: - Make reference to science and education
6	- Solidarity, cooperation and shared responsibilities among all stakeholders	-	Government - negative aspects of globalization - reinforce solidarity and cooperation Observers - mention UN volunteers - ICT for economic and social development and MDG - Several models of economic development are possible - ICTs tool to empower women, young people and other groups - ICTs contribute to better access to many services - Information Society should not detract moral, social or religious values - Possibilities of ITCs should be better known in developing countries
B.	<i>Our common vision of the Information Society</i>	-	Governments - ICT access for visually handicapped - Differences enrich humanity and cross-fertilize - Role of women and youth Observers - Information Society should be people centered and support human rights
7	Information Society is inclusive; all persons can participate in it	- <i>Paragraphs 7 and 8 should be merged</i>	Government - Quote Article 19 of Covenant on Civil and Political rights - Mention privacy - Mention national legal system Observers - ICT are an economic and technological platform for all human activities - Information Society should be global, interdependent and equitable. Should respect cultural and linguistic diversity - Mention "Education for All"
7A		-	Government - Information Society is not just technologies. New partnerships should be devised for development goals
7B		-	Government - Ethical and moral values and respect for national sovereignty should

			be mentioned
8	- Information Society should be people centered and for all sectors of the population	- Paragraphs 7 and 8 should be merged	Observers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common global future for all people of the World - Participation of all, including volunteers, is needed to build the Information Society - To promote sustainable development, follow guiding principles : right to information, universal access, security, human capacity , etc.... - Requirements for an all-inclusive Information Society includes respect for human rights, democracy, transparency, etc...
9	- ICT must enable people to achieve their full potential	- Paragraph 9 should be suppressed	Observers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICT is a tool only - People to participate in decision-making - Gender dimension and reference to Beijing Platform of Action - Mention “appropriate use” and role of information professionals in defining social benefits of ICT - Mention “across generations” and security - Make reference to “sustainable development”, traditional media, other existing and future communication infrastructures such as postal services
10	Essential requirements for the Information Society	- <i>Alternate para 10:</i> Emphasize human rights perspective and development goals -	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborate on privacy Observers [<i>Many observers’ comments in this box are related to the individual bullet points of this paragraph</i>] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights perspective - <i>New para 10 A</i> Privacy and control over one’s own personal information - Human capacity - Article 19, freedom of expression, free, pluralistic, independent media, independence of journalists, confidentiality of sources, rights of journalists,; security of journalists - Role of science and scientists - Reference to other major UN Summits and international agreements such as Kyoto Protocol and Basel Convention - Incentives for creation should be maintained - Qualitative and equitable education system - <i>New para 10 B</i> on balance of property rights in the digital environment and Article 27 of UDHR - <i>New para on</i> diversity of cultures, including indigenous and traditional knowledge - Secure infrastructure, equitable education and health system, benefits of ICTs applications, national legal and regulatory framework, transparent and good governance, national strategies, multi-stakeholders partnership - Solidarity, attention to all people and groups, including women, youth, disadvantaged communities, respect for cultural diversity and individual freedoms - Safe and fair working conditions, consumers’ protection, - National strategies, adequate financial resources and policies for investments - - Articulate all relevant human rights: Articles 12, 18, 19, 20, 26 and 27 of UDHR - Add paragraph on communication right - Respect international standards and rights for workers - Removing undue barriers (high tariffs or licensing dues) - Emphasize access to public information - More emphasis on technologies that improve daily life, official and/or records and data - Information should be accurate, professional and credible - Recognition of scientific knowledge as a global public good
	- Human rights	-	Government

	perspective and reference to Article 19 (UDHR)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Right to communicate and access information - Reference to Article 19 and 29 of UDHR - Reference to Articles 19 and 20 of International Covenant on civil and Political Rights - New ICTs should benefit from same freedom of expression protection as traditional media. - -In accordance with national legal system - Mention protection of privacy and security of information
	- Commitment to democracy and good governance, independent, free and pluralistic media	-	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New paragraph on Article 19 (UDHR) and independent and free media
	- International commitments concerning peace, security, sustainable development and other values	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - role of ICT in quality of life and economic growth - respect for national sovereignty -
	- environment of confidence, trust, security and privacy protection	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More emphasis on protection of privacy
	- ensuring development of human capacity	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	
	- nurture creativity, multiplicity of ideas and sources, linguistic and cultural diversity	-	
	-	-	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>New bullet point for paragraph 10:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Multilateral management of global threats and challenges o Respect fundamental values of all cultures o All social partners should be involved in building Information Society o Pooling of resources
11	- Information Society to meet development challenges and achieve Millennium Development Goals	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide selected list of MDG goals - Crucial role of health for development <p>Observers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make reference to other relevant UN Conferences and Summits - Information is necessary for decision-making in all fields of applications - Emphasize ICT as public commons and as a tool to re-orient North-South relations - Emphasize universal values and global village - Acknowledge possible negative impact of ICTs - Mention global partnership and debt problems - Diminish information poverty through volunteers programs - Address the growing knowledge divide, more particularly with respect to scientific information and data - Comprehensive policy framework will contribute to ICT-driven growth - ODA should be used to attract ICT investments - Indigenous cultures must find their place in the Information Society - Development linked to good governance -
11A	-	-	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on gender dimension and women equitable access
11B	-	-	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health play a crucial role for development
C	<i>An Information Society</i>	-	<p>Government</p>

	<i>for all: key principles</i>		- should mention availability and provision of affordable terminal equipment as well as needs of countries in transition [<i>editorial note: similar point on low cost equipment in Action Plan, para. 5</i>]
12	- The Information Society must serve the interests of all nations	- <i>Different proposals concerning the list of countries groups to be specifically addressed (e.g.LDC, Africa, SIDS, Landlocked etc...)e</i>	Government - Empowerment of developing countries - Pay attention to groups which are socially exploited Observers - ICTs to support sustainable development - Mention human rights, gender equity and freedom of expression - ICT to be used across the economy - Knowledge as heritage of humanity and basis for citizen choice - Traditional media are still majors providers of information - Media have a central role in the Information Society
12A			Government - ICT are a tool for socio-economic development
12B			Government - Traditional media are still majors providers of information
12C			Government - Landlocked countries
12D			Government - Protection for exploited minorities
12E			Government - Small island developing states
13	- Eliminating socio-economic differences and exclusion	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	Observers - Eliminate also extreme poverty
14	- Empowerment and inclusion are objectives of the Information Society. Special attention to several population groups.	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	Observers - More emphasis should be put on gender dimension - Develop role of citizen as information producers - Rural areas should be mentioned, as well as extreme poverty - Mention victims of conflicts and natural disasters
15	- Pay attention to gender inequalities for access, participation and use of ICTs	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	Observers - All stakeholders are concerned with gender dimension - Mention 'control over resources' - Mention national strategy and policy aspect of the gender dimension - Prevent adverse impact of digital revolution on gender equality
16	- Pay more attention to young people	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	Government - Young people should be empowered Observers - Mention other groups such as racial or sexual minorities
1)	Information and communication technologies infrastructures		
17 18	- Connectivity is a central enabling agent in building the information society. - Need for a well developed, universally accessible, and affordable communication network infrastructure	- More focus on access to information than on technology in itself. - Cutting-edge technologies (broadband). - Merge: 17-18 -	- Government - Need of national policies and international principles that promote investment, innovation and competition. - Observers - Role of private investment in infrastructure development - Need to promote the development of infrastructure linked to ICTs, such as energy. Renewable power sources. - Reduction of equipment cost to promote universal access. - Special needs of developing countries, countries with economies in transition, small island developing states and least developed countries. - Importance of conventional communication media such as TV and radio - Gender-aware initiatives

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access for disabled - Sustainable development of ICTs - Environmental issues
19	- Community access points to promote universal access, in particular for rural and remote areas		
19A			19A) Universal access policies and financing mechanisms, pro-active role of government to ensure universal access
20	- Indicators to measure the evolution of the information society	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex-disaggregated data - Community connectivity - Measuring the digital divide - Assessment of ICT impact on social and economic development at national level
2)	Access to information to information technologies and knowledge		
21	Right to communicate and to access information	<p>Governments: Freedom of expression - <i>Merge:</i> 21-22 -</p> <p>Observers: - Right to communicate should not be added to the list of human rights.</p>	<p>Governments - Right of fair and equitable access to information and knowledge</p> <p>Observers - Need of disabled - Add art 19 Declaration of Human Rights (Freedom of information and access to information) - Need to promote wider flow of information - Surveillance/persecution of net-surfers and online activists should be considered a violation of article 19 of ICCPR</p>
21A			21A. Free access to information by individuals and communication media
22	Equitable access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open and free access for those who cannot afford it. - <i>Merge:</i> 21-22 	<p>Observers: - Communities - Media should be affordable and accessible for all citizens. Free-to-air broadcasting; universal coverage - Free news gathering by the media for events of interest to the public. - Access for citizens to the proceedings of public institutions, meetings of elective bodies, etc.</p>
22A			Government and regulatory intervention to guarantee affordable universal access to basic information and communication services
23	Access to public domain information	Free/affordable access <i>Transfer to Action Plan</i>	<p>Observers: - Access to information and scientific data - Knowledge generated by publicly-funded programmes should be recognised as a public good - Importance of preservation of information</p>
23A			Role of libraries in access to information
23B			Role of archives in the development of the information society
24	Open standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Transfer</i> Open source software to a separate paragraph - <i>Transfer to Action Plan</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International standards <p>Observers: - Common open worldwide standards including for radio and television broadcast equipment and media distribution</p>
24A		Technology neutral Summit	24A Open source software
25	Overcome barriers to equitable access	<i>Delete the paragraph</i>	<p>Observers: - Women and girls - Disabled - Policy and institutional problems - Lack of public information disclosure</p>

			- Intellectual property rights should not constitute a barrier to access for users. Need to review the existing IPR regime, and to reconsider the meaning of “fair use” to include non-commercial, personal use of digital content
26	Information flow balance	<i>Delete the paragraph</i>	Observers: - Reference to art. 28 Declaration of Human Rights - Without any restriction to freedom of expression and press freedom
26A			Awareness of threats of ICTs
26B			Open and flexible interoperability standards
26C			Role of volunteers in accessing ICTs
3)	The role of governments, UN organizations, business sector and civil society		
27	All stakeholders have an important role in the development of the information society Importance of cooperation and partnership among all stakeholders		Government: - Gender perspective - Role of international organizations, in particular ITU (open standards, ICT development activities)
27A			27A: Role of government in promoting social inclusion through ICTs
27B			27B: Government: strengthen relation with citizens
28	Creation of national and regional ICT production facilities through technology transfer and investment	- Not only government, but also private sector and civil society. - <i>Delete the paragraph</i> - <i>Transfer to the Action Plan</i>	
			ICTs for poverty alleviation through wealth creation
29	Demand driven application	<i>Move to the action plan</i>	
29A			ICTs should respect the environment
4)	Capacity building		
30	- Need to acquire capacity to participate in Information Society		Government - Wide range of ICT specialists required at all levels - Need for comprehensive strategies for capacity building, including institutional capacities - Importance of basic education and ICT literacy Observers - 30 A Role of Universities and research centers - Taking into account particular conditions; - Youth as active players - Libraries as information literacy providers - Fight brain drain - Access to education to all is a right
30A			Government - Aspirations of developing countries.
30B			Government - Gender dimension
31	- Promote ICT for Education and Human resources development	- <i>Should be moved to the Action Plan</i>	Government - Gender dimension - Human rights issues should be taught Observers - Ethnoeducation - Creative and innovative use of ICT - Integrating ICT in teaching

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributing to the goals of “Education for All” - Enhance quality and flexibility of education - Underline importance of the role of teachers - 31 A: Design a new vision of learning for the XXIst century - 31 B: Virtual consumer school
32	- Enabling people to benefit from ICT	- <i>Should be moved to the Action Plan</i>	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender dimension - Importance of digital literacy and mastering ICT
32A			Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for developing countries - Gender dimension Observers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide training for local content production - Role of volunteers - Risks of online activities for consumers - Dialogue between marginalized communities and society as a whole - Education for mastering social transformation - Free access to public libraries
33	- Training ICT specialists at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Should be moved to the Action Plan</i> - <i>Should be merged with para 30</i> 	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial support for developing countries - Gender dimension Observers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training to benefit all groups, - Include human relation dimension - Train information specialists in didactic skills - ICT Specialists should dialogue with other experts
33A	-	-	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building to integrate developing countries in knowledge economy
5)	Building confidence and security	-	
34	- Developing of a global culture of cyber-security		Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Balance between security and protection of data and privacy - Develop a set of ethical guidelines - Protect users against misuse (ethical, terrorist and criminal) Observers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the credibility of online information to protect consumers from misleading or deceptive information - Develop online dispute resolution - Consumers should have recourse to their own judicial system - Develop compatible, stable and globally recognized framework of standards - Privacy to be treated as a human right
35	- Develop a global culture of cyber-security	- <i>Move to the Action Plan</i>	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be developed on a multilateral, democratic and transparent basis - Human rights and fundamental freedoms such as privacy and freedom of expression must be guaranteed Observers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieve Internet security also through the use of free and open source software, free source code - Technological neutrality
35A			Government <p>Taking into account that developing countries have limited resources for securing the cyberspace.</p>
35B			Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the trust framework (security, authentication, privacy, consumer protection) with involvement of all participant
36	- Cooperation between all stakeholders to prevent the use of ICTs for criminal or terrorist	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government in cooperation with private sector and civil society 	Observers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government should encourage self-regulatory mechanism for network security, promote public-private partnership - Protection of children

	purposes. - Government to promote awareness of cyber-security risks	must promote awareness in their societies of trust enhancing measures and cyber-security risks	- Mechanism or independent and impartial oversight of government surveillance and monitoring activities of individuals must be guaranteed
37	- International, regional and national cooperation to improve ICT security	- <i>Move to the action Plan</i> - Civil and military fields/private and public sector activities	
37A	-	-	Government - Information security to be considered under the appropriate context, taking into account national policies, laws and regulations
37B	-	-	Government - Guarantees should be provided to users of media, communication and information networks against Cybercrime, racial and any other form of discrimination, as well as child pornography
6	Enabling environment	-	Observers: - Ensure the respect of human rights and right of communication - Need to respect human dignity and integrity in the electronic environment - Promotion of technologies such as Ipv6 and Voice over IP - Opposition to database protection legislation , encryption and Digital Rights Management (DRM) - Privacy
38	- Need for supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework	- <i>Merge 38 and 40</i>	Observers: - Legal environment to promote participation of women - Unnecessary regulation could constrain ICT development
38A			- Rule of law to improve confidence, trust and security in the information society
39	- Information at the basis of participative democracy, transparency and accountability, always respecting the principle of legality	- <i>Transfer the paragraph after para. 9</i>	Governments - Inclusion of the citizen is the aim Observers: - ICTs to promote participative and pluralistic democracy, and decentralization - <i>Move to ICT applications (section 7)</i>
39A	-	-	- Information and record management are a necessary condition for good governance
39B	-	-	- Monitoring the information society [<i>editorial note: a similar point is already included in the Draft Action Plan paragraph 57</i>]
40	- Need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment - Promote technological innovation - Foster competition	- <i>Merge with paragraph 38</i>	Governments: - Consumer protection - Privacy - Intellectual property Observers: - Avoid media concentration - Favourable market environment not always sufficient. Need of public sector investment [<i>editorial note: see para 29, bullet 7, draft Action Plan</i>] - Need to foster local entrepreneurship -
40A 40B	-	-	Electronic commerce and SMEs - Special attention to commercial activities conducted through electronic media - Promote and support the development of SMEs through electronic commerce
41	- National and regional integration of ICT strategies		
41A			Governments: - Creation of ICT-specific environment that respond to the needs of people in poverty

41B			Governments: Need to overcome new obstacles and form of exclusion that could be created by ICTs [<i>editorial note: see paragraph 25 of the draft Declaration</i>]
41C			Governments: - policies to foster productive investment and distribution of benefits
41D			Governments: - Liberalization of trade in ICTs and related services
42	- Identification and application of interoperable standards - Encourage development and use of open standards and open source software	- <i>Move to the Action Plan</i> - <i>Delete</i> "open source software"	Observers: - Standards: voluntary, international, consensus based and industry led - Established with the participation of all parties concerned, in particular from developing countries or marginalized sectors - Open, interoperable and accessible standards
43	Radio frequency spectrum management	Governments: - <i>Move to the action plan</i> Observers: - <i>Delete the word "radio"</i>	Observers: - legality and equity
44	Internet governance: multilateral, democratic, transparent	Governments - Intergovernmental	
44A			- Consumer protection: Ensure consumer protection in the electronic environment
44B			- Need to address the problem of Spam, and raise new issues relating to: - Privacy - Illicit content - Network issues
44C			- Leading role of the ITU in particular in the regulation of the global information and communication infrastructure.
44D			- Participation of developing countries in decision-making bodies and processes
45		- Access to information and communication shall be secured in accordance with international law, bearing in mind that some countries are affected by unilateral measures which are not compatible with it and which create obstacles for international trade. - <i>Delete paragraph</i>	
7)	ICT-Applications		
46	- Usage and deployment of ICT beneficial for all sorts of applications	- various proposals on list of applications (e.g. e-government, e-health, e-education, etc...) - adapt solutions to various circumstances	Observers - Include gender dimension
46A	-	-	Governments - Applications should be suited to local needs
47	- Applications should encourage socio-economic development	- <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	Governments - Respecting national legal provisions Observers - Enhance local communities participation - Importance of the reliability of information - Applications should foster intellectual activity - Mention role of volunteers - Importance of governments as ICTs users

47A	-	-	Governments - Applications should be designed with concrete social and economic goals which can be measured
47B	-	-	Governments - Governments should have clear strategies to improve government services
8)	Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development		
48	- Information Society founded on respect for cultural expression, cultural diversity and multilingualism		Government - Hearing other voices guarantee peaceful coexistence. - Local content available for all sections of populations in all local languages - Free flow of information and free choice of cultural products - Importance of IP rights in local content development Observers - Local languages in local scripts - User-driven local content - Developing countries are disadvantaged by IP laws, which should be reviewed - Stress diversity of ownership in the media - Respect and preserve oral traditions and indigenous knowledge - Cultural diversity should not create barriers to trade
49	- Cultural and linguistic diversity are driving forces for developing content (UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity)	- <i>Alternate para 39:</i> Cultural and linguistic diversity should be reflected in the content developed	Government - Basis to prevent future conflicts - Cultural diversity means several information societies - Link between cultural diversity, development and media. Observers - Paragraph to be reinforced - Linguistic diversity driving force to create content
49A	-	-	Government - High priority for local content creation
49B	-	-	Government - Importance of cultural heritage and its preservation through libraries and archives
50	- Priority on the creation of local content	- <i>Making reference or not on Intellectual property</i>	Government - Put emphasis on scientific research Observers - Freedom of expression and no government control on content - Priority on the creation of local content - Maintain actual balance of the Intellectual Property system - Find appropriate balance between creators and public interest - Promote public domain and avoid unlimited restriction on use of existing works - Ensure that fair use progress for electronic publications - Publishers and libraries play a crucial role in promoting knowledge; new possibilities should be explored; appropriate incentives should be provided for content industries - National strategies for local content creation - Users should participate in content creation - Gender dimension important in content creation, in particular traditional gender images in the media - 50 A. Freedom of expression, no restriction on intellectual creation, no violation of Intellectual property - 50B. Importance of content creators themselves, as well as conventional media: books, radio, TV
51	- Importance of traditional media in disseminating content	- <i>Alternate para 51:</i> - Strengthen traditional media; Freedom of expression (Article 19 UDHR); support public	Government - Importance of media in political life, building democracy, education of children and young people - -Governments should safeguard against undue concentration of media

		<p>service broadcasting; plurality of opinion (avoid media concentration); self-regulation of journalists; apply international labor standards; Authors protection (Article 27 of UDHR); media solidarity in improving professional training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media from developing countries should be strengthened to correct inequalities in information flow - Importance of digital broadcasting <p>Observers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit excessive media concentration - This should be done through specific legislation, not through general anti-monopolistic laws - Support media in developing countries and for vulnerable sectors - Ensure media diversity and pluralism, including media using new technologies - Support media independence - Media should stimulate cultural diversity - Promote transition to and link between traditional and new media - Mention printing press among traditional media - Freedom of expression applies to new technologies - All information services, traditional and new, have to play a role in public service, creating public values, promoting social development and cohesion, and delivering quality content - Acknowledge role of content creators and publishers - Promote Internet as a powerful tool of self expression - Gender dimension in content creation and media
9)	Ethical dimensions of the Information Society		
52	- Importance of universally held ethical values for the Information Society	- Could become new paragraph 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Commercial activities through networks should not undermine human values, freedoms and privacy - Cultural and ethical values - Aim at common good - Exercise of Article 19 carries duties and responsibilities. Reference to International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights - Formulate legislation, policies, ethical and moral orientations for the development of human life - Observers - Find balance between collective security and citizen's rights - Professional communities should be involved in designing guidelines or norms - Identify conflict solutions on an ethical basis - Highest ethical standards are required to deal with health-related information - Respect privacy and human dignity
52A			<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting countries from bad effects of misuse of ICT
52B			<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referring to UN Convention on the right of the Child and UNESCO Expert meeting, fight against paedophilia and pornography on Internet
52C			<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge as a common good and freedom of expression
52D			<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify conflict solutions on an ethical basis
52E			<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highest ethical standards are required to deal with health-related information
52F			<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect privacy and human dignity
10)	International and regional cooperation	-	
53	- role of international cooperation for financial assistance, capacity building, technology	- <i>This paragraph should be strengthened</i>	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not duplicate existing regional and international organizations for this purpose <p>Observers</p>

	transfer, exchange of experience and knowledge and regulations and standards		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International cooperation involves all stakeholders - Main objective of international cooperation is development - Emphasis should be put on human resources development through regional institutions - International cooperation should start from existing networks - Emphasis should be put on public service and not on private sector - LDC should participate in policy making at the international level - Need to monitor progress through internationally agreed indicators
53A		-	<p>Government</p> <p>The experience of the private sector and NGOs should be shared with governments of developing countries to reach social objectives</p>
53B		-	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New North- South and South-South cooperative mechanisms have to be established
53C		-	<p>Government</p> <p>Commitment to strengthen cooperation</p>

Part II : Plan of Action

Par	Convergent views	Divergent views	New items
	<p>General comments Governments: <i>The action plan should propose action-oriented, concrete and practical measures with tangible results. It should recognize diversity of situations and propose adapted and specific measures to different situations. It should express global consensus and joint commitments from all stakeholders</i></p>		
1	Action Plan is a flexible reference framework	- Alternate para 1 include reference to telecommunication infrastructure, traditional and new media	Observers: Make reference to Beijing platform
1A			Government: Action plan should not deal with technical issues only, but with broad thematic areas of public policies relevant to developing countries
1B			Government: The Plan of Action should be adaptable to each country national characteristics
A.	List of issues		
1)	Information and communication infrastructure		
2	Bridging the digital divide	- Move to Preamble or to Declaration	Observers: - Facilitate women access, through allocation of financing for ICTs projects and programmes
2A			Infrastructure is central to digital inclusion
2B			- Research and investment on infrastructure should be promoted through public-private partnerships
2C			- National policies should promote connectivity
2D			- Infrastructure development to rely on regulatory agencies and private sector support
2E			- Projects to adapt technologies to local needs
3	Affordable and universal access Need to revise the concept of "universal service" - Develop: - Connectivity - Community access - Access in rural and remote areas		Governments: - Need to develop: - Low cost solution - Solutions to allow access to services by disadvantaged people - Adapted energy solutions - High speed Internet access for universities and research institutions - Appropriate universal access policies and strategies Observers: - Choice of technology has to be appropriate and relevant to communities. - Need to develop competitive neutral subsidies regimes

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universal access for men and women - Utilization of satellite and wireless technologies to provide connectivity to all - Multimodal information, which can be accessed through different means (radio, TV, Internet...) - Mobilization of renewable and decentralized energy sources as a pre requisite for universal access to network infrastructures
4	Need to develop broadband infrastructure		Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the emergence of a universal satellite broadband infrastructure
5	Creation and provision of low cost ICT equipment		Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital and gender divide
6	Promote low cost connectivity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launch, through ITU, studies with a view to promoting the provision of high-speed satellite services for underserved areas Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voice Over IP is an important solution for communications and should be actively promoted as it reduces call costs. - Establish regional tariffs
7	Technological convergence		
7A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory environment: transparent and conducive to competition. Universal access should be based on competitive rules. Universal access fund where market cannot ensure the deployment of universal service. <i>[editorial note: see section on enabling environment and on financing]</i>
8	Interconnection should be optimized through the creation of regional traffic hubs		Governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No country should concentrate or control central parts and components of the global information and communication infrastructure Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure open and non-discriminatory access by content and service providers to broadband platforms owned by others; and to digital and interactive television systems;
9	Objectives, non-discriminatory, market-led interconnection fees	Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Delete</i> “non-discriminatory and market-led parameters” 	Governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries and backbone providers should share interconnection costs
10	Establishment of regional backbones and exchange points		Governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Also national backbones and exchange points - Extend existing PANAFTTEL network - Promote implementation of RASCOM project Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internet Exchange points within and between African countries - Creation of an African Interconnection Network (AIN)
10A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailored solutions for infrastructure development in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
11	Develop and implement programmes for the safe disposal of ICTs hardware and parts		Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of environmental agreements, - Extract environmental benefits of ICTs - Strategies for environmentally sustainable development - Recycling
2)	Access to information and knowledge		-

12	Unhindered access to information		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - access to reliable information - Observers: - Free access does not mean “free of charge” - Community access to information - Access for men and women - Create open-access journals, books and archives (Sponsored by UN organizations) - Development of vocal and tactile applications - Access to locally relevant content in appropriate language and format - Access for people with disabilities
12A			- Creation of voluntary content models to foster the availability of digital content for free, while physical versions could be sold through commercial or institutional channels
12B			- National authorities and international organizations, in partnership with private sector and civil society should implement programmes to provide access and connectivity to excluded populations of developing countries
13	Easily accessible information in the public domain		<p>Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage multilingual content <p>Observers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that any legal regime on database protection guarantees full and open access to data created with public funding. Restrictions on proprietary data should also be designed so as to maximize availability for academic research and teaching purposes - Provide long-term support for the systematic and efficient collection, preservation and provision of essential digital data, e.g. population and meteorological data, in all countries - Increase scientific literacy and consumer awareness of how to select and interpret scientific information published on the World Wide Web. Key role of the media in communicating science
13A			- Criteria to define public information, conditions for access, etc.
13B			- Need to create multi purpose public community access points and to adapt public library services to the digital era
13C			<p>- Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of archives in the information society. Need to ensure access of citizens to public information always protecting privacy
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of open, international, interoperable flexible standards - Open source software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of open source software by public authorities and bodies 	<p>- Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the development of public copyleft software - Promote electronic publishing, differential pricing schemes and appropriate open source initiatives <p>- Observers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open and interoperable platforms and standards can ensure the freedom of use and choice for all consumers. Moreover, open source standards can help reduce costs, and increase application - Users of open software should have the capacity to obtain software free of charges, access the source codes, modify the software for whatever purpose, copy and distribute the software and share improvements with others users - Promote development of user-friendly programs that are not dependent on proprietary software - Coordinate international standards setting bodies for information and communication technologies, such as the IEC, ISO, and ITU, to facilitate the development of common worldwide standards
14A			<p>- Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of open source software, including UNESCO software CDS/ISIS
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for Internet contracts - Renegotiation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Objections to the paragraph – demands for clarification/rewording</i> 	

	existing contracts for Internet traffic		
3)	The role of government ...		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Parliaments, UN organisations
16	Full and effective involvement of all stakeholders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observers: - Strengthen partnerships among all stakeholders to build women's capacity for full participation in and enjoyment of the benefits of the information society, including e-governance, where it exists and as it is developed, and participatory approaches
16A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - States to design appropriate national policies for universal access
16B			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector and civil society to be involved in the implementation of national policies
17	- Cooperation and partnership among stakeholders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Dialogue between cultures and civilizations via electronic networks - Government should use e-Procurement - Multinational corporation have a key role in the introduction of e-Business - Observers: - The civil society must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be fully involved in the formulation and implementation of ICTs and sustainable development strategies - Develop projects to disseminate digital culture among all social categories, with a priority focus on the handicapped. - Establish associative networks and linkages between NGOs. - Help to develop distance-learning programmes. - Promote the value of partnership with representatives of the trade union movement at all levels - Need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish innovative multi-stakeholder public-private partnerships, prioritizing and mainstreaming ICTs national and regional poverty reduction initiatives. - Promote collaboration between the main actors in ICTs to enhance access, dissemination and use of information, for example through fora such as the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM), which bring together key players who have an interest in information relating to food security and rural development. - Provide the necessary conditions to ensure women's equal access to information and knowledge as well as ensuring their equal role as producers and decision makers in all aspects related to the shaping of IT policies and frameworks - Promote the creation of sustainable alliances between the public sector and the private sector with a view towards the development and implementation of national e-strategies - Give priority to locally-available human resources - Design conducive patterns of cooperation in order to ensure the effective participation of all countries as producers and consumers of information and knowledge. - Stress the importance of cooperation at the regional level. -
17A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing of social responsibility of enterprises and accountability of NGOs

18	Resource mobilization (through investment, human capacity building, content development, policy and regulatory framework)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Support NEPAD implementation in Africa - Observers: - R&D on developing technologies for the illiterate and neo-literate - Developing media monitoring mechanisms and capacities to identify abuses. - developing culturally sensitive and gender aware local content and applications” - enhancing the capabilities of national institutions in developing countries.” - Provide adequate and appropriate resources for innovative, affordable, accessible and sustainable media and ICT programmes, projects and products that support gender equality and increase women participation
19	Creation of national and regional ICTs production facilities		-
19A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for interoperability standards for global e-commerce - Establish flexible and open global standards framework <i>[editorial note: on standards, see paragraphs 14 and 30]</i>
19B			- Attention to ICTs imports and consumption effect on countries payment balance
4)	Capacity building: human resources development, education and training		Observers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The aim is empowerment of individuals and communities, through networking of public institutions and communities - Quality strategic leadership should be created for Africa - Skilled Africans in the diaspora should be encouraged to participate - The right to access education is a prerequisite to enter the Information Society - Learning profiles of handicapped should be taken into account
20	- Need for an ambitious and innovative program for capacity building	- -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observers - Private sector investment should contribute to avoid brain drain - Government policy should support e-employment - Importance of gender dimension in capacity building, including gender differentiated approach - Should also address illiteracy and life-long learning - create favorable environment to train and retain ICT professionals - support international forum and research in community informatics; support software engineering standards and establish governance mechanisms in this area - raise awareness in new wireless technologies - Capacity building should go hand in hand with infrastructure and access development
21	- ICTs inn education: ICT to contribute to efficiency and better quality of education services; information should be disseminated in that respect; ICT should be incorporated in curricula at all levels, including to train trainers and teachers; ICT should be integrated in education on a large scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Alternate 1 of para 21 emphasize the gender dimension in all relevant bullet points;</i> - <i>Alternate 2 of para 21 introduce the importance of creativity and innovation as well as quality standards to meet private sector requirements</i> - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Develop affordable hardware and software solutions to meet the needs at all educational levels - ICT education should help to create jobs for low-income people - Emphasize distance-training and pooling resources for this purpose - Observers - Importance of teacher training - Eliminate illiteracy and innumeracy; basic literacy is a prerequisite for ICT literacy - Partnership with the media – including traditional media - can contribute to improve education - ICT can improve access to learning, improve delivery of education services, the management and evaluation of educational services; training of trainers should be conducted through local networks of teachers. New forms of teachers institutions/ teachers networks should be supported

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing countries, LDC and countries in transition should be assisted for those purposes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The introduction of ICT in classrooms should be meaningful and adapted to local circumstances, including availability of equipments and applications - Train librarians in educational institutions and public libraries as information providers - Strengthen education and research networks among developed and developing countries - Specific proposals concerning the gender dimension includes: eliminating gender imbalance in access to education at all levels, increasing the number of female students in ICT related areas, preparation of women and girls to leaderships role, negotiation and decision-making; develop teachers awareness of gender issues in education - Life-long learning crucial to maintain workforce qualifications - Exchange of best practices on ICT use in education should continue - Internationally compatible descriptors and standards for distance and e-learning courseware and for e-learning institutions should be developed -
21A	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments - Importance of human capital in the Information Society
21B	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Developing countries should be assisted in integrating progressively ICT in national education curricula -
22	<p>- Capacity building for ICT use: ICT literacy and skills should be enhanced. Relevant education and training should be provided to as many people as possible, included disadvantaged, women, young people. E-literacy courses should aim at meaningful content production, tailored to local cultural needs. Use of community media. ICT useful to produce and share scientific data and information.</p> <p><i>- Alternate paragraph 22 seems to propose mainly editorial changes</i></p>	<p>- Eradicating illiteracy is a prerequisite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Improve scientific literacy and capacity to find and use scientific information - ICT education includes the capacity to assess critically and evaluate information - Gender dimension essential, as girls are majority of school drop out - E-business concepts and practices should be disseminated to local business - Observers - Provide training in information management at the grassroot level - Implement measures for women equal access to ICT education - All forms of international cooperation should contribute to capacity-building - Training of ICT workforce involves the private sector and the civil society - Capacity-building strategies should be comprehensive, forward looking and long term - A global training programme should be designed to train government officials on the design of national strategies of ICT development - Develop an online worldwide data base on training opportunities - Educate people so that they can produce local content relevant for themselves and express themselves while respecting other people' rights - Volunteers can assist in ICT education and training - Improve citizen ability to use ICT - Governments and other partners should make publicly available information on the risks of online activities - Build the capacity of civil society organizations in ICT use - New technologies should be experimented by end users, including the most marginalized - Informal education is crucial for ICT training, using in particular community media - Community organization should be trained in information management and production - IOG should finance education and training in ICT

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate financial resources should be provided for ICT education at the technical and university level - Ensure education in the management of technological changes - Improve ICT skills of media workers - Support networks of specialists and virtual interests groups as a driving force of the information society -
23	<p>- Training ICT specialists: Create a critical mass of ICT specialists;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include education in network infrastructure - Education to be undertaken jointly with private sector and civil society - Adequate environment should avoid North-South brain drain 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Women and girls should be encouraged to enter the ICT field through specific measures - Know-how and knowledge should be transferred through exchange of experience - <i>Add:</i> East-West brain drain - Observers - Avoid narrow training focused on commercially based products and services by providing training at the college level - Promote domestic capacity building in developing countries - Train ICT mediators for the marginalized -
5)	- Security	-	-
24	<p>- Secure and reliable infrastructure: Importance of network security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All stakeholders are concerned by security - Security requires national legislative framework - Also requires raising awareness - Security crucial for e-banking and e-commerce - <i>Alternate paragraph 24 seems to offer editorial changes only</i> - 	<p><i>- Security enforcement should not infringe on privacy and related human rights</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - All stakeholders to ensure that their systems are protected and can respond to attacks - Observers - Formulation of security policies requires multi-stakeholders consultations - Intergovernmental management system should ensure network stability (primary root servers) - Personal information should be always protected, including with regards to security measures - Improve consumer protection on personal/private information, protect against illegal/abusive monitoring by governments, public administrations or commercial enterprises on personal data, train on/reinforce privacy rights by all stakeholders on those issues, foresee appropriate measures when developing new technologies and services: Ipv6, electronic ID cards, Health ID cards, credit cards, governmental and other data bases on individuals information and so on; establish uniform/compatible rules on privacy protection; provide recourse mechanisms for consumers using online commercial transactions - Privacy is a human right; OECD Guidelines should serve as reference; voluntary best business practices should be shared; national laws should be enacted, and coordinated at the international level - 24 A. Reinforce privacy rights by a) defining consent right on personal information, b) protecting against government surveillance on national data base holding personal information, c) defining opt-in policy on personal biological data, d) creating independent privacy commission, e) assessing privacy impact of all privacy related policies;
25	<p>- Information Security: Education and training, policy and law and international cooperation are essential in security issues, including for assessing the situation and</p>	<p><i>- No new international organization should be established for international ICT security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Develop international cooperation on privacy protection - Observers - Study impact of security policies on civil liberties - Standards can contribute to an environment of security and trust - ICT should not be used against state security, or for criminal or terrorist purposes - Study potential threats on network security and exchange information - Establish methods to respond to security incidents

	<p>developing protection methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An international convention on security should be considered. - ICT should not be used against international stability and security 		
26	<p>- Create a global culture of cyber-security, establish international cooperation in this area, giving due consideration to protection of data, privacy and trade.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Create mechanisms for early detection and warning - Quote UNGA Resolution 57/239 on cyber-security - Observers - Develop information sharing and analysis centers on security issues -
26A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Balance cyber-security and human rights
26B			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Multilateral and democratic governance of Internet is the basis for cyber-security
26C			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Focus on development is more important than cybersecurity
27	<p>- Fighting cybercrime: Protect information networks from civil and criminal offences, by preventive measures and appropriate legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work on the basis of the Council of Europe convention on cybercrime - <i>Alternate paragraph 27 seems to propose editorial changes only</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments - UNESCO and other international organizations should play their role in the area of cyber-crime - All concerned groups should be kept informed for child protection in cyberspace - Prohibit production and circulation on Internet of pornographic material - Establish national legislation against cybercrime - Observers - Prevent exploitation of women and children in/through cyberspace - Improve definition of cyber-crimes, including by clarifying intentionality, physical damage and responsibilities -
27A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Measures to be taken to secure international stability and security and to fight against criminal and terrorist activities: raising awareness, combating threats, exchanging information, and so on
27B			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - To fight against cyber-crime, principles and rules should be developed at the national and international level on existing models and respecting a fair balance with existing human rights
6)	Enabling environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender issues as one of the building blocks in the conceptualization and development of policies
28	<p>Good governance: Creation of trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, promoting competition and</p>	<p>- "Investment mainly from the private sector": ensuring necessary infrastructure is a public sector responsibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Important role of science - Observers: - With the active participation of all stakeholders, the development of an enabling environment should give due regard to the rights and obligations of all stakeholders in such areas as freedom of expression, consumer protection, privacy, security, intellectual property rights, labour standards, open-source solutions, management of Internet addresses and domain names while also

	favoring investment		<p>maintaining economic incentives and ensuring trust and confidence for business activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop gender-sensitive technical and regulatory instruments - The membership of government-appointed bodies engaging in the regulation of ICT services should be balanced, taking into account the often conflicting interests of businesses and consumers Governments and regulatory bodies should use open, transparent processes, such as public hearings, to make decisions on matters of price, quality of service, expansion of service, and any other matters that could affect the consumer interest. - Protection of Children: taking into account the enormous impact that ICTs have on them, special attention should be paid to the protection of children from the point of view of safety, privacy, etc. Appropriate standards can help parents supervise the unwanted influence of electronic material on their children - Increased participation of citizens in civic life and in decision making by means of ICTs should be fostered. - The development of appropriate information and communication tools to support decision making and to encourage dialogue should be promoted.
28A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Legal regulatory and policy environment suited to their national characteristics and needs - Local technological development should be factored in national policies
28B			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Policies guided by principles of equity and universality
28C			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Policies conceived and implemented with the participation of civil society and private sector
28D			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - All countries should develop their statistical infrastructure
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote competition - Encourage investment in particular in rural communications - Avoid monopoly - Consider alternative dispute resolution mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duties levied on ICT hardware and software should be removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster small and medium-sized enterprise - Need for active involvement of governments through public investment - Need for international cooperation to assist developing countries - Observers: - To the extent that market forces cannot deliver universal access to basic information and communication services at affordable rates, government and/or regulatory intervention is necessary. - International trade agreements can be a vitally important tool for the promotion of market-led economic development. However, they should recognize the needs of developing and transitional countries for special and differential treatment, as well as for adequate technical assistance with their implementation - Establish global accounting standards for intangible assets, in order to make annual company reports more comparable and prevent fraudulent accounting practices - favour the use of common and open ICT standards for access by both service providers and users to new ICT networks and services, such as digital broadcasting - Diverse sources of information and news media that are free and independent must be promoted - Concentration of media ownership has to be avoided and a legal basis as well as public funding for community and non-profit media must be provided. - Promote community-based media.

29A			- Strategies and policies for poverty reduction
29B			- Promote an enabling environment in order to promote employment creation
29C			- Research on impact of ICTs on economic growth
30	Information society based on internationally interoperable technical standards accessible for all		<p>- Observers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favour the use of common and open ICT standards for access to new ICT networks and services, such as digital broadcasting - Interoperability and compatibility: different products and services must be interoperable so that, in practice, any service can be accessed on any appropriate network on any relevant device. - Consumer participation in standardisation: it is vital that standards elaborated for Information Society products and services take into account the views of the consumer. Consumer participation and training at all levels of the standardisation process should be supported, especially in the developing countries - based on platforms of non-proprietary internationally interoperable technical standards, accessible for all - Considering the importance and binding nature of such standards, concrete procedures must be established and followed in all standards-making bodies to secure enough participation of all the parties concerned, especially those from developing countries and marginalized sectors, and to allow for cultural diversity
31	Spectrum should be managed in the public interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality		<p>- Observers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed countries should not take advantage of buying spectrum from developing countries, which cuts against the principles of the global common and public resource. - Spectrum management: The radio-frequency spectrum should be managed in the public interest through independent and transparent regulatory frameworks to enable the equitable allocation of frequencies among a plurality of media including community media
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer protection: - Privacy - Confidentiality of personal information - Protection against illegal and harmful content 		<p>- Observers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practices and rules should address: - the practical and legal effects of distance and jurisdictional differences between the parties. - the privacy rights of ICT users in both transactional and nontransactional uses of the technology. - the protection of minors from inappropriate content. - inter-governmental cooperative structures to effect regulatory requirements transnationally. - the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to secure prompt settlement of disputes along with normal judicial proceedings. - Even when some contents are to be regulated, the scope of regulation should be clearly specified by law for the sake of the freedom of expression - Governments should cooperate in the cross-border enforcement of laws designed to combat fraudulent misleading or unfair commercial conduct - ISPs responsibility for content hosted or transmitted should be excluded
32A			- Address the problem of spamming. Need for broad international commitment, cooperation and resources
33	Transparent and democratic governance of the Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - International/intergovernmental - <i>Alternative text proposed</i> - Observers: - ICANN's mission should be limited so that it does not have more control than necessary over this increasingly important 	

		public resource. ICANN should be accountable to the public for its management of a public good - Support private sector leadership of the management of Internet names and numbers as embodied in ICANN. Do not accept any reference to an inter-governmental organization engaging in such management	
34		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Ensure balance between intellectual property rights and the public interest - <i>Need of reference to international treaties on IPRs</i> - Observers: - Need to find an equitable balance between the legitimate rights of the creators and distributors of intellectual property and the equally legitimate needs of users - Respect fair use and IPR exemptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - Protection of Traditional Knowledge - Ensure that any legal regime on database protection guarantees full and open access to data created with public funding. Restrictions on proprietary data should also be designed so as to maximize availability for academic research and teaching purposes - Observers: - New issues relating IPRs in the digital environment - Standardisation process: new IPRs policies should be adopted, based on the principles of openness of standards and sources, which are publicly available, transparently agreed and commercially exploitable on a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory basis. - Digital Rights Management technologies: access to e-content should be fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory with special regards to assistive technologies for elderly and disabled people
			-
7)	Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all		
35	- ICT can support socio-economic development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments - Avoid to marginalize non-users of ICT - Support research on ICT use in key areas - Observers - Add concept of demand-driven applications - Social impact of ICT should be evaluated with the involvement of all stakeholders and beneficiaries - Role of media in informing citizens on ICT applications - Make commitments so that ICT applications reach the entire population - Concentrate on areas where ICT applications will result in biggest achievements for socio-economic development - ICT to be used for gender equality and economic, social and political empowerment and better access to employment opportunities -
36	- E-government: ICT to improve public services at all levels and in all relevant areas, including design and delivery of public services and improved management	- <i>Alternate para 36:</i> Use of ICT for public services should be part of a national strategy which covers all levels and all areas of public administration, includes cooperation with the private sector, enhance customer focus, is related with cultural strategies and spatial planning policy -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Transparency and better services to citizen are the key issue - Collection , conservation and diffusion of key data (e.g. population, wheather) is crucial - Observers - Aim at improved citizen participation - Provide adequate financial sources at all levels - Importance of secure e-voting procedures in remote polling stations - 36 A: disseminate best practices in this area. - Develop ICT-based civil registers - Address gender gaps in access to government services and political processes - Enhance inclusion of citizen's voices and concerns, citizen

			involvements in decision making and democratic institutions - .
37	<p>- E-business. For e-business, ICT applications will be useful for SME (productivity gains, reduction of transaction costs), for consumers (choice of suppliers).</p> <p>- Governments should set the enabling framework and use e-business with the business community,</p>	-	<p>- Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E-government applications includes also cultural activities - E-business and e-commerce can contribute to the development of micro-enterprises - International organizations play a crucial promotional and educational role in developing e-business applications <p>- Observers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of Community information centers to serve SME, particularly in rural areas - Governments should liberalize trade - Introduce gender dimension - Importance of data bases - National policy should support creation of SME, services and products - Use of ICT can increase productive capacity, export competitiveness and business opportunities of developing countries - 37A: Harmonize laws to increase consumer confidence and security of transactions - Train SME and content providers on best practices for consumer protection - Foster youth entrepreneurship - 37B: <i>Create a new paragraph on E-Science:</i> crucial role of ICT in the whole range of scientific activities (collection, processing and dissemination of data, information and scientific knowledge); opportunity to reduce the scientific divide; development of scientific research in key applications areas such as ehealth, e-education and sustainable development ; develop public-domain information and open access regimes. <p>-</p>
38	<p>- E-learning: ICT networks have the potential to offer new educational opportunities to all groups in all areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of e-learning to universal primary education - Need for broadband access for educational applications - Establishment of human resources networks - Use of best practices - Multilingual training <p>- <i>Alternate para 38 seems to propose mainly editorial changes</i></p>	-	<p>- Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasize the potential of ICT to offer training opportunities for youth in remote areas - Introduce the gender dimension for both programmes content and e-learning strategies - ICT revolutionize learning by bringing education to people - Programmes and content should be relevant to local needs, cultural characteristics and user and communities needs and daily life. Support from IGO is needed to develop such applications. <p>- Observers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E-learning should be used to eradicate illiteracy - TV and radio should also be used for e-learning - Ensure prerequisites for e-learning are met: access, capacity building, hardware and software; recognition and quality assurance - Realize girls'full participation in science and technology education - Ensure programmes incorporating women's preferred learning styles - Ensure quality of educational degrees granted through e-learning - Promote traditional literacy and wisdom found in indigenous knowledge - Primary education should serve community-centered sustainable development
38A			<p>- Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digital literacy and technical capacitation for children to follow changing job market requirements <p>-</p>
38B			<p>- Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICT to promote universal access to knowledge via all forms of learning, broader digital literacy and culture of life-long learning

			-
38C			- Government - Provide necessary knowledge to all citizens -
38D			- Government - ICT for the education of marginalied populations -
39	<p>- E-health: ICT should be used to ensure equitable access to health care, including in remote areas..</p> <p>- Social inclusion and empowerment of all members of the society</p> <p>- Innovative solutions for remote areas</p> <p>- Prevention of contagious diseases, including HIV/AIDS</p> <p>- E-health support to specific groups</p> <p>- E-health network for emergencies and disaster recovery</p> <p>- <i>Alternate para 39 seems to propose editorial changes only, except for a new paragraph which is reported in column 4 (new items)</i></p>	<p><i>- It is questionable as to whether ICT can be introduced in a mass scale in e-health applications</i></p> <p><i>- Access to health care is not a basic right</i></p>	<p>- Government</p> <p>- Include gender dimension in e-health applications (role and needs of women)</p> <p>- Adopt national legislation for the creation of portable electronic clinical file (<i>from Alternate para 39</i>)</p> <p>- Observers</p> <p>- E-health applications to improve productivity and efficiency of health care</p> <p>- Disseminate information of gender-based violence</p> <p>- Disseminate information on sexual and reproductive health and sexually-transmitted diseases</p> <p>- Need for broadband access in e-health applications</p> <p>- ICT for under-served communities and specific sub-groups: elderly, chronically ill, children and adolescents</p> <p>- Continuing e-education for doctors</p> <p>- Indigenous health knowledge should be protected</p> <p>- Health information provided on Internet should be accurate, up to date, reliable and free from commercial interests</p> <p>- Health data on individuals can be used to study populations trends but should be protected from government uses infringing on privacy</p> <p>- Availability of personal data should be used to empower citizen to better manage their own health</p> <p>- Appropriate health material should be developed for development workers in LDCs</p> <p>-</p>
39A	-	-	- Government - Improving access to S and T information for health workers; complement to traditional health services for underserved groups -
39B			- Government - improve balance of health care services among urban and rural areas -
39C			- Government - make health care costs more affordable -
39D			- Government - create specific funds to improve network access in health applications for all users -
40	<p>- E-employment: ICT can provide tools for job creation, improved competitiveness, productivity and job market transparency</p> <p>- Develop best practices and new labor laws (role of ILO)</p>	<p><i>- Remove section linking telework and brain drain</i></p>	<p>- Government</p> <p>- underline gender equality and women employment</p> <p>- Observers</p> <p>- adopt policies to enhance positive effects of ICTs and counter negative ones</p> <p>- underline contribution of e-employment for poverty eradication</p> <p>- adopt international standards to protect workers rights in new occupations and new working conditions</p> <p>- strengthen tripartite social dialog to facilitate adoption of ICT</p> <p>- protect workers'privacy in workplace and develop protection rules on workers electronic surveillance systems and information</p>

	- Telework may prevent brain drain		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> collection practices - extend workers rights in new ICT related jobs - recognize fundamental rights and core labor standards for all workers, including use of ICT, including Internet, for trade-union related activities - pay special attention to marginal workers - fight against gender segregation of women (qualifications, and remunerations) - promote full participation of women in e-economy, women entrepreneurship and women at the decision-making level - conduct research on women employment patterns in ICT - take into account women mobility and time constraints
40A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Ensure safe, healthy, secure and fair working conditions for all workers in the information society
40B			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - ICT to facilitate job creation through new business opportunities for SME -
40C			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - ICT will improve access to job market to many unemployed, including the youth -
40D			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Ensure integration of workers losing their jobs because of ICT -
40E			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Streamline interface between employers and employees -
41	- E-environment: ICT to be used to prevent, monitor, alleviate disasters and support related responses	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - add “environmental impacts” of disasters - add “forecast” of disasters - Observers - Needs of small islands states for global warning - Global scientific environmental knowledge to be shared through large scale information systems - Role of FAO in gender-responsive natural resources disaster management - Develop a global early warning system to prevent natural disasters - Role of ICT in risks reduction for both natural and human-made disasters as well as local capacities to respond. Improve access to ICT to local actors - ICT to be used for information delivery and warnings for all sorts of dangerous situations - Mainstreaming information to reduce consumption of natural resources, to reduce waste and to monitor environmental impact of consumption and production patterns - Contribution of ICT for food security and rural development through information exchange on food productivity and security. ICT allows to improve global information exchange in those areas through partnership. - 41 D/E. ICT in Agriculture: role of ICT for improvement of agricultural productivity, enhancement of livelihoods, expansion of rural infrastructures; need to adopt policies for agricultural information, telecom infrastructures and costs in rural areas, broader language coverage, standards for information exchange. -
41A			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Set priorities for development in agriculture and early warning systems -

41B			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - All stakeholders to cooperate in data collection and analysis to prevent environmental degradations -
41C			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - IOG should develop a strategy to use ICT to collect, analyse and disseminate information for monitoring global environmental issues -
41D			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Use ICT to overcome unsustainable consumption and production patterns -
8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural identity and linguistic diversity; local content and media development 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Financial support for developing countries - Gender dimension: - Observers - women portrayal in content and media, women's stated information needs, women issues in official governments website, adequacy of gender language - integrate Internet and community media -
42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural and linguistic diversity - Linguistic and cultural diversity enriches the Information Society: - Use local languages and respect cultural context in information products and services - Preserve diversity of cultural expression - Preserve indigenous knowledge and traditions - Enable access in different languages and develop translation tools - Develop necessary tools such as character sets, dictionaries, application software - Preserve non-written languages - <i>Alternate paragraph 42 seems to propose editorial changes only, except for a new paragraph which is reported in column 4(new items)</i> - 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - social impact of ICT should be studied, with the involvement of all stakeholders and beneficiaries (<i>from Alternate para 42</i>) - adopt suitable cultural policies - promote technologies for translation and other information services - safeguard cultural heritage - promote wider use of ICT for life-long learning - all citizens should have access to sound and TV broadcasting, with content relevant to their needs - - Observers - rewards creation of diverse content - prioritize software development in local languages - international standards in cyber-space should respect diversity of languages - ICT together with rural radio allow to reach rural areas - Linguistic diversity and diversified content should be encouraged in the media and global information networks - Important role of public radio and TV for AV productions
43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content: support creation of local content via: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Alternate para 43 strengthen several items of original paragraph</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Content should be accessible to non-literate - Support media based in local communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate public policy - Production and exchange of local content in local languages - Developing hardware and software relevant to all population segments - Making web more accessible - Involvement of local authorities - Creating literacy software - Preserving archives, including digital ones - Supporting cultural institutions such as libraries and museums 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observers - Support african content producers - Support intellectual property rights of indigenous people - Need for public investments in capacity building for creation of local content - Support local content creation in all countries - Indigenous people should be consulted for their cultural production - Women and gender issues are important for content, more particularly in relation to economic opportunities, formal and non-formal education and media literacy - Support publications on matters of local interests and affairs - Publishers and libraries to play a crucial role in promoting knowledge - Content industries must have facilitated access to ICT and training - Improve access to content by widening public domain - Importance of archives to guarantee authenticity and integrity of information - Importance of library and information services as access providers - Creators, publishers and producers of content are key actors in the information society and should be involved - Copyright protection stimulates creativity, job creation and the content market - Local authorities should support public libraries as content providers - Community networking is a source of knowledge production - Importance of cultural industries, international exchange of cultural goods and services - Developing countries capacity to develop content for the media should be enhanced - Private sector should be encouraged to contribute to cultural diversity - Establish alliances with private sector for content production - Schools and teachers can contribute to the production of local content
43A	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Provide incentives for the development of national and regional content -
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media: ICT and media should stimulate linguistic and cultural diversity through the exchange of local content, - need for investments in media content - Independent and pluralistic production - - promotion of multilateral TV networks 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Legal measures to prevent media concentration - Allocation of frequencies for local radios - Legislative framework for independent and pluralistic media, for public service broadcasting and for protection of public data - Media should adapt to new forms of content delivery, in particular separating editorial content and advertising, protecting minors and prohibiting certain forms of advertising. - Old and new media should apply international standards for the protection of workers - Media professionals commit themselves to international solidarity and to practical measures to implement it. - Observers - Fair women portrayal in content and media, women's stated information needs, women issues in official governments website, adequacy of gender language - integrate Internet and community media - provide guidelines on gender-sensitive media coverage - combat growing sexualisation and use of pornography in media content - refrain from presenting women as inferiors beings or sexual objects

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - remove obstacles to media coverage of events of interest to the public - guarantee protection of journalists - new media should benefit from same rights, e.g. freedom of expression, than traditional media - traditional media essential for social cohesion and societal development; - public service should broadcast for all segments of population - support youth-created media initiatives
9)	- Identifying and overcoming barriers	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observers - cultural barriers to women access to ICT to be overcome by improving access through public access points - implement research programmes on impact of ICT on gender equality and women empowerment, more particularly illiterate women - Central role of ITU in providing ICT for all - Research on needs of information society - Enhance public awareness through media - Gender inequality is a major obstacle to ICT access; decision-making process in ICT/Media world should be reformed to remove this obstacle -
44A	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - All actors to be involved in overcoming barriers
44B	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Identify obstacles at the international and national levels
B)	Objectives	- Objectives and benchmarks should be realistic and deadlines attainable	-
a)	Benchmarks	- Global set of benchmarks versus benchmarks appropriate to each country needs and capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments: - A series of new benchmarks has been added, in particular in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community access - Extend access to communication services, wired or wireless - Develop multilingual and local Internet content - Establish new financing mechanisms and funds - Provide technical assistance and training in particular to developing countries - Introduce tax and custom incentives for ICT equipment - Prepare guidelines for network security - Foster e-government - Develop hardware and software for disabled - Develop technologies and policies to ensure digital inclusion - [editorial note: sometime overlapping with para 53 on specific initiatives] - Observers: - A series of new benchmarks has been added, in particular in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of radio and TV services - Anti-monopoly laws regarding media concentration - Gender issues - Special rapporteur to ensure public access to scientific information - All public libraries to be connected by 2006 - Internet access in schools - E-government services
b	National e-strategies	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observers: - Developing of e-strategies for all countries within three years. - Develop also international e-strategies
c	Launch a Global Digital Compact	- Governments: - There are already existing international mechanisms	-

		- Existing global compact have small impact	
d	Launch a digital development index	-	Observers: - Should include gender-disaggregated data - OECD “document for Information society measurement and analysis” to be presented in Tunis 2005
e	Develop an handbook on good practices and success stories	- Observers: - Such initiatives exist already	- -
f	Training content workers	- Not only in LDCs	- Observers: - Need to train authors and publishers to work in the new networked electronic environment - Include librarians and archivists
g	Curriculum revision	-	-
h	Technical conditions to permit all world’s languages to be present on the Internet	-	-
C)	Strategies, programmes, methods for implementation	-	Observers: - Civil society should participate in national and international ICT policy making, and raise awareness on gender issues -
46	Government, private sector, civil society, the media and multilateral organizations all have a role in the evolution towards an information society	-	- <i>Several proposals, some points from the Bamako action plan (2000)</i>
47	Governments role in setting e-strategies adapted to the requirements of different communities	-	-
48	Private sector involvement is crucial for a sound and sustainable development of infrastructure, content and application	-	Observers: - ICT access and connectivity for content creators
49	Civil society involvement crucial for creating an equitable information society	-	-
50	Mass media in their various forms are essential to guarantee freedom of expression and plurality of information	-	- Observers: - Public service broadcasting and community media have specific and crucial roles to play in ensuring the participation of all in the information society

51	Multilateral organizations have a key role in providing guidance and a forum for exchange of information and best practices, and for complementing national governments	-	Observers: - Underline the importance of cooperation at the regional level - International organizations should contribute in their respective areas of competence and expertise
52	Performance monitoring	- <i>Can be an administrative burden for developing countries</i>	-
53	Specific initiatives	-	Governments: - Recycling second hand computers - Develop baseline of computer security safeguards Observers: - Several new possible initiatives added, such as: - Projects to increase connectivity for universities and research institutions - Develop gender-sensitive initiatives - Develop research and development in the field of ICTs in developing countries - Develop community media
D)	International cooperation and financing		
54	- Need for close international cooperation among all stakeholders, which include: - use of regional financial institutions and UN regional commissions - establishing basic structures and regulatory framework - encouragement of cyber volunteers programmes - systematic networking	- <i>Alternate bullet point:</i> include also international financial institutions and UN family agencies - <i>Alternate paragraph 54:</i> International assistance should start with infrastructure development in LDCs and the support to the creation of SME -	Government - Developing countries should indicate relative priorities in ICT projects - Need for a concrete language which has an impact on resources for LDCs Observers - Support role of volunteers initiatives and networks - Address pricing structures which disadvantage poor countries - Aim at genuine capacity and infrastructure development through accelerated development plans - Support regional pilot projects - Make reference to SIDS - Reinforce regional cooperation using geographic proximity and cultural and linguistic ties - International economic institutions should present by 2005 a strategy for the use of ICT for sustainable development - Gender dimension to be included - Continue research on impact of ICT on development, coordinate donor information sharing and support sharing of best practices -
55	- Financing: commitments to finance action plan is essential. It involves: - Partnership between public and private sector - Creation of digital solidarity fund - Availability of announced ODA - Debt reduction	- <i>Three alternate paragraphs have been proposed for this item:</i> - <i>Alternate 1 concentrates on debt relief</i> - <i>Alternate 2 ask for an appropriate response to the needs of developing countries, refers to the Monterrey consensus and for domestic conditions to attract resources</i> - <i>Alternate 3 suggests to</i>	- Government - prepare strategies to promote investments - establish mechanism to finance universal access as part of a national strategy for universal access - universal access strategy should be transparent; it should include legal rules, competition rules and funding - Observers - establish official body to propose funding mechanism - identify financial resources for the advancement of women in national budgets and in internationally funded projects -

	- Commitment of private sector to provide ICT goods and services at preferential rates -	<i>eliminate reference to target level of ODA and to debt burden</i> - <i>- Meaning of “Digital solidarity fund” should be clarified and the text amended</i> - <i>- One member states is opposed to the creation of a Digital solidarity fund</i> - <i>- The Digital Solidarity fund should be used for development related pilot projects and be managed in a transparent way,</i> - <i>- Financing must involve various sources, including private sector, foreign investments and loans</i>	
55A			- Government - Additional funding sources to support national ICT development strategies should be identified from developed countries, IOG, NGO and the private sector -
55B			- Government - ICTS should be mainstreamed into ODA strategies. Business community and civil society should be associated. The benchmark is MDG, on which ODA should focus. Starting point should be a matrix of bi-lateral and multi-lateral strategies. -
56	- Technology transfer: Transfer technology and knowledge to developing countries on favourable terms	-	- Government - IP rights should be taken into account in technology transfer - Observers - Successful technology convergence requires identification and promotion of existing local technologies and technological solutions, as intrinsic elements of the technology capacity of developing countries -
E	- Follow up	-	-
57	- Indicators: Monitor and benchmark through internationally comparable indicators.	- <i>Alternate para 57 suggests to add community indicators to measure the real impact of public policies</i> - <i>Benchmark should not apply to the whole action plan</i> -	- Government - Gender dimension: use data disaggregated by sex and sex specific indicators; support research on impact of ICT on gender equality; involve NGO in evaluating impact on gender equality - Scientific community should cooperate in developing indicators - Observers - All stakeholders – governments, IOG, private sector and civil society - should be involved in development of indicators and benchmarks - Marginalized and developing countries should be involved in defining benchmarks and indicators -
57A	-	-	- Government - Performance measurement is essential to adjust activities -
57B	-	-	- Government - Indicators should measure digital divide and progress in overcoming it -
57C	-	-	- Government - Develop new indicators to measure impact of ICT on social and economic development

			-
57D	-	-	- Government - Indicators should measure progress on use of ICT to achieve MDG -
57E	-	-	- Government - Appoint national authority responsible for implementation and measuring achievements - Appoint regional commissioner to assess progress made -
58	- Reporting: IOG, UN Agencies, ITU shall report regularly on universal accessibility of ICT and ensure non-discrimination for all members in their programmes	- <i>There is no need for periodic reporting at the national level</i> - <i>The scope of reporting should be clarified</i>	- Observers - IOG and governments should commit themselves to give online information on policies and their outcomes -
59	- Support for implementation: UN family should support countries in follow up of Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action	-	- Observers - add “through international fora such as COAIM” - Provide financial support also -
59A	-	- -	- Government - Support research programmes to design , develop and adapt ICT infrastructure, tools and applications that are responsive to the poor and women -