
Document WSIS/PCIP/DT/3-E
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REFERENCE DOCUMENT

Part I Draft Declaration of Principles

SECTION I Governments' contributions received by 31 May 2003

SECTION II Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003

Part II Draft Action Plan

SECTION I Governments' contributions received by 31 May 2003

SECTION II Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003

WSIS
REFERENCE DOCUMENT
PART I: DRAFT DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

SECTION I Governments' contributions received by 31 May 2003.

Typographical conventions:

Added text: Underlined

Deleted text: ~~Strikethrough~~

Comments: *italics*

Paragraph number: In order to maintain the original numbering of the Declaration of principles and the Plan of action, suggestions for new paragraphs are numbered by letters following the relevant paragraph number, e.g.: 1, 1A, 1B, 1C.

Note on the contribution from Mexico: For technical reasons, it has not been possible to keep all the words deleted by the Mexican delegation in the strike-through mode. The final text proposed by the delegation therefore appears without some of the deleted words.

General comments

(See original contributions for further details: http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/listing-all.asp?lang=en&c_event=pci1&c_type=all)

Burkina Faso: *The declaration must be accessible to all peoples and to the largest possible number of people. Thus, the key ideas must be efficiently grouped together, highlighted and presented in a logical order both in the preamble and in the sections concerned with the common vision and key principles.*

Concerning the preamble. Four key ideas may be highlighted in the following order: the fundamental role of information and knowledge; what the information society should be; what should be done to achieve the information society; what should be avoided: the risk of exclusion.

Concerning the common vision. Six key ideas could be highlighted in the following order: the information society and the more generalized availability of opportunities for access to information and knowledge; the information society and capacity building; the information society and fundamental freedoms; the information society and cultural dialogue; the information society and the development objectives of the Millennium Declaration; the information society and security; the information society and public/private partnership and civil society.

Concerning the key principles. This section already highlights key ideas. However, it would in our view be useful to include in the introduction a new idea relating to preconditions, which would deal with the issues of literacy and energy sources.

European Union: *The EU contribution to the March 21st documents should be seen as an effort to be constructive and not pre-emptive whilst aiming at a consensus Declaration and Action Plan. The intersessional mechanism allows us to take the views of all players on board and provides a process rich in contributions.*

The EU position has stayed within the narrow confines agreed by PrepCom2. With our attempts to refine the text of the Draft Declaration of Principles, we have had in mind its long term wider potential use. We have also striven for emphatic expressions largely in line with language used in the Millennium Declaration, while at the same time strictly adhering to the structure, format and substance of the original 21st of March draft.

A number of paragraphs of the Draft Declaration of Principles contain elements which, in substance, belong to the Action Plan rather than to the Draft Declaration. The EU therefore proposes to consider these paragraphs within the framework of the Action Plan. Our contribution reflects our basic views that we want a short and politically significant document that will capture the imagination of the peoples of the world and that can be read and understood by everyone.

Israel: *Although it is most unusual in the format of a declaration to have some kind of definitions part, Israel believe that it is advisable to have some of the terms used in the declaration defined in a proper way. These terms include, among others, the differences between data, information and knowledge (which are used widely both in the draft declaration and the draft action plan).*

New Zealand: *The challenge now is for the intersessional process to refine these drafts into a shorter, sharper, focused working text. This refining process should aim to group issues into a logical order, to remove duplicated points and references to issues outside the scope of the Summit. The usual United Nations drafting conventions should be observed. The resulting document should provide the basis of formal negotiations at PrepCom3. We would then expect that PrepCom3 could deliver an agreed text of appropriate quality for submission to Government Leaders in advance of the December Summit.*

- The current draft declaration of principles duplicates much of the content of the draft plan of action. What is required is a set of defined actions linked to and deliverable against the Principles. This might be achieved by merging the two current drafts into one concise document. New Zealand understands that such a proposal has emerged from discussions in the PrepCom Bureau and would support such a move.

- The intersessional process should aim to produce a single Summit document. It should have a brief (two page maximum) introductory declaration setting out broadly agreed principles, which would establish a framework for the action-oriented section which follows. The Principles section would constitute a high-level political declaration that is accessible to the public, and which could be used to consolidate political commitment among delivery agencies in every country. The Declarations which emerged from the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Monterrey Summit provide good models.

- An action plan section of the document should aim to spell out a limited number of concrete, achievable and measurable actions which should reflect outcomes clearly relevant to the Principles. General truisms and statements of ideals should be avoided. An attempt should be made to prioritize the proposed action steps to reflect an underlying hierarchy of issues. This would provide a basis for progress to be measured and reported at Tunis. As countries' capacity to implement the action plan will be different, the language should be non-binding.

- The WSIS process should reinforce but not duplicate related work under way in other parts of the United Nations and international system, such as UNESCO (particularly through its Information for All Programme), the United Nations Secretary-General's ICT Taskforce, WIPO, the WTO (e.g. the Agreement on Basic Telecommunications), APEC (particularly through its Telecommunications and Information Working Group – TEL, and its Electronic Commerce Steering Group - ECSG) and the OECD. The document could reference existing work by expert bodies to underline the extent to which these issues are being addressed multilaterally.

- New Zealand notes APEC's work in areas relevant to the WSIS agenda, including in the areas of facilitating e-commerce, promoting cyber-security and developing strategies for overcoming the digital divide. TEL has undertaken specific initiatives addressing human resource development; technology transfer and regional cooperation; telecommunications standardization and the use of telecommunications to promote free trade and investment liberalization. Private/public sector partnerships are a feature of TEL's operations. The paper submitted by APEC to the intersessional process summarizes these activities and could be drawn on to inform the redrafting process.

- New Zealand would like to see a Declaration of Principles section which gives emphasis to the importance of freedom of expression, cultural diversity, equal access to education, and universal access to information in the public domain.

Rep. of Korea: *The main purpose of the Declaration is to convey a message about the international community's vision and its commitment towards the development of information society in a succinct and persuasive manner.*

The current draft lacks a forceful message since it retains an overall characteristic of outline of each item contained in the Plan of Action, making it lengthy and providing rather explanatory contents. The overarching lack of a forceful message in the content could weaken the overall purpose in drafting the Declaration.

Mere listing of each item contained in the Plan of Action must be avoided when drafting the Declaration. Instead, the focus should be centered on the commitment of the international society to achieve the objectives contained in both the vision and philosophy of information society.

Samoa: Define "Information Society" – *There needs to be an explicit definition of what the information society is. Throughout all the WSIS documentation, there are various definitions of the Information Society. Different caucuses of PrepCom 2 define the Information Society in different forms. Consensus is required to provide an agreed definition of the "Information Society" to ensure a common understanding worldwide. As it is now, the term or concept "Information Society" is loosely defined and may run the risk of being defined in many different ways to suit the user's agenda.*

The current draft Declaration of Principles is too long and in some sections too detailed and long winding for this purpose. Samoa strongly recommends that the Plenary Session should focus on developing the current draft into a more clear, precise and concise document. Remember, it is the heads of states that will review and sign off these documents.

Sri Lanka: *Scientific research is one of the key factors underpinning the development of the Information Society. The fundamental technological components of the Information Society: electricity, radio waves, the World Wide Web (www) and the web browser were all first developed in academic laboratories. Ensuring equitable access to scientific knowledge is essential in order to achieve the Millennium goals and the use of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) now offers incredible opportunities in this regard. Scientific research leads to the development of new technologies themselves and to the production of data and information that, when combined with these technologies, can be of huge benefit to society as a whole. The essential role of science and scientists in building the Information Society should be clearly acknowledged in the declaration of principles and reflected in the plan of action from WSIS.*

Switzerland: *The Declaration of Principles needs to be short, concise and clear in order to attract political attention at the highest level. Switzerland therefore supports all efforts aimed at synthesizing and streamlining that document and eliminating redundancies.*

United States: *Information and communication technologies (ICTs) play a critical role in sustainable economic and social development. Access to information requires an environment that promotes the creation of knowledge and ideas. The realization of the digital opportunities afforded by the information society can contribute to a better life for all citizens through the promotion of democracy, transparency, accountability and good governance. The United States urges participants to use this unique opportunity to reaffirm and implement Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that recognizes the right of each individual to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. All of these points should be clearly captured in the common vision put forth by the WSIS.*

While it is important to exchange views on the variety of applications supported by the information society, it is essential to first ensure that the fundamental building blocks are in place. First, the WSIS should encourage governments to focus on creating, within their own nations, the appropriate legal, regulatory, and policy environment that encourages privatization, competition, liberalization and intellectual property protection and enforcement. The development of and access to basic telecommunication services and content is the next step. A truly global information society will be based on the development of local

content and the freedom of individuals to access the culture of their choosing in the language of their choosing. Finally, ensuring confidence and security in the use of these networks is essential to building a global information society.

Harnessing the power of the information society requires the active participation of all stakeholders – governments, the private sector and civil society. In particular, the role of the private sector as the driver of innovation and the essential nature of private investment in the development of the world's communications and information networks and facilities is critical. As such, the United States suggests that the documents emphasize the role of the private sector and the value of competition.

The United States views the current draft documents as an earnest attempt to collate all of the input received via the preparatory process. As the current documents are a reflection of many of the ideas presented but not yet debated, the United States believes that it is important for participants to carefully consider all views presented and to seek to ensure that the final documents reflect only the points where a truly global consensus was achieved.

The current drafts need to be pared back to enumerate the key concepts and actions necessary to achieve sustainable development of the information society. Specifically, the principles articulated should be concise, clear and specific only to the degree appropriate for high-level political endorsement. In addition, the final Declaration of Principles and Action Plan adopted in Geneva in December 2003 should be complementary in nature. The specific activities called for in the Plan of Action should directly correlate with the issues articulated in the Declaration of Principles. In this regard, detailed rationales for the actions are unnecessary.

Taken in concert with the contributions from the various stakeholders, the United States believes that the WSIS provides a unique opportunity for the global community to reaffirm ongoing activities and efforts in other fora that are contributing to WSIS objectives. We look forward to working with colleagues throughout the WSIS process and we are confident that a global consensus will emerge that appropriately addresses the concerns of all stakeholders.

	Draft Declaration of Principles WSIS/PCIP/DT/1 (Text as posted on the Web as of 21 of March 2003)	Government contributions received by 31/05	Ref.
	<i>A. Building the Information Society: a new global challenge in the new Millennium</i>		
1.	<p>1. We the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled at Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, declare our common desire and commitment to build a new kind of society, the Information Society, premised on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which new technologies, in particular information and communications technologies (ICTs) become an essential tool, accessible to all, for the attainment of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world based upon our common humanity in all its diversity.</p>	<p>Canada: "...premised on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights <u>and</u> in which new technologies..."</p> <p>Czech Rep.: <i>Worth underlining is that the primary objective of building the Information Society is not the aspect of resources but that of the final effect</i></p> <p>European Union: "... Declaration of Human Rights. In this society, in which new technologies..."</p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): "We the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled at Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, declare our common desire and commitment to build a new kind of society, the Information Society, <u>in the process of transition toward the knowledge societies</u>, premised on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, <u>UNESCO's Constitution</u> and the Declaration of Human Rights, <u>as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</u> in which new technologies, in particular information and communications technologies (ICTs) become an essential tool, accessible to all, for the attainment of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world based upon our common humanity in all its diversity and <u>to promote dialogue among cultures and civilizations.</u>"</p>	

		<p>Mexico: "We the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled at Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, declare our common desire and commitment to build a new kind of society, the Information Society, premised on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and characterized by universal access to and use of high-quality information for the creation, accumulation and dissemination of knowledge, in which new technologies, in particular information and communications technologies (ICTs), become an essential tool, accessible to all, for the enhancement of the services provided by governments, enterprises and the organizations of civil society, and which contribute to shaping a more peaceful, prosperous and just world based upon our common humanity in all its diversity."</p>	
1A		<p>Brazil: Add: <u>We recognize the right to communicate and the right to access information and knowledge as fundamental human rights. Everyone, everywhere should have the opportunity to participate in the information society and no one should be excluded from the benefits it offers. In a world based on knowledge and information, the right to communicate and the right to access information and knowledge are essential requirements to the attainment of others internationally recognized human rights, including the right to freedom of expression. Universal access to the information and communications infrastructure and to the Internet is essential to the information society.</u></p>	
1B		<p>Iran (Islamic Republic of) on behalf of Asian countries: Add: 2. "We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty therefore to all the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.</p>	

		<p>3. We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have proved timeless and universal. Indeed, their relevance and capacity to inspire have increased, as nations and peoples have become increasingly interconnected and interdependent.</p> <p>4. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence, resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character."</p>	
1C		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph:</i></p> <p><u>We reaffirm the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural - and their ties to the principles of a democratic society, the rule of law and sustainable development. In the hopes and perils of the transformation to the information society, we are determined to maintain and strengthen all these values.</u></p> <p><u>Information and communication technologies (ICT) provide unprecedented opportunities for realizing all human rights.</u></p>	
2.	<p>2. We recognize that knowledge, information and communication are at the core of human progress, endeavour, and well-being and that, although the dramatic increase in the volume, speed and ubiquity of information flows, which has been made possible through new information and communication technologies, have already brought about profound changes in peoples lives, and are creating enormous new opportunities, they have yet to benefit the vast majority of the peoples of the world.</p>	<p>European Union: Add at the end of the paragraph: "<u>We also recognize that writing and printing has already left similar impact on growth of knowledge in the history of mankind.</u></p> <p>Mexico: "We recognize that knowledge, information and communication are at the core of human progress, endeavour, and well-being and that, although the dramatic increase in the volume, speed and ubiquity of information, which has been made possible through new information and communication technologies, have already brought about profound changes in peoples' lives, and are creating enormous new opportunities, they have yet to benefit the vast majority of the peoples of the world."</p>	

3.	<p>We recall our common resolve as reflected in the Millennium Declaration to promote democracy and respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and re-iterate our commitment to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Canada: "We recall our common resolve as reflected in the Millennium Declaration to promote democracy, <u>good governance, the rule of law</u> and respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms..."</p> <p>European Union: "We recall our common resolve, as reflected in the Millennium Declaration, to promote democracy and respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and reiterate our commitment to sustainable development <u>as an integral part of human rights</u>. We are fully aware that certain basic human right needs and internationally agreed principles such as education and basic health care for all remain to be addressed within the information society. We re-iterate our commitment to <u>Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and recognize the development challenges posed by the digital divide.</u></p> <p>Mexico: "We recall our common resolve as reflected in the Millennium Declaration to promote democracy and respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and re-iterate our commitment to sustainable development."</p>	
3A		<p>European Union: <i>Add new paragraph:</i> "We are committed to a more open and equitable global economy and truly shared global Information Society, to the benefit of all, especially people in less favoured parts of the world. To this end we will promote relentlessly the dialogue among civilizations and contribute to strengthening global governance and expanding the reach of international law."</p>	
4.	<p>4. We are convinced that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs to improve productivity and quality of life is a serious issue for all of us, particularly for the majority of the peoples of the world who live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who risk being left behind and further marginalized.</p>	<p>Canada: "We are convinced that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs <u>to develop and promote dialogue within and between nations, and to improve productivity...</u>"</p> <p>European Union: "We are convinced that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs to improve <u>standards of living, productivity and quality of life and productivity</u> is are serious issue challenges for all of us, particularly for the majority of the peoples of the world who live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who risk being left behind and further marginalized.</p>	

		<p>Mexico: "[We are convinced that the information and communication revolution is in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs to improve productivity and quality of life is a serious issue for all of us, particularly for the majority of the peoples of the world who live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who risk being left behind and further marginalized.]"</p>	
4A		<p>Brazil: Add:</p> <p><u>4.(a). ICTS can be a powerful instrument of change in the emerging knowledge-based international economy. they promote new forms of organization and production and the technological infrastructure for globalization. Access to ICTS and the regulation of the digital revolution will tend to redefine the way in which countries position themselves within the world economic and political system as well as the interaction among individuals, cultures, citizenship and the exercise of power by States and corporations. Knowledge will be an increasingly important determinant of competitiveness in the global economy. Access to it should be open in the general interest of the public, particularly in developing countries, as a means towards bridging the digital divide.</u></p>	
4B		<p>Brazil: Add:</p> <p><u>4.(b). We acknowledge the need to tackle the ever-increasing digital divide between developed and developing countries, which feeds on a pre-existing historical divide of a social and economic nature. if left to their own course strictly under the influence of market forces, ICTS may actually deepen social inequalities within countries, and widen the gap between developed and developing nations.</u></p>	

4C		<p>Brazil: Add:</p> <p><u>4.(c). We express our concern with the situation of developing countries. During the past decade many developing countries have made significant progress in curbing fiscal imbalances, reducing inflation, increasing the pace of export growth, pursuing regional integration processes, attracting foreign direct investment and resuming economic growth. These efforts, however, have been insufficient to overcome poverty and exclusion. Most developing economies continue to face pressing problems related to low savings and investment rates, sluggish job creation, external vulnerability and fragility in their financial systems. They are still faced with decreasing participation in international trade as a whole, especially in the more dynamic technology intensive segments, as the international economy moves from its reliance on the traditional factors of production to a knowledge based and ICT intensive paradigm. This situation requires close analysis, new thinking, and new forms of international action with a view to redressing these basic asymmetries that prevent developing countries from reaping the benefits of globalization under the multilateral rules-based trading system.</u></p>	
5.	<p>5. We are fully aware that our individual and collective ability to create and share knowledge has become a driving force in shaping our future, and that concrete action and global commitment are now required; to ensure that these new technologies accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals that we set for ourselves at the Millennium Summit.</p>	<p>European Union: "We are fully aware that our individual and collective ability to create and share knowledge has become is a driving force in shaping our future, and <u>declare</u> that concrete action and global commitment are now required; to ensure that these <u>rapidly developing</u> new technologies accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals that we set for ourselves at the Millennium Summit.</p>	

		<p>Mexico: "We are fully aware that our individual and collective ability to create and share knowledge through intensive use of ICTs and mechanisms of digital participation has become a driving force in shaping our future, and that concrete action and global commitment are now required; to ensure that these new technologies accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals that we set for ourselves at the Millennium Summit."</p>	
<p>6.</p>	<p>6. Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us; governments, the private sector and civil society, have challenges that require new forms of solidarity and cooperation and new or increased roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Canada: "Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us, governments, the private sector and civil society, have challenges that require <u>will need to develop</u> new forms of solidarity and cooperation and <u>face</u> new or increased roles and responsibilities."</p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): "Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us, governments, the private sector and civil society, have challenges that require new forms of solidarity and cooperation and new or increased roles and responsibilities. <u>In this context, special attention must be paid to particular problems facing negative aspects and impacts of globalization.</u>"</p> <p>Mexico: "[Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us governments, the private sector and civil society, have challenges that require new forms of solidarity and cooperation and new or increased roles and responsibilities.]"</p> <p>Romania-IPU: "Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us; governments, <u>parliaments</u>, the private sector"</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Stronger emphasis needs to be placed on the elements of solidarity and cooperation in order to meet the complex ever-evolving challenges of the global information society (A.6) by incorporating a text highlighting significant benefits that accrue to humanity through sharing of knowledge and expanding the number of those involved in enriching this knowledge. This would require new forms of solidarity to free human potential throughout the world and to redress the inability to learn or use ICT networks and equipment.</i></p>	

<p>B.</p>	<p>B. We declare our Common Vision of the Information Society:</p>	<p>European Union: We declare Our Common vision..."</p> <p>Colombia (Colombian National Institute for the Blind): Guarantee access to ICTs by means of touch and hearing for visually handicapped persons, since these technologies are basically designed solely for persons with sight.</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>The text on the common vision of information society should contain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a statement to the effect that the right to difference enriches humanity because it multiplies its points of reference and contributes to cultural cross-fertilization and dialogue among civilizations, all thus consolidating the foundations of world security and the culture of tolerance, cooperation and solidarity; – recognition of the role of women and youth along with other segments of civil society in raising awareness of the values that promote innovation and creativity among peoples for their common interest (section B). 	
<p>7.</p>	<p>7. The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive, where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers.</p>	<p>China: "The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive, where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers, <u>subject to restrictions provided in point 3, Article 19 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, namely for respect of the rights or reputations of others, for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.</u>"</p> <p>European Union: "The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive, where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely <u>have the right to create, seek, receive, share and utilize information, ideas and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers, and where privacy is respected.</u>"</p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): "The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive, where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers, <u>subject to the restrictions provided by Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by, Article 19 (point 3) and Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</u>"</p>	

		<p>Mexico: "The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive, where all persons, without distinction of any kind, exercise their right to freedom of expression and access to and use of high-quality information, in order to create, receive, accumulate, disseminate, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers, through intensive use of ICTs and in accordance with the legal system of each country at the service of humankind, in order to contribute to its economic, social, cultural and political development." <i>(Paragraphs 7 and 8 are merged.)</i></p>	
7A		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [7A] Information society is more than just technology, and must be understood as a development oriented concept based on the idea of using ICTS as tools for the social and economic progress of countries, under new and enhanced forms of international cooperation and through innovative partnerships involving governments, the private sector, international organizations and civil society.</u></p>	
7B		<p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): <u>Add [7B]: "The information society should be based on ethics and moral values and should be an environment where dignity of humankind is comprehensively respected and fostered. The information society creates an environment where all national sovereignties and interests without any discrimination are respected and protected."</u></p>	
8.	<p>8. The Information Society should be people-centred, with citizens and communities at its core, and be at the service of humankind. It should be an environment where information and knowledge are disseminated and utilized by all sectors of the population, for their economic, social, cultural and political development.</p>	<p>European Union: "The Information Society should be people-centred, with citizens and communities at its core, and be at the service of all humans <u>humankind</u>. It should be an environment <u>a society</u> where information and knowledge are disseminated and utilized by all sectors of the population, for their economic, social, cultural and political development people to achieve their full potential. It should work to promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life, alleviate poverty and hunger and protect the environment."</p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): "The Information Society should be people-centred, with citizens and communities at its core, and be at the service of humankind. It should be an environment where information and knowledge are disseminated and utilized, <u>without any discrimination</u>, by all sectors of the population, for their economic, social, cultural and political development."</p>	

		<p>Mexico: (Paragraphs 7 and 8 are merged.)</p>	
<p>9.</p>	<p>9. The Information Society is a new and higher form of social organization, where highly-developed ICT networks, equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication must enable all the people to achieve their full potential, promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life and alleviate poverty and hunger.</p>	<p>Canada: "The Information Society proposes a new is a new and higher form of social organization, where highly-developed ICT networks, equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication must will enable all the people <u>individuals and communities</u> to achieve their full potential, promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life and reduce <u>alleviate</u> poverty, hunger and social exclusion."</p> <p>European Union: <i>The whole paragraph 9 should be suppressed.</i></p> <p>Israel: "...where highly-developed ICT networks, <u>Open and Free to those who cannot afford it access to information</u>, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication <u>should</u> enable ..."</p> <p>Japan: "... appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication <u>with accessible information and communication equipment and services</u> must enable..."</p> <p>Mexico: "The Information Society is a new and higher form of social organization, where highly-developed ICT networks, equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication must enable and facilitate the exchange of best practices through digital participation by all people in order to promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life and alleviate poverty and hunger."</p>	
<p>10.</p>	<p>10. The essential requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society include:</p>	<p>Australia: <i>In respect of para 10 on "The essential requirements for the development of and equitable Information Society include:" Australia notes that the declaration mentions the importance of privacy but that it is not expanded on further. Considering the importance of the privacy issue, the declaration may need to elaborate on this issue.</i></p> <p>European Union: The essential requirements for the development of a <u>An equitable Information Society include</u> should:</p> <p>Mexico: "The requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society include:"</p>	

		<p>Mexico-Observers: <i>Mexico considers that this paragraph should replace paragraph 10 of Section I. As regards the requirements, those set out below are already included in paragraph 10 of Section II and should therefore be deleted:</i></p> <p><u>There is a need to build the global Information Society under a human rights perspective, meaning a global Information Society that would develop while respecting, preserving and enforcing fundamental human rights. This would only be possible when all the stakeholders (governments, business entities, international organizations and entities of civil society), as well as individuals, are committed to promoting the development and use of ICTs and services. The basic requirements are</u></p>	
	<p>- The respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the right to hold opinions without interference and seek to, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers in accordance with article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to unhindered access by individuals to communication media and information sources,</p>	<p>Brazil: "The respect for <u>the rights to communicate and to access information and knowledge</u> and for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably,..."</p> <p>Canada: "The respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms:</p> <p>China: "... through any media and regardless of frontiers in accordance with article 19 <u>and article 29</u> of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights ..."</p> <p>Cuba: "...in accordance with article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights <u>and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</u> ..."</p> <p>Czech Republic: <i>More stress should be put on human rights in relation to the ICTs, and on the respect for the protection of privacy and security of information and know-how.</i></p> <p>El Salvador: <u>As new ICT technologies represent new channels for the free flow of information and should contribute to pluralism, economic and social development, democracy and peace. The access to and the use of these new media should be afforded the same freedom of expression protections as traditional media.</u></p> <p>European Union: The rRespect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably including the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the right and the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek to, receive and impart information and ideas ..."</p>	

		<p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): "The respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the right to hold opinions without interference and seek to receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers in accordance with articles 19 and 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to unhindered access by individuals to communication media and information sources."</p> <p>Mexico: "The respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably the right to freedom of opinion and expression, in accordance with the legal system of each country and with article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights."</p>	
	<p>- The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, as an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.</p>	<p>Brazil: "The commitment to <u>the rule of law</u>, democracy and good governance..." <i>After this bullet add new bullet:</i></p> <p>- <u>the existence of independent and free communication media, in accordance with the legal system of each country, is an essential requirement for freedom of expression and a guarantee of the plurality of information. unhindered access by individuals and communication media to information sources shall be ensured and strengthened in order to promote the existence of vigorous public opinion as a pillar of civil responsibility in accordance with Article 19 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and other international and regional instruments dealing with human rights.</u></p> <p>Canada: "The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media"</p> <p>Cuba: "...democracy and good governance, both at national and international levels,..."</p>	

		<p>European Union: The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic ..."</p> <p>Mexico: "The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, in order to foster public information, societal development and social cohesion."</p>	
	<p>- The adherence to international undertakings with respect to peace and security, sustainable development, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, economic progress, and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs.</p>	<p>Czech Republic: <i>More stress should be put on the role of ICTs in relation to the quality of life and economic growth in society, to the field of education and health care, to providing for the needs of underprivileged groups of population, to the way of spending leisure time and to the life style in general, and on the relation to the environment, nature and other people.</i></p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted.</i></p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): "-The adherence to international undertakings with respect to peace and security, <u>national sovereignty of all states,</u> sustainable development, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, economic progress and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs."</p> <p>Mexico: "International undertakings with respect to peace and security, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs."</p>	
	<p>- The building of an environment that inspires confidence and trust in using ICTs, and ensures security of networks and information, in particular the protection of privacy.</p>	<p>Canada: "The building of an environment that inspires confidence and trust in using ICTs, and ensures security of networks and information, in particular <u>while at the same time providing for</u> the protection of privacy."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted.</i></p> <p>Mexico: " The building of an environment that inspires confidence and trust in using ICTs, and ensures security of networks and information, in particular the protection of privacy. This is a joint responsibility that must be shared with all the interested parties. This condition is especially crucial for all matters relating to electronic commerce."</p>	

	<p>- Ensuring the adequate development of human capacity in order to be able to fully exploit the benefits that ICTs and building public awareness on the capabilities of ICTs to improve the lives of people by circumventing traditional obstacles like distance and time.</p>	<p>Canada: "Ensuring the adequate development of the human capacity in order to be able to fully exploit the benefits that ICTs and building public awareness of the capabilities of ICTs to improve the lives of people by circumventing traditional obstacles like distance and time."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted.</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Ensuring the adequate development of human capacity in order to be able to fully exploit the benefits of ICTs and building public awareness on the capabilities of ICTs to improve the lives of people by circumventing traditional obstacles like distance and time."</p>	
	<p>- The nurturing of creativity and support for the flourishing of free flow of a multiplicity of ideas from a diversity of sources, recognizing cultural identity in all its variety, linguistic diversity, and multilingualism as well as the creating favorable conditions for the production, processing, dissemination and protection of local content.</p>	<p>Canada: "The nurturing of creativity and support for the flourishing of free flow of a multiplicity of ideas from a diversity of sources, recognizing cultural identity in all its variety, and linguistic diversity, and multilingualism as well as the creating favorable conditions for the production, processing, dissemination and protection of local content."</p> <p>European Union: "The nurturing of creativity and support for the flourishing of free flow of a multiplicity of ideas from a diversity of sources, recognizing Promote cultural and identity in all its variety, linguistic diversity, and multilingualism as well as the creating create favorable conditions for the production, processing, dissemination and protection of local content."</p> <p>Cuba: <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <p><u>"– The responsibility for managing global threats and challenges must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally, taking fully into account the special difficulties faced by developing countries and countries with economies in transition."</u></p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): <i>Add a new bullet point under paragraph 10:</i></p> <p><u>"– The building of an environment that inspires respect for fundamental values of all cultures."</u></p>	

		<p>Mali: <i>Add two new bullet points under paragraph 10:</i></p> <p><u>"– All the social partners - public authorities, civil society and the private sector - have a stake in the development of communications and should be fully involved in decisions relating to the building of the Information Society.</u></p> <p><u>– The pooling of the resources available at the global and/or regional level is a vital necessity in order to extend the benefits of the NICTs to all the people of the world."</u></p> <p>Mexico: "The nurturing of creativity and support for the flourishing of free flow of a multiplicity of ideas from a diversity of sources, recognizing cultural identity in all its variety, linguistic diversity, and multilingualism as well as the creation of favorable conditions for the production, processing, dissemination, protection and creation of digital cultural assets of local content."</p>	
11.	<p>11. The Information Society must respond to the additional development challenges posed by the digital divide and help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of combating poverty and hunger, eliminating illiteracy, reducing infant mortality, improving the status of women, improving maternal health, combating disease and promoting environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>Canada: "The Information Society must^{should} respond to the additional development challenges posed by the digital divide and help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of <u>eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development.</u>combating poverty and hunger, eliminating illiteracy, reducing infant mortality, improving the status of women, improving maternal health, combating disease and promoting environmental sustainability."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted.</i></p> <p>Mexico: "The Information Society must respond to the additional development challenges posed by the digital divide and help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of combating poverty and hunger, eliminating illiteracy, reducing infant mortality, improving the status of women, improving maternal health, combating disease and promoting environmental sustainability."</p>	

		<p>Mexico-observers:</p> <p><i><u>This paragraph is considered acceptable, and Mexico therefore proposes including it in Section I, point 7, as paragraph 47bis.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>"Health should not be seen as a narrowly-defined ICT application, but as a part of a health system. In the same way that education is understood as fundamental to development, health also plays a crucial role in development, since health-related investment can spur economic development, as highlighted in the 2001 report released by the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, which specifically mentions ICTs."</u></i></p>	
11A		<p>Canada: <i>Added point [11A]</i> A focus on the gender dimensions of ICTs is essential not only for preventing an adverse impact of the digital revolution on gender equality or the perpetuation of existing inequalities and discrimination, but also for enhancing women's equitable access to the benefits of ICTs and to ensure that they can become a central tool for the empowerment of women and the promotion of gender equality. Policies, programmes and projects need to ensure that gender differences and inequalities in the access to and use of ICT are identified and fully addressed so that such technologies actively promote gender equality and ensure that gender-based disadvantages are not created or perpetuated.</p> <p><i>[[Transfer following proposed insert to Action Plan. We encourage States and the private sector to work with existing organizations to develop guidelines that promote the disposal and recycling of ICT hardware and parts in an environmentally sound manner. We further encourage States and the private sector to implement these measures, once developed.]]</i></p>	

<p>C.</p>	<p>C. An information Society for all: key principles</p>	<p>Tunisia: <i>The section on the key principles for the information society for all should stress the importance of the availability of terminal equipment at affordable cost for States, communities and individuals, and should examine in depth the provision of such equipment at the lowest cost possible in order to avoid new forms of exclusion and marginalization. (Pages 2-3)</i></p> <p><i>Account should also be taken of the needs of countries in transition which are in a position to contribute to the development of softwares required for advanced equipment.</i></p>	
<p>12.</p>	<p>12. The Information Society must serve the interests of all nations, in a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the people of the world. Most particularly, the interests of the developing and least developed countries (LDCs), Smaller Islands Developing States (SIDS), economies in transitions and post-conflict countries, should be addressed, taking into account the unique geographic features and demographic diversity of nations and regions.</p>	<p>Brazil: <u>Add: "ICTS should empower developing countries in their national efforts to reduce and overcome poverty, while modernizing the economy on an inclusive and competitive basis."</u></p> <p>Canada: "The Information Society should<u>will</u> serve the interests of all nations, in a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the people<u>peoples</u> of the world."</p> <p>European Union: "The Information Society must serve the interests of all nations, in a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the people of the world. Most particularly, the interests of the developing and least developed countries (LDCs), Smaller Islands Developing States (SIDS), economies in transitions and post-conflict countries, should be addressed, taking into account the unique geographic features and demographic diversity of nations and regions.<u>It must be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic differences in our societies, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion, while taking fully into account, for example the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), as well as the countries, regions and groups with special needs, and mainstreaming a gender perspective at all levels of actions.</u>"</p> <p>Israel: "The Information Society should<u>will</u> serve the interests..."</p>	

		<p>Mexico: The Information Society must serve the interests of all nations and all the people of the world, in a manner that secures their fair, balanced and harmonious development. Most particularly, the interests of the developing and least developed countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), economies in transition and post-conflict countries, should be addressed, taking into account the unique geographic features and demographic diversity of nations and regions.</p> <p>Mexico-Observers: <i>Mexico considers this paragraph to be acceptable and therefore suggests that it be inserted after point 18 in Section I.</i></p> <p><u>ICT as a tool for development:</u> <u>Being a horizontal platform for economic development and a tool for social integration, information and communication infrastructures and services must be, without delay, extensively deployed and used in all developing countries in order to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in particular to help in promoting a sustainable development and in eradicating poverty."</u></p> <p>New Zealand: - <i>recognize the special needs of small island developing States in making the transition to knowledge societies: Pacific island countries have pointed out in their contributions to the WSIS preparatory process that "one size does not fit all" when it comes to identifying measures to bridge the digital divide. Care must be taken to determine the appropriate level of priority to assign to ICT development in countries where basic literacy and other needs are still urgent problems, and where sustainable support systems and infrastructure have first to be put in place;</i></p>	
12A		<p>Mexico-Observers: <i>Mexico considers this paragraph, with the proposed amendments, to be acceptable for insertion after paragraph 12 in Section I.</i></p> <p>"The traditional media of radio and television will long remain the major providers of information to the large majority of the world's population, particularly in the developing world. As such, they must be developed and exploited to the full as basic foundations of the information society and as providers of content to newer media made possible by ICTs."</p>	

12B		<p>Samoa: <i>Add paragraph:</i> Special circumstances of regional small island developing States:</p> <p>These countries, vulnerable to environmental hazards, and characterized by small, homogenous markets, high costs of access and equipment, human resource constraints exacerbated by the problem of the "brain drain", limited access to networks and remote locations, will require particular attention and tailored solutions to meet their needs.</p>	
12C		<p>Nepal: Special circumstances of landlocked countries with extremely difficult topography: This small group of countries characterized by extremely difficult land access, scattered settlements and unique problem of providing its citizenry with basic services, peoples livelihoods depending on subsistence economy, high costs of equipment.</p>	
12D		<p>Nepal: Vulnerable groups: Unequal and often inhuman treatment meted out to vulnerable groups in the society such as downtrodden, landless, indigenous and tribal, by those in power or in position of privilege on account of caste, creed and religion or simply because of their preferred way of living, have made these groups vulnerable to exploitation and denial of their fair share of benefits from the socio-economic advancements in the country. Special attention needs to be given to such groups to increase their access to ICTs to enable them to participate in development mainstream.</p>	
13.	<p>13. The Information Society must be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic differences in our societies, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion and becoming a positive force for all of the world's people by helping to reduce the disparities between and within countries.</p>	<p>Canada: "The Information Society shall<u>will</u> be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic ..."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted.</i></p> <p>Israel: "The Information Society shall<u>will</u> be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic ..."</p> <p>Mexico: "The Information Society must be oriented towards eliminating socio-economic differences, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion, and becoming a positive force for all of the world's people and helping to reduce the disparities between and within countries."</p>	

14.	14. Empowerment and inclusion are fundamental characteristics and objectives of the Information Society. Accordingly, special attention must be paid to:	<p>Canada: "Empowerment and inclusion are fundamental characteristics and objectives of the Information Society. Accordingly, special attention must<u>should</u> be paid to <u>the marginalized and vulnerable, including and also to:</u>"</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted.</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Empowerment and inclusion are fundamental characteristics and objectives of the Information Society. Accordingly, special attention must be paid to:"</p>	
	- The marginalized, including migrants and refugees, unemployed, underprivileged and disenfranchised peoples.	<p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i></p> <p>Mexico: "The marginalized, including migrants, refugees, and the unemployed, the vulnerable, including children and the elderly, the disabled, and indigenous peoples and communities."</p>	
	- The vulnerable, including children and the elderly, the disabled, and those with special needs.	<p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i></p> <p>Israel: The vulnerable, including children, <u>youth</u> and the elderly, the disabled, and those with special needs.</p>	
	- Indigenous peoples and communities.	<p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i></p> <p>Israel: Indigenous peoples, <u>minorities, women</u> and other communities."</p>	
15.	15. Unequal power relations and other social and cultural aspects have contributed to differential access, participation and status for men and women. More attention must be given to overcoming these constraints and ensuring that women can equally benefit from the increased use of ICTs for empowering themselves by full participation in shaping political, economic and social development and improving their lives.	<p>Canada: "Unequal power relations and other social and cultural aspects have contributed to differential access, participation and status for men and women <u>women and men</u>. More attention must<u>should</u> be given to overcoming these constraints and ensuring that <u>men and</u> women can equally benefit from the increased use of ICTs for empowering themselves by full participation in shaping political, economic, and social <u>and cultural</u> development and improving their lives"</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i></p> <p>Mexico: "More attention must be given to overcoming the constraints that have contributed to differential access and participation for men and women. The Information Society must ensure that women benefit equally from the increased use of ICTs so as to fully participate in the political, economic and social development of their countries".</p>	

16.	<p>16. Young people constitute the majority of the world's population, and are leading creators and adopters of ICTs. Yet too many of them, especially those in developing countries, remain disadvantaged and disconnected. More and special attention must be given to empower young people as learners, the future workforce, and citizens with special needs. Asegurar el acceso universal, sin limitaciones ni restricciones a las TIC es compromiso de todos los actores involucrados en la construcción de la sociedad de la información.</p>	<p>Canada: "Young people constitute the majority of the world's population, and are leading creators and users-adopters of ICTs. Yet too many of them, especially those in developing countries, remain disadvantaged and disconnected. More and Special attention must should be given to empower young people as learners<u>citizens with special needs as learners and as members of the future workforce, especially in developing countries.</u> and as citizens with special needs, especially in developing countries."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Young people constitute the majority of the population, and are the future workforce and leading creators and adopters of ICTs. They must therefore be empowered as learners, especially those in developing countries."</p> <p>Romania-IPU: "Yet too many of them, especially those in developing countries, remain disadvantaged and disconnected <u>due to lack of financial and material means.</u> More and special attention..."</p> <p>Russia: Modify: "Young people <u>constitute a significant proportion</u> of the world's population, and are leading creators and adopters of ICTs. Yet too many of them, especially those in developing countries, remain disadvantaged and <u>without access to infocommunications.</u> More and special attention must be given to empower young people as learners, the future workforce, and citizens with special needs"</p>	
1)	1) Information and communication infrastructure	Mexico: Information technology and communication infrastructures	
17.	<p>17. Universal, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs must be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building the Information Society.</p>	<p>Canada: "Universal, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs must<u>should</u> be an objective..."</p> <p>Cuba: Add "In conformity with domestic legislation of each country and relevant international instruments"</p> <p>European Union: New paragraph merging former paragraphs 17 and 18: "<u>Connectivity is a central enabling agent</u> in building the information society. Universal, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs infrastructure and services constitutes one of the primary challenges of the information society and must be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building the Information Society. A well-developed, adapted to local conditions, and easily-accessed and affordable information and communication network infrastructure is essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens and</p>	

		<p>communities. Building of universally accessible ICT infrastructure should be a central element in any national strategy to develop the information society.</p> <p>Japan: <i>Add "<u>And in order to bridge the digital divide mainly caused by regional circumstances or lack of educational opportunity, utilization of internet access and broadband networks will be necessary</u>"</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Ensuring universal access to ICTs, without limitations or restrictions, is a commitment of all stakeholders involved in building the Information Society.</p> <p>New Zealand: - <i>focus on access to information rather than just technology: We consider that the document overemphasises the importance of access to cutting-edge IT technology (such as broadband). ICTs are current and future tools for achieving improved communication flows, improved delivery of government services and access to information, not an end in themselves. There are dangers in the present focus on access to technology as the only solution to overcoming disparities in the Information Society. Consequences could include a demand for technology transfer possibly at the expense of other development assistance aimed at addressing more urgent, basic needs; the risk of increased limitations on use of ICTs through increased government control of ICT-related activities or monopolization of resources by commercial interests. We would argue instead that what is required is equitable access to information flows and connectivity. We would therefore prefer to see the document focus on promoting open communication, information flow, and access to information;</i></p> <p>- <i>recognize the importance of traditional media, as well as ICTs: We would be concerned if non-users of ICTs became further marginalized through moves to make information available primarily on-line. The effect of such moves where the digital divide is most acute would be to reinforce inequitable access;</i></p> <p>USA: <i>Without an adequate infrastructure at the local and national levels, it is impossible for our citizens to fully interact in the global information society. The WSIS draft Declaration of Principles and draft Plan of Action currently assign insufficient weight and prioritization to the vital roles of private investment and competition to the development, deployment, maintenance, and modernization of the world's communications and information networks and facilities. A high priority must be placed on the need for national policies and international principles that promote investment, innovation and competition - all key elements to expanding information flows and promoting the build-out of communication</i></p>	
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		<p><i>infrastructure throughout the world. New technologies, fostered by a pro-competitive marketplace, hold the promise of driving down consumer costs and stimulating technical and market innovation. We believe that implementing clear and effective policies, good governance, and private sector investment, are keys to the growth of information and communication infrastructure.</i></p>	
<p>18.</p>	<p>18. Building the infrastructure: A well-developed and easily-accessed and affordable information and communication network infrastructure is essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens and communities. The improvement of connectivity is of special importance in this respect.</p>	<p>Canada: "The improvement of connectivity, <u>with adaptation for disabled</u>, is of special importance in this respect."</p> <p>Ethiopia: <i>Infrastructure is the basis to the expansion of all the other ICT services and products, and for implementing the actions enumerated below. Hence, the issue of financing and investment, affordability, development and sustainability of ICTs infrastructure is of critical concern and requires financial and technical support from the international community.</i></p> <p>European Union: <i>Paragraph 18 merged with paragraph 17 above</i></p> <p>Israel: <i>Add at the end: "<u>Some information and application requires high-capacity transmission channels in order to be effective and efficient. Therefore, we shall provide high-capacity transmission channels in order to enable accessibility to all types of information and applications.</u>"</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Development and easy access to information and communication network infrastructure are factors essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens and communities. The provision of connectivity and digital participation are of special importance in this respect."</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change "... <u>of all citizens and communities</u>" to "... <u>all social segments and communities</u>".</i></p>	
<p>19.</p>	<p>19. Community access points: Public access from community centres such as post offices, libraries, and schools, provides an effective means for promoting universal access in particular in rural and remote areas and poor urban areas.</p>	<p>Canada: "...in particular in rural, and remote areas and poor urban areas."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Israel: "Public access from community centers such as post offices, libraries, and schools, <u>and information kiosks (that can provide wireless connection)</u>, provides an effective <u>and efficient</u> means for promoting universal access <u>and</u> in particular in rural and remote areas and poor urban areas."</p>	

		<p>Mexico:" digital community centres, post offices"</p>	
19A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 19A</i></p> <p>"Sustainable telecom public service & Universal Access finance mechanisms: <u>Democratization of a community's access to content cannot take place without ensuring Universal Access. However, deployment of access is not always economically viable, particularly in markets which are too small to attract foreign direct investment (fdi). Consequently, there is a need for pro-active government policies to ensure Universal Access. The extent of a national telecom public service including a Universal Access roll-out should be defined by every country taking into account the specific needs of its population. These policies need to be defined and implemented in a transparent manner and in cooperation with private sector and civil society.</u></p> <p><u>They could take the form of a mechanism based on national funds to finance Universal Access, financed according to the principle of solidarity, i.e. on the basis of levied fees or taxes. The funds can be used for the development of isolated or disadvantaged regions whenever the universal access obligation appears to be unprofitable. Any such policy should not infringe on the principle of awarding licences to private operators, of free competition and of non-discrimination."</u></p>	
20.	<p>20. Measuring and mapping the Information Society: Indicators are essential to measure the evolution of the Information Society, more particularly the needs and performance of developing countries and their particular conditions. Targets should also be set to benchmark the penetration of ICTs services within communities at urban and rural levels.</p>	<p>Australia: <i>The identified targets and benchmarks may not be achievable, especially considering the different stages of progress in developing countries. Australia suggests that communities should be allowed to set targets and benchmarks appropriate to their current stage of development and capacity rather than imposing a global set of benchmarks.</i></p> <p>Canada: "Indicators, <u>including sex-disaggregated data</u>, are essential to measure the evolution of the Information Society, more particularly <u>notably</u> the needs..."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Measuring and mapping the Information Society: Indicators, especially those concerning community connectivity, are essential to measure the evolution of the Information Society, more particularly the needs and performance</p>	

		of developing countries and their particular conditions. Accordingly, targets should be set to benchmark the penetration of ICT services within communities at urban and rural level."	
20A		Brazil: <u>Add [20A] Appropriate indicators and benchmarking should clarify the magnitude of the digital divide, and keep it under regular assessment, with the purpose of measuring the effectiveness of international cooperation and transfer of technology mechanisms. New indicators/methodologies should be studied and researched with a view to improving assessment of ITC impact, with particular attention to their applicability in regards to the different levels of social and economic development and national contexts. Methods for quantifying the digital divide, therefore, cannot not be based solely on ICT density, infrastructure or consumption, but must track global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve the millennium social and development goals.</u>	
2)	2) Access to information and knowledge	Mexico: "Access to information technologies ..."	
21.	21. The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information are fundamental to the Information Society.	<p>Brazil: The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information and knowledge are fundamental to the Information Society and are fundamental to the human development.</p> <p>Canada: "The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information are <u>The right of everyone to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information is fundamental to the Information Society"</u></p> <p>European Union: <i>Paragraphs 21 and 22 should be merged as follows: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas. The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by removing barriers to equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities and by easing access to public domain information and promoting the use of open standards and open source software.</i></p>	

		<p>Mexico: "Freedom of expression and the right for citizens to access clear and truthful information are fundamental to the Information Society."</p> <p>USA: <i>The United States agrees that a knowledge-based society depends upon access to and availability of information, based on the principle of free flow of information and news. Information will come from a wide variety of sources – public and private, commercial and non-commercial, proprietary and public domain. Scientific progress depends upon the availability of data so that scientists may replicate and verify results and build upon existing knowledge. The Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action must recognize intellectual property as a vital component of the Information Society. Existing international intellectual property agreements provide a valuable mechanism through which to protect intellectual investment and encourage the creation and dissemination of works. These agreements encompass and reflect a balance between the interests of owners and users of intellectual property. Indeed, this balance is struck so that owners and creators are encouraged to develop and disseminate their works to the public for broader use.</i></p> <p><i>The United States believes that the WSIS should affirm the right of all individuals to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers, as set forth in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). We believe that the WSIS draft Declaration of Principles and draft Plan of Action should refer to these rights as stated in the Universal Declaration. Rather than seeking to create additional rights at the WSIS, States should implement the obligations that they have assumed under human rights treaties. In this vein, we believe that individuals should have the freedom to communicate, access information and pursue development. Furthermore, the U.S. supports equitable access to ICT for women, youth, remote populations, and persons with disabilities.</i></p>	
21A		<p>El Salvador: <u>In the Information Society, free access to information sources by individuals and consequently by communication media must be guaranteed and strengthened, as the underpinning for the vigorous exercise of public opinion sustained by civic duty.</u></p>	

<p>22.</p>	<p>22. Access to knowledge: Individuals and organizations should benefit from access to information, knowledge and ideas. The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities.</p>	<p>Canada: "Individuals, <u>communities</u> and organizations should benefit from access to information, knowledge and ideas."</p> <p>European Union: <i>Paragraph 22 merged with paragraph 21 above</i></p> <p>Israel: Individuals and <u>organizations</u> should benefit from access to information, knowledge and ideas. The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by ensuring access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities, <u>that is open and free for those who cannot afford it.</u>"</p> <p>Mexico: "Individuals and organizations should benefit from access to clear and truthful information, knowledge and ideas. The sharing of knowledge and strengthening of equitable access to information are necessary for that purpose."</p> <p>Samoa: "Individuals and organizations should benefit from <u>affordable</u> access to information, knowledge and ideas...for educational, scientific, economic, social, political, <u>environmental</u> and cultural activities"</p> <p>Sri Lanka: <i>Scientific knowledge and data are of enormous Importance in a global Information Society:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To foster innovation and promote economic development</i> • <i>For efficient and transparent decision-making, particularly at the governmental level</i> • <i>For education and training</i> <p><i>Scientific data and information should be as widely available and affordable as possible: the more people that are able to share them, the greater the positive effects and returns to society. Scientific knowledge is a "public good".</i></p> <p><i>The development of new IC Ts opens up unprecedented opportunities to ensure universal and equitable access to scientific data and information and to enhance the global knowledge pool. However, excessive privatization and commercialization of scientific data and information is a serious threat to the realization of these opportunities for the benefit of society as a whole.</i></p>	
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23.	<p>23. Access to public domain information: A vibrant and rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society. Information in the public domain must be easily accessible.</p>	<p>Canada: A vibrant and rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society. Information in the public domain <u>should</u> be easily accessible. [<i>Canada seeks further clarification on the concept of public domain information</i>]</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Switzerland: "A vibrant and diverse public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society. <u>Information in the public domain must be easily accessible and affordable for everybody. Public institutions such as libraries and archives function as trustworthy information brokers to guarantee free access.</u>"</p> <p>Mexico: "Information in the public domain must be easily accessible and transparent to promote the Information Society."</p>	
23A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 23A:</i></p> <p><u>Libraries:</u> <u>Libraries, information centres and librarians offer relevant and safe access to information and knowledge for economic and cultural advance. They encourage social inclusion by striving to serve all those in their user communities regardless of age, gender, economic or employment status, literacy or technical skills, cultural or ethnic origin, religious or political beliefs, sexual orientation, and physical or mental ability. Libraries in developing countries have an important role to play in the development and maintenance of a democratic society."</u></p>	

<p>23B</p>		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 23B:</i> <u>"Archives: Archives and records play an essential role in the management and development of a global information society and the preservation of its history. Records and archives are the direct and authentic product of human activities and constitute evidence documenting the development of humankind and the environment. They are fundamental to the historical and cultural identities of individuals and peoples as well as to understanding diverse cultures, both between and within countries, and they are essential for effective governance and are a prerequisite for accountability. Archives are the most extensive existing sources of publicly available information and provide free and unlimited use of public domain information by citizens."</u></p>	
<p>24.</p>	<p>24. Open standards and open source: Open standards and open source software are basic elements in the development of a more affordable access to ICTs.</p>	<p>Canada: "...access to ICTs and full participation in the information society" European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i> Switzerland: "Open international standards and open source: International standards open on a non-discriminatory basis to the relevant bodies of all countries, at policy level and at any stage of standards development are and open source software are basic elements in the development of a more affordable access to ICTs. Mexico: "Open standards and open source software are basic elements in the development of more advantageous access to ICTs." USA: <i>It is important to draw a distinction between open source software and open standards. The WSIS documents currently discuss the two issues in a manner that creates confusion. Open standards generally refer to technical standards or specifications that are developed through a well-defined process. Open standards can improve interoperability and may facilitate interactions ranging from information exchange to international trade, thus fostering market competition. Because of these benefits, the use of open standards is encouraged whenever practicable. Open source software is a term used to describe software that is intended to be openly distributable, under a variety of different licensing arrangements. The United States recognizes that open source software can contribute to increased access and diversity of choice but it is only one of many possible models for the development of software. The WSIS documents should not promote one over the other (i.e. open source vs. proprietary), but should instead</i></p>	

		<i>foster the availability of diverse alternatives and the freedom to choose among those alternatives. In short, the WSIS should remain neutral with respect to different technologies and modes of technology development.</i>	
24A		Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 24A:</i> "Open source software: <u>The open source model for implementation of technical standards and dissemination of software is a valuable model to enable and support more affordable access to ICTs. Increased use of open source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to enhancing the diversity of choice of software for consumers"</u>	
25.	25. Barriers: Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology. ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society.	Canada: "Barriers to equitable access result from differences, <u>inter alia</u> , in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology, <u>including inaccessible technologies for disabled persons</u> . ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society" European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i> Mexico: "Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education, literacy levels, gender, age, lack of user training, linguistic constraints and economic income, as well as from conditions of access to technology. ICTs can be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society." Romania-IPU: "...particular conditions of access to the relevant technology, <u>including those resulting from the external debt burden of developing countries</u> . ICTs can also..." Samoa: <i>Paragraph incomplete, as there is no verb. This sentence needs to be rewritten in a clearer fashion. Barriers to equitable access are explained to do what?</i>	
26.	26. Information flows: A better balance of the information flows should be sought in building the Information Society.	Australia: <i>This paragraph requires clarification.</i> Canada: [<i>Canada seeks clarification on the meaning of this paragraph and its further elaboration.</i>] European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i>	

		<p>Mexico: "A better balance of the information flows should be sought in building the Information Society, without impairing or impeding freedom of expression."</p>	
		<p>Samoa: <i>Add paragraph [26A]</i> Threats: Increase the awareness of decision makers, users, and the general population, especially those in developing countries, of the threats of ICT, especially pornography, scams and money laundering. The impact of these threats may create an increase in cyber crime and a dysfunctional information society."</p>	
		<p>Australia: <i>Add paragraph [26A]</i> <u>Interoperability</u> <i>Australia supports the Joint Ministerial Declaration on 'Electronic Commerce for Development' at the Joint UNCTAD-UNESCAP Asia-Pacific Conference held in November 2002, in particular the need for international interoperability standards to ensure effective global e-commerce systems. The following words on Interoperability are suggested:</i> <u>"Working towards open and flexible interoperability standards is an important issue for all countries. This is an essential element in promoting widespread online trade by reducing technology lock-in and by better integrating emerging and established technologies. The net effect is to reduce the cost and complexity of e-commerce to SMEs."</u></p>	
		<p>Australia: Role of volunteers: Observers comments note the importance of volunteers and highlights their importance to different parts of society. Australia supports the inclusion of contribution 26A from Section II of the Civil Society observers' contribution to the Declaration of Principles: <u>"Volunteers can be seen as the human and dynamic "last-miles" of connectivity and access, often as part of civil society organizations. They extend the products and benefits of access to many more people who do not have the means for direct access - most of whom are "information poor". In this regard, these "last-mile" volunteers can be effective in the advancement towards the ultimate goal of "information and communication services for all"</u>.</p>	
3)	3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development	<p>Mexico: "The role of governments..." Russia: "The role of governments, <u>United Nations international organizations</u>, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development".</p>	

		<p>Tunisia: <i>A new paragraph should be added to indicate the common need to increase the number of ICT organizations in order to draw on their contribution to build the information society and to implement the plan of action to be adopted by the Summit.</i></p>	
<p>27.</p>	<p>27. All partners - public, private sector and civil society organizations - have a stake in the development of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society.</p>	<p>Argentina: Public and private cooperation: It is necessary to promote and financially support, at national and regional level, the establishment of research networks, strategic production and marketing alliances, and the registration of patents resulting from convention processes.</p> <p>Research networks may take the form of research consortia, research contracts or exchange of licences.</p> <p>Business alliances (joint venture, transitional economic units for joint innovation projects or programmes, or for the use of high-cost equipment). Interaction with universities and scientific establishments (corporate financing of research in universities and public research centres in industrialized countries is on the increase), mergers and acquisitions or start-ups. Technological alliances and cooperation agreements enable firms to share costs, increase the range of products and access to new knowledge and new markets.</p> <p>Cooperation in the domestic sphere, as well as at the regional and international level, is sometimes essential to satisfy compatibility and interoperability requirements.</p> <p>Brazil: "All partners - public, private sector and civil society organizations - have a stake in the development of information and communications and should be <u>fully involved-participate</u> in decision making..."</p> <p>Ethiopia: <i>Information society development needs the full participation of all stakeholders at national, regional and international level. This can only be achieved through encouraging cooperation and partnership and the full and effective involvement of all stakeholders, and by clearly defining their roles, responsibilities and goals. Considering the limited financial and technical resources for information society development, resource mobilization should be the collective responsibilities of all stakeholders at national, regional, and international levels.</i></p>	

		<p>European Union: "All <u>stakeholders</u> partners - public, private sector and civil society organizations - have <u>an important role</u> stake in the development of the <u>Information Society information and communications</u> and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels <u>on its development. Building a people centred Information Society is a joint effort of all stakeholders and requires cooperation and partnership between all parties.</u> Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society <u>to create a favourable environment for investment and for the development of new network services.</u>"</p> <p>Israel: "All partners - public, private sector and civil society organizations - have a stake in the development of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. <u>The Public Sector, including Governments,</u> should work in close coordination with private enterprise, <u>academia,</u> and civil society."</p> <p>Japan: "...regional and international levels. <u>In so doing, a gender perspective should be taken into account.</u> Governments should work in close..."</p> <p>Mexico: "All partners - public, private sector and civil society organizations - have a role to play in the development of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision-making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society."</p> <p>Switzerland: "All partners – public, private sector and civil society organizations <u>as well as international organizations</u> – have a stake in the development of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society. <u>Multistakeholder approaches and the creation of public-private partnerships should be fostered.</u></p> <p>Tunisia: <u>Change "have a stake in" to "are concerned with"</u></p> <p>USA: <i>The U.S. supports a prominent role for the private sector and civil society at the WSIS, as envisioned in UNGA Resolution 56/182. The private sector is the primary investor in, and innovator of, infrastructure, products, content, and services. The views of civil society represent the disparate views of a variety of information society participants and need to be carefully integrated into national, regional and international development strategies. All governments should</i></p>	
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		<p><i>strengthen public institutions by facilitating the development of necessary infrastructure and by promoting transparency, accountability and fair administrative and judicial institutions. The WSIS should recognize that an environment that encourages public-private partnerships is essential to ensuring a sustainable information society.</i></p> <p>Romania-IPU: "... Governments <u>and parliaments</u> should work..."</p> <p>Russian Fed.: Add</p> <p><u>"- United Nations international organizations, with ITU in the forefront, are called upon to step up their work on open standards for ICTs and on the coordination of research and development activities in that regard"</u></p> <p>Tanzania: <i>All partners have a stake in the development of information and communications. Governments should involve those partners in the development at local regional and international level.</i></p>	
27A		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [27A] Governments must have a central role in promoting social inclusion through ICTs for development. the private sector and NGOs could act as partners in this endeavour, through clearly defined social responsibilities and cost sharing in the development of infrastructure, relevant content and ICT mainstreaming.</u></p>	
27B		<p>Switzerland: <u>Add new paragraph 27B:</u></p> <p><u>"Strengthening relations with citizens is a sound investment in better policy-making and a core element of good governance. It allows government to tap new sources of policy relevant-ideas, information and resources when making decisions. Equally important, it contributes to building public trust in government, raising the quality of democracy and strengthening civic capacity".</u></p>	
28.	<p>28. ICTs manufacturing capabilities: It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities, research and development (R&D), incubation schemes and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Most developing countries are lagging behind in this respect.</p>	<p>Argentina: The importance of research and development</p> <p>The digital divide begins with the divide in digital infrastructure and the divide in digital infrastructure begins with a divide in digital research infrastructure.</p> <p>Research and development in the area of ICTs in the developed countries is attracting an ever increasing amount of public and private resources. Innovation is closely linked to scientific progress but it is guided by the market.</p>	

		<p>The ability of countries to respond to the rapid pace of current technological development depends both on the existence of a set of adequate capacities and on a capital market and product markets that operate efficiently.</p> <p>There also needs to be a context favourable to organizational change, labour mobility, technological training, readiness to experiment and take risks, and openness to ideas from whatever source.</p> <p>Australia: <i>The emphasis on governments creating national and regional ICT production facilities may not be possible or even desirable for many nations. Australia suggests that this paragraph be excluded from the declaration.</i></p> <p>Cuba: "It is essential for government <u>private sector and civil society organizations</u> to encourage technology transfer"</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Mexico: "It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities, research and development (R&D), incubation schemes and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)."</p>	
28A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 28A:</i></p> <p><u>"ICTs for poverty alleviation through wealth creation: ICTs make it possible for businesses in all countries to compete on a more equal basis using e-business principles and mechanisms. The success of indigenous businesses in developing countries is an essential ingredient in combating poverty through local wealth creation. Governments and corporations should facilitate the success of local e-business in both domestic and international markets through good policy choices as well as direct involvement in e-business processes. In addition, e-business capabilities should be used to stimulate international trade, a creator of wealth."</u></p>	

29.	<p>29. Demand-driven applications: Growth in the demand for applications (such as e-government, e-learning, e-health and e-business) will create a favourable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new services.</p>	<p>Canada: "...will create a favourable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new <u>goods and</u> services" European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i> Mexico: "Growth in the demand for applications (such as e-government, e-learning, e-health and e-business) creates a favourable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new services." Tanzania: <i>Insert "e-agriculture"</i></p>	
29A		<p>Samoa: <i>"The Impact of ICT on the Environmental: To promote the enhancement of eco-efficiency and transparency through public access to environmental information and encouragement of cleaner production and sustainable consumption patterns. Major positive and negative impact of ICT on the environment must be observed and expected. While ICT reduces energy consumptions, they are likely to be harmful to the environment if global policies are not developed to address the issue of ICT disposal."</i></p>	
4)	<p>4) Capacity building</p>	<p>European Union: <i>Former Section 6, Enabling environment, should be moved here, before section 4, Capacity building.</i></p>	
30.	<p>30. All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively in, and understand, the Information Society and knowledge economy thus benefiting fully from the possibilities it offers. Special attention must be paid to training of trainers as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge.</p>	<p>Canada: All people must <u>Everyone should</u> be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively in, and understand, the Information Society and knowledge economy thus benefiting fully from the possibilities it offers. Special attention must be paid to <u>appropriate training of trainers, including instructors of ICTs</u>, as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge Ethiopia: <i>Capacity building is the cornerstone for the development of an information society</i></p>	

		<p>European Union: "All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively in, and understand, the Information Society and knowledge economy thus benefiting fully from the possibilities they it offers. Special attention must be paid to training of trainers as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge. <u>In doing that such education principles as information literacy and life-long learning should be considered. The Governments should develop comprehensive and forward looking strategies to respond to the new human capacity needs and to utilize the immense opportunities that ICTs offer in human resource development. Special attention must be paid to building institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge.</u></p> <p>Israel: "All people <u>should</u> be enabled to acquire..."</p> <p>Mexico: "All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to understand and participate actively in the Information Society and experience the economic benefits it offers. Given the growing demand for a wide range of ICT specialists at all levels, special attention must be paid to training of trainers as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge."</p> <p>USA: <i>The development of the information society depends on achieving basic education for all, including ICT literacy and workforce skills. Without the necessary literacy, education, and training, individuals will not be able to use available infrastructure and ICT to realize their human potential – and will not be able to access the larger world that composes the information society. Optimizing the use of technology can contribute to educational development. We should encourage schools to serve as community technology centers in order that persons can take advantage of their ICT resources. Therefore, the WSIS should acknowledge existing capacity building exercises underway at the national, regional, and international levels. Particular emphasis should be placed on the need to not only educate users but also policy makers and regulators. Furthermore, we believe it is beneficial for WSIS to harness volunteers to help educate businesses and entrepreneurs with the ICT skills and knowledge to operate more efficiently and to compete in the global economy.</i></p>	
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30A		Brazil: <u>Add [30A]</u> Full members of the information society: the shared aspirations of developing countries to become full-fledged members of the information society on an efficient, effective and sustainable basis, within the framework of the global knowledge-based economy, must be taken into account.	
30B		Canada: <u>[30A]</u> The needs and interests of women and girls should be taken into account and support provided through training programs and mentoring systems.	
31.	31. ICTs for education: The use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including ICT literacy, should be promoted, with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.	Canada: ...to the requirements of people with disabilities <u>and to the specific needs of girls and women.</u> European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i> Mexico: Tanzania: "...with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities : <u>disadvantaged groups.</u> "	
32.	32. Capacity building to enable people to benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs: Individuals should be engaged in defining their own needs and in the development of programmes to meet those needs. Technological change requires life-long learning and continuous training by all. Public policy should take into account inequalities in access to quality education and training, particularly in the case of vulnerable groups and underserved or remote areas.	Canada: ...particularly in the case of vulnerable groups, <u>persons with disabilities, women</u> and underserved or remote areas. European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i> Israel: " <u>Human Resources Development: Developing countries cannot enter the Global Information Society without strengthening their human, institutional and organizational capacities and without increasing awareness for production of local ICT contents and use of local languages for ICT through:</u> <u>Capacity-building and training programmes;</u> <u>Knowledge and expertise transfer.</u> " Mexico: "The use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including ICT literacy, should be promoted."	

		<p>Tunisia: <i>The development of ICT infrastructure and the provision of computers are not sufficient elements for participation in the information society and virtual economy, as digital literacy is also an essential element for the elimination of the digital divide. ICT applications require that individuals and institutions should be fully qualified to master and utilize these technologies. Moreover, rapid and profound technological changes require new policies for investment in education and continuous learning to enable employees and citizens to gain relative advantages.</i></p>	
33.	<p>33. Training ICT specialists: The increasing demand for a wide range of ICTs specialists at all levels must be addressed.</p>	<p>Canada: The increasing demand for a wide range of ICTs specialists at all levels must should be addressed, <u>with targeted support for the participation of women as engineers, technicians and ICT specialists.</u></p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Mexico: <i>Paragraphs 30 and 33 are merged.</i></p>	
33A		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [33A] Globalization and developing countries: the positive integration of developing countries into the knowledge-economy depends largely on capacity building in the areas of education, technology, know-how and information. These are quickly becoming major factors in determining development, competitiveness, and the flow of trade, services and investments. Developing countries must be given greater access to these resources, including financial support from multilateral agencies.</i></p>	
5)	<p>5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p>	<p>Australia: <i>[35] & [36] & [52C] Australia endorses the attempts to reinsert privacy as an explicit undertaking.</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs"</p>	
34.	<p>34. An adequately developed infrastructure is a precondition for secure and reliable access to information by all stakeholders, and for the upgrading of relevant services.</p>	<p>Australia: <i>Add "<u>Information security and protection of privacy are essential in building trust in ICTs and thereby promoting their use.</u>"</i></p> <p>Bangladesh: "An adequately developed infrastructure <u>and a set of ethical guidelines</u> is a precondition for secure and reliable access to information by all stakeholders and for the upgrading of relevant services".</p> <p>Canada: "An adequately developed <u>A robust and secure infrastructure...</u>"</p>	

		<p>Ethiopia: <i>Building a secure ICT environment on which users can have confidence to exchange all kind of information is of paramount importance. In particular, supporting developing countries in creating awareness and fighting cyber crimes is an important component for ensuring security in the cyber world. Otherwise, cyber crime paradises may be created in these countries endangering the information society development. Governments of the third world should be supported in promoting the legal ICT market so that ICT professionals are not attracted by cyber crime activities. In addition, appropriate mechanisms should be put in place that enable developing countries adopt powerful ICT security technologies produced in developed countries.</i></p> <p>European Union: <u>Replace paragraph 34 by: "The benefits of the Information Society can only be fully harnessed if there is confidence that the new information and communication technology is reliable and secure. An adequately developed infrastructure is a precondition for secure and reliable access to and communication of information by all stakeholders, and for the upgrading of relevant services. Ultimately, a global culture of cybersecurity needs to be developed in cooperation with all the stakeholders and these efforts should be supported by increased international cooperation. Therefore governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise, civil society and with international expert bodies in the field of network and information security. Within this global culture of cybersecurity it is important to strike a balance between, on the one hand, measures to enhance security and, on the other hand, the need to ensure the protection of data and privacy, as well as to avoid the creation of new barriers to trade."</u></p> <p>Mexico: "An adequately developed infrastructure is a precondition for secure and reliable access to information by all stakeholders, and for the upgrading of relevant services."</p> <p>USA <i>Security of, and confidence in, ICT infrastructures are essential if the economic and social benefits of these technologies are to be achieved. Security requires action by all countries to prevent malicious activity and defend cyberspace through national action and cross border cooperation. The WSIS should endorse a global approach to cybersecurity rather than urging the creation of a global instrument on this topic. The WSIS should promote the adoption of effective substantive and procedural laws to counteract electronic crime;</i></p>	
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		<p><i>prevention of and defence against threats to cyber infrastructures; encouragement of information-sharing regarding computer emergency response; and support for existing international and regional mechanisms. In addition, WSIS should encourage all participants in ICT networks (governments, businesses, other organizations and individual users who develop, own, provide, manage, service and use ICT systems and networks) to join together to raise awareness of network security and to create a global culture of cybersecurity.</i></p>	
34A		<p>Samoa: <i>Add paragraph "Government should develop strategies and incentives to keep their own IC human resources from moving to developed countries in search of better pay and better working environment. At the same time, government should emphasize that ICT experts taking part in ICT4D projects, especially in developing countries, should make sure that disseminating skills and knowledge is a key requirement of all terms of references."</i></p>	
35.	<p>35. Secure and reliable infrastructure: To realize the full benefits of ICTs, networks and information systems must be sufficiently robust to prevent, detect and to respond appropriately to security incidents. However, effective security of information systems is not merely a matter of government and law enforcement practices, nor of technology. A global culture of cyber-security needs to be developed (UNGA Resolution 57/295, of 20 December 2002).</p>	<p>Brazil: <u>"...A global culture of cyber-security needs to be developed on a multilateral, democratic and transparent basis, with due respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to privacy and freedom of expression (UNGA Resolution 57/295, of 20 December 2002)."</u></p> <p>Canada: <u>To add: Efforts to achieve secure networks and information systems must ensure that human rights and civil liberties, such as privacy and legal protection are appropriately and adequately guaranteed.</u></p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>India: <u>To add: "a global culture of cyber-security needs to be developed while enacting suitable statutes at national and international level, wherever necessary, on priority"</u></p> <p>Israel: <u>To realize the full benefits of ICTs, networks and information systems must be sufficiently robust to prevent, detect and to respond appropriately to security incidents. Confidence, trust and robust technical reliability are essential to the full functioning of the Information Society, and should underpin measures taken to protect users of media, communication and information networks against any misuse (ethical, terrorist and criminal) and the violation of privacy and confidentiality. However, ..."</u></p>	

		<p>Japan: <i>Simplify the paragraph.</i> <i>UNGA Resolution 57/295 is not related to the global culture of cyber-security, and should be corrected to read 57/239.</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Secure and reliable infrastructure: Confidence in the full benefits of ICTs, networks and information systems must be sufficiently robust to provide for, detect and respond appropriately to security incidents. Effective security of information systems is not merely a matter for governments. It requires law enforcement and technology. Hence, a global culture of cyber-security needs to be developed (UNGA Resolution 57/295, of 20 December 2002). Building this culture requires the accountability of all participants."</p>	
35A		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [35A] <u>The responsibility for securing the cyberspace shall be shared by all countries, according to their level of social and economic development, and taking into account that developing countries have limited financial resources to invest in ICT social applications, such as telemedicine, e-education and job training.</u></i></p>	
35B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 35B:</i> "Trust: <u>Strengthening the trust framework (security, authentication, privacy, consumer protection) is a prerequisite for the maturation of the Information Society and for inspiring confidence among all users of the internet. It requires the involvement of all participants.</u>"</p>	
36.	<p>36. Role of stakeholders: Governments must promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen cooperation with the private sector and civil society to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes, so as to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and the Information Society. The community and the family also have a special role to play in this regard.</p>	<p>Australia: <i>Modify paragraph "<u>In order to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and the Information Society, governments in cooperation with the private sector and civil society must promote awareness in their societies of trust enhancing measures and cyber security risks. Governments must seek to strengthen co-operation with the private sector and civil society to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes.</u>"</i></p> <p>Canada: Governments must<u>should</u> promote awareness in their societies...</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>India: "Governments must promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen co-operation with the private sector and civil society to</p>	

		<p>prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes, so as to build confidence and trust <u>by protecting their privacy and confidentiality</u> in the use of ICTs <u>and the Information Society</u>. The community and the family also have a special role to play in this regard."</p> <p>Israel: "Governments <u>should</u> promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen co-operation with the private sector and civil society to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for <u>unethical</u>, criminal or terrorist purposes, so as to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and the Information Society. The community, <u>and the family, and the individual levels</u> also have a special role to play in this regard."</p> <p>Mexico: "Governments must promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen cooperation with the private sector and civil society to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes, and to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and thus in the Information Society. The community and the family also have a special role to play in this regard."</p>	
37.	<p>37. International cooperation: International, regional and national efforts to improve ICT security, in both civil and military fields, must be coordinated, taking into consideration the importance of secure infrastructure and data flow, in concordance with international standards and guidelines.</p>	<p>Australia: "International, regional and national efforts to improve ICT <u>confidence and security</u>, in both civil and military fields, must be coordinated, taking into consideration the importance of secure infrastructure..."</p> <p>Canada: International, regional and national efforts to improve ICT security, in both civil and military fields, must<u>should</u> be coordinated.</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Israel: "International, regional and national efforts to improve ICT security, in both civil and military fields, <u>may</u> be coordinated..."</p> <p>Japan: "International, regional and national efforts to improve ICT security, in both civil and military fields<u>private and public sector activities</u>, must be coordinated..."</p> <p>Mexico: International, regional and national efforts to provide ICT security, in the civil and military fields, must be coordinated, taking into consideration the importance of secure infrastructure and data flow, in concordance with international standards and guidelines."</p>	

37A		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [37A]</i> <u>Information security is a relevant and sensitive issue to be considered under the appropriate context, taking into account existing as well as evolving national policies, laws and regulations. concerns with broader international security issues should not override the development-oriented focus of the information society.</u></p>	
37B		<p>Cuba: <u>"Recognizing that confidence, trust and security are essential to the full functioning of the Information Society, 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, bearing in mind the need to protect privacy and confidentiality"</u></p>	
6)	<p>6) Enabling environment</p>	<p>European Union: <i>this section should be moved before section 4, Capacity Building</i></p> <p>Tunisia: <i>In view of the importance of the legal framework in the creation of a competitive environment based on confidence and trust among various stakeholders in the information society and the definition of their respective roles, emphasis should be placed on the continuous development of the legal and regulatory framework to cope with the rapid pace of change of the factors that condition country-specific domestic and the external environment (section 6, page 5).</i></p>	
38.	<p>38. The existence of a supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework is an important prerequisite for enhancing trust in the development of the Information Society.</p>	<p>Argentina: Technological alliances must be encouraged and supported. At a later stage, when a dominant configuration is defined and economies of scale and standardization are achieved, centre stage should be taken by those practices which protect free competition and facilitate the entry of new players.</p> <p>Australia: <u>"The existence of a supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework, developed through participation and input from all organizational and individual levels of society, is an important prerequisite for enhancing trust in the development of the Information Society."</u></p> <p>Canada: The existence of a supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework <u>that transcends geographic and political borders</u> is an important...</p>	

		<p>Ethiopia: <i>International organizations as well as the developed countries should support developing countries in putting in place enabling policy, legal and regulatory framework particularly in the development of market environment, protection of the consumer, the fair usage of IP addresses and internet governance.</i></p> <p>European Union: <i>Replace paragraph 38 by paragraph 40 as modified: "To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, <u>predictable</u>, transparent, <u>inclusive</u> and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring investment in the deployment of infrastructures, <u>transfer of technology, research and development</u> and development of new services.</i></p> <p><i>"The existence of a supportive, <u>transparent, pro-competitive</u> and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework is an important prerequisite for enhancing trust in the development of the Information Society. <u>The independence of a regulator is also an important requirement</u>"</i></p> <p>Mexico: <i>"The existence of a supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework is an important requirement for enhancing trust in the development of the Information Society."</i></p> <p>USA <i>To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, it is critical for all stakeholders to work together to create a clear, market-based, legal framework and supportive policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring investment in infrastructure and development of new services. This policy framework should promote competition, increased trade liberalization and private sector investment, including adherence to the WTO Basic Telecommunications Services Agreement, and support the private, commercial negotiation of Internet interconnection agreements. Countries should adhere to and fully implement existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements regarding intellectual property protection such as the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the 1996 WIPO Copyright Treaty and Performances and Phonograms Treaty treaties concerning copyright and related rights. In addition, the management of the Internet domain name and address system should take place via a public-private partnership that</i></p>	
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<p>38A</p>		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 38A:</i> <u>"Rule of law: The rule of law is essential for the Information Society to become a sphere of confidence, trust and security, where the rights of individuals - and especially children - are protected, users are empowered to avoid harmful content, and governance, administration and justice become more open and efficient. The rule of law will be a reality when state regulation, co-regulation and self-regulation work together to build a clear regulatory framework in the full respect of human rights.</u></p>	
<p>39.</p>	<p>39. Good governance: The Information Society must support participative democracy, transparency, and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities. ICTs can be an important and very effective tool not only for good governance but also for more accessible government.</p>	<p>Canada: "The Information Society must<u>should</u> support participative democracy..."</p> <p>European Union: "The Information Society must support participative democracy, transparency, and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities and support participatory democracy, transparency and accountability. ICTs can be used as an important and very effective tool not only for good governance but also for more accessible government."</p> <p>Japan: <i>Transfer the whole paragraph to a more appropriate position to follow paragraph 9 and read as paragraph 10. Alter the following paragraph numbers accordingly</i></p> <p>Mexico: "The Information Society must support participative democracy, transparency, and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process at all levels of government. ICTs are an important and very effective tool for making government services more accessible.</p> <p>Romania-IPU: "The Information Society must support <u>and enhance</u> participative democracy, transparency, and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities. ICTs can be an</p>	

		<p>important and very effective tool not only for good governance, <u>including for making governments and parliaments but also for more accessible and accountable government.</u>"</p> <p>Switzerland: <i>Replace paragraph 39 by:</i></p> <p>"Good governance: <u>The Information Society must support participative democracy, long-term transparency, efficiency and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Properly organized and accessible information and records are the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for private and public actors at all levels. ICTs can be an important and very effective tool for good governance and more accessible government. Inclusion of the citizen is the aim. That means: In spite of the distance to the offices of the authorities the citizen can interact with its authorities."</u></p>	
39A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 39A:</i></p> <p>Information and records management: <u>Information and records management is a necessary condition for good governance. To guarantee long-term transparency and access to public information and records, governments must ensure proper organization, appropriate classification and financially assured archiving of their own documents.</u></p>	
39B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 39B:</i></p> <p>"Public statistics and monitoring the Information Society: <u>Statistical indicators and analysis on social and economic developments constitute the basic conditions for a fair, democratic debate and the evidence-based shaping of collective affairs. Public statistics also constitute an indispensable basis for continual monitoring of the Information Society. They provide core information for measuring progress towards the implementation of national ICT strategies as well as for assessing the economic competitiveness of a country and the problems of digital divide."</u></p>	
40.	<p>40. Market environment: To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring investment</p>	<p>Australia: To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition <u>and supporting consumer confidence and protection of privacy</u>, thus favouring investment in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services."</p>	

	<p>in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services.</p>	<p>Canada: To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create <u>and foster</u> a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition and <u>at the same time protecting intellectual property</u>, thus favouring investment in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services.</p> <p>European Union: <i>Paragraph moved upwards as paragraph 38 and amended</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Market environment: To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to maintain, create and/or modify a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition that favours investment in the development of infrastructures and new services, making the supply chains more efficient, especially in relation to backward areas."</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change first phrase to:</i> "to ensure maximum utilization of the full economic and social potential of the Information Society ...".</p>	
<p>40A</p>		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [40A]</i> <u>E-commerce and SMEs: Electronic commerce offers large opportunities to micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Governments, in close coordination with the private sector and civil society, must create an adequate environment and provide financial support to the development of SMEs through electronic commerce. SMEs have a huge, and still unexplored, potential of job creation, especially in developing countries.</u></p>	
<p>40B</p>		<p>Mexico: <i>Mexico considers that the following text could be inserted as paragraph 40B:</i></p> <p>"Commercial activities", including the following: "To promote economic and social benefits, special attention should be paid to all commercial activities conducted through the electronic media. Consumers and suppliers will share joint responsibilities in building a trustworthy commercial environment."</p>	

41.	<p>41. Policy-making and national strategies: Strengthening the policy-making capacity in the area of ICTs to enhance national and regional ICT policy-making processes and institutions is of utmost importance. ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated in national development strategies.</p>	<p>Canada: "...ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated in national development <u>strategies in consultation with stakeholder groups</u>"</p> <p>European Union: "Strengthening the policy-making capacity in the area of ICTs to enhance national and regional ICT policy-making processes and institutions is of utmost importance. ICTs will <u>The Information Society can best advance economic and social development when ICT related efforts and programmes are fully integrated in national and regional development strategies."</u></p> <p>Mexico: "Strengthening the policy-making capacity in the area of ICTs to establish national and regional policy-making processes and institutions is of utmost importance. ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated in national development strategies."</p> <p>Romania-IPU: "...institutions, <u>including parliaments</u>, is of utmost importance..."</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change heading to "National strategic for decision-making".</i></p>	
41A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 41A:</i></p> <p>"Poverty reduction: <u>In order to give poor people the possibility of benefiting from the advantages of the Information Society, governments need to ensure that they create general and ICT-specific environments that respond to the needs of people in poverty and empower them in overcoming it."</u></p>	
41B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 41B:</i></p> <p>"Social cohesion: <u>Governments need to look for ways of overcoming the obstacles that prevent people from effectively claiming their rights and for improving the quality of life of vulnerable people such as the elderly, the chronically ill, people with disabilities and all who are at risk of social marginalization. Governments need to recognize that new technologies can also create new obstacles and new forms of exclusion, especially for the deaf, the hearing impaired and the blind. Within a broad effort to make public services more accessible, transparent and effective, governments need to seek ways of interlinking social and other public services and of improving user participation in their reshaping."</u></p>	

41C		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 41C:</i></p> <p>Economic growth: <u>ICTs are an important enabler of growth through efficiency gains and increased productivity. The development of the Information Society is therefore important for broadly-based economic growth in both developed and developing countries. Global policy frameworks should foster ICT-driven productivity gains and applied innovations across economic sectors. Distribution of the benefits is the foundation for poverty reduction and social development. Policies that foster productive investment and enable firms to make the changes needed to seize the benefits from ICTs are likely to be the most beneficial.</u></p>	
41D		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 41B:</i></p> <p>"International trade: <u>Liberalization of trade in ICT and related services, together with domestic regulatory reform, promotes investment and innovation and makes technology more readily available for use in the economy by governments, organizations, and individual users. All countries should join the international trade policy mechanisms developed to implement and facilitate liberalization and regulatory reform as ICT is both an important component of trade and a means by which trade in other goods and services can be expanded or facilitated. Improving the preconditions for successful entry into international trade fosters e-business and economic growth both internationally and domestically. Consequently, governments should promote an open trade regime in the ICT sector and strive towards improving market access.</u></p> <p><u>ICTs play a key role in trade facilitation, with automation, e-customs and e-government tools reducing the costs and time associated with moving goods across borders, and enhancing the efficiency and integrity of customs operations."</u></p>	

<p>42.</p>	<p>42. Standardization: Standardization is one of the essential building blocks of the Information Society. International policy dialogue at global, regional and sub-regional levels should promote the identification and application of interoperable standards, the transfer of know-how and the provision of technical assistance. The development and use of open standards are particularly important for developing countries. In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to adding to the diversity of choice of software for consumers.</p>	<p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Standardization is an essential building block of the Information Society. International policy dialogue at global, regional and sub-regional levels should promote the identification and application of interoperable standards, in accordance with the technological reality of each country, the transfer of know-how and the provision of technical assistance. [The development and use of open standards are particularly important for developing countries. In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to adding to the diversity of choice of software for consumers]."</p> <p>Russian Federation: "In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to <u>raising the educational level of concerned population groups</u>, <u>increasing access levels</u> and <u>expanding the diversity of software for consumers</u>"</p> <p>Switzerland: "...The development and use of open standards are particularly important for developing countries. In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to adding to the diversity of choice of software for consumers."</p>	
		<p>Argentina [42A] <i>The State should promote this approach together with technological neutrality: it should refrain from imposing any particular technological platform, but monitor the conditions of connectivity, compatibility and interoperability.</i></p> <p><i>Given the magnitude of the costs and risks of innovation, companies should cooperate to share the costs of creating and marketing innovative products and services and to reduce uncertainty.</i></p>	
<p>43.</p>	<p>43. Spectrum management: The radio-frequency spectrum must be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulation and international agreements governing the management of frequencies.</p>	<p>Canada: "The radio-frequency spectrum must<u>should</u> be managed..."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan</i></p> <p>Japan: <i>The word "regulation" should be in the plural form, i.e. "regulations".</i></p>	

		<p>Mexico: "The radio-frequency spectrum must be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulations and of international agreements governing the management of frequencies."</p>	
<p>44.</p>	<p>44. Management of Internet names and addresses: Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a suitable international, inter-governmental organization. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries.</p>	<p>Australia: "Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsibility <u>at the global level</u> for root servers, domain names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with <u>a suitable international organization which represents and is accountable to all stakeholders, and which has clear mechanisms for governmental input on issues of public policy.</u> While the policy authority for country code top level domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries, there should be appropriate co-ordination in an international forum on common ccTLD issues so as to ensure the stability of the domain name system."</p> <p><i>Australia supports the concept that "The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries", however also recognizes the need for a broad, international, cooperative approach to ensure ccTLDs remain a stable and secure element of the DNS.</i></p> <p>Canada: Internet governance must should be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a suitable international, inter-governmental organization. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries.</p> <p>Cuba: "Internet governance must be multilateral, <u>intergovernmental</u>, democratic and transparent..."</p> <p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be moved to the Action Plan and replaced by: "<u>The international management of the Internet should be democratic, multilateral and transparent. It should secure a fair distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet. It</u></i></p>	

		<p><u>should respect geographical diversity and ensure representativeness through the participation of all interested States¹, of civil society and the private sector, with due respect to their legitimate interests.</u></p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): <i>Add new sentence: "<u>Internet naming and addressing is public issues</u>".</i></p> <p>Japan: Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, <u>supporting private sector-led industry self-regulation</u>, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a suitable international, intergovernmental organization. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries.</p> <p>Mexico: "Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism."</p> <p>Tunisia: "Management of Internet <u>domain</u> names and addresses:"</p>	
		<p>Australia: <i>Add paragraph [44A] <u>Consumer protection.</u></i> A vital aspect of securing consumer confidence in electronic commerce is to ensure that consumer transactions occur within a sound legal framework. To this end, consumers using electronic commerce should be provided with protection that is at least equivalent to that provided to consumers using other forms of commerce.</p>	
		<p>Australia: <i>Add paragraph [44B]: <u>Spam (Unsolicited e-mail)</u></i></p> <p>"Spam is a significant and growing problem – not just for individuals but for networks and the Internet as a whole. Spam refers to an electronic mail message that is transmitted to a large number of recipients and most or all of the recipients have not requested those messages.</p> <p>Spam raises key issues that need to be addressed and these include privacy, illicit content, misleading and deceptive trade practices and network issues.</p>	

¹ Including public authorities with competence in this field

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Privacy</u>: issues surrounding the manner with which personal information such as email addresses is collected and handled - address collectors harvest email addresses off the Internet or even buy and sell them in bulk without the consent of the owner.• <u>Illicit content</u>: most promotes scams, pornography, illegal online gambling services, medical cures, get rich quick schemes or <u>misleading and deceptive trade practices</u>.• <u>Network issues</u>: The cost of spam is born by the recipient in the form of higher cost Internet subscriptions due to larger downloads. The increased volume of e-mail can significantly slow Internet speeds and could threaten the viability of the entire network. In addition, there is some evidence that spam is being used deliberately in Denial of Service (DoS) attacks.	
		<p>Brazil: Add [44C] <u>The international telecommunication union, as a specialized agency of the United Nations System, shall play a leading role in the emergent information society and in the regulation of the global information and communications infrastructure.</u></p>	
		<p>Brazil: Add [44D] <u>Internet has evolved into a global public good and its governance should constitute a core issue of the information society agenda. Developing countries should have full access to and take part in all decision-making bodies and processes concerning the structure and functioning of the cyberspace, within which public, private and non-governmental agents will increasingly conduct their social and economic activities.</u></p>	

45.	45. Access to information and communication technologies 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 ¹ .	<p>Canada: <i>Delete whole paragraph</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Access to information and communication technologies 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 trade¹."</p>	
7)	7) ICT-Applications		
46.	46. The usage and deployment of ICTs create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education and business.	<p>Canada: "The usage and deployment of ICTs create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including <u>work</u>, government, health..."</p> <p>Ethiopia: "<i>Promote development-oriented applications in education, health, governance, trade and commerce, and public administration and service delivery</i>"</p> <p>European Union: "The usage and deployment of ICTs <u>should seek to create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education and business, employment, management of natural resources, business and culture. ICTs should also contribute to sustainable consumption and production patterns, through improved efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes.</u>"</p> <p><i>Add:</i> "The usage and deployment of ICTs create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education and business. <u>Governments should enact suitable laws to facilitate E-Commerce within the respective country and across the borders</u>".</p>	

¹ Reservations that have been made to this paragraph:

Statement of the United States: "The United States of America reserves on this paragraph and submits its objection to the language, which is inappropriate and is inconsistent with the purpose of the Conference".

Statement of Canada: "Canada appreciates the efforts of the Host Government and other Governments to achieve a consensus text for this paragraph. Unfortunately, despite these efforts, Canada cannot associate itself with the final text of that paragraph".

		<p>Mexico: "The usage and deployment of ICTs create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education and business.</p> <p>Switzerland: "The usage and deployment of ICTs creates benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education, <u>environment</u> and business. <u>ICTs must serve sustainable development, improve resource efficiency and reduce negative environmental impacts.</u>"</p> <p>Tanzania: The usage and deployment of ICTs create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education, <u>crop and animal production</u>, and business</p> <p>USA: <i>The information society is dependent upon the ubiquitous deployment of ICT networks and access to the variety of applications that can enhance all aspects of our daily lives. The WSIS should highlight the promise that applications such as e-government, e-health, e-commerce, and e-learning hold, while also recognizing that there is no one-size-fits-all solution to the myriad of development challenges facing each country. ICTs offer tremendous potential to advance education through distance learning programs, teacher training, and access for teachers and students alike to the vast pools of information and knowledge. ICTs provide businesses and entrepreneurs access to new national, regional and global markets and also create opportunities for training in modern business skills. E-government offers new possibilities for re-defining the relationship between government and the citizenry it serves.</i></p>	
46A		<p>European Union: <i>Add new paragraph 46 A: "<u>Applications and content should be user friendly, accessible to all, affordable, suited to local needs and culture and support socio-economic development of the local community.</u>"</i></p>	
47.	<p>47. Appropriate applications: Cooperation and collaboration are enhanced through the development of applications and content suited to local needs that encourage social and economic development, with particular emphasis on serving rural and remote areas, through supporting projects ensuring the sharing of information.</p>	<p>European Union: <i>This paragraph should be deleted</i></p> <p>Mexico: "Cooperation and collaboration are enhanced through the development of applications and content suited to local needs that encourage social and economic development, with particular emphasis on serving rural and remote areas, through supporting projects ensuring the sharing of information, within the framework of the domestic legal provisions of each country."</p>	

47A		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [47A] ICT mainstreaming into public policies and digital inclusion programmes may be a window of opportunity in the promotion of development leapfrogging for countries of the South. Such are the magnitude of international expectations. Progress, however, must be benchmarked and measured against concrete economic and social goals in such areas as education, health, employment, job training, poverty reduction, citizenship, government transparency and efficiency and the creation of stronger and fairer democratic societies. ICT density indicators are not as efficient or as meaningful in measuring a country's progress towards the information society.</u></p>	
47B		<p>Switzerland: <u>Add new paragraph 47B:</u> E-Government: <u>Government use of ICT can act as a catalyst for improving government services. ICTs can serve to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government processes, the delivery of services, and the connection to citizens. Therefore government should have a clearly defined strategy for developing and implementing e-government.</u></p>	
	<p>8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development</p>		
48.	<p>48. The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression. ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism and governments should develop active policies to that end.</p>	<p>Canada: "The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression. ICT should <u>be used to stimulate</u>..." Ethiopia: <i>Multilingualism and the development of the local script present challenges with respect to country full participation in the information society, especially in terms of development and promotion of local content.</i> Mexico: "The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression. ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism as an activity supplementary to their main aims, and where appropriate governments should develop or strengthen policies to that end."</p>	

		<p>Nepal: The Information Society would be able to serve the public interest best and reach different sections of population in a country if the local content is also developed in as many local languages of that country as possible to avoid heavy reliance on information in other languages.</p> <p>Switzerland: "The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression. <u>The possibility of having one's voice heard and hearing the voices of others guarantees peaceful co-existence and at the same time constitutes an inexhaustible resource for social development.</u> ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism and governments should develop active policies to that end."</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change "... and enjoyment of ..." to "... and possibilities to enjoy ...".</i></p> <p>USA: <i>Cultural diversity requires the free flow of information and content in cultures and languages of individuals' choosing. It is important for governments to sustain an environment that does not deny individuals free choice of contemporary cultural products or language. Attempts to restrict or legislate against specific cultures or languages would create an artificial barrier against cultural growth and cultural pluralism. The broad dissemination of content from all cultures and languages must be preserved. Governments that choose to support the development of local content in local languages for dissemination through ICTs should recognize the importance that intellectual property rights play in such development, and should ensure that their citizens can benefit from an effective intellectual property regime.</i></p>	
49.	<p>49. Cultural and linguistic diversity: Cultural identity, linguistic diversity, multilingualism and local languages are driving forces for the process of developing content for local and international use (UNESCO, Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001).</p>	<p>Canada: Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, multilingualism and local languages are driving forces <u>should be reflected in the for the process of developing content developed for both</u> local and international use.</p> <p>European Union: "Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, multilingualism and local languages are driving forces for the process of developing content for local and international use (UNESCO, Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001)."</p> <p>Israel: <i>Add: "Therefore, and taking into consideration the following Article 50, we believe that the creation of local content must be accorded high priority, as a basic condition to prevent future conflict."</i></p>	

		<p>Switzerland: "Cultural identity, linguistic diversity, multilingualism and local languages are driving forces for the process of developing content for local and international use (UNESCO, Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001). <u>In terms of this cultural diversity, there is not just one but several information societies; at the local, national, regional and global level. These different information societies exist in parallel, overlap and communicate with each other.</u>"</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>In dealing with cultural and linguistic diversity emphasis should be placed on the close relationship between culture and development, on the one hand, and between the media of communication and culture and the cultural-developmental roles of communication media, on the other. Communication media play a fundamental role in passing the cultural heritage to successive generations and contribute to cultural interaction within a country. They also play an effective role in the preservation of national identity, promotion of intellectual activity and the maintenance and further development of the national language as well as the creation of opportunities for intercultural cross-fertilization and constructive dialogue.</i></p>	
49A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 49A:</i></p> <p>"Content: Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content within the information society must be accorded high priority. A diverse and widely disseminated range of cultural, educational and other products and information services can stimulate creativity and deepen access to the benefits of the information society."</p>	
49B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 49B</i></p> <p>"Cultural heritage: <u>Cultural heritage is the bridge between our past and our future. The preservation of cultural heritage is a crucial component of identity and self-understanding that links a community to its past. The information society should harness and integrate cultural heritage for the future by digitalization of the cultural inventories in archives and libraries.</u> The shared heritage includes the public domain of cultural information, especially of writings, speech, images and music."</p>	

<p>50.</p>	<p>50. Content: The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through an adequate balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information.</p>	<p>European Union: "The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through an adequate balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information public interest."</p> <p>Mexico: "The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content must be extensively promoted in accordance with the legal provisions applicable in each country.</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>In discussion content (page 6, paragraph 50) emphasis should be placed on scientific research in general and research in ICT in particular, covering both technical and human aspects, in order to build local knowledge leading to the development of content.</i></p>	
<p>51.</p>	<p>51. Media: ICTs strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society.</p>	<p>Cuba: <u>Add "National and Global media must play its activities ensuring transparency and accountability, bearing in mind the political, social and cultural impact of its work. Media have an essential part to play in the education of children and young people in a spirit of peace, justice, freedom, solidarity and economic and social development. Democratic, responsible, accountable and participatory media play a central role in building democracy both at national and international levels. Undue concentration of private ownership and control of media undermine the required diversity in the sources of information. Furthermore, to correct the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries, it is essential that their media should have conditions and resources enabling them to gain strength and expand."</u></p> <p>European Union: "ICTs strengthen the role of Traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in <u>providing content and disseminating content information to in</u> the Information Society."</p> <p>India: "Media: ICTs strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society. <u>Governments should safeguard against the concentration of control over media by only a few entities in this process.</u>"</p>	

		<p>Israel: <i>Add at the end of the paragraph: "<u>Digital broadcasting, with its interactive enhancements, will be an essential tool for making the services of the information society widely available, thus contributing to bridging the digital divide. Transition to digital therefore needs to be actively promoted.</u>"</i></p> <p>Mexico:</p> <p>Media: ICTs strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society.</p> <p>Mexico-Observers: <i>Mexico considers that the first part of this proposal is already contained in Section I, Point 51. It is suggested that the text placed between square brackets should be included in Section I, Point 51.</i></p> <p>"ICTs can strengthen traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society. [Digital broadcasting, with its interactive enhancements, will be an essential tool for making the services of the information society widely available, thus contributing to bridging the digital divide. Transition to digital therefore needs to be actively promoted.]"</p> <p>Switzerland: <i>Replace existing paragraph by:</i></p> <p><u>Media:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>ICTs strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which have a fundamental role in the Information Society.</u>- <u>The freedom of expression and information, as enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is a keystone of our commitments.</u>- <u>New electronic media and traditional media, including community media, should be developed, protected and respected on an equal footing.</u>- <u>Public service broadcasting, in view of its cultural, social and democratic functions which it discharges for the common good, has a vital significance for ensuring democracy, pluralism, social cohesion, cultural and linguistic diversity.</u>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The plurality of opinion should not be hindered by media concentration. Specific legislation should limit the concentration of ownership in the media and guarantee the diversity among the media (private, public and community) and the types of media.</u> - <u>The self-regulation of the journalists plays an important role in order to insure their independence.</u> - <u>Workers in the information society enjoy conditions of work that are in line with international labour standards, including recognition of rights to freedom of association, equality of opportunity and decent standards of work.</u> - <u>Authors have a right to protection of the moral and material interests of their works, according to Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</u> - <u>Media should commit themselves to act in solidarity to improve the professional training and skills of their profession, the independence of the journalists and the pluralism.</u> 	
	<p>9) Ethical dimensions of the Information Society</p>		
<p>52.</p>	<p>52. Cyberspace must be subject to universally held ethical values such as truth, justice, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, shared responsibility and accountability. All actors in the Information Society must seek to promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs.</p>	<p>Canada: "Cyberspace must <u>should</u> be subject to universally held ethical values such as truth, justice, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, shared responsibility and accountability. All actors in the Information Society must <u>should</u> seek to promote the common good, ensure a right to privacy <u>protect privacy</u> and prevent abusive uses of ICTs."</p> <p><i>Reference could be made to the ethical dimension in paragraph 10</i></p> <p>European Union: "<u>The Information Society</u> Cyberspace must be subject to universally held ethical values such as truth, justice, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, shared responsibility, <u>transparency</u> and accountability. All actors in the Information Society must seek to promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs. <u>The freedom of the use of ICTs should not undermine the human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of others.</u>"</p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): "Cyberspace must be subject to universally held <u>cultural and</u> ethical values such as, truth, justice, solidarity..."</p> <p>Israel: <i>Ethical dimensions of the Information Society should be given a higher priority in the general context of the WSIS. Hence the above-mentioned Article will be placed as new Article 9.</i></p>	

		<p><i>Add at the end of this paragraph</i> "Information is not knowledge. In order to make valuable information into knowledge, we are obliged to promote a process by which value-adding information will become a part of the public domain. This will be done by anchoring international known standards, of content, of safety and of security (such as provided by PKI technologies) in the World Wide Web."</p> <p>Mexico: "Cyberspace must be subject to universally held ethical values such as truth, justice, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, shared responsibility and accountability. All actors in the Information Society must seek to promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs. These values are particularly relevant when commercial activities are conducted through networks.</p> <p>USA: <i>The United States supports the right of everyone to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers, as set forth in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). We acknowledge that the exercise of this right carries certain duties and responsibilities and that it may be subject to certain restrictions, as provided by law in accordance with Article 19 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). As we noted in the declaration that we made when the United States ratified the ICCPR, we believe that States Parties to the ICCPR should, wherever possible, refrain from imposing restrictions on the rights protected by the Covenant, including in particular the restrictions provided for in Art. 19(3) of the ICCPR.</i></p> <p>Tunisia: <i>In addition to the points raised under ethical dimensions of the information society (paragraph 52) an emphasis should be placed on the formulation of legislation and policies and the definition of ethical and moral orientations required for the development of human life in a sound society. In this context effort should be made to resolve some issues, particularly:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>– ensuring equitable distribution and provision of information and content;</i><i>– balance between privacy and the security of the society.</i>	
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		<p>Bangladesh <i>Added paragraph:</i> [52A] Protecting countries from bad affects of misuse of ICT: <u>"Policies regarding use of ICT must respect the laws, interest and readiness of other members and no entity should be allowed to reach into any contract with an illegal entity or with a legal entity on a matter for which it is not allowed."</u></p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): <i>Added paragraph [52 B]:</i> <u>"Based on Article 34 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the child, and referring to the Declaration of the UNESCO expert's meeting on the sexual abuse of children held in Paris, 18-19 January 1999:</u></p> <p><u>As Internet use grows, so do the risks of children being exposed to inappropriate material, in particular, criminal activity by paedophiles and child pornographers. While the benefits of the Internet far outweigh its potential drawbacks, these dangers cannot be ignored. If left unanswered they pose a threat to children and will become the object of resistance to future Internet use.</u></p> <p><u>The fight against paedophilia and pornography on the Internet requires a coalition of forces, involving children, industry, policy-makers, educator and parents to ensure that users are aware of potential dangers and have available to them the necessary means to combat these threats.</u></p>	
52A		<p>Mexico-observers: <i>It is considered that this proposal is already partially covered by Section I, point 52. However, it could be added as point [52A].</i></p> <p><u>"An inclusive and sustainable society can only develop when knowledge is clearly considered a common good and when the principle of access to and the free flow of information can come to reality."</u></p>	
52B		<p>Mexico-observers: <i>This is considered acceptable and could be included as [52B] in Section I</i></p> <p><u>"Given the heterogeneity of the interests of the different parties involved in the development of the Information Society and given the cultural background and underlying values, it is almost unavoidable that conflicts, even clashes will permanently occur. Information societies will have to live with it. These conflicts should not be solved on the basis of political power or economic dominance but solutions to these conflicts need to rely and should be based on an ethical-based</u></p>	

		<u>discourse. Any ethical discourse must respect heterogeneous interests and cultures and must build reliable partnership between governments, private sector and civil society."</u>	
52C		Mexico-observers: <i>This is considered acceptable and would be included as point [52C] in Section I.</i> <u>"Uses of health and medical information, which can preserve as well as take away life, require application of the highest ethical standards."</u>	
52D		Mexico-observers: <i>This is considered acceptable and could be included as point [52D] in Section I.</i> <u>"Ethical dimensions of ICTs include the need to guarantee the respect of personal privacy and of human dignity, particularly in the context of growing invasive information technologies, surveillance systems and "information awareness"."</u>	
	10) International and regional cooperation		
53.	53. The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, a policy dialogue based on global trends in the Information Society must take place at global, regional and sub-regional levels in order to facilitate:	European Union: "The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, <u>international cooperation and policy dialogue based on global trends in the Information Society must take place should be promoted</u> at global, regional and sub-regional levels in order to facilitate:" Mexico: "The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, a policy dialogue based on global trends in the Information Society must take place at global, regional and sub-regional levels, in accordance with domestic legal provisions, in order to facilitate: - technical assistance aimed at national and regional capacity-building; - technology transfer; - the sharing of experiences; the sharing of knowledge, and - the development of compatible regulations and standards that respect national characteristics and concerns.]"	

		<p>Nepal: <i>It is advised that this chapter should be strengthened in line with other documents passed by internal UN conference. Subjects like opportunities and challenges of globalization, ODA FDI, debt burden etc. should be included in draft declaration. For this the document passed by the UN Conference on UU Special Session on Children, Special Session on Social Development etc. can be taken as basic reference.</i></p> <p>USA: <i>Regional and international organizations have proven to be extremely effective in facilitating policy formulation, infrastructure development and capacity building - all toward the aim of building a knowledge-based economy. The WSIS should recognize, and not call for duplication, of the extensive body of work already underway in the global and regional bodies. A global consensus has emerged with respect to the need to create digital opportunities that allow all of the world's citizens to fully realize the benefits that ICTs afford.</i></p>	
	- The provision of technical assistance aimed at national and regional capacity-building for the maintenance and reinforcement of regional and international cooperation;	<p>Cuba: "The provision of technical <u>and financial</u> assistance..."</p> <p>Iran (Islamic Republic of): - The provision of technical assistance, <u>without any discrimination</u>, aimed to national and regional capacity-building for the maintenance and reinforcement of regional and international cooperation;</p>	
	- Technology transfer;		
	- The sharing of experiences;		
	- The sharing of knowledge; and		
	- The development of compatible regulations and standards that respect national characteristics and concerns.	<p>European Union: "The development of compatible regulations and standards that respect national characteristics and concerns, <u>including spectrum management.</u>"</p>	
53A		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [53A] The private sector and many NGOs seem to be more familiar with the issue of ICTs and have a better grasp of the extent to which this new world of networking and technological convergence will impact on political and economic international relations. developing countries' governments are the ones most in need of enhancing their knowledge and understanding about advances in</u></p>	

		<u>the digital revolution and their implications for public policies, risks and opportunities for development, and possible new solutions to such challenges as social inclusion and poverty reduction.</u>	
53B		Brazil: <u>Add [53B] Innovative cooperation mechanisms, better suited to the north-south and south-south transfer of applied ICTs are urgently needed. Traditional schemes of cooperation are not always adequate for financing digital opportunity projects and programmes. Traditional cooperation, in some instances, may actually lead to reverse forms of technology transfers, by way of a south-north brain drain and the commercial development and application in the north of basic science produced at high costs in developing countries.</u>	
53C		European Union: <u>Add new paragraph: "We commit ourselves to strengthen cooperation to seek common responses to the challenges of the Information Society and to the implementation of the Plan of Action which will realize the vision and the key principles incorporated in this Declaration."</u>	
	<p>[1] Reservations that have been made to this paragraph:</p> <p>Statement of the United States: "The United States of America reserves on this paragraph and submits its objection to the language, which is inappropriate and is inconsistent with the purpose of the Conference."</p> <p>Statement of Canada: "Canada appreciates the efforts of the Host Government and other Governments to achieve a consensus text for this paragraph. Unfortunately, despite these efforts, Canada cannot associate itself with the final text of that paragraph."</p>		

SECTION II Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003*

<p>Draft Declaration of Principles WSIS/PCIP/DT/1 (Text as posted on the Web as of 21 March 2003)</p>	<p>Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003</p>
<p>General Comments:</p>	<p>APC-WNSP: We are concerned that, despite the work of many gender and ICT advocates from all stakeholders during the WSIS process, scant reference is made to several critical gender and ICT issues. Though we welcome the inclusion of references to the needs of women in redrafts, our concerns, clearly outlined in the letter of the NGO Gender Strategies working group from PrepCom-2, still largely remain in relation to these documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Most references to women are couched in the frame of "women and youth." We are not inclined to focus on the number of times when women are mentioned but rather on when and how they are mentioned. We are seriously concerned about the conceptual inadequacy of the framework that mechanistically links together 'women and youth as if to suggest that the situation of these two constituencies are fundamentally similar and should be approached in the same way. – A strong, fully informed gender perspective, on the other hand, would encompass the diversity and specificity of concerns of different categories of women both in the North and in the South. To this end, we urge that gender equality should be specifically identified both as a Key Principle in the document, and as a cross-cutting issue in relation to each of the Action Lines proposed within it¹. – Other issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An intersectional approach • Building on Global Consensus • People-centred development. • Respect for Diversity • Peace and Human Development • Human Rights Framework • Supporting local solutions

* Paragraph numbers correspond to those of the first section of this document. Where new issues are raised by observers' comments these are added with a number associated to a letter (e.g. 12 A, B, etc.)

¹ Extract from Open letter to Mr Adama Samassekou <http://www.genderit.org/ws/Open-Letter-En.doc>

	<p>Écurie Maloba:</p> <p>A few points with which we do not concur are discussed briefly below.</p> <p>We approve of the principle according to which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Information Society must be inclusive, in which equality of opportunity and justice are given to all the peoples of the Earth, without distinction as to sex, race or religion.2. The World Summit on the Information Society represents a unique and historic opportunity to help the whole of mankind to level out any obstacles posed by inequality, poverty or want so that development can proceed on an inclusive basis throughout the world. <p>We regret, however:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. That the reports contained in the documents have not been substantially concerned with the international policy dimension vis-à-vis the achievement of the Information Society. A review of multilateral cooperation policies will be a major step forward in helping to narrow the digital divide. The same international policy question has a great bearing as well on good governance. For the countries of Africa, good governance is vital to keep their development on course.2. That the issue of energy in all its forms has not been explored in depth. Energy is crucial to the establishment of any infrastructure. Electricity, for example, is a major infrastructure problem which poses an obstacle to the attainment of the Information Society in Africa. The summit process must reserve space so that a section can be devoted to this problem. <p>GLOCOM: We suggest that the working documents make reference to the work of the G8 DOT Force, and provide support for the ongoing Genoa Plan of Action implementation activities undertaken by the informal DOT Force Network in partnership with the UN ICT Task Force. The DOT Force report "Digital Opportunities for All: Meeting the Challenge" covers many of the issues raised in both WSIS working documents. The DOT Force "Genoa Plan of Action" offers a good basis from which to build a comprehensive action plan for the information society. The WSIS must build on these and other existing bodies of work.</p> <p>Where "open source software" is mentioned, in all cases it would be more accurate to say "free software and open source software".</p> <p>ICC: The Global Information Infrastructure Commission: The spirit and substance of the proposed WSIS Declaration of Principles and Action Plan must comport with applicable International Telecommunications Union and United Nations resolutions</p> <p>The Declaration of Principles must articulate and emphasize beliefs, deemphasize explanation, rationalization, and delineation of issue.</p>
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		<p>MDPI: We recommend that the "intellectual property rights" (IPR) terminology shall be avoided since it carries an implicit bias and encourages simplistic overgeneralization. In particular, we strongly urge that no implicit endorsement shall be given, through this terminology, to the legal doctrinal school, which advocates that productions of the mind shall be treated in a similar way as real estate property. This terminology might implicitly lead to the concept that copyrights might be rights that could be extended for infinite duration. This terminology also implies that patents, copyrights, and trademarks should be treated within the same legal framework, whereas we recommend that these issues shall be dealt with as distinct conceptual issues, with their own philosophical, cultural, technical, economical, political and legal backgrounds.</p> <p>TakingITGlobal: Emphasis should be on goals rather than means. The declaration is currently too long, and includes technical details and specific projects or steps which would find a much more appropriate place in the Action Plan – for example, "capacity building", and technical specifications on how we might increase access to technology, such as creation of community access points or wireless. Instead, the Declaration's emphasis should be on simple, easy to understand, universally accepted principles for an information society – for example, that the information society should be "accessible", "participatory", "diverse", "safe", "people-centered", etc, rather than the details of how we realize these goals. We suggest the Declaration should be rearranged around such core principles.</p> <p>Tiye International: Add everywhere also in page 3 number 14 when you categories migrant ADD "black and migrant" (see categories Article 13 of the Treaty of Amsterdam). In this way the different constraints are overcome and all women will benefit equally from the increased use of ICTs. The gender perspectives should be taken into consideration in all the key principles areas</p> <p>UNECLAC: The Working Group might want to consider the inclusion of some clear and delimiting definitions of the key concepts in the documents. Terms like "Information Society", "information and communication technologies" and diverse "e-sectors" for example, so far lack a clear and commonly accepted definition and it might be a valuable outcome of the Summit to contribute to this end.</p> <p>UNESCO suggests to Include definitions of the main terms used (for example "ICTs", "information", "knowledge", etc.), possible in a Glossary;</p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For the developing countries, the most important issue is poverty eradication. If people do not have access to proper infrastructure and cannot afford education, it is impossible for them to have access to information, let alone build an inclusive information society. Therefore, solidarity and cooperation between countries should be promoted and the developed countries should keep their commitment and take more responsibility to help the developing countries to achieve common prosperity, which is a prerequisite for an equitable development of the Information Society. Strong civil society networks are important tools in achieving the goal of an inclusive Information Society, and the WFUNA Task Force on WSIS can be a strong contributor to this end.
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		<p>2. For the developing countries, affordable ICT infrastructure is essential for people to obtain access to information. In this regard, it should be noted that traditional ICTs, such as radio and television, are widely used in most developing countries, primarily because of lower costs and higher ability to reach illiterates. The price of traditional ICTs should be reduced and the transfer of technology should be encouraged so that the developing world can obtain adequate information before they can reach the same level as the developed world regarding obtaining information through ICTs.</p> <p>3. Traditional media should be involved in providing worldwide computer training programmes via television and radio to assist people from the developing countries in obtaining free education on computer science.</p> <p>4. There is a strong need for capacity building on ICT technologies, not only in terms of personnel but also regarding upgrading equipment wherever necessary.</p> <p>5. In relation to cyber-security (Draft Declaration of Principles, Section I, item C5: Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs), it is essential to secure respect for the privacy and freedom of expression of the individual.</p>
	<p>A. <i>Building the Information Society: a new global challenge in the new Millennium</i></p>	
<p>I.</p>	<p>1. We the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled at Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, declare our common desire and commitment to build a new kind of society, the Information Society, premised on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which new technologies, in particular information and communications technologies (ICTs) become an essential tool, accessible to all, for the attainment of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world based upon our common humanity in all its diversity.</p>	<p>CCBI: "We the representatives of the peoples of the world....declare our common desire and commitment to facilitate, foster, and accelerate the world's evolution toward an advanced Information Society, one...in which tools for communications and information dissemination become more ubiquitously available than they have been heretofore, so as to facilitate a more peaceful, prosperous, and just world."</p> <p>ICC The Global Information Infrastructure Commission: We the representatives of the peoples of the world...declare our common desire and commitment to facilitate, foster, and accelerate the world's evolution toward an advanced Information Society, one in which tools for communications and information dissemination become more ubiquitously available than they have been heretofore, so as to facilitate a more peaceful, prosperous, and just world. The term, "Information Society," must be carefully characterized.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: The first paragraph in the Preamble should explicitly include reference to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the concept of "knowledge societies" should be emphasised instead of "information societies" or "global societies" or ICTs as technology only; – particularly with respect to the cultural and linguistic heritage and diversity of the Pacific islands region;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- there is a need to emphasize that the "new technologies" shall also embrace the relevant "old technologies", such as traditional media. <p>SACOD: Recognition should be given in the preamble to the Declaration of Principles, to the following declarations and charters with an international standing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the Windhoek Declaration on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press (3 May 1991) - UN;- African Charter on Broadcasting (2001) - AU, Bamako Declaration 2002, UNESCO;- Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa (October 2002) - AU;- Charter on African Media & the Digital Divide (August 2002). <p>South Center:</p> <p>The term information society has been given intellectual credence dating back to the end of World War II. For some, it is the largest number employed in those sectors directly or indirectly concerned with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services defined as information and communication or the highest contribution to GDP. The defining element is the extent to which information flows are integrated into the inputs and outputs of the agricultural, industrial and services sectors and the dominant role that bureaucracies play in national and international life.</p> <p>In recent times the term has varied between the creation of an electronic infrastructure, including integration of systems, and the applications involving multicultural and multi-linguistic aspects. These have reflected the emphases put by the authorities in the major industrialized centres. The Internet in both cases has become a central technology.</p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <p>UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Cultural and linguistic diversity (Paragraph 1, 10 and 48-51) as essential to ensure the existence of an information society open to all;</p> <p><i>Inverse the phrase "...new technologies, in particular information and communication technologies (ICTs) become an essential tool..." as follows "<u>... information and communication technologies, in particular new technologies, become an essential tool...</u>".</i></p> <p>UNESCO suggests to make a strong reference, where appropriate, to the role of sciences in the information society and the mutual benefits of sciences and ICTs.</p>
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<p>2.</p>	<p>2. We recognize that knowledge, information and communication are at the core of human progress, endeavour, and well-being and that, although the dramatic increase in the volume, speed and ubiquity of information flows, which has been made possible through new information and communication technologies, have already brought about profound changes in peoples lives, and are creating enormous new opportunities, they have yet to benefit the vast majority of the peoples of the world.</p>	<p>DT/1: [2] The media are central to any conception of an Information Society. For the political and cultural potential of the Information Society to be realized, citizens require access to full information for democratic participation at all levels, including unbiased information and a plurality of opinions, as well as access to a wide range of content, including material reflecting national and regional cultures and content relevant to local communities</p> <p>Africa civil society: We recognize the digital divide between the North and the South is first of all at social, economic and political level. To end this divide, there is need for improvement of economic, social and political conditions of developing countries. Therefore, urgent attention should be paid to issues such as illiteracy in national and international languages of the great majority of African people, debt cancellation, institution of a modern electrical network, and eradication of severe health scourges on the continent. Economic liberalism, structural adjustment programmes and economic globalizations should not prevent the existence of an efficient and strong public service, for this alone can safeguard social equity and universal services, including in critical fields such as education and health.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: We recognize that knowledge, information and communication are at the core of human progress, endeavour and well-being and that, although the dramatic increase in the volume, speed and ubiquity of information flows, which has been made possible through new information and communication technologies, has already brought about profound changes in peoples' lives, and is creating enormous new opportunities, it has yet to <u>generate an equitable dialogue among cultures, and to benefit the vast majority of the peoples of the world.</u></p> <p>International Association of Broadcasting: Insert: We recognize that <u>freedom of expression and thought, knowledge...</u></p> <p>IAPA: We recognize that <u>freedom of expression and of the press, knowledge</u></p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum</p> <p>Paragraph 2: <i>include explicit reference to the unique challenges of <u>Small Islands Developing States</u>, as in the paragraph from the Tokyo Declaration : "we recognize . . . environmental hazards . . . HR constraints . . . remote location".</i></p> <p>RACS: We recognize that <u>knowledge information and communication</u> is at the core of human progress, endeavour, and well-being and that, although the dramatic increase in the volume, speed and ubiquity of information flows, which has been made possible through new information and communication technologies, have already brought about <u>profound changes</u> in some peoples' lives, and are creating <u>enormous</u> new opportunities, they have yet to benefit the vast majority of the peoples of the world.</p>
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3.	<p>3. We recall our common resolve as reflected in the Millennium Declaration to promote democracy and respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and re-iterate our commitment to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Africa civil society Sustainable development is not a complete enough term – it should be sustainable democratic development.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, notably respect for freedom of expression.</p>
3 A		<p>Glocom: <u>We recognize that knowledge, information and communication play a critical role in building and maintaining world peace by enabling the affordable and timely dissemination and sharing of information that can promote, expand and enforce mutual interaction, understanding and trust among different peoples, communities, nations and states over geographical distance.</u></p> <p><u>We also confirm that in the event of natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, or in the event of wars and conflict situations, knowledge, information and communication are a vital means to prevent or minimize possible harm, support humanitarian emergency and rescue activities, and promote rehabilitation and restoration after such disasters or in post-conflict situations.</u></p>
4.	<p>4. We are convinced that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs to improve productivity and quality of life is a serious issue for all of us, particularly for the majority of the peoples of the world who live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who risk being left behind and further marginalized.</p>	<p>DT/1: [4] By harnessing <u>and developing</u> the potential of information and communication technologies, <u>including the traditional mass media of radio and television</u>, we can now provide new and better responses to vital and longstanding issues <u>in all areas of human life</u>, <u>including</u> poverty reduction and wealth creation, as well as equity and social justice.</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: We are convinced that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs to improve productivity and quality of life, <u>and to help achieve the goal proclaimed in 1948 of a world free from fear and want</u>, is a serious issue for all of us, particularly for the majority of the peoples of the world who live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who risk being left behind and further marginalized.</p>

		<p>CPRS: This section must recognize that the characteristics and needs of communities are significantly different from those of businesses and technical organizations and, thus, require different approaches to design, development, deployment, and operation of ICTs. In this light, the special discipline of developing ICTs for communities - community informatics - must be more fully developed and nurtured if the information society is to contribute in a meaningful way to the Millennium goals.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: We are convinced that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs <u>and balanced information flows</u> to improve productivity and quality of life is a serious issue for all of us, particularly for the majority of the peoples of the world who live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who risk being left behind and further marginalized.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum:</p> <p>– Paragraph 4: <i>also include a reference to SIDS, add "due to the disparity in resources", and remove "that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy".</i></p>
5.	<p>5. We are fully aware that our individual and collective ability to create and share knowledge has become a driving force in shaping our future, and that concrete action and global commitment are now required; to ensure that these new technologies accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals that we set for ourselves at the Millennium Summit.</p>	<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Reformulate Section I. A. 5. as follows: "We are fully aware that our individual and collective ability to create and share knowledge has become a driving force in shaping our future, and that concrete action and global commitment are now required, in order to ensure that science, knowledge and new technologies accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals that we set for ourselves at the Millennium Summit".</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Knowledge creation as key objective of the information society <i>Add after "... to ensure that": "<u>science, knowledge and</u>":</i></p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers:<u>Summit and reiterate our commitment to the new educational goals for the 21st Century: learning to know, learning to do, learning to be and learning to live together.</u></p>
6.	<p>6. Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us; governments, the private sector and civil society, have challenges that require new forms of solidarity and cooperation and new or increased roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>LAC Caucus: Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us – governments, the private sector and civil society – have challenges that require new forms of solidarity and cooperation and new or increased roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>UN Volunteers: VOLUNTEERISM, WHICH INVOLVES HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY, IS ONE SUCH EXPRESSION OF SOLIDARITY IN ACTION.</p>

6 A		<p>ITU: ICTs as a tool for economic and social development - and meeting the Millennium Development Goals</p> <p>LAC Caucus: <u>We regard the Information Society as an opportunity for enabling different human development models to coexist and making them compatible with one another, in pursuance of the goals of the Millennium Declaration. We reject the idea of imposing a single model for all political, social, economic and cultural realities.</u></p> <p>ICTs are central to the creation of the global knowledge economy and can therefore play an important role in promoting sustainable development and eradicating poverty.</p> <p>The potential of ICTs to empower people is enormous. This is particularly the case for women, youth, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities. ICTs can help to build capacities and skills, create more employment opportunities, assist small and medium-sized enterprises, and increase participation and informed decision-making at all levels, notably through enhanced education and training, especially when accompanied by full respect for cultural and linguistic diversity.</p> <p>Technological innovation can contribute substantially to providing better access to health services, education, information and knowledge, as well as offering a wider variety of means by which people can communicate, thus contributing to promoting greater understanding and improving the quality of life of the world's citizens.</p>
6 B		<p>League of Arab States: <i>Add a new paragraph as follows:</i> "We reaffirm, in our efforts to achieve transformation to an information society, that such transformation shall not in any way detract from the moral, social or religious values of any society."</p>
6 C		<p>Écurie Maloba:</p> <p>We noted following our survey that the delay in expanding the use of new ICTs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is, beyond the problems associated with the people's living standards, linked to the following problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lack of awareness of the benefits to be gained from using appropriate ICTs, and what they can contribute to a business, a government or a country as a whole in economic revival; – the fear and prejudices that exist with respect to the often exorbitant cost of personal computers and other hardware, even though the institution concerned may nevertheless be able to obtain such equipment and therefore increase or maximize its productivity and profitability; – the lack of appropriate, effective training for personnel and, in those cases where such training is available, the high cost which is beyond the reach of low-income people who make up the majority of the population. As an example, the only facility where Linux training is available in Kinshasa is a private firm where the cost of the course is USD 300 or 15 times the typical public official's salary; – the lack of trained specialist instructors.

<p>B.</p>	<p>B. We declare our Common Vision of the Information Society:</p>	<p>Africa civil society: The information society should be a means of enhancing and deepening human rights. It should strengthen the organization of social, economic and cultural activity and be built on principles of diversity, transparency, and participation, social and economic justice and be inspired by equitable gender, cultural and regional perspectives.</p> <p>Information society in Africa must be people centered and process orientated and not technologically determined.</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>7. The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive, where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers.</p>	<p>DT/1: [7] The global Information Society represents the social and human construction which is progressively built by all the vital forces of the world since they have started few decades ago. Looking at the fantastic, quick and continuous progresses made by the ICT industry and understanding the enormous possibilities that these progresses would allow in terms of networking infrastructures and services, it is necessary to consider and deal with ICTs not only as a particular economic activity among others but mainly as an economic and technological platform to be used for all human activities, involving stakeholders as well as individuals.</p> <p>Africa civil society: <i>Section 2. para 7.</i> This sentence is not understood?</p> <p>Cris Colombia: The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive[*], where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers.</p> <p>[*Translator's note: At this point the proposal is concerned with changing the Spanish drafting in a way that does not affect the English.]</p> <p>Glocom: <u>What we seek to build is an Organic, Inclusive, Equitable and Vernacular Information Society.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>This is an Organic Information Society where all the members are connected with and interdependent on each other regardless of the physical distance between them thanks to globally extended communication networks. Hardships for some are problems for the whole global society.</u> - <u>This is an Inclusive Information Society where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers, as well as to participate in its governance.</u> - <u>This is an Equitable Information Society where enhanced knowledge, information and communication contribute to alleviate existing inequalities including poverty and hunger and improve quality of life for all persons, as well as to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</u> - <u>This is a Vernacular Information Society that originates from the unique character of each component community. The immediate goals or appropriate methods for communities are not uniform, and are determined based on communal initiatives. This society respects and is energized by cultural and linguistic diversity.</u>

		<p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Knowledge creation as key objective of the information society.</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers:<u>frontiers. We reiterate our commitment with the Dakar-declaration on "Education for all".</u></p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: The global Information Society represents the social and human construction, which is progressively built by all the vital forces of the world since they have started few decades ago. Looking at the fantastic, quick and continuous progresses made by the ICT industry and understanding the enormous possibilities that these progresses would allow in terms of networking infrastructures and services, it is necessary to consider and deal with ICTs not only as a particular economic activity among others but mainly as an economic, <i>cultural</i> and technological platform to be used for all human activities, involving stakeholders as well as individuals.</p>
8.	<p>8. The Information Society should be people-centered, with citizens and communities at its core, and be at the service of humankind. It should be an environment where information and knowledge are disseminated and utilized by all sectors of the population, for their economic, social, cultural and political development.</p>	<p>DT/1: [8] By nature, the global Information Society is the society where all peoples of the world shall appear as representing together a unique community and where each individual shall be able, looking beyond their particular identity, to feel that they are part of this unique community. Building the global Information Society represents the first opportunity given to the international community to imagine and prepare as a whole its own future, which should help at least to narrow those imperfections, contradictions, and divides.</p> <p>Africa civil society. The Information Society should be people-centered, with citizens and communities at its core, and be at the service of humankind. It should be an environment where information and knowledge are [created and shared] disseminated and utilized by all sectors of the population, for their economic, social, cultural and political development.</p> <p>IFRC: The Information Society should be people centered, with citizens and communities at its core. <u>ICTs are recognized as a means of building the capacity of volunteer organizations, which provide valuable services to their communities.</u> It should be at the service of humankind, including disadvantaged and marginalized groups and those with special needs. To reach its full potential, the Information Society requires the genuine participation, contribution and commitment of all, especially Governments, private sector and civil society.</p> <p>ITU The information society offers great potential in promoting sustainable development. To that end, guiding principles could include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) securing the right to information and knowledge; b) promoting universal access at affordable cost; c) strengthening international cooperation; d) establishing an enabling environment;

		<p>e) developing human capacity; f) promoting linguistic diversity and cultural identify g) strengthening information and communication network security; h) improving market access, especially for products and services from developing countries; i) addressing global challenges.</p> <p>Furthermore, each country's special needs should be respected and a "users' needs" approach should be followed.</p> <p>Glocom: The essential requirements for the development of <u>an Organic, Inclusive, Equitable and Vernacular Information Society</u> include:</p> <p>The respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the right to hold opinions without interference and seek to, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers in accordance with article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to unhindered access by individuals to communication media and information sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, as an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.- <u>The governance based on the participation of all the people concerned, especially those from marginalized regions and sectors of society.</u>- <u>The highly-developed ICT networks, equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats, effective communication and appropriate use that enable all the people to achieve their full potential.</u>- The adherence to international undertakings with respect to peace and security, sustainable development, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, economic progress, and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs.- <u>The worldwide commitment to bridging the digital divide, especially supporting the prompt introduction of appropriate and vernacular ICTs as well as building related literacy, that fit the actual economic, social, cultural, linguistic and educational conditions and needs of peoples</u>- <u>Achieving the Millennium Development Goals of combating poverty and hunger, eliminating illiteracy, reducing infant mortality, improving the status of women, improving maternal health, combating disease and promoting environmental sustainability.</u>- The building of an environment that inspires confidence and trust in using ICTs, and ensures security of networks and information, in particular the protection of privacy.
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9.	<p>9. The Information Society is a new and higher form of social organization, where highly-developed ICT networks, equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication must enable all the people to achieve their full potential, promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life and alleviate poverty and hunger.</p>	<p>DT/1: [9] ICTs should therefore be regarded as a tool and not as an end in themselves. They are useful only to the extent that they enrich and empower individuals through the information and capabilities they offer.</p> <p>APC: It is not networks that will enable people to achieve their full potential, but a society in which people have more equitable access to the world's resources and the ability to participate effectively in the decisions that impact on their lives.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: We affirm the need to focus on application of ICTs in alleviating poverty and hunger, and ask all stakeholders to affirm and support commitments made by governments in the Beijing Platform for Action: Eradication of poverty based on sustained economic growth, social development, environmental protection and social justice requires the involvement of women in economic and social.</p> <p>APEC: realizing a "ubiquitous society" for broadband provision anywhere</p> <p>CPRS The notion that the Information Society is necessarily a higher form of social organization should be constantly challenged. This kind of statement completely masks the need to challenge the appropriateness of each and every ICT or complex system as they are considered or introduced into any given context. We must not simply assume that the use of ICTs constitutes a higher or better way. In fact, the concept of "appropriate use" of ICTs should be made explicit in the text.</p> <p><u>Add The public must have access to scientific information and expert judgment on ethical, social, and political that arise in the use of ICTs. Toward this end, computer and information science professionals must be encouraged to take a pro-active public role in both promoting the socially beneficial uses of ICTs and discouraging harmful ones.</u></p>

	<p>Cris Colombia: The Information and Communication Society is a new and higher form of social organization, <u>which produces a dialogue of cultures that embraces all the world's communities.</u> Highly-developed ICT networks <u>could make possible equitable and ubiquitous access to information and appropriate content in accessible formats;</u> and communication must enable all the people to achieve their full potential <u>on an equitable basis between men and women and amongst the various political, cultural and regional perspectives,</u> and promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life and alleviate poverty and hunger.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum <i>Use the term "evolving societies" instead of "high societies".</i></p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i> "...ubiquitous access to information, <u>safe and secure systems,</u> appropriate content in accessible and <u>multimodal</u> formats and effective communication..."</p> <p>UNEP: State that countries, at all stages of economic development, should recognize ICT as an integral component of sustainable development strategies, not merely as a valuable industry in its own right.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO suggests to stress the importance of traditional media and information access and their linkage with new ICTs for advancing the information society, for example in multimedia community telecentres. <i>Replace the term "appropriate content" by "<u>relevant content</u>".</i></p> <p>UPU: The UPU vision of the future holds that substantive and sustainable development in the information society of the 21st century cannot be conceived and achieved on a worldwide basis without integrating all existing and future communication infrastructures and services, including postal and other physical communication services. The new ICTs have enormous potential, but they should not be seen as a universal Vademecum that can cure all possible «information and communications diseases» in the that can cure all possible «information and communications diseases» in the world. The physical component is also necessary. In this view, postal services are not part of a sunset industry, but rather will continue, well into the future, to play a significant role in the world's economy and in the world's information society.</p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: The Information Society is <i>based on</i> <u>highly-developed ICT networks,</u> equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication so that <u>all people may be able to participate in the decisions that affect their lives,</u> particularly relating to matters of peace, human security, human rights, poverty eradication and sustainable development.</p>
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<p>10.</p>	<p>10. The essential requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society include:</p>	<p>DT/1: [10] The essential requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society include:</p> <p>Africa civil society: "The respect for all internationally recognized human rights ..." (the wording for this sentence should reflect not only respect for the legislation and agreements but also a commitment to implement).</p> <p>Ensuring the adequate development of human capacity in order to be able to fully exploit the benefits that ICTs and building public awareness on the capabilities of ICTs to improve the lives of people by circumventing traditional obstacles like distance, time [and social and cultural obstacles].</p> <p>Africa civil society: Section 2. para 10 It feels as if the emphasis is on the market and business taking the lead on things. Will such heavy reliance on that sector allow other sectors to participate in the regulation and management sphere. If the emphasis remains on this sector, how will this be possible where the private sector is not well developed? Does this open up opportunities for external input/domination and will this not undermine the development of local private sector?</p> <p>Africa civil society. Section 2. para 10 (2nd one, pg. 8): While adopting at the national level, laws, rules and regulation that enforce the individual freedom and that punish all kinds of action, activity or behaviour that would represent an attempt to this individual freedom. (What does this mean?)</p> <p>APC It is not sufficient to assert that "the essential requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society" should be "in accordance" with Article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Instead, the document should simply declare that Article 19 must be enforced.</p> <p>APC-WNSP:</p> <p>We want to particularly endorse the reference to the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paragraph 10 but feel, like the Human Rights Caucus, that it is not sufficient to assert that "the essential requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society" should be "in accordance" with Article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Instead, the document should declare once and for all that Article 19 must be enforced.</p> <p>In addition, as many have pointed out, the principles of a better balanced flow of information, press freedom, participation in the communication process, and knowledge sharing will become truly meaningful only when they are viewed as being supported by a complex of rights, not just Article 19.</p> <p>To this end, we support the submission of the Human Rights Caucus which articulates a WSIS Rights framework thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Need for a consistent articulation of rights.- Recognition of information and communications as public common goods.- Democratic governance and human rights enforcement.- Relevant rights from the UN International CCPR and CESC..
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	<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: The essential role of science and scientists in building the Information Society should be clearly acknowledged in the declaration of principles and reflected in the plan of action from WSIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Include the new following paragraph in Section I.B.10.- "Science has a central role in the information society. There should be universal and equitable access to scientific knowledge and equal opportunities for all to create, disseminate and use information".- Include the following new paragraph in Section I. B. 10.- "The recognition of scientific knowledge as a public good. Scientific data and information should be as widely available and affordable as possible". <p><i>(Second bullet point)</i> - The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, as an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion; <u>as well as ensuring that there are regulations in place to prevent the establishment of monopolies that will limit people's communication rights.</u></p> <p><i>(Fifth bullet point)</i> - Ensuring the adequate development of human capacity in order to be able to exploit the benefits of ICTs fully and building public awareness of the capabilities of ICTs <u>in regard to forming a pluralistic and democratic public opinion, and thereby improving the lives of people by circumventing traditional obstacles such as distance, time and economic, political and social inequality.</u></p> <p><i>(Sixth bullet point)</i> - The nurturing of creativity and support for the flourishing and free flow of a multiplicity of ideas from a diversity of sources, the recognition of cultural identity in all its variety, linguistic diversity and multilingualism, <u>the recognition of local needs, a gender perspective, sexual orientation, and diversity as to ethnicity, age, and political views and positions,</u> and the creation of favourable conditions for the production, processing, dissemination and protection of local content.</p> <p>ETHZ/EPFL/EMPA: <u>The adherence to international undertakings with respect to peace and security, sustainable development, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, economic progress, and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs. ...to the effect that: Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) can and should serve sustainable development.</u> More harmony between the two goals of the Information Society and sustainable development could be achieved if there were better coherence and coordination among the major global UN summits such as the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development, the Basel Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the International Conference on the Financing for Development, keeping in mind the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the Integrated Follow-up to Major UN Conferences and Summits. Resource efficiency could be improved by ICT, the use of natural resources reduced and waste reduced by using ICT to dematerialize (i.e. reduce the use of natural resources, the inputs needed for our economic activities) and to achieve sustainable production and consumption patterns. However, as ICT helps</p>
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		<p>change our perspectives to alter our consumption and production patterns with a rebound effect, attention by policy and decision makers is needed to ensure that ICT really reduces, not increases, environmental impacts. Other risks needing attention by policy and decision makers include that of ICT equipment and ICT systems causing unnecessary electricity consumption while on standby. We pledge to promote increases in the useful life of ICT and to improve recycling conditions, in particular those resulting from trade in waste between the OECD member countries and developing countries.</p> <p>EBU: Should be maintained and, if possible, reinforced: first and second indent – on <i>freedom of expression</i> (Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) and the role of <i>independent, pluralistic and free media</i> as an important means of fostering public information, society development and social cohesion.</p> <p>ICC: The Global Information Infrastructure Commission:</p> <p>The listing of essential requirements contains no mention whatsoever of (a) bedrock communications infrastructure facilities, (b) the skilled human, technological, and capital resources required to develop, deploy, run, and upgrade such facilities, (c) public policies inviting of investment in and of such resources, and (d) national strategies to guide the promulgation, adoption, and enforcement of such policies.</p> <p>International Association of Broadcasting: 2nd bullet point:</p> <p>The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, as an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. <u>replace it with- The existence of independent and free media is an essential requisite for Freedom of Expression and the guarantee of plurality in the information, which constitute a basic mainstay for building a free society, the respect for Democracy, the good governance, the development and social cohesion.</u></p> <p>IPA: The draft declaration of principles also includes: "the right to unhindered access by individuals to <i>communication media and information sources</i>". This can be supported. However, the final documents should clearly indicate in additional paragraphs that creators, publishers and producers of content shall fully enjoy their right to freedom of expression as internationally accepted for the information society to provide creative incentives to the to the best possible extent.</p> <p>League of Arab States. Add: "... and information sources, <u>without prejudice to the requirements of public security, public morality and the rights and basic freedoms of others.</u>"</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum:</p> <p>In item number 3, "adherence to international undertakings" should be changed to "the consideration of" and "with respect to the use of ICTs" changed to "trust and norms as they relate to the use of ICTs". An additional bullet point should be added to address sustainability.</p>
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Korean Civil Society: Add Privacy protection should be ensured in the Information Society. The capacity of individual to control over one's own personal information should be reinforced. And independent social mechanism for protecting privacy should be developed. Under the environment of the advanced surveillance technology and skills, the right to be anonymous should be protected as the most effective instrument to ensure one's privacy as well as freedom of expression.

Add The balance between IPR and User's rights in accordance with article 27 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights are being challenged and contested in the present IPR regimes and the environment of digital network. Therefore, to restore the balance between IPR and User's rights, the overall review of the existing IPR regimes should be required.

UNESCO: UNESCO appreciates the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version :

- Respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, notably respect for freedom of expression.
- Human capacities building.
- Cultural and linguistic diversity as essential to ensure the existence of an information society open to all.
- Importance of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms.

World Confederation of Teachers: We underline the remarks of the Observers, especially that one of the essential requirements, fundamental to development, is to have a qualitative and equitable education system.

In the last but one dash of the second block of the Observers' remarks WCT like to add 'teachers and trainers' in the text as follows: "The supply of a diversity of creative works and content is an essential engine for social, cultural, political and economic development. Creators, publishers and producers of content and teachers and trainers as well, thus play a crucial role in promoting knowledge, creativity and science ...".

The WCT underlines too in the Observers' remarks that "Save and healthy, secure and fair working conditions" are necessary to get the commitment of the people to promote the development and use of ICTs and services.

World Federalist Movement: WFM welcomes this paragraph, noting its ongoing support for international democracy and global governance. WFM would also like to emphasize the importance of public **participation** as well as "public information."

World Press Freedom Committee:

Recognise that in dealing with the important issues that are under discussion by this Summit and those that are to be discussed at succeeding meetings associated with the WSIS

Accept that the aims and objects of the WSIS cannot be addressed or achieved unless there is transparency and access to the information citizens require to make sound decisions; and, accordingly:

		<p>Stress the vital importance that full recognition be accorded to the free flow of information about the discussions and the decisions taken in relation to them; and accordingly adopt the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – By the WSIS to gather and disseminate information; – That, while acknowledging that the issues mentioned in B) and elsewhere can be sensitive and embarrassing, these factors should not be used as an excuse to impose restrictions on the right to freedom of expression and of the news media, nor on freedom of information, and, specifically, the following rights; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) to editorial independence; ii) to protect confidential sources of information; iii) to access information held by public bodies; iv) to seek information from private bodies and institutions; v) to publish freely issues that excite the public interest no matter how much controversy is caused; vi) to freedom of movement; and vii) to privacy of communications. – That news media outlets, journalists' and publishers' and broadcasters' associations, academic institutions and other civil society organisations should take measures to enhance the capacity of the news media to report professionally on public interest issues and to promote opportunities for discussion of ethical issues relating to such reporting; and – That states, governments, inter-governmental organisations and other institutions and instances that subscribe to the principles of the WSIS, their implementation and the maximum use of the facilities and services created under the mantle of the WSIS should take effective measures to ensure that their various governmental services, including defence, police and intelligence agencies and security establishments, understand and respect the rights of journalists to carry out their professional duties and their rights to freedom of movement and freedom of expression; – That these governments and institutions should devote effective resources and attention to prevent attacks on journalists, especially those engaged in investigative reporting assignments, and to bring to justice without delay those responsible; and – That all concerned take measures to promote the safety of journalists.
10 A		<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; Add: <u>Privacy protection should be ensured in the Information Society. The capacity of individual to control over one's own personal information should be reinforced. And independent social mechanism for protecting privacy should be developed. Under the environment of the advanced surveillance technology and skills, the right to be anonymous should be protected as the most effective instrument to ensure one's privacy as well as freedom of expression.</u></p>

10 B		<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO: <u>The balance between IPR and User's rights in accordance with article 27 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights are being challenged and contested in the present IPR regimes and the environment of digital network. Therefore, to restore the balance between IPR and User's rights, the overall review of the existing IPR regimes should be required.</u></p>
10 C		<p>Pacific Islands Forum: The Principles should also acknowledge the diversity of cultures within multicultural societies and include 'indigenous' and 'traditional' issues. In recognition that rural development is not just in villages, policies and language should be consistent with national and regional reality of the Pacific islands region.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the right to hold opinions without interference and seek to, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers in accordance with article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to unhindered access by individuals to communication media and information sources, - The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, as an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. 	<p>DT/1 [10 cont'd]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A secure infrastructure. - A sound and equitable education and health care system. - A recognition of the benefits of ICT applications, such as e-learning, e-health and e-government. - Adoption of national legal frameworks and regulatory policies that should be pro-competitive with the aim to attract investments in all the various segments that comprise the Information Society and identification and elimination of all obstacles that delay or halt economic growth. - Adoption of good-governance procedures at all levels which supposes transparency, accountability, sustainability, predictability and generalization of administrative reforms aiming to bring governments being e-Model Users. - Adoption of national ICT strategies involving at all levels the development partners, in particular business entities. - Recognition of the multi-stakeholders partnerships framework as being the key-framework for the launching of ICT-development programs and recognition of the leading role of the business sector, in particular local SMEs with respect to the management of these programmes. <p>There is a need to build the global Information Society under a Human Rights perspective, meaning a global Information Society that would develop while respecting, preserving and enforcing fundamental human rights. This would be possible only when all the stakeholders (governments, business entities, international organisations and entities of civil society), as well as the individuals, shall be committed to promoting the development and use of ICTs and services:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The adherence to international undertakings with respect to peace and security, sustainable development, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, economic progress, and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs. - The building of an environment that inspires confidence and trust in using ICTs, and ensures security of networks and information, in particular the protection of privacy. - Ensuring the adequate development of human capacity in order to be able to fully exploit the benefits that ICTs and building public awareness on the capabilities of ICTs to improve the lives of people by circumventing traditional obstacles like distance and time. - The nurturing of creativity and support for the flourishing of free flow of a multiplicity of ideas from a diversity of sources, recognizing cultural identity in all its variety, linguistic diversity, and multilingualism as well as the creating favorable conditions for the production, processing, dissemination and protection of local content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the peoples of the world with particular attention to the needs and expectations of the developing countries and in each country, to those of the most disadvantaged communities such as: women, youth, inhabitants of remote, rural or desert areas, disabled, indigenous peoples. - While respecting, preserving and enforcing by all possible legal, technical and regulatory means the religious, cultural and linguistic identities and patrimonies of the various peoples of the world, accepting their diversity with a spirit of tolerance. - While adopting at the national level, laws, rules and regulation that enforce the individual freedom and that punish all kinds of action, activity or behaviour that would represent an attempt to this individual freedom. - While adopting a framework for international cooperation based on a spirit of real and sincere solidarity aiming to enable developing countries to benefit from adequate means to achieve an harmonious social integration and economic development noting that such a result is the most important factor that could ensure to all peoples of the world security, peace and stability. - Safe and healthy, secure and fair working conditions. - Human dignity, human rights and world peace. - Global solidarity to redress social and geographic inequities. - Transparent and accountable government structures at local, national and international levels. - Respect for and enforcement of universal human rights standards. - Preserve and actively foster cultural development, linguistic diversity, cultural identity and local content. - The supply of a diversity of creative works and content is an essential engine for social, cultural, political and economic development. Creators, publishers and producers of content thus play a crucial role in promoting knowledge, creativity and science. As such, they are fully involved in the Information Society, which offers enhanced means of communication, dissemination and transmission of knowledge. - The right to participate in the communication and information process in conformity with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and press freedom, as well as the right to access, create and disseminate information, without any kind of censorship, should be considered basic human right. <p>Consumer International:</p> <p><i>amend bullet 4:</i> - <u>The building of an environment that inspires confidence and trust in using ICTs, and ensures by ensuring the security of networks and information, respecting the privacy of individuals, and protecting online consumers from unfair business practices in particular the protection of privacy.</u></p> <p><i>Add bullet:</i> - <u>The active and real participation of all stakeholders in decision-making processes regarding the development and the future of the information society, providing the technical and financial resources by governments.</u></p>
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	<p>CCBI: Other requirements for the information society: (a) bedrock communications infrastructure facilities, (b) the skilled human, technological, and capital resources required to develop, deploy, run, and upgrade such facilities, (c) public policies inviting of investment in and of such resources, and (d) national strategies to guide the promulgation, adoption, and enforcement of such policies.</p> <p>CPSR Caucus: We positively consider the fact that "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" is explicitly mentioned as the first essential requirement for the development of an equitable information society. Nevertheless, it is not sufficient to assert that "the essential requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society" should be "in accordance" with Article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The document should declare once and for all that Article 19 must be enforced. <u>add The principles of a better balanced flow of information, free circulation of ideas, press freedom, participation in the communication process, and knowledge sharing will become truly meaningful only when they are viewed as being supported by a consistent articulation of rights, not just Article 19. The document should declare that the following rights be enforced:</u></p> <p><u>Article 12 – Privacy;</u> <u>Article 18 – Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion;</u> <u>Article 19 – Freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive, and information through any media;</u> <u>Article 20 – Freedom of peaceful assembly;</u> <u>Article 26 – The right to education; and,</u> <u>Article 27 – The right to participate in the cultural life of the community as well as intellectual property rights.</u></p> <p><u>Add. Communication is a fundamental participative and interactive process, now supported by technological developments, and is the foundation of all societal organization: a strong emphasis on communication rights should therefore be placed in the new societal organization we call Information Society. Therefore, protection of communication rights, including cultural rights, development rights and individual rights in the cyberspace should be recognize as essential, promoted and guaranteed.</u></p> <p>ETHZ/EPFL/EMPA : Respect for the principles set up by the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development,– Basel Convention on Toxic Waste for electronic waste, and the– Kyoto Protocol on energy consumption. <p>Attention should be paid to Internet energy consumption.</p>
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	<p>IAPA: The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, as an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. <u>The existence of an independent and free media, as well as the necessary plurality of information, are essential requisites for free expression and of the press and are basic pillars of a free and democratic society.</u></p> <p>IFRC: 3rd bullet: The adherence to international undertakings with respect to peace and security, sustainable development, <u>reduction of vulnerability</u>, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, economic progress, and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs.</p> <p>ILO: Add new paragraph at the end: The adoption of, and respect for, International Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at work recognising that ICTs are progressively changing who, how, where and when people work.</p> <p>League of Arab States: Amend: In the second paragraph under [10] on page 8 of the English text of the Observers' contribution to the Declaration of Principles, replace the word "accepting" by "protecting" so that the paragraph would read as follows: "While <u>protecting</u>, preserving and enforcing by all possible legal, technical and regulatory means the religious, cultural and linguistic identities and patrimonies of the various peoples of the world, respecting their diversity with a spirit of tolerance."</p> <p><i>For the same item, amend last paragraph as follows:</i> "The right to participate in the communication and information process in conformity with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and press freedom, as well as the right to access, create and disseminate information, <u>without prejudice to the requirements of public morality and public health</u>, should be considered basic human right."</p> <p>Nile Basin Society: Need of an open and transparent roles/laws/procurement for ISPs involvement in all national/regional infra-structure projects. Governments should work towards removing any undue barriers to spread of ICT, e.g. local call tariffs, licensing for wireless communication including send/receive satellites (usually refused under the pre-text of security) and unreasonable customs/taxes.</p> <p>South Center: The principle that the citizen should have full information from public authorities, media and private operators. For example, Freedom of Information legislation and Citizens' Charters should be the norm. Other transparent methods already applied should be extended to the ICT media content, whether for news or advertising.</p> <p>The principle of competition, diversity and openness of the mass media must be acted on, especially where technology affords for increased monopolization of major media houses with transnational ownership and global reach, including via satellite and the spectrum of the global commons.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important to restore a balance highlighting that at the heart of the exercise is the citizen whether consumer, producer or service provider. Since too large a part of our societies is marginalized or lives in poverty, special attention must be given to those technologies which improve lives. Technologies applied to enhance postal services and mass media (radio broadcast and print material) should be considered of equal priority. - The principles relevant to the information society include those that identify the person and his security, her memory of her culture (archives, libraries and museums), the government and its instruments of order (census, statistics, records, public bureaucracies and the several surveillance and control mechanisms) and his environment, including weather. There are other important areas in which ICTs play critical functions, notably the politics (print and broadcast media) and economics (standards and market imperfections, especially of information) of choice and competition; art and its several expressions; science, engineering, and the related technologies. The role of ICTs in preventing disasters and assisting in the aftermath also warrant attention. <p>UNEP: A sustainable and inclusive global information society is a society where prosperity is created through wise and efficient use of resources and where humans live in harmony with nature.</p> <p>UNESCO: (Alinea 1) <i>Add after "Notably":</i> "the right to education (Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) and"</p> <p>Alinea 2) <i>Add after "fostering public information":</i> "<u>providing accurate, professional and credible information in order to contribute to ...</u>";</p> <p><i>Add new alinea to read as follows:</i> "<u>The recognition of scientific knowledge as a public good. Scientific data and information should be as widely available and affordable as possible.</u>"</p>
11.	11. The Information Society must respond to the additional development challenges posed by the digital divide and help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of combating poverty and hunger, eliminating illiteracy, reducing infant mortality, improving the status of women, improving maternal health, combating disease and promoting environmental sustainability.	<p>DT/1: [11] Health should not be seen as a narrowly-defined ICT application, but as a part of a comprehensive health system. In the same way that education is understood as fundamental to development, health also plays a crucial role in development. Further, health-related investment can spur economic development, as highlighted in the 2001 report released by the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, which specifically mentions ICTs.</p> <p>Africa civil society: The Africa Civil Society are wary of the Millennium Development goals and question the premise that a target of 7% growth will achieve a 15% reduction in poverty – cannot endorse them as they are.</p> <p>APC: Whilst acknowledging the common resolve as reflected in the Millennium Declaration, we believe that all negotiations and agreements made at the WSIS need to be based on a reaffirmation to commitments made at previous United Nations conferences and summits, including amongst others, those on women's rights in Nairobi and Beijing in 1985 and 1995; the CEDAW Convention, entered into force in 1981; on the rights of the child in New York in 1990; on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992; on human rights in Vienna in 1993; on population and development in Cairo in 1994, and on social development in Copenhagen in 1995.</p>

	<p>Pacific Islands Forum Should include reference to the disabled after women, and should <i>Add "including those resulting from geographical challenges" after digital divide.</i></p> <p>South Center: The "externalities" of the ICT sectors must be taken into account in the context of principles already applicable to the environment and sustainable development. In the context of the ongoing structural challenges in specific sectors, basic education, health, rural development, youth, gender, social security and job creation, the principle that information per se must be available for sound decision-making is necessary. The several e-strategies are to be encouraged provided that they do not become gimmicks but serve the real purposes of development. The international infrastructures for the movement of people, goods and services, production and transfer of technology have followed the political and economic default lines of North and South. The Internet structure of open networks provides an opportunity to re-orient the relationships. The principle of equity in the access to infrastructures and use of the public commons by all countries and their citizens must be stated expressly. Concomitant policy and action must then follow, including a significant investment in South-South public-private activities</p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: Values. References to the Millennium Declaration and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are positive. Further, we suggest a list of values should be included at the top of the document indicating the type of information society we are striving for. Such values should include: participation, transparency, democracy, equality, and promotion of human rights.</p> <p>Global nature: More emphasis should be placed on what we consider is one of the most striking characteristics of the Information society – communications technology is creating a 'global village', enhancing people's international outlook, and ingraining a sense of solidarity with people of other cultures, reducing conflict and fostering collaboration.</p> <p>Minimizing the negative impact: The Declaration of Principles should recognize that not all aspects of the information society are positive – that indeed, issues such as increased environmental waste (such as dangerous electronic components including heavy metals), new health concerns (such as electronic radiation, RSI and obesity), and the downside of restructuring in the labour market (technology industry labour practices, technology-related redundancy and the need for retraining etc) are also on the global radar screen as key twenty-first century challenges.</p>
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<p>11 A</p>		<p>DT/1: [11 A] One of the priorities of the Information Society must be to drastically diminish information poverty, drawing from all available resources (including from volunteer resources). Volunteers, by actively helping people to combat this dimension of poverty, are already playing an important role in the creation and evolution of a fair and equitable Information Society. As the Information Society spreads, their participation as information agents and enablers will extend proportionately. Volunteers are instrumental in creating and energizing community and citizen networks.</p> <p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: <i>The digital world offers novel opportunities for involving scientists in developing countries in scientific endeavours of their choice around the globe, provided some very basic ICT tools are at their disposal. Many of these can now be made more affordable.</i></p> <p>Despite this potential, the knowledge divide appears to be widening. Increasing inequalities in access to ICTs reduce opportunities for individuals and institutions to develop and use scientific knowledge that could help foster innovation, facilitate efficient decision making, and support education and training. The digital divide addressed by WSIS shares many of the same characteristics of the scientific divide, defined by the enormous gap in scientific research, innovation and diffusion of technology. In addition, present systems for the publication and dissemination of scientific information do not provide sufficient access to knowledge originating in many developing countries. While scientific data and information from one country may or may not be specifically relevant to another country's needs, all countries must be able to develop and communicate their own knowledge. In order to reduce these inequalities and to achieve Sustainable Development and the Millennium Goals, science, technology and innovation will have to play a fundamental role, maximizing the possibilities and benefits of ICTs in the areas of basic and applied research, education, health, agriculture, technology, economic development and government. Therefore, ensuring equitable access to scientific knowledge and to software tools for analyzing and disseminating this information is essential, as well as making available affordable networking infrastructure, information-processing equipment, software and training to universities and research institutions world wide.</p>

		<p>LAC Caucus: The Information Society must respond to the additional development challenges posed by the digital divide and help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of combating poverty and hunger, eliminating illiteracy, reducing infant mortality, improving the status of women, improving maternal health, combating disease[*] and promoting <u>guaranteeing a healthy and sustainable environment</u>.</p> <p>[*Translator's note: At this point the proposal is concerned with changing the Spanish drafting in a way that does not affect the English.]</p>
11 A		<p>OECD: Add.: -The development of the Information Society and broadly-based economic growth are interdependent factors in both developed and developing countries. Comprehensive policy frameworks can foster ICT-driven innovation, growth and productivity gains across all sectors. Better distribution of the benefits from ICT-driven growth will be a major contributor to poverty reduction and social development and an important step towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ODA has a crucial role to play in helping developing countries attract ICT investment and build the capacity to use ICTs to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). ICTs can contribute to each of the MDGs. Access to ICTs is not an end in itself, but ICTs need to be fully taken into account when formulating and implementing development strategies. In short, ICTs should be fully mainstreamed into ODA strategies.
11 B		<p>Écurie Maloba: Basic concepts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Information Society must be based on the principle of equality for all and freedom of expression such that anyone, wherever he or she might be in the world, regardless of origin, regardless of ethnic background, regardless of race, will have the freedom to be informed and to inform. 2. In the face of globalization, the Information Society must preserve every people's cultural heritage. Accordingly, it must respect every people's culture and customs, provide every culture with the opportunity to flourish rather than to vanish, and ensure that every people has the freedom to promote its own culture. As long as indigenous cultures are not part of the process, we have no faith in any advantages that may result from the advent of the Information Society. If one of the central aims of WSIS is to fight the poverty and deepening impoverishment attributable to the digital divide, then the South should never lose its culture. The summit should therefore proceed in such a way as to ensure that the cultures of the South find their place alongside those of other nations. 3. The advent of the Information Society should be accompanied by a process of reviewing international policy and legislation with a view to strengthening multilateral cooperation and facilitating the free movement of goods and individuals in the same way that the free movement of information is to be facilitated.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. The impact or momentum that new ICTs can give the process of sustainable development in Africa is dependent first and foremost on good governance. The nub of the question is to find out how to go about ensuring that Africa will adopt a policy of good governance. The international community, and particularly the major powers, should start by demonstrating their goodwill in the conduct of international policy. The application of double standards has often been evidence of bad faith on the part of the major powers in international policy.5. The advent of the Information Society offers more disadvantages and dangers for an African than might be apparent at first glance. There is a risk that it will sink Africa deeper into poverty. The world summit will only benefit Africa to the extent that Africa learns from it how to undertake a poverty reduction process when all previous attempts to reduce poverty on the continent have failed.6. The world summit has to help the entire international community genuinely to become aware of the dangers and advantages of the Information Society. Just as every country has become aware of AIDS and has established its own national plan to fight this disease, every country and the international community at large will have to establish national and international plans to disseminate the summit's conclusions with regard to the Information Society in all its forms upon the conclusion of the summit's first phase.7. We believe that national summits should be organized with all local players concerned so as to facilitate a collective national direction that encompasses local parameters, and a realistic analysis and perception of the problems that must be faced.8. We are pressing for the establishment by African governments of an African information highway fund financed by those governments and managed under the aegis of NEPAD.9. The African governments should also include in their budgets a special allocation for promoting new ICTs and reduce customs duties on equipment associated with new ICTs for the public good, even if this is only during the interphase period and lastly, should define special, high-priority policies to be applied during the interphase period with respect to new ICTs at the national level in consultation with local players. <p>The second phase of WSIS, to be held in Tunis, should be a summit to evaluate the progress made in implementing the decisions and plans established as a result of the first phase and to identify any problems and possible solutions.</p>
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C.	C. An information Society for all: key principles	
12.	12. The Information Society must serve the interests of all nations, in a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the people of the world. Most particularly, the interests of the developing and least developed countries (LDCs), Smaller Islands Developing States (SIDS), economies in transitions and post-conflict countries, should be addressed, taking into account the unique geographic features and demographic diversity of nations and regions.	<p>DT/1: [12] ICT as a tool for Development: Being a horizontal platform for economic development and a tool for social integration, information and communication infrastructures and services must be, without delay, extensively deployed and used in all developing countries in order to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in particular to help in promoting a sustainable development and in eradicating poverty.</p> <p>APC: We suggest that in its current form be deleted. The 'information society' is not an entity which can serve the interests of anyone. Moreover, the interests of all countries in the world are often conflicting, rather than common. However, we affirm that LDCs, SIDs, and economies in transitions should receive particular attention.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: Human rights and freedoms, of which women's human rights and freedom of expression are an integral part, must be at the core of the information society.</p> <p>The information society should be based on principles of gender equity, human dignity and gender justice, and should be geared towards the eradication of gender disparities in education and training, socio-economic status, civic and political decision-making.</p> <p>Artic Council : Add Artic region</p> <p>UNCTAD. <i>Insert from p. 9 [12]</i></p> <p><u>ICT as a tool for Development: Being a horizontal platform for economic development and a tool for social integration, information and communication infrastructures and services must be, without delay, extensively deployed and used in all developing countries in order to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in particular to help promoting sustainable development and in eradicating poverty.</u></p> <p><i>Add:</i> The use of ICT by all economic sectors improves efficiency in the use of resources and facilitates and promotes international trade and investment, thus making developing economies more competitive, more likely to benefit from integration in the global economy and creating better jobs. ICT development strategies must therefore include policies and measures to increase the adoption of ICT across the economy.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO suggests to make explicit reference to African countries as a target group, especially in the context of the United Nations response to the implementation of NEPAD ICTs development goals;</p>
12 A		DT/1: [12 A] Knowledge is the heritage of all humanity.
12 B		DT/1: [12 B] In a democratic society, information and communications are the foundation for transparency, debate and decision-making and for informed choice of an active citizenry

12 C		<p>DT/1: [12 C] The traditional media of radio and television will long remain the major providers of information to the large majority of the world's population, particularly in the developing world. As such, they must be developed and exploited to the full as basic foundations of the information society and as providers of content to newer media made possible by ICTs.</p> <p>EBU: should be fully supported by governments and integrated into Section I on <u>the central role of the media</u> in any conception of information society (in connection with Point [12 C] on the role of radio and television as basic foundations of the information society) and the importance for citizens of having access to <u>unbiased information and a wide range of content</u></p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: <u>The traditional media of radio and television will long remain the major providers of information to the large majority of the world's population, particularly in the developing world. As such, they must be developed and exploited to the full as basic foundations of the information society and as providers of content to newer media made possible by ICTs.</u></p> <p><i>(Comment: This point is of key importance to the developing countries and must be emphasised strongly).</i></p>
13	<p>13. The Information Society must be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic differences in our societies, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion and becoming a positive force for all of the world's people by helping to reduce the disparities between and within countries.</p>	<p>DT/1: [13] The Information Society shall be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic differences in our societies, promoting job creation, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion and becoming a positive force for all of the world's people by helping to reduce the disparity between developed and developing countries, as well as within countries.</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: The Information Society must be oriented towards eliminating[*] existing socio-economic differences in our societies, <u>and particularly towards putting an end to extreme poverty and social exclusion, which continue unabated in every corner of the world. The Information Society must also avert</u> the emergence of new forms of exclusion and become a positive force for all of the world's people by helping to reduce the disparities between and within countries.</p> <p>[*Translator's note: At this point the proposal is concerned with changing the French drafting in a way that does not affect the English.]</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: <i>Change paragraph to read "averting emergence of new forms of exclusion, particularly relating to publicly available info"</i></p> <p>South Center: The mass media, especially broadcast, print and traditional technologies, must be given equal priority in those areas where illiteracy and poverty constrain the effective use of the new technologies.</p>

<p>14</p>	<p>14. Empowerment and inclusion are fundamental characteristics and objectives of the Information Society. Accordingly, special attention must be paid to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The marginalized, including migrants and refugees, unemployed, underprivileged and disenfranchised peoples. - The vulnerable, including children and the elderly, the disabled, and those with special needs - Indigenous peoples and communities. 	<p>DT/1: [14] The Information Society is one where every citizen has the opportunity not only to access information but also to produce it and exercise their creativity.</p> <p>DT/1: [14] The knowledge and experience of citizens should be harnessed as the driving force behind the Information Society.</p> <p>APC: We affirm paragraph 14 with respect the importance of empowerment and inclusion, but note that women, who are often at the deepest end of the digital divide, are not explicitly referred to.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: We affirm paragraph 14 with respect the importance of empowerment and inclusion, but note with concern that women – at the deepest end of the 'digital divide' are not explicitly referred.</p> <p>We call for all stakeholders to affirm and support commitments made by governments in the Beijing Platform for Action in this respect:</p> <p>Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis or equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace (art. 13, Beijing declaration, BPFA)</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: <u>Access by everyone to opportunities to "create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge" is a characteristic and fundamental objective of the Information Society (see above). Guaranteeing such opportunities for everyone means that special attention must be paid to those populations that are most in danger of being kept marginalized from such opportunities, in particular:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Migrants, refugees, the unemployed and disenfranchised peoples;</u> - <u>The vulnerable, including children and the elderly, the disabled, and those with special needs;</u> - <u>Indigenous peoples and communities;</u> - <u>And in all these categories, those who are the most marginalized.</u> <p>To achieve this objective, reciprocity of knowledge must be implemented so that those who are the most marginalized can let the world know what paths they have already taken in order to escape from want, whilst at the same time they receive from the world the tools they need in order to take possession of their rights and assume their responsibilities. Experience shows that such reciprocity is essential if awareness of the common commitment needed on everyone's part is to take root and flourish.</p> <p>This reciprocity of knowledge has to be part of a global partnership with disadvantaged populations, so that those who are the most marginalized at every stage of policies and programmes are consulted and involved in the process from the initial conception through implementation and evaluation in accordance with the corresponding commitments undertaken at various levels internationally (e.g. the Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/2003/RES/23).</p> <p>Consumer International: <i>add bullet:</i> - <u>Rural and isolated communities.</u></p> <p>Glocom: The marginalized, including migrants and refugees, unemployed, underprivileged <u>including homeless, street children and victims of natural disasters and military conflicts,</u> and disenfranchised peoples.</p>
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		<p>Korean Civil Society <i>Add</i> <u>The disabled cannot easily access to ICTs primarily due to socio-economic problems and the gap of the use of ICTs between the disabled and others is widening. Therefore, the notion of welfare policy should be introduced so that they could use ICTs regardless of their socio-economic conditions. And non-accessibility of the disabled to ICTs should be overcome in the direction that the availability and comfortability of use for those equipments and software could be enhanced for the disabled.]</u></p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Respect for the specific needs of the disabled and those with special needs.</p> <p>UNESCO suggests to make reference to the needs for special solutions for rural and disadvantaged areas;</p> <p>World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters: <i>Add at end:</i> ...<u>Priority should be given to community-driven communication initiatives, developed in response to local needs.</u></p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: The Information Society is one where <u>any citizen</u> has the opportunity not only to access information but also to produce it and exercise their creativity.</p>
14 A		<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; <i>Add:</i> <u>The disabled cannot easily access to ICTs primarily due to socio-economic problems and the gap of the use of ICTs between the disabled and others is widening. Therefore, the notion of welfare policy should be introduced so that they could use ICTs regardless of their socio-economic conditions. And non-accessibility of the disabled to ICTs should be overcome in the direction that the availability and comfortability of use for those equipments and software could be enhanced for the disabled.</u></p>
14 B		<p>Rehabilitation International: Inclusion</p> <p>A separate article is needed in the declaration and action plan to make it clear that disabled persons are a high-priority target group, and to set out proposed objectives and strategies aimed at eliminating those factors that contribute to deepening the digital divide insofar as it pertains to disabilities.</p>
15.	<p>15. Unequal power relations and other social and cultural aspects have contributed to differential access, participation and status for men and women. More attention must be given to overcoming these constraints and ensuring that women can equally benefit from the increased use of ICTs for empowering themselves by full participation in shaping political, economic and social development and improving their lives.</p>	<p>DT/1: [15] Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis or equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace (art. 13, Beijing Declaration).</p> <p>DT/1: [15] Gender Perspective: Building the Global Information Society shall not be possible if all stakeholders (governments, business entities, NGOs and Civil Society, international organizations) fail in incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of actions they have the responsibility to undertake and manage.</p> <p>APC: We would like to, as proposed by the Gender Caucus, suggest that the first sentence of this paragraph be altered to include the phrase 'access to and control over resources' so that it reads: "Unequal power relations and other social and cultural aspects have contributed to differential access, participation, control over and access to resources and status for men and women".</p>

	<p>APC-WNSP: We would like to suggest, as proposed by the Gender Caucus, that the first sentence of this paragraph be altered to include the phrase 'access to and control over resources' so that it reads:</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i> "...aspects have contributed to differential access, participation, <u>control over and access to resources</u> and status..."</p> <p>UNCTAD: <i>Add at the end of the paragraph:</i> National strategies for the information society should therefore incorporate a gender perspective at all levels of policy action.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Respect of gender and youth issues. UNESCO suggests to enhance the gender perspective where appropriate.</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW: The Commission notes that globally, there are substantial differences in participation in, access to and use of media and information and communications technologies, their content and production. Such differences have important implications for policy development at national, regional and international level. A focus on the gender dimensions of information and communications technologies is essential for preventing and combating an adverse impact of the digital revolution on gender equality and the perpetuation of existing inequalities and discrimination, including sexual exploitation of women both through the traditional media and through new technologies. Media and ICT also offer tools for enhancing women's full access to the benefits of information and new technologies and can become central tools for women's empowerment and the promotion of gender equality. Efforts are therefore necessary to increase women's access to and participation in the media and ICT, including their decision-making processes and new opportunities created through ICT.</p> <p>Prioritise the integration of gender perspectives and ensure women's early and full participation when developing and implementing national policies, legislation, programmes, projects, strategies and regulatory and technical instruments in the area of information and communications technologies (ICT) and media and communications, and create monitoring and accountability mechanisms to ensure implementation of gender sensitive policies and regulations as well as to analyse the gender impact of such policies in consultation and collaboration with women information technology specialists, women's organizations and gender equality advocates.</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: Information and communication technologies are not gender-neutral. Like any other technology, they are socially constructed, and affect men and women differently. Globally, there are substantial differences in women's and men's access to and use and production of these technologies and the media, and women make up a disproportionate number of those who are marginalized or excluded from new opportunities. Such differences in access and opportunities have important implications for policy development both nationally and internationally.</p>
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		<p>A focus on the gender dimensions of information and communication technologies is essential not only for preventing an adverse impact of the digital revolution on gender equality or the perpetuation of existing inequalities and discrimination, but also for enhancing women's equitable access to the benefits of information and communication technologies and to ensure that they can become a central tool for the empowerment of women and the promotion of gender equality. Policies, programmes and projects need to ensure that gender differences and inequalities in the access to and use of ICT are identified and fully addressed so that such technologies actively promote gender equality and ensure that gender-based disadvantages are not created or perpetuated. Such a perspective should make it possible to reduce, if not eliminate, the gender gap in the digital divide. Efforts are also necessary to increase women's participation in and access to new media opportunities created through ICT.</p>
16 A		<p>GLOCOM: <u>Accessibility: Information Society must be an inclusive society accessible to all. People with disabilities and others who require special consideration in terms of accessibility such as the elderly must be able to enjoy the full benefits of the Information Society. Information and communication technologies and services should be developed and designed to be operable by the elderly and disabled. Accessibility must be positively addressed in all e-Government and e-Strategy initiatives.</u></p>
16.	<p>16. Young people constitute the majority of the world's population, and are leading creators and adopters of ICTs. Yet too many of them, especially those in developing countries, remain disadvantaged and disconnected. More and special attention must be given to empower young people as learners, the future workforce and citizens with special needs.</p>	<p>Cris Colombia: Young people constitute the majority of the world's population, and are leading creators and adopters of ICTs. Yet too many of them, especially those in developing countries, remain disadvantaged and disconnected. More and special attention must be given to empower young people as learners, the future workforce and citizens with special needs. <u>Similar efforts are needed to overcome the exclusion suffered by other social groups such as persons of African descent and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) persons.</u></p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: Paragraph on youth critical: could be better placed. On the ground in our countries around the world, young people not only make up a majority portion of the population – but are the most avid users of technology, and the innovators behind many of the key technologies powering the information society. The present youth paragraph (C16) recognizes the central contribution and remaining potential of youth to realize the opportunity of the information society. At the same time, it rightly notes that many youth remain disadvantaged and disconnected and that their needs demand urgent attention.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Respect of gender and youth issues.</p>
1)	<p>1) Information and communication infrastructure</p>	<p>Africa civil society: Information and Communication infrastructure, financing and investment affordability, development, and sustainability: The prerequisite for the creation of an information-society is the existence of an efficient information infrastructure. The poor state of Africa Information and Communications is presently the main constraint on the accessibility of many African countries to the information society and should be addressed as a matter of priority as to enable Africa's inclusion to the information society. Recognize that ICTs are one of the tools and not the solution to the human development problems that Africa faces.</p>

17.	17. Universal, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs must be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building the Information Society.	<p>DT/1: [17] Universal access to information and communication technologies, including radio and television, shall be an objective of all the stakeholders involved in building the information society, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country.</p> <p>APC: In the environment of rapid technical innovation, the principle of universal access should be redefined and extended to apply to traditional, mass, community and new media.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: The pursuit of universal and equitable access to the information society must be underpinned by an understanding of the gender digital divide and of the rural-urban divide</p> <p>CCBI: Advocate the adoption of a policy framework that promotes competition, including trade liberalization, and private sector investment so that the private sector can fulfill this critical role</p> <p>Écurie Maloba: <u>Information and communication infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– We can bring about an Information Society only by adhering to the principle of full and active participation by all players at all levels, including public authorities, the private sector, civil society and NGOs. The Information Society is a globalizing society which requires participation by everyone.– The work of establishing infrastructure should begin with rehabilitating existing infrastructure, as in the case of Africa, rather than establishing new infrastructure directly associated with new ICTs. By way of example, electricity is an area that needs special attention for lack of electric power remains a real problem that is far from being overcome in Africa. Only a relatively small proportion of the population has electricity - indeed, so few people that for more than three-quarters of the inhabitants in our countries it is out of the question to have a permanent Internet connection because they have no electricity. The summit must make a strong appeal to all players involved in the generation and distribution of electricity to adopt, in conjunction with the summit, a plan for meeting this vital need.– The Information Society must bring about equitable universal access to and sharing of tools.– Financial and tax policy must be made more flexible by removing political and financial regulatory obstacles in each country, as a means of fostering the development of infrastructure.– Reducing the costs of information and communication tools is something that could help to narrow the digital divide. Accordingly, this is an area that should be examined very carefully, and a tariff policy should be developed to promote this objective.– The development of infrastructure should take all persons into account by means of mechanisms to achieve the full participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged people such as women, children and the disabled. <p>ITU: Providing access to ICTs for all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Everyone, everywhere should have the opportunity to participate in the global information society and no one should be excluded from the benefits it offers. Access to ICT infrastructure and services should constitute one of the primary objectives of the Summit.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The provision of universal and affordable access to ICTs and the development of ICT applications and services, especially in underserved urban, rural and remote areas, remains one of the biggest challenges for bridging the digital divide.- Connectivity is therefore not only critical, but also central as an enabling agent in building a global information society in which all citizens can participate on an equal footing. Of particular importance is the imperative need to address the special needs of developing countries, countries with economies in transition, small island developing states and least developed countries.- In order to attain fully the objectives of universal and affordable access to ICTs, there is a need for the development of enabling and transparent legal, policy and regulatory frameworks. <p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO: Add: Universal, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs must be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building the Information Society. <u>The principle of universal access should be coherently applied to all conventional communication media such as TV, radio and video tapes as well as new media. In an environment of technological innovation, this principle of universal service should be redefined and more extended.</u></p> <p>Korean Civil Society: Universal, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs must be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building the Information Society. <i>Add</i> <u>The principle of universal access should be coherently applied to all conventional communication media such as TV, radio and video tapes as well as new media. In an environment of technological innovation, this principle of universal service should be redefined and more extended.</u></p> <p>Rehabilitation International: Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The text needs to be clarified regarding the concept of access so as to cover specifically the concept of access for disabled persons.- The declaration and the action plan must spell out a clear commitment and specific strategies aimed at ensuring that disabled persons have access to technology and content, as well as to adaptive technologies.- The declaration and the action plan must spell out a clear commitment and specific strategies aimed at ensuring that environments and equipment are accessible to disabled persons.- The declaration and the action plan must spell out objectives and specific strategies in regard to the provision by governments of accessible goods and services. <p>SACOD: Add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>All stakeholders should recognise the potential of ICTs to broaden access by communities to the media; utilise the opportunity to build community media in partnership with efforts to promote universal access to ICTs;</u>
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17 A		<p>17 A World Federalist Movement: <i>Add:</i> <u>ICTs can be a means to create more participatory, broad-based and inclusive policy-making processes in government, which must be fully developed to ensure the most efficient, universally-accepted, and sustainable policies.</u></p>
18.	<p>18. Building the infrastructure: A well-developed and easily-accessed and affordable information and communication network infrastructure is essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens and communities. The improvement of connectivity is of special importance in this respect.</p>	<p>CCBI: The essential nature of private investment to the development, deployment, maintenance, and modernization of the world's communications and information networks and facilities, should be recognized and public policies that are inviting of such investment should be formulated.</p> <p>Glocom : paragraph 18 may read as if the recommendation is only to address national infrastructure. We suggest that regional, and international infrastructure and connectivity should be specifically mentioned</p> <p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> Building the infrastructure: A well-developed and easily-accessed and affordable information and communication network infrastructure is essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens an communities. The improvement of connectivity is of special importance in this respect. <u>[And the investment for building communication infrastructure should be based thoroughly on the principle of fair competition, public and universal service. To hold the principle of public service, and according to different social, economic conditions, more appropriate way of building infrastructure could be developed.]</u></p> <p>Korean Civil Society: Building the infrastructure: A well-developed and easily-accessed and affordable information and communication network infrastructure is essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens an communities. The improvement of connectivity is of special importance in this respect. <i>Add</i> <u>And the investment for building communication infrastructure should be based thoroughly on the principle of fair competition, public and universal service. To hold the principle of public service, and according to different social, economic conditions, more appropriate way of building infrastructure could be developed.</u></p> <p>South Center: The principle that key infrastructures (networks) are utilities should continue to guide public policy while the incentives for innovation and private property encouraged within a regulatory framework of competition and integrity.</p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Building the infrastructure: A well-developed and easily-accessed and affordable information and communication network infrastructure is essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens and communities. The improvement of connectivity <u>and the upgrading of ICT equipment are of special importance in this respect.</u></p>

<p>19.</p>	<p>19. Community access points: Public access from community centres such as post offices, libraries, and schools, provides an effective means for promoting universal access in particular in rural and remote areas and poor urban areas.</p>	<p>Cris Colombia: Community access points: Public access from community centres such as post offices, libraries and schools provides an effective means for promoting universal access, <u>the collective building of knowledge and the dissemination of communities' thinking</u>, in particular in rural and remote areas and poor urban areas.</p> <p>IFLA: Community access points: We suggest that a reference to the user-friendly environment provided by libraries should be mentioned here. We suggest the following wording: "Libraries in particular provide an effective environment for making use of ICT to access information and for learning the skills required for effective searching."</p> <p>Korean Civil Society Add <u>The development of ICTs should be based on sustainability. To minimize the impact on environmental degradation and to develop no harmful ICT to human health should be ensured. The transfer of the second hand computers to the developing countries should consider the hazard of toxic wastes.</u></p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Community access as essential for allowing access to ICTs for all at affordable cost.</p> <p><i>Modify as follows: "Public access from centres such as post offices, community multimedia centres, libraries and schools, provides an effective means for promoting universal access in rural and remote areas ..."</i></p> <p>UPU: The UPU welcomes the references, under paragraph 19 "Community access points of the Declaration of Principles and para. 3 of the Action Plan", to the role played by the postal sector. In fact, the post offices worldwide provide an effective, affordable range of basic communication services enabling individuals as well as the public and private sector organizations to communicate. In this way they facilitate access to information and knowledge, particularly, in rural and remote areas.</p> <p>Specific proposals:</p> <p>With regard to Section I(A), of the Declaration of Principles, we would suggest that a small para. be added to emphasize the importance of the physical, paper-based communication in the process of creating the new information society.</p> <p>This small para. should be read as follows:</p> <p><u>"We also recognize that the development of the future technologically driven information society can not be fully achieved without integrating into the process other forms of communication and information infrastructures such as postal and paper based information services including correspondence, books, magazines, newspapers and other printed material."</u></p>
<p>19 A</p>		<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO: New: <u>The development of ICTs should be based on sustainability. To minimize the impact on environmental degradation and to develop no harmful ICT to human health should be ensured. The transfer of the second hand computers to the developing countries should consider the hazard of toxic wastes.</u></p>

		<p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Community access points: Public access from community centres such as post offices, libraries, and schools, provides an effective means for promoting universal access in particular in rural and remote areas and poor urban areas. <u>Therefore, innovative alternatives for enhancing public access in developing countries, such as subsidies and reduction of infrastructure costs, should be developed.</u></p>
20.	<p>20. Measuring and mapping the Information Society: Indicators are essential to measure the evolution of the Information Society, more particularly the needs and performance of developing countries and their particular conditions. Targets should also be set to benchmark the penetration of ICTs services within communities at urban and rural levels.</p>	<p>DT/1: [20] The availability of power sources is a prerequisite in bridging the digital divide. It is therefore essential to elaborate an active policy in terms of renewable energy resources; this policy defined by public authorities is to be secured by all partners involved in ICT deployment, to warrant an adequate quality and a permanent availability for all users, particularly those in rural and isolated areas.</p> <p>APC: We propose that all such initiatives are gender aware and include a focus on impacts on men and women.</p> <p>APC-WNSP : We propose that all such initiatives are gender aware and include a focus on impacts on men and women.</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: Measuring and mapping the Information Society: Indicators are essential to measure the evolution of the Information Society, and more particularly the needs and performance of developing countries and their particular conditions. Targets should also be set to benchmark the penetration of ICT services within communities at the urban and rural levels. <u>In every region of the world, particular attention should also be given to monitoring penetration rates within highly disadvantaged populations.</u></p> <p>Cris Colombia: Measuring and mapping the Information Society: Indicators are essential to <u>assess whether the Information and Knowledge Society is contributing effectively to building democracy and specifically whether it is meeting each country's needs and interests. Benchmarks also need to be established with respect to the take-up of ICT services within communities at the urban and rural levels, participation by those communities in global debates, and the circulation of information and knowledge.</u></p> <p>LAC Caucus: Measuring and mapping the Information Society: Indicators are essential to measure the evolution of the Information Society <u>on a comparative basis</u>, and more particularly the needs and performance of developing countries and their particular conditions. Targets should also be set to benchmark the penetration <u>and effective utilization</u> of ICT services within communities at the urban and rural levels.</p> <p>UNESCO: Move this paragraph to the end of the Draft Declaration of Principles (new paragraph 53).</p>
2)	<p>2) Access to information and knowledge</p>	<p>Africa civil society: Access to information and knowledge must be decentralized and be available at village level, in formats and languages that are accessible and culturally appropriate.</p> <p>Access to information and knowledge must be recognized as a human right.</p>

21	21. The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information are fundamental to the Information Society.	<p>DT/1: [21 A] Right to Information and Right to Communicate: The right to information and knowledge as well as the right to communicate are recognized as being fundamental human rights and should be so added to the list of Fundamental Human Rights (UN Charter-Human Rights Charter). There is no global Information Society unless everyone, everywhere is granted the opportunity and the capacity to access an information or a communication network. This is what is meant by universal access.</p>
		<p>CPSR Caucus: <i>Add "The right to communicate is fundamental to the Information Society. This requires the recognition of the right of individuals and communities to a fair and equitable access to the means of information and communication , as well as the right of fair and equitable access to information and knowledge that is relevant to their lives."</i></p> <p>Cris Colombia: The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information are fundamental to the Information Society, <u>democracy and development</u>.</p> <p>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Access to information and knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Software development firms must, first, retain the functionalities of old versions of programs and increase compatibility in new versions of programs, and second, expand and diversify the production of freely licensed software to facilitate its use by disadvantaged peoples. - Software applications need to be developed that deal with the problem of making new ICTs accessible to the disabled. Applications should be developed for this specific case of marginalized people. An approach should be developed that embraces the deaf and the blind as well as those with other disabilities, and hardware adapted to this segment of the population should be developed. - As part of its approach in assuring accessibility for everyone, the Information Society should also consider the other side of the coin - i.e. the problems and dangers arising from the development of new ICT applications with particular reference to young people. WSIS must tackle and resolve the problem of moral decline brought about by the new ICTs. Today, the new ICTs pose an immense and undeniable challenge to the cultures and morals of many peoples. In Africa, nudity is sacred and cannot be shown, and it is shocking today to see that young Africans, rather than benefiting from the new ICTs, have instead become victims of them; increasingly, even young children no more than eight or nine years old are familiar with a whole range of pornographic websites. This is a major affront to African society and is dangerous, to the extent that many parents no longer wish to allow their children access to the Internet. The summit must join with the international community in examining this problem and developing measures to ensure that the content disseminated via the Internet is safe, by developing applications that will filter content and prevent access by those under 18 years of age. <p>IAPA: The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information are fundamental to the Information Society. Free access by individuals and news media to sources of information, as well as the duty of government agencies to guarantee access to official sources, are aspects that should be strengthened in order to ensure the robust public opinion that nourishes a responsible citizenry.</p>

	<p>International Association of Broadcasting: The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information are fundamental to the Information Society <i>replace it with:</i> <u>The free access of individuals and consequently of the media to the information sources should be guaranteed and strengthened, to support the existence of a vigorous public opinion which sustains the civic responsibility in the Information Society.</u></p> <p>IFLA: Access to knowledge: It would be helpful to include the text of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 at this point, either in the text or as a footnote: <i>"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers"</i>.</p> <p>IFLA/IPA: Towards a framework that rewards creativity, diversity and freedom of expression</p> <p>Principle: Creation and dissemination of digital content necessitate time, effort, skill and investment. Creativity is best stimulated via copyright protection. Copyright encourages progress and diversity and is a requirement, rather than a limitation, for making content available to users. Intellectual property protection promotes innovation and investment and helps develop a market for a large variety of on-line and off-line content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- While the fundamental principles underlying copyright protection in the print environment remain the same in the electronic environment (in this sense, "digital is not different"), IFLA and IPA recognise that the advent of new technologies has fundamentally changed methods of publication and dissemination as well as rights management (in this sense, "digital is different").- Bridging the digital divide is best achieved by government programmes increasing funding for the provision of books and other publications in libraries as well as for connecting end-users to the Internet, especially in developing countries and disadvantaged groups in developed nations.- Exceptions and limitations to copyright in the public interest remain necessary in the electronic environment, in order to maintain an equitable balance between the rights of creators and distributors and the needs of users but the nature and extent of exceptions and limitations must be assessed by applying the three step test as set out in International treaties administered by WIPO: exceptions are confined to special cases which do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder. <p>Principle: For the information society to provide creative incentives to the best possible extent, creators, publishers and producers of content shall also fully enjoy their right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to publish, as internationally accepted.</p> <p>Recommendations: Protecting the rights of creators, publishers and producers of content in the information society should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Any regulation which would amount to pre-publication censorship must be avoided, taking into account the usages of different content sectors.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The primary responsibility for determining what content to access should remain with the individual Internet user; parents should take the primary responsibility for determining what their children should access.- International cooperation and exchange should be favoured and the development of voluntary best practices should be considered. <p>IFJ: The right to communicate should not be added to the list of Fundamental Human Rights as suggested in paragraph 21 A of the Draft Declaration. There are serious doubts about the scope, intention and impact of this right and the IFJ believes the objectives of this right can be obtained through application of existing rights. Therefore, the IFJ would only support the inclusion of this right in the context of the existing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, always provided this does not create any obstacle to freedom of expression and press freedom. The WSIS should, in all areas, respect and build upon the framework of existing rights rather than seeking to create new rights. Freedom of information laws and access to information should be adopted by all states.</p> <p>Global Unions: Freedom of information laws and access to information should be adopted by all states (paragraph 21 A of the Draft Declaration).</p> <p>The right to communicate should not be added to the list of Fundamental Human Rights as suggested (paragraph 21 A of the Draft Declaration). There are serious doubts about the scope, intention and impact of this right and the trade union movement believes the objectives of this right can be obtained through application of existing rights. Therefore, we would only support the inclusion of this right in the context of the existing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, always provided that this does not create any obstacle to freedom of expression and press freedom. The WSIS should, in all areas, respect and build upon the framework of existing rights rather than seeking to create new rights.</p> <p>IPA: <i>Freedom to Expression:</i> A reference to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 19 is included in the draft declaration of principles. That reference to Article 19 should be kept as such in the final document. Without a clear need being demonstrated, nor "right of communication" should be introduced or recommended. In fact, such a right, if not well defined, may conflict with Article 19. This cannot be tolerated.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: The right to communicate and the right for citizens[*] to access information are fundamental to the Information Society <u>and must be recognized as fundamental human rights.</u></p> <p>[*Translator's note: At this point the proposal is concerned with changing the Spanish drafting in a way that does not affect the English.]</p> <p>SACOD: <i>Amend:</i> The right to communicate, the right for citizens to access information and the enabling role of the media in this regard are fundamental to the Information Society.</p>
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22	<p>22. Access to knowledge: Individuals and organisations should benefit from access to information, knowledge and ideas. The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities.</p>	<p>Africa civil society: Add: Individuals, organisations <u>and communities</u> should benefit from access to information,.... CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Reformulate Section I. C. 22 as follows: "Access to knowledge and information, from science and other areas: all individuals and organizations should benefit from access to information, knowledge and ideas. The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities". Cris Colombia: Access to knowledge: Individuals and organizations should benefit from access to information, <u>both by receiving information and ideas developed in different parts of the world and by circulating information and ideas of their own</u>. The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities. RACS Individuals and organisations should benefit from access to information and ideas. The sharing of <u>knowledge</u> information and ideas to enable knowledge creation and strengthen global <u>knowledge</u> capacity for development can be enhanced by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities. SchoolNetAfrica: Add: "Individuals and organisations <u>and communities</u> should benefit ..." Transnational radical party Recommends the following language The closure of websites and/or the surveillance and/or persecution of net-surfers and on-line activists should be considered a violation of Art. 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Knowledge creation as key objective of the information society <i>Add after "Access to knowledge": "...and information: all ...";</i></p>

22 A		<p>DT/1: [22 A] Access to information is a fundamental human right. The media—both new and traditional—have a major role to play in bringing about an Information Society in which all citizens are included and can participate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>For this purpose, the media need to be accessible and affordable for all citizens. Free-to-air broadcasting, and especially broadcasting with universal coverage, is an important means of achieving this objective; universal coverage needs to be improved, particularly in developing countries. The new opportunities offered by the information age should also be at the service of the whole range of communities.</u> – <u>To fulfil their role, the media must have unhindered access to events of interest to the public, including the right to make recordings and to establish contribution links without any interference by the public authorities.</u> <p>EBU: should be fully supported by governments and integrated into Section I on citizens' <i>access to information</i> (and the importance, in this respect, of free-to-air broadcasting with universal coverage) and on <i>free news gathering</i> by the media regarding events of interest to the public.</p>
22 B		<p>Transnational Radical Party: <i>Add new paragraph:</i> The UN and its Member States should promote the adoption of a series of legislative measures to foster the right of every citizen to have access, at any moment and through a variety of means of communication including the Internet, to the proceedings of public institutions, as well as meetings of the elective and competent bodies, and to obtain public documents on and off line.</p>
23	<p>23. Access to public domain information: A vibrant and rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society. Information in the public domain must be easily accessible.</p>	<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Reformulate Section I. C. 2. 23 as follows: "Access to public domain information: A vibrant and rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society. Information, including scientific data, in the public domain must be easily accessible."</p> <p>DT/1: [23] Global knowledge commons and the public domain of information constitute resources that are cornerstones of a global public interest. They should be protected, expanded and promoted, in particular, via open-source and free software.</p> <p>APC: We feel that this paragraph should include text to the effect that it is necessary to 'protect and extend the public domain: "A vibrant and rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society, and as such must be protected and extended. Information in the public domain, which includes publicly funded writing and research, must be freely and easily accessible."</p>

IPA: Copyright: Above all, it should be recognised that copyright and the right to property are human rights. A reference to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 27(2) must be included in the final documents. Although some parts of our 30 January 2003 joint statement with EWC, FIAPF, STM, IVF and MPA are actually quoted in the draft declaration of principles and action plan, the Observers' contributions contain a lot of anti-copyright wording, in particular section 2 of the draft action plan. Section 1 of the draft declaration of principles seems to be rather balanced. It should nevertheless state that the fundamental principles underlying copyright in the physical world remain the same in the electronic world. A strong protection of intellectual property rights is necessary in the digital environment. As regards section 2 of the draft action plan, many articles are simply unacceptable, in particular in terms of open access (a concept not defined and understood differently by different sectors of the international community), and intellectual property rights in general.

IRIS-HRIS Caucus: members: Access to public data without charge is a necessary condition so that everyone has the means to exercise his citizenship;

Korea National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"... must be easily accessible. The public domain information should be encouraged to be produced. Most outputs of academic or public institute's research, where public funds have been supported should be included in public domain."

Orbicom: Quality content, the content which truly meets the basic needs of people and which is reliable in terms of authenticity and accuracy, is shaping the emerging information society's credibility. In this regard, the intellectual work of those who are creating, processing, disseminating and preserving content, is critical to an information society based on **trust**. Professional groups such as scientists, archivists, librarians, teachers, statisticians and journalists have a specific responsibility to serve public interests in providing people with authentic, accurate and unbiased information essential to democratic participation. In so doing, these groups are decisively contributing to people's educational, and to political and cultural development. In this sense, quality information should be considered as a **public good**, and therefore accessible and affordable for everybody. A vibrant and rich **public domain** is an essential element for the growth of the information society. Public institutions such as libraries and archives must function as trustworthy information brokers to guarantee free access.

Korean Civil Society Access to public domain information: A vibrant and rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society. Information in the public domain must be easily accessible. Add The public domain information should be encouraged to be produced. Most outputs of academic or public institute's research, where public funds have been supported should be included in public domain.

		<p>Science is a public good that underpins the information society by helping develop cost-effective innovative technologies and beyond. The achievement of the Millennium goals depends on maximizing the possible benefit from these revolutionary developments in the areas of science, education, health, technology, economic development and governance. Scientific knowledge itself being of the greatest importance in a global information society, open and equitable access to this knowledge must be ensured. Scientific data and information generated through public funding should be made available free of charge on the World-Wide Web; software tools for analysing and disseminating this data and information should be made available at a reasonable price; affordable networking infrastructure should be provided to universities, public libraries and research institutions worldwide; information-processing equipment and training for using this information should also be accessible worldwide.</p> <p>SACOD: <i>Amend:</i> The role of governments, the business sector, media and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development and democracy.</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i> "Information in the public domain must be easily accessible, <u>manipulable and tailored to user's needs.</u>"</p> <p>Tiye International: <i>Add:</i> after accessible and applicable.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Importance of a strong public domain of information.</p>
23 A		<p>UNESCO: <i>Add following new paragraph after paragraph 23:</i> "Information preservation: The preservation of information, in all its forms (analogue and digital) is essential for creating a memory-based information society".</p>
24	<p>24. Open standards and open source: Open standards and open source software are basic elements in the development of a more affordable access to ICTs.</p>	<p>APC: In this paragraph we would like to see an addition to the effect that open standards and open source create an enabling environment for innovation in the ICT sector and enable secure internetworking.</p> <p>WBU: Use of common open worldwide technical standards for the systems and equipment of the information age, including equipment for radio and television broadcast production and media delivery</p> <p>CCBI: It is important to understand the distinction between open standards and open source software. Governmental policy on software standards should not discriminate in favour of or against any particular software development model.</p> <p>Multilateral government declarations, including that of WSIS, should remain neutral with respect to different technologies and modes of technology development.</p> <p>ISOC: The Ability to Share: The many-to-many nature of the Internet makes it a powerful tool for sharing, education, and collaboration. It has enabled the global, open source community that developed many of the key technological components of the Internet, such as the Domain Name System, the Web, and Apache (the most common Web server software). The Internet has also made the vision of digital libraries a reality. Accordingly, governments should foster the development of open source software and oppose new technologies and legislation that would limit the well-established concept of fair use, which is essential to scholarship, education, and collaboration.</p>

		<p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Importance of open standards and open source.</p>
25	<p>25. Barriers: Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology. ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society.</p>	<p>Africa civil society <i>Add.</i> Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, <u>physical disability</u>, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic.</p> <p>Consumer International: Barriers: <u>Intellectual property protection should not unduly limit consumer and creator rights to access and fair use ...</u></p> <p>Cris Colombia: Barriers: Barriers to equitable access result from a <u>lack of public policy, monopolies</u>, differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, <u>ethnicity, culture, politics</u>, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology. ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society <u>provided that regulations are established to guarantee the right of all persons to communicate, reflecting diversity of culture, race, language and opinion.</u></p> <p>Glocom: <u>Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, from disabilities, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology. ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society.</u></p> <p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; Add: Barriers: Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to relevant technology. <u>Also, some social policies and institutional problems like lack of public information disclosure mechanism, access limits to software and contents resulted from copyright system, socio-economic structure deteriorating all kinds of social discrimination and etc. are important barriers.</u> ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society.</p> <p>Korean Civil Society Barriers: Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to relevant technology. <i>Add</i> <u>Also, some social policies and institutional problems like lack of public information disclosure mechanism, access limits to software and contents resulted from copyright system, socio-economic structure deteriorating all kinds of social discrimination and etc. are important barriers.</u> ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society.</p>

	<p><u>Add IPR and User's Right</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>To promote the development of knowledge and culture, national discretion should be maximized. And this aspect should be taken into account in reviewing process of the existing IPR regimes.</u> - <u>Non-commercial, personal use of digital contents should be regarded as fair use.</u> - <u>The dignity of human life and the basic human rights should not be infringed by IPR]</u> <p>LAC Caucus: Barriers: Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from[*] a lack of user training [and cultural and linguistic constraints], <u>limitations in the production of content in one language above others</u> and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology. <u>Promoting balanced multidisciplinary, multicultural and multisectoral contributions has to be a prime objective in building the Information Society.</u> ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society.</p> <p>[*Translator's note: At this point the proposal is concerned with changing the Spanish drafting in a way that does not affect the English.]</p> <p>RACS: Barriers to equitable access result from the ways current technological innovations are shaped by western cultural patterns and driven by market imperatives. Global plurality <u>differences</u> in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as <u>from</u> a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic differences and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology constitute barriers for the majority of people. ICTs can also be improved, developed and used in order to mediate <u>overcome</u> these and other differences <u>barrier</u> in society.</p> <p>Tiye International: <i>Add:</i> "race and ethnicity" (According Article 13 Treaty of Amsterdam).</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW: Remove ICT-related infrastructural barriers that disproportionately affect women and girls and promote the establishment of affordable and accessible ICT-related infrastructure for all women and girls, bearing in mind the specific needs and interests of women and girls living in countries in the process of peace-building and reconstruction;</p>
25 A	<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO: <i>New:</i> IPR and User's Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote the development of knowledge and culture, national discretion should be maximized. And this aspect should be taken into account in reviewing process of the existing IPR regimes. - Non-commercial, personal use of digital contents should be regarded as fair use. - The dignity of human life and the basic human rights should not be infringed by IPR.

26	<p>26. Information flows: A better balance of the information flows should be sought in building the Information Society.</p>	<p>CPSR Caucus: sounds very vague and weak. I would a) require this to be articulated as an essential requirement for the Information Society and b) refer to art. 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Since everyone has the right to an international environment where his/her rights can be fully respected, such an environment can only be created through a fair and equitable balance in information flows, easy access to information of public national and international interest, and guaranteed access to communication resources that need to be recognized as global commons.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: Information flows: <u>In building the Information Society, there must be a better balance between information flows so as to create an inclusive global society which assures the production of knowledge and information from all the population groups in the world.</u></p> <p>International Association of Broadcasting: Information flows: A better balance of the information flows should be sought in building the Information Society <u>replace it with Information flows: the free flow of information, Freedom of Expression and the Press, are the basis of an institutional strategic freedom, mainstay of the democratic order existence in the contemporary society, as well as its essential characteristic for the full enforcement of the State of Law and the respect for citizens' freedoms and their consolidation.</u></p> <p>IAPA: Information flows: A better balance of the information flows should be sought in building the Information Society. Information flows: (Substitute for) Information Flow: The free flow of information constitutes an essential element of fully functioning rule of law and for citizen freedoms to be respected and strengthening.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: Information flows: <u>A better balance of information flows should be sought in building the Information Society, and such flows should be within a framework of the right to communicate and freedom of expression.</u></p> <p>Tiye International: Add: 'as well in the public as well as in the private sphere including SMEs and ICTs manufacturing capabilities'</p> <p>UNESCO: <u>Add at the end of the paragraph "... without any restriction to freedom of expression and press freedom".</u></p>
26 A		<p>DT/1: [26 A] Volunteers can be seen as the human and dynamic "last-miles" of connectivity and access, often as part of civil society organizations. They extend the products and benefits of access to many more people who do not have the means for direct access - most of whom are "information poor". In this regard, these "last-mile" volunteers can be effective in the advancement towards the ultimate goal of "information and communication services for all".</p>

3)	<p>3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development</p>	<p>Africa civil society: Every society is made up of sectors of people and institutions that have varying interests and perspectives. The dominance of sectors that have political power and access to capital negates the role of civil society and its orientation to a human rights framework. (It is important that those holding political power and capital do not dominate, thus negating the role of civil society and the Information Society from developing within a human rights framework.)</p> <p>The role of civil society as an equal part of the triangle of partnership sectors must be asserted as a MUST in the outcomes of the WSIS.</p> <p>Governments must ensure the development of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks with particular emphasis on addressing needs of the marginalized groups.</p> <p>Governments and regulatory bodies should ensure that financing and licensing of ICT initiatives incorporate social obligations and responsibilities to communities thus minimising exploitative relations.</p>
27	<p>27. All partners—public, private sector and civil society organizations—have a stake in the development of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society.</p>	<p>DT/1: [27] Need to develop public-private partnerships to promote capacity building and human resource development.</p> <p>APEC : APEC would like to note that the partnership of civil societies or local communities might not be limited only to their participation or employment. Their ownership may underline and support the necessary infrastructure and applications.</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: All partners – public sector, private sector and civil society – have a stake in the development of information and communication networks and must be fully involved in decisions made at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments must work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society. <u>Governments have a vital role to play in mobilizing all segments of society in order to seize the opportunities offered by ICTs in fighting poverty and social exclusion.</u></p> <p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Reformulate Section I. C.3.27, as follows: <u>"All partners – public, private sector and civil society organizations have a stake in the development of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Scientific and academic institutions have an important role to play in this context. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society"</u>.</p> <p>Écurie Maloba: The role of governments, the private sector and civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is imperative that African governments involve everyone at the national level in implementing national strategies to bring new ICTs into widespread use. – Governments must take steps to promote coordinated, flexible spending so as to facilitate investment in information and communication, even if only for the interphase period between the Geneva and Tunis gatherings.

		<p>– We call upon large companies to study the possibility of investing in Africa. We ask Microsoft, Intel, Novell, AMD and all other hardware and software manufacturers to establish genuine hardware and software manufacturing industries, points of sale, and representative offices in the South, using local personnel. This will be an efficient way to get the South to become fully involved with the new ICTs as the South sees that it is producing them itself. This will also provide an excellent framework for transferring technology and know-how and providing real technical support. In addition, the establishment of local industries will help reduce customs charges and alleviate hardware shortages. As long as factories remain the exclusive domain of the North, the new ICTs will be considered something distant and unfamiliar.</p> <p>IAPA: All partners—public, private sector and civil society organizations—have a stake in the free flow of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: All partners – public sector, private sector and civil society organizations – have a stake in the development of information and communications and should therefore participate fully <u>on an equal footing</u> in decision-making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society.</p> <p>Rehabilitation International: Participation</p> <p>The declaration and the action plan must recognize the right of civil-society partners to participate in decision-making processes and to propose specific means to promote such participation by giving particular attention to the most disadvantaged groups, especially disabled persons.</p> <p>South Center:</p> <p>Among the proposals, strong support should be given to ensuring that the respective commitments made are binding, with each stakeholder accepting accountability. Indicators, benchmarks, targets, as appropriate should be set so as to facilitate qualitative and quantitative monitoring and measurement. National, regional and international approaches have been discussed and a degree of harmonization of the methodologies should be attempted in time for the 2003 Summit.</p> <p>UNEP : Encourage public- private partnerships to develop infrastructure and applications in areas where the market needs support, e.g. environmental protection (climate mitigation, resource efficiency, monitoring and information gathering) and poverty eradication.</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Human capacities building.</p>
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27 A		<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO: <i>New:</i></p> <p><u>"Governmental policies for ICT and industrial development should be rigidly separated from other public policies ensuring civic freedom and rights in relation to ICTs. Government should develop educational programs to enhance the understanding of Information Society and human rights issues in information society. Government should take away from any form of contents regulation."</u></p>
27 B		<p>OECD. <i>Add:</i> "Strengthening relations with civil society and business is a sound investment in better policy-making and a core element of good governance."</p>
28	<p>28. ICTs manufacturing capabilities: It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities, research and development (R&D), incubation schemes and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Most developing countries are lagging behind in this respect.</p>	<p>Citizen's Union Paremsvassi : Transfer of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills and knowledge as well as free provision of ICT infrastructure, from the more developed to the less developed sectors of the community, locally as well as globally, is a key factor in overcoming the digital divide. Research must aim not only to increase productivity and competitiveness of the private sector but it must also promote greater participation, increase in employment etc.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: ICT manufacturing capabilities: It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities, research and development (R&D), incubation schemes and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). <u>Growth in the ICT sector must be based on a coordinated policy scheme that will enable the sector's development to keep pace with that of other key production sectors.</u> Most developing countries are lagging behind in this respect.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: <i>Replace the entire paragraph with the following generic statement:</i> "Government's role is mainly governance in terms of policy and regulation of the ICT sector but in many developing economies government has an immediate primary responsibility to act as essential catalyst and enabler for ICT development."</p>
29	<p>29. Demand-driven applications: Growth in the demand for applications (such as e-government, e-learning, e-health and e-business) will create a favourable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new services.</p>	<p>APEC: APEC would like to note that applications and government services, such as e-learning and e-health, will enhance the commercial viability of ICT infrastructures and access networks in rural/remote areas.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: Demand-driven applications: Growth in the demand for applications (such as e-government, e-learning, e-health and e-business) will create a favourable environment for <u>the development of new services. Given that the electromagnetic spectrum is a public good, it is governments that must regulate and administer it so that not only governments but also private bodies and civil-society community endeavours can provide the services necessary to meet any particular demand.</u></p>

		<p><i>Proposed new paragraph:</i> <u>The role of citizens in the Information and Knowledge Society is to exercise social control over means of communication and the use of ICTs, to ensure that the right to communicate is safeguarded.</u></p> <p>LAC Caucus: Demand-driven applications: Growth in the demand for applications (such as e-government, e-learning, e-health and e-business) will create a favourable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new services, <u>with a sense of social responsibility so that the implementation of such new services will not be at odds with practices developed or adhered to by indigenous peoples or specific local communities.</u></p>
29 A	29	<p>Glocom: <u>Government procurement of accessible ICT products and services will have multiple benefits: It will stimulate the market for such products and services, provide employment opportunities for people with disabilities within government, and enable people with disabilities and the elderly to access government services.</u></p>
29 B		<p>SACOD: <i>Add new paragraph 29 B:</i> Promotion of ICTs in development and democracy by government, business, civil society through an open and participatory process. In particular the media should be utilised to publicise and promote public debate by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stimulating interest in the development of national information and communications policies and infrastructure, locating ICT policies and strategies within broader regional and sub-regional policies and strategies that seek to address structural inequalities; exploiting the potential of ICTs as advocacy tools for freedom of expression and other human rights <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i></p> <p><u>"Public and private sector should provide a safe environment in which citizens can make effective transactions. Likewise, there must be some limitation in place to ensure that the information collated by the Public and private sector does not go against human rights that every citizen is entitled to."</u></p>
4)	4) Capacity building	<p>Africa civil society: Capacity building is the fundamental investment required for Africans to enter the information age and manage, develop and design information technology that meets the particular needs of African societies. The role that skilled Africans in the Diaspora can play in developing human resources, education and training must be taken onboard.</p>

30	<p>30. All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively in, and understand, the Information Society and knowledge economy thus benefiting fully from the possibilities it offers. Special attention must be paid to training of trainers as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge.</p>	<p>Africa civil society: <i>Add:</i> All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively <u>and effectively</u> in, and understand, the Information Society.</p> <p>Artic Council : The interest of the general public, especially youth, in information technology should facilitate this development and enable more people to become "doers" rather than passive "receivers" with respect to things that directly impinge on their quality of life.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively in the Information <u>and Knowledge Society and see themselves reflected in it</u>, thus benefiting fully from the possibilities <u>they offer</u>. Special attention must be paid to training of trainers as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge.</p> <p>Écurie Maloba: Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support should be provided for training human resources through the strengthening of cooperation and multilateral collaboration, by adopting a policy to make study grants available to developing countries for specific training.• The public authorities should develop training programmes and specialized courses and include them in school curricula at all levels of the education system from primary school to higher education. At the university and college level, faculties should be established specializing in the teaching of new ICTs.• The summit should also adopt a hardware support plan on an appropriate scale, together with a hardware recycling programme. <p>IFLA: Capacity Building: We suggest to include the conclusion that capacity building has started in numerous information literacy programmes performed by public and other types of libraries. Special attention must be paid to enable staff to meet professional requirements for the new era. Educational institutions should make use of well-established professions and services as provided by librarians and information specialist. Education for ICTs includes technical training and development of critical thought. It should be part of the general curriculum of all educations.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Human resources – brain drain, training of trainers in rural areas, the need to keep updating knowledge/skills so (the latter) does not become obsolete.– To be more awareness on All sectors- especially for general everyday uses. <p>Korean Civil Society: <i>Add</i> <u>Governmental policies for ICT and industrial development should be rigidly separated from other public policies ensuring civic freedom and rights in relation to ICTs. Government should develop educational programs to enhance the understanding of Information Society and human rights issues in information society. Government should take away from any form of contents regulation.]</u></p>
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	<p>Rehabilitation International: <u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The declaration must recognize the right to and access to education for everyone as a fundamental requirement for building the Information Society. • The declaration and the action plan must propose objectives and strategies with respect to disabled persons in order to raise their education profile and enable them to take full advantage of the undertakings proposed. <p>SACOD: Amend: "Special attention must be paid to training of trainers and journalists as well as building ..."</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add: "All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively <u>and effectively</u> in, and understand, the Information Society and knowledge economy thus benefiting fully from the possibilities it offers. Special attention must be paid to training of trainers as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge. <u>Special attention must be also paid to the design of the training programmes by ensuring that they do not reproduce current inequalities and stereotypes</u>".</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Knowledge creation as key objective of the information society UNESCO suggests to better determine the scope of "Human capacity" in the information society (both as it relates to skills training in the use of information and ICTs and as it relates to the use of ICTs for teaching and learning); <i>Add after ... people "<u>particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups</u>"</i></p> <p>UNECLAC: From the perspective of developing countries a severe obstacle is the lack of participation in an open and transparent standard setting process. Developing countries lack the know-how and the necessary financing to participate in international standard consortia, and their views are often not considered. Developing countries are "standard taker", not "standard maker". If this is to change and if the specific requirements of developing countries are to be respected in the international standard setting process, "<u>Developing countries should be 'enabled and encouraged to participate in such international standard consortia'</u>"."</p>
30 A	<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Add new 30 A: Include the following new principle, under section I.C.4: "Universities and Research institutions have a critical role in knowledge production, analysis, sharing and dissemination. The availability of world wide affordable networking infrastructure, high speed internet connections, information-processing equipment and training are an essential part of capacity building and education initiatives".</p>

<p>31</p>	<p>31. ICTs for education: The use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including ICT literacy, should be promoted, with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.</p>	<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> The use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including ICT literacy, <u>human rights issues in information society</u>, should be promoted ..."</p> <p>Cris Colombia: ICTs for education: The use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including literacy and <u>ethno-education in the area of ICTs</u>, should be promoted, with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: ICTs for education: The <u>innovative and creative</u> use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including ICT literacy, should be promoted, <u>based on methodologies that take into account differing social and cultural realities and citizens' real specific needs, and</u> with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.</p> <p>La Tenda Associacion: We believe that the attention should be more based on the use of ICT applications to improve basic skill of students coming from developing Countries in order to facilitate the progress of education in the school's system.</p> <p>Tiye International: <i>Add after people with disability:</i> "<u>and all others facing forms of multiple discrimination</u>".</p> <p>Korean Civil Society ICTs for education : The use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including ICT literacy, <u>human rights issues in information society</u>, should be promoted, with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.</p> <p>UNESCO: <i>Delete</i> "including ICT Literacy" <i>Add at the end of the paragraph</i> "... <u>tapping into the potentials of ICTs to enhance the quality of teaching and learning and to introduce an higher degree of flexibility in educational needs so as to reach the "Education for All" goals</u> ".</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: The opportunities at present provided by Internet-based e-learning, mainly in the developed world, could undercut women's achievements in their participation in higher education in particular. As women are disadvantaged in ICT access and skills, their participation in e-learning is also limited.</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers:...<u>disabilities. The teacher plays a foremost part in the personality development of the pupil/student and is an essential actor in social inclusion.</u></p>
<p>31 A</p>		<p>OECD. <i>Add:</i> "The use of ICTs in education should be promoted at all levels of education and learning globally. In doing so, it is crucial not only to focus on the availability of technologies. Human capacity building to promote the integration of ICTs in teaching and learning in the form of skilled teachers, interaction between producers and users on developing e-learning and knowledge about best practices of ICT use are essential."</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: <u>ICT has to be an integrated part in the basic pedagogical tasks of education for the 21st Century. This needs the implementation of new visions on learning in the initial and in-service-training of teachers and trainers.</u></p>

31 B		<p>31 B Consumer International: Initiatives such as a "Virtual Consumer School", that shows consumers the importance of using the internet and other ICT tools, must be encouraged. This virtual school should use the experiences and know how of public institutions, the private sector and civil society, and should develop educational materials.</p>
32	<p>32. Capacity building to enable people to benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs: Individuals should be engaged in defining their own needs and in the development of programmes to meet those needs. Technological change requires life-long learning and continuous training by all. Public policy should take into account inequalities in access to quality education and training, particularly in the case of vulnerable groups and underserved or remote areas.</p>	<p>DT/1: [32] Human Resources Development: Developing countries cannot enter the Global Information Society without strengthening their human, institutional and organizational capacities and without increasing awareness for production of local ICT contents and use of local languages for ICT through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacity-building and training programmes; – Knowledge and expertise transfer. <p>DT/1: [32] Meaningful access to information via ICT channels requires the capacity to use those technology tools. Volunteers have a natural niche in helping people and institutions acquire the skills and capacity to make good use of these technologies, as evidenced by initiatives like UNITEs, NetCorps Canada, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, and many others.</p> <p>Africa civil society Add Capacity building to enable people <u>and communities</u> to benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs: Individuals <u>and communities</u> should be engaged in defining their own needs.</p> <p>Consumer International: ...<u>Individuals should be educated about the risks of online activity and how to minimize those risks. Consumers should be made aware of their rights, responsibilities and remedies in order to make informed purchasing decisions. Those publishing information online be educated about their responsibilities, especially in terms of transparency, honesty and fairness.</u></p> <p>Cris Colombia: Capacity building to enable people to benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs: Individuals should be engaged in defining their own needs and in the development of programmes to meet those needs. Technological change requires life-long learning and continuous training by all. <u>In addition, building an inclusive society requires that marginalized communities be strengthened, especially in order to improve their ability to interact within global society.</u></p> <p>IRIS-HRIS Caucus members: Everyone must be able to acquire basic information and electronic education, in order to be able to master social transformations in all their practical and civic aspects;</p> <p>UN Volunteers: VOLUNTEERISM PROVIDES AN EFFECTIVE AND VALUE-ADDED MEANS TO HELP ADDRESS THE MASSIVE NEEDS OF HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE INFORMATION SOCIETY, BECAUSE OF ITS ATTRIBUTES OF UNIVERSALITY, SOLIDARITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS</p> <p>IFLA: Capacity Building to enable people to benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs: We suggest to add: Free public library access should be part of such public policy.</p>

33	<p>33. Training ICT specialists: The increasing demand for a wide range of ICTs specialists at all levels must be addressed.</p>	<p>Africa civil society <i>Add</i> Training ICT specialists: The increasing demand for a wide range of ICTs specialists <u>drawn from a range of racial and ethnic backgrounds, geographic locations, age groups and gender</u>, at all levels must be addressed.</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: Training ICT specialists: The increasing demand for a wide range of ICT specialists at all levels must be addressed. <u>This training must deal not only with technical matters, but also with human-relations skills, which are crucial, for example, in enabling families living in poverty to have access to ICTs and to contribute to them.</u></p> <p>IFLA :Training ICT specialists: We stress that this should be complemented by training of information specialists and mediators, providing them with didactic skills.</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add: "Training ICT specialists: The increasing demand for a wide range of ICTs specialists at all levels must be addressed. <u>This ICTs specialists resource bank must promote the dialogue between experts in a multidisciplinary environment integrating the diversity of races, gender, ethnicities, geographical location and language.</u></p>
5)	<p>5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p>	<p>Africa civil society Every country should adopt criminal laws against attacks on the security and integrity of computer systems, thereby criminalizing hacking, illegal interception, interference with the availability of computer systems.</p> <p>All countries should have clear procedures meeting international privacy standards for government access to communications and stored data when needed for the investigation of crimes. Such procedures both permit the government to carry out its investigations and also assure businesses and consumers that the government cannot unjustifiably monitor their communications.</p> <p>All stakeholders including governments, private sector and civil society organizations should raise awareness among individual users for them to better understand the technology and the privacy implications of transactions and interactions on the Internet including the provision of online resources for raising awareness about privacy regulations and best practices.</p>
34	<p>34. An adequately developed infrastructure is a precondition for secure and reliable access to information by all stakeholders, and for the upgrading of relevant services.</p>	<p>APC: We are very concerned about the sections on 'Building Confidence and Security in the use of ICTs', an increasingly important and controversial issue. The wording in the text is not based on sufficient discussion with relevant stakeholders, and demonstrates a lack of awareness of current debates in this area.</p> <p>Consumer International: ... <u>Trust and confidence in new technologies cannot be achieved without effective consumer protection. The potential for people to be misled by inaccurate or deceptive information on the Internet is high. Measures should therefore be taken to improve the credibility of online information, to protect consumers from misleading or deceptive information, and to educate consumers about the risks of reliance upon this information.</u></p>

		<p><u>In order to enhance consumer confidence in cross-border electronic commerce, effective, low-cost methods of online dispute resolution should be developed and offered as an alternative to judicial redress. As well, consumers should always have recourse to their own judicial systems in the event of transactional disputes.</u></p> <p>ITU. Confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <p>The benefits of ICTs can only be fully harnessed if there is confidence that these technologies and networks are reliable and secure, and are not misused. The development of a compatible, stable and globally recognized framework of standards constitutes an essential element for constructing the information society, and would constitute an important confidence-building measure.</p> <p>This confidence is also based on the existence of policy, regulatory and legal frameworks that, notably, address issues such as cybercrime, information and communication network security, protection of privacy, legal aspects of electronic commerce and protection of intellectual property rights. These issues should be tackled on an international basis with the active participation of all stakeholders.</p> <p>The presence of computer pirates and viruses requires the development of effective information and communication network security systems. For this, international cooperation by governments, the private sector and civil society is required so as to enable actions to be coordinated and legal provisions to be established that protect and provide security for the infrastructure, systems and services being developed in the framework of the global information society.</p>
34 A		<p>Consumer International: <u>In the transition to an information society, individual privacy is threatened as never before. In this context, it is essential that the centrality of individual privacy to a just and democratic society be recognized, and that privacy be treated as a human right.</u></p>
34 B		<p>Citizen's Union Paremvasi: Digital rights should include security and reliability of digital products and services, minimal and well-balanced use of censorship or legal restrictions to access to the Internet, equivalence of rights in the "physical" and the "virtual" world and the possibility of legal protection from unreasonable use of resources e.g. compensation for spamming or unauthorized access to equipment</p>
34 C		<p>OECD. Add:</p> <p>"User trust and confidence underpin the global information society and strengthening information security, privacy and consumer protection is a priority. Creating a culture of security is a key element and requires the involvement of all participants"</p>
34 D		<p>UNESCO: Add new paragraph:</p> <p><u>"Universities and research institutions have a critical role in knowledge production, analysis, sharing and dissemination. The availability of world wide affordable networking infrastructure, high speed internet connections, information-processing equipment and training are an essential part of capacity building and education initiatives."</u></p>

35	<p>35. Secure and reliable infrastructure: To realise the full benefits of ICTs, networks and information systems must be sufficiently robust to prevent, detect and to respond appropriately to security incidents. However, effective security of information systems is not merely a matter of government and law enforcement practices, nor of technology. A global culture of cyber-security needs to be developed (UNGA Resolution 57/295, of 20 December 2002).</p>	<p>UN Volunteers: [35] Confidence, trust and robust technical reliability are essential to the full functioning of the Information Society, and should underpin measures taken to protect users of media, communication and information networks against any misuse and the violation of privacy and confidentiality.</p> <p>UN Volunteers: [35] Efforts to achieve secure networks and information systems must ensure that human rights and civil liberties such as privacy and legal protection are guaranteed.</p> <p>APC_WNSP: Much of the focus in the text is on 'technical reliability, security, and robustness'; yet, Internet security can be most effectively achieved by the use of free and open source software - free source code that can be publicly modified and redistributed.</p> <p>CCBI: System administrators, along with tools available to them, prevent, detect and respond to such incidents. Appropriate laws are necessary to address cyber-crime but laws are not necessary to mandate particular levels of security. Legal provisions mandating security may in fact undermine security</p> <p>Transnational Radical Party : Recommends the following language : <u>International and national laws should be based on the principle of "technological neutrality". This principle should not be interpreted solely as requiring non-discrimination with regard to the use of one type of technology as opposed to another, but also as preventing a given activity from being criminalised merely because it involves the use of such a technology</u></p>
36	<p>36. Role of stakeholders: Governments must promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen co-operation with the private sector and civil society to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes, so as to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and the Information Society. The community and the family also have a special role to play in this regard.</p>	<p>DT/1: [36] Governments should promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen international co-operation, including with the private sector and civil society so as to build confidence and trust in the Information Society, by respecting privacy and the free flow of information.</p> <p>APC: The first step in building confidence of all stakeholders, is to provide space for comprehensive discourse on the intersection of information security issues, civil liberties and human rights, leading to informed decisions and a more legitimate process.</p> <p>Some of the current debate and discourse in the public domain on these issues has led to the development of useful guidelines which could be reviewed by WSIS stakeholders (such as the OECD guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks)².</p> <p>Unfortunately, there are proposals to adopt other conventions (such as the CyberCrime Treaty) or create new ones emulating them, which directly contravene or remove, existing rights and protections.</p> <p>In addition, the entire drafting process was conducted in a non-transparent manner, with little or no access given to the stakeholders who will be affected.</p>

² <http://www.oecd.org/pdf/M00033000/M00033182.pdf>

	<p>Civil Society has been, in the large, absent, or denied access to current discussions in this area. The WSIS could redress this situation by providing space for more discussion with all stakeholders.</p> <p>Much of the focus in the text is on 'technical reliability, security, and robustness'; yet, Internet security can be most effectively achieved by the use of free and open source software - free source code that can be publicly modified and redistributed.</p> <p>We would propose, rather than editing existing language, that a multi-stakeholder group be formed, tasked with developing a new value and principle framework, based on the previous work of all stakeholders, so that a cohesive and legitimate framework underpins the Action Plan. We are more than willing to contribute to that work</p> <p>APC-WNSP: The first step in building confidence of all stakeholders, is to provide space for comprehensive discourse on the intersection of information security issues, civil liberties and human rights, leading to informed decisions and a more legitimate process.</p> <p>All issues affect women, as they do men, and we call on all WSIS stakeholders to ensure women's access to all aspects of decision-making in this area.</p> <p>We would propose, rather than editing existing language, that a multi-stakeholder group be formed, tasked with developing a new value and principle framework, based on the previous work of all stakeholders, so that a cohesive and legitimate framework underpins the Action Plan. We are more than willing to contribute to that work.</p> <p>IFLA: Role of stakeholders: Whilst we agree that the danger exists that ICTs may be used for criminal or terrorist activities, we urge caution to avoid unnecessarily infringement of civil liberties by the introduction of laws which curtail the legitimate rights to access to information of innocent citizens or which, of themselves, may promote social division</p> <p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; Add: "... so as to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and the Information Society. <u>Besides public sector, government should encourage self-regulatory mechanism for network security and promote to form public-private partnership for cyber security.</u> The community and the family..."</p> <p>Korean Civil Society Role of stakeholders: Government must promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen cooperation with the private sector and civil society to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes, so as to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and the Information Society. <u>Besides public sector, government should encourage self-regulatory mechanism for network security and promote to form public-private partnership for cyber security.</u> The community and the family also have a special role to play in this regard.</p> <p>UNESCO: <i>Add at the end of first sentence:</i> "...<u>whilst protecting civil liberties and freedom of expression</u>". <i>Replace "in this regard" by "...in the protection of children";</i></p>
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		<p>World Federalist Movement: WFM emphasizes that there must be a balance in the legitimate security concerns in this paragraph and other important principles of the information society, including transparency (para 39), the right to information (para 21), and the right to privacy (para 10). In particular, mechanisms for independent and impartial oversight of government surveillance and monitoring activities of individuals must be guaranteed.</p>
37	<p>37. International cooperation: International, regional and national efforts to improve ICT security, in both civil and military fields, must be coordinated, taking into consideration the importance of secure infrastructure and data flow, in concordance with international standards and guidelines.</p>	
6)	<p>6) Enabling environment</p>	<p>Africa civil society Enabling environments must be located within a human rights framework and include the right to communicate as a prerequisite of the age that we live in.</p> <p>APC: We welcome this paragraph, but would note the importance of ensuring all stakeholders have access to all levels of decision-making processes. Noting, as stated in the text: "Information is the basis of a well functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities" we note that it should follow that a principle of full disclosure should be adopted by governments with respect to all public information. These principles can and should be incorporated in Freedom of Information Acts at the national level.</p> <p>CPSR Caucus: We realize that focus is mainly on international stability, security of the sovereign state and on the creation of an enabling environment for e-business and e-commerce to flourish. However, no mention whatsoever is made of the right of individuals to the security of their communications.</p> <p>We strongly advocate a complete re-write of both sections, outlining the complexity of the issue, lack of understanding and awareness that can lead to making uninformed decisions.</p> <p><i>Add:..the need for a culture (and related policies, laws, regulation and practices) to be:</i> <u>"respectful of human integrity and dignity in the new electronic environment, against any abuse of information and communication technologies. The right to cyber-security should be promoted with reference to individuals and communities as well as institutions"</u></p> <p>CCBI: The fundamental nature of the enabling environment suggests that it should be given a clear priority in the sequence of the paragraphs to underscore that without appropriate conditions the information society and the issues articulated in these documents will not be relevant</p>

38	38. The existence of a supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework is an important prerequisite for enhancing trust in the development of the Information Society.	<p>CCBI: Unnecessary regulation could, in fact, constrain development of ICTs and slow the expansion of Internet infrastructure and services worldwide. Finally, we note that all regions can benefit from having access to the vast store of information available over the Internet</p> <p>ISOC: To further these goals, the Internet Society has articulated a number of specific policy positions:</p> <p>Promotion of IPv6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Opposition to censorship of the Internet- Promotion of competition in the telecommunications sector, which can reduce telecommunications costs and help bridge the Digital Divide- Promotion of new wireless technologies (e.g. 802.11)- Opposition to new database protection legislation- Opposition to some government's restrictions on Voice over IP- Opposition to regulatory provisions requiring ISP's to retain user data- Promotion of Accessibility for the Disabled- Opposition to encryption controls- Opposition to legislation dictating Digital Right Management standards <p>Pacific Islands Forum: The use of appropriate data management should include patent-free software</p> <p>SACOD: Amend:</p> <p>"Governments should create an enabling environment through supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, providing infrastructure as well as fiscal incentives, as important prerequisites for the development of the Information Society"</p> <p>South Center: Principles that relate primarily if not exclusively to the hardware, software and network applications of ICTs will focus on ease of use, reliability and security against invasions of privacy and disruptions of service (including spam). Several may be considered policy issues rather than principles and taken up in the appropriate sections. Those considered to be principles have found expression in international agreements or de facto standards. The relevant ones should be updated as appropriate and highlighted in the Declaration.</p> <p>Telefonica :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulation of Defence of Competition <p>Traditional sectoral regulation should make way so that the sector is governed by the rules in defence of competition. In other words, relax regulations a priori (or ex ante) wherever they seek to impose competition conditions in advance, and head towards the monitoring and penalising of anti-competitive practices, any abuses involving dominant position, distortions of free competition, etc.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Model of Competition between platforms based on technological neutrality The evolution that has occurred in technology and markets has created a situation where telecommunication services involving IS are being offered from numerous platforms with an increasing capacity to integrate multimedia services (voice, data, and video). The platforms that are being configured involve:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fixed-line networks• Mobile networks• Cable networks• Satellites• High capacity wireless accessAll of them will compete with one another, in all services or by families of services. Thus, all must be able to enjoy fair regulatory treatment so that no arbitration or discrimination occurs between players. And the regulatory treatment that should be applied – within the essential particularities of each business – should be none other than that of regulating competition.• Models of competition designed to promote investment Give priority to legislation that acts as an incentive and which reasonably rewards investment, so as not to discourage or restrict the investment process. Abandon the models of competition exclusively focused on reducing wholesale and retail prices to the point of compromising the sustainability of the sector which, in short, have helped to strangle the process of expanding and modernising networks and services.• Restrict (if it exists) the regulation of prices to only basic services And, whenever cost orientation is required, based on models of objective costs, in order to avoid subsidies between players, so that, over time, a reasonable return on investments can be achieved. <p>Legal stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal Security Aside from being an important issue, any investment process required to provide funds for the infrastructures, networks and services necessary for IS is also a long-term matter. Therefore, rules of the game are required which are clear and predictable, so that private capital can assess and face the risk of each decision. <p>Convergence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A more horizontal regulation that deals with the various areas of convergence Ability to adapt the regulatory frameworks as well as the bodies in charge of the same, to the convergence of sectors which, up until now, have been managed by different institutional spheres and based on different criteria.
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	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-intrusive regulation independent from traditional regulation Prevent new sectoral strangulation from appearing.• Ex post monitoring of anti-competitive practices based on content monitoring<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring abuse of dominant position based on content monitoring.• Guarantee fair and transparent access, without discrimination, from any platform• Intellectual property• Efficient procedures for protecting intellectual property based on principles that benefit all parties involved.• Adapt rules and copyright management bodies to the Internet. <p>Universality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulatory innovation for the development of products and services capable of including the most vulnerable sectors of society In order for the building of the Information Society to integrate all citizens in a positive and creative way. Otherwise, the new social class that is emerging will be blocked by a new type of social tensions (the 'info poor') which, in turn, will reinforce the pre-existing social imbalances. <p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: - Reformulate Section I.C.6.38 as follows: "The existence of a supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework is an important prerequisite for enhancing trust in the development of the Information Society. In particular, knowledge generated by publicly-funded programmes should be recognized as a public good".</p> <p>UNESCO: <i>Add the following sentence:</i> "<u>In particular, knowledge generated by publicly-funded programmes should be recognised as a public good</u>"</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW: Encourage regulatory bodies, where they exist, to promote full participation of women in the ownership, control and management in the ICT and media sectors;</p>
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<p>39</p>	<p>39. Good governance: The Information Society must support participative democracy, transparency, and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities. ICTs can be an important and very effective tool not only for good governance but also for more accessible government.</p>	<p>DT/1: [39] Adoption of pro-competitive, transparent and predictable policies that promote investment in ICT infrastructure and applications.</p> <p>DT/1: [39] Policy action should aim at establishing a transparent and enabling regulatory framework.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: Good government: The Information Society must support participative <u>and pluralist</u> democracy, transparency and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities. ICTs can be an important and very effective tool not only for good governance but also for more accessible government.</p> <p>IFLA : Good governance: We would like to link paragraph 38 and 39 by the following: Good governance is based on informed citizens. Public libraries and other parts of the library and information network guarantee unbiased access to a variety of sources; they implement a user perspective in their services and empower citizens to freely gather information and form opinions.</p> <p>ISOC: The Ability to Choose -- The growth of the Internet has been fastest where markets are the most free and open. Unfortunately, in too many countries, particularly many less developed countries that could most benefit from the power of the Internet, government regulation and the economic power of incumbent telecom monopolies severely limit the ability of new competitors to provide new, better, cheaper, and innovative Internet-related services. Government policies should foster competition in telecommunication services, Internet service provision, Internet-related software, and e-commerce applications. Where this has been done, the cost of telecommunications services and Internet access has dropped dramatically, helping to bridge the Digital Divide and enable new and innovative uses of the Internet.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: Training ICT specialists: The increasing demand for a wide range of ICT specialists at all levels must be addressed, <u>and special support must be given to programmes and initiatives that promote the training of women as ICT innovators.</u></p> <p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; Add: Good governance: The Information Society must support participative democracy, decentralization, transparency, and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. <u>It should be open enough to allow all stakeholder's participation in all levels of planning, decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.</u> Information is the basis of a well functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities. <u>Therefore, all governmental and public information should be disclosed in principle.</u> ICTs can be an important and very effective tool not only for good governance but also for more accessible government.</p>
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40	<p>40. Market environment: To maximise the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring investment in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services.</p>	<p>DT/1: [40] Development of national ICT strategies that create an opportunity for measurable targets to assess progress toward their implementation.</p> <p>DT/1: [40] Commitment to an open policy-making process where all stakeholders can contribute equally, recognizing their unique contribution to policy dialogues.</p> <p>APC: The phrase 'non-discriminatory' should be deleted.</p> <p>APEC : APEC encourages inclusion of the following topics in the appropriate sections of the WSIS documents, on Enabling environment and market environment: ensuring a suitable interconnection for a suitable ICT market environment and promoting various market liberalization efforts in providing for a ubiquitous society.</p> <p>Consumer Federation of America : Consumer Protection. The drafts note that among the benefits of exercising such connectivity are "economic" benefits . And, they note the need for a "trustworthy" "legal, policy and regulatory environment" in order to 'favour' " investment in the deployment of [ICT] infrastructures and development of new services." (Principles 40. Market environment; Draft Action Plan, 28. Good governance.) Further, the Action Plan enumerates "consumer protection" as one of the areas in which the development of an enabling environment should "give due regard to the rights and obligations of stakeholders." Action Plan 28. And it articulates some specific concerns regarding consumer rights. Action Plan 29, 32.</p> <p>However, we have a number of concerns about these statements. The first is that the call for a trustworthy environment is ambiguous and seems to view this need as solely related to the capital needs for infrastructure development and deployment. CFA views consumer protection as an end in itself, most especially as ICTs become a significant mode of consumer transactions on the marketplace in evolving economies.</p>

		<p>However, we have a number of concerns about these statements. The first is that the call for a trustworthy environment is ambiguous and seems to view this need as solely related to the capital needs for infrastructure development and deployment. CFA views consumer protection as an end in itself, most especially as ICTs become a significant mode of consumer transactions on the marketplace in evolving economies.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: <u>Equitable access to the media also needs to be guaranteed, whilst avoiding concentration of ownership.</u></p> <p>ICC: The Global Information Infrastructure Commission</p> <p>The Declaration and Action Plan must reflect the pivotal role of private investment. While the proposed Declaration is not totally silent on the subject, the GIIC feels it assigns insufficient weight and prioritization to (1) the essentiality of private investment to the development, deployment, maintenance, and modernization the world's communications and information networks and facilities, and (2) public policies that are inviting of such investment.</p> <p>IFLA: Market environment: We think that it is unrealistic to expect that the necessary investment in the deployment of infrastructures and the development of new services will come entirely, or even mainly, as a result of favourable market conditions. Especially, but not exclusively, in the developing countries, there will be a need for significant investment in the provision of infrastructure by the public sector to ensure equitable access.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: Good government: The Information Society must support participative democracy, transparency and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities. ICTs can be an important and very effective tool not only for good governance[*] but also for more accessible government.</p> <p>[*Translator's note: At this point the proposal is concerned with changing the Spanish drafting in a way that does not affect the English.]</p> <p>CCBI : Need of an environment that fosters local entrepreneurship. The importance of governments' role in addressing the obstacles and impediments to the flourishing of local entrepreneurship should be clearly stated.</p>
40 A		<p>OECD. Add:</p> <p>"Liberalisation of trade in ICT and related services, together with domestic regulatory reform, promotes investment and innovation and makes technology more readily available for use in the economy by governments, organisations, and individual users. All countries should join the international trade policy mechanisms developed to implement and facilitate liberalisation and regulatory reform".</p>
40 B		<p>Consumer International: <u>The territoriality of the law is challenged by the universality of the Internet. In order to provide a solid basis for consumer trust and confidence in the electronic marketplace, clear and fair standards of consumer protection online should be established through an international regulatory framework, elaborated with the participation of all stakeholders.</u></p>

40 C		<p>Glocom: <u>Universal participation in global policymaking for Information and Communication Technologies: Global policymaking for ICTs occurs in many different venues, ranging from intergovernmental regimes negotiating on a multilateral or regional basis, to new types of industry self-management and self-regulation working on issues from ICT governance to standards-making. Representatives from all nations must be able to participate in a meaningful manner in all venues where global policy for ICTs is made.</u></p>
41	<p>41. Policy-making and national strategies: Strengthening the policy-making capacity in the area of ICTs to enhance national and regional ICT policy-making processes and institutions is of utmost importance. ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated in national development strategies.</p>	<p>CCBI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National ICT strategies should create an opportunity for measurable targets to assess progress toward their implementation; – National ICT strategies should be developed in the context of a commitment to an open policy-making process where all stakeholders can contribute equally; – National ICT strategies must include implementation of transparent and predictable legal and regulatory environments that encourage investment, entrepreneurship, economic development and a healthy business environment. <p>Cris Colombia: Policy-making and national strategies: Strengthening the policy-making capacity in the area of ICTs to enhance national and regional ICT policy-making processes and institutions <u>to assure the democratization of information and the ownership of communication media</u> is of utmost importance. ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated within a <u>sustainable human</u> national development strategy.</p> <p>Glocom: <u>...By ensuring the participation of all affected people in the planning and decision-making process (of objectives, means, process evaluation, system) and enforcement to a national e-Strategy and an action plan, these national e-Strategies can contribute to the interests of all nations and all the peoples of the world.</u></p> <p>SACOD: Amend: Policy-making and national strategies: Strengthening the policy-making capacity and encouraging public participation through the media in the area of ICTs to enhance national and regional ICT policy-making processes and institutions is of utmost importance. ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated in national development strategies.</p> <p>South Center: National strategies are the real determinants for effective policy implementation. The full commitment of the international community to support national and regional objectives and their several discrete activities is indispensable.</p>

		<p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: Most national ICT policies are silent on gender issues and do not address gender equality goals. (See appendix II to the report of the expert group meeting which identified the Republic of Korea as one of the few countries in which gender equality is addressed in regard to ICT policies.) However, all areas commonly covered by national ICT policy — many of which are specifically relevant to media operations — have gender aspects (see appendix I to the report), and the integration of such aspects into the policy process is critical for ensuring that gender dimensions are addressed to prevent or remedy continuing differential and disadvantageous effects on women. Women's poverty levels, as well as their geographical location, are important aspects to be considered before decisions are made on issues such as infrastructure development, network deployment or technology choice, broadcast licensing and frequency distribution, as well as in planning universal access. Choices that have an urban bias and high cost will in general reduce access for women. As more women, particularly in developing countries, tend to live where infrastructure is poorly distributed or not available at all, such infrastructural imbalances may adversely affect many women, particularly those in poor urban and rural areas, and the cost of technology and access also present barriers for many women in developing countries in using new technologies for economic advancement.</p>
42	<p>42. Standardization: Standardization is one of the essential building blocks of the Information Society. International policy dialogue at global, regional and sub-regional levels should promote the identification and application of interoperable standards, the transfer of know-how and the provision of technical assistance. The development and use of open standards are particularly important for developing countries. In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to adding to the diversity of choice of software for consumers.</p>	<p>Consumer International: ... The continued development and expanded use of open-source software should be encouraged, and governments should enact laws to the effect that all government software needs to be interoperable and open source. Standardization processes at all levels should be conducted in an open fashion and should include balanced representation from key stakeholders.</p> <p>CCBI: Standards should recognize that they should be voluntary, international, consensus-based and industry-led.</p> <p>EBU: should be maintained and, if possible, reinforced on the importance of <i>interoperable standards and platforms</i> and spectrum management</p> <p>Glocom: ... The development and use of open standards <u>that allow for cultural diversity, established through legitimate procedures securing enough participation of all the parties concerned, especially those from developing countries and marginalized sectors, are particularly important.</u> In this regard...</p> <p>IRIS-HRIS Caucus members: Intellectual work and ideas, including programming methods and algorithms, should not be patentable. The production and use of free and open software and content must thus be encouraged and covered by public policy;</p> <p>ISOC: The Ability to Connect – We must preserve the essential, end-to-end nature of the Internet and avoid establishing standards or practices that would make it difficult or impossible for some users of the Internet to use the full range of applications being developed for Internet users. If Internet service providers or software providers build and provide Internet applications based on proprietary standards it could lead to the fragmentation of the Internet into hundreds of disconnected "walled gardens," in which users are limited in the applications they can use.</p>

		<p>Korean Civil Society Standardization : Standardization is one of the essential building blocks of the Information Society. <u>It should ensure all stakeholder's participation from its initial discussion stage.</u> International policy dialogue at global, regional and sub-regional levels should promote the identification and application of interoperable standards, the transfer of know-how and the provision of technical assistance. The development and use of open standards are particularly important for developing countries. In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to adding to the diversity of choice of software for consumers. <u>Add – Laborer's privacy even in workplace should be protected. If some monitoring devices or policies infringing this privacy rights are introduced, its terms should be negotiated between labor union or workers and employers.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Laborer's rights of unhindered access to communication media and information sources in their workplaces should be protected as one of laborer's basic rights. – As the workplace environment changes due to the introduction of new ICTs, the educational training of laborers should be given as one of laborer's basic rights. <p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; Add: Standardization : Standardization is one of the essential building blocks of the Information Society. [It should ensure all stakeholder's participation from its initial discussion stage.] International policy dialogue at global, regional and sub-regional levels should promote the identification and application of interoperable standards, the transfer of know-how and the provision of technical assistance. The development and use of open standards are particularly important for developing countries. In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to adding to the diversity of choice of software for consumers.</p> <p>Rehabilitation International: Standardization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The declaration and the action plan should promote the development of open, interoperable and accessible standards. • The declaration and the action plan should call upon governments to adopt and promote accessible standards for the disabled. • The declaration and the action plan should propose specific strategies aimed at furthering the work of developing accessible standards.
43	<p>43. Spectrum management: The radio frequency spectrum must be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulation and international agreements governing the management of frequencies.</p>	<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: delete the word "radio".</p> <p>LAC Caucus: Spectrum management: The radio frequency spectrum must be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality <u>and fairness</u>, with full observance of national laws and regulation and international agreements governing the management of frequencies.</p> <p>South Center: The global public commons must be preserved from expropriation, whether in space or the seabed. Accordingly, spectrum management should continue to be of priority attention in multilateral intergovernmental forums. Proprietary rights must be circumscribed where they threaten to eclipse or enclose the public commons, while safeguarding the commons from "over-grazing" and hence abuse, as well as stimulating innovation and creativity.</p>

		<p>Orbicom: Active steps should be taken towards encouraging the development of new models for local content distribution, such as "social licensing" and "open source". These steps involve the establishment of innovative conditions for developing digital content and local multimedia industries, the promotion of tools for the management of local languages, including international domain names, as a means for promoting multilingualism and investment in projects aiming at the promotion of this objective.</p> <p>UNECLAC: <i>Add:</i> <u>"Countries should be encouraged to 'better coordinate spectrum management on the international level', in 'accordance with the basic principle of legality'".</u></p> <p>UNESCO: delete the word "radio".</p>
44	<p>44. Management of Internet names and addresses: Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a suitable international, inter-governmental organization. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries.</p>	<p>APC: While the Internet was designed to require minimal oversight, there are important aspects of its operation that do require decision-making by a central body. It is essential that any such body have a limited mandate so that it does not become a general purpose Internet governance organization, and that any such body is fully accountable to the public.</p> <p>The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a non-profit organization incorporated in the State of California. It has broad control over resources and functions that are essential for the operation of the Internet. 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. " (From the Consumers International contribution http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-s/md/03/wsispc3/c/S03-WSISPC3-C-0005!!MSW-E.doc)</p> <p>An addition should be made to the effect that national level authorities (such as those acting as custodians of country code TLDs) should be accountable to their local constituencies, and involve them in developing policy.</p> <p>CAPTEF: "The international management of internet must be democratic, multilateral and transparent. It must secure a fair repartition of resources, facilitate access for all, carry out a stable and safe running. It must ensure a fairer representativity of all regions through the participation of all stakeholders : the states in sovereignty matters, and as far as general interest is concerned, in the field of public policies, civil society, notably in its aspirations to freedom of expression, cultural diversity, and multilingualism as well as the private sector. An international entity must exert the relevant supervisory functions."</p>

Consumer International:

Amend: Management of Internet names and addresses: Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a suitable international, inter-governmental organization. This body should be publicly accountable, and should have no more control than necessary over the Internet. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries.

CCBI : CCBI supports private sector leadership of the management of Internet names and numbers as embodied in ICANN. Therefore, business cannot accept any reference to an inter-governmental organization engaging in such management.

ISOC: We are very concerned by statements in the draft documents that imply the need for new, intergovernmental organizations to "manage" the Internet. In particular, proposals to replace ICANN and create a new mechanism for managing root servers, domain names and IP addresses is unnecessary, will lead to significant disruption, and is ~~and~~ unlikely to succeed. The unprecedented growth and innovation that we have seen in the Internet sector is due in large part to the lack of regulation and constraints on technology development. In addition, the processes employed have been open, democratic and inclusive and it's hard to see how these could be improved by a new intergovernmental body. In 1985, no one could have predicted or planned the explosive growth of the Internet and the World Wide Web. Today, as the Grid, Web services, and new wireless Internet technologies promise to again transform the way we gather, process, and share information, we should continue to support the decentralized, bottom-up innovation that has made the Internet the powerful tool it is today. Non-governmental organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force, ICANN, and the World Wide Web Consortium, have proven very flexible and nimble and have enabled the global Internet community to quickly find consensus on how best to adopt and use new Internet technologies. Individual governments can and should support such organizations and ensure the full participation of their citizens in their activities.

Glocom: Management of Internet names and addresses: The management of Internet's unique identifier systems must occur through open and transparent means, supporting private sector-led industry self-regulation, while taking into account the interests of the public sector and civil society, and respecting multilingualism. To ensure the global interoperability, stability and security of the Internet, the coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a private sector organization operating in the global public interest. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be coordinated at the global level and should be the responsibility of the government or public authority and Internet communities in those countries, regions or territories."

		<p>LAC Caucus: Management of Internet names and addresses: Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of civil society, and respecting multilingualism <u>and multiculturalism</u>. The coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with an [suitable] international[, inter-governmental] organization. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be [the sovereign right of countries] <u>linked to the local Internet community</u>.</p> <p>South Center: Universal access, open standards, network security, quality of service, affordability and other governance issues for the Internet will require particular focus given the centrality that these issues play in the build-out of the infrastructure and provision of services.</p>
45	45. Access to information and communication technologies 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 [1].	
45 A		DT/1: [45 A] Transfer of ICTs: Building the global Information Society shall not be possible while unilateral regulatory decisions, based on political considerations and aiming to prevent countries from access to ICT technologies, would prevail.
45 B		<p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; Add:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Laborer's privacy even in workplace should be protected. If some monitoring devices or policies infringing this privacy rights are introduced, its terms should be negotiated between labor union or workers and employers. – Laborer's rights of unhindered access to communication media and information sources in their workplaces should be protected as one of laborer's basic rights. – As the workplace environment changes due to the introduction of new ICTs, the educational training of laborers should be given as one of laborer's basic rights."
45C		APEC: diffusion and promotion of developing technologies on next-generation technologies, their importance for realization of global ICT infrastructures, the necessity of fundamental technologies such as Ipv6, mobile internet, broadband satellite communications and in promotion of next-generation ICT infrastructures.

45 D		<p>Glacom: <u>The World Summit on the Information Society supports and encourages activities underway throughout the world towards the development of harmonized global standards on how to provide ICT equipment and services with consideration given to the needs of people with disabilities and the elderly. Consideration should also be given to the development of a global management standard which is more qualitative than quantitative.</u></p>
7)	<p>7) ICT-Applications</p>	<p>Africa civil society ICT must be made relevant to the objective of poverty alleviation, not just through its effects on economic growth, but also by improving access to health care, education, and other social services. ICTs must be used for the benefit of the physically disabled to assist them to live a life of dignity. Decision makers have to recognize the need for policies that enable innovation, applications to address the needs of, and exploit the markets constituted by, people who are not literate, who often live in low density areas, and who are more likely to be using the public access than privately owned ICT facilities.</p> <p>APEC : the demand-driven applications idea shall be added to this chapter.</p>
46	<p>46. The usage and deployment of ICTs create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education and business.</p>	<p>DT/1: [46] Life-long learning.</p> <p>Écurie Maloba: In just the same way that the international community has joined together to fight HIV and, most recently, SARS, it must now unite and mount campaigns on a wide scale to raise awareness, disseminate information and demonstrate the advantages of the new ICTs where they have a role to play. Development-oriented ICT applications for all" in the "Draft action plan".</p> <p>ISOC: The Ability to Innovate – The explosive growth of the Internet and the incredible variety of Internet applications are a direct result of the fact that the key standards for the Internet and the Web are open. Any company, regardless of size or location, has been able to develop and distribute its new "killer application" for the Internet. Governments and others should avoid actions that would restrict how technology can evolve in the future. The Internet can foster innovation, create new business opportunities for SMEs, and improve health and education, especially in the less-developed areas. The Internet Society is committed to the promotion of Ipv6, new wireless technologies, and e-applications (e-learning, e-health, e-government, e-working), to support social and economic development. Furthermore, we have on-going education programs to help spur the use of such technologies and applications in countries throughout the world.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: The use and deployment of ICTs can create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education and business.</p> <p>UNEP: Acknowledge the different important roles ICT can have for the environment. Special attention should be given to the following areas: increased efficiency in industry and buildings, de-materialisation, transportation substitution, increased transport efficiency, increased efficiency in production and planning, environmental education, monitoring and data collection.</p>

	<p>UNESCO : <i>Add after "... education" ", sciences, culture ...".</i></p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: Information and communication technologies are improving women's economic livelihoods by expanding access to local and international markets for women producers and traders and by increasing access to jobs, education and training and entrepreneurial opportunities. Women are taking advantage of the increased flexibility in employment conditions to combine roles in the care economy with professional roles. In some countries and regions, women are benefiting in large numbers from new jobs created through ICT, such as in the software industry and the data-processing sector. The necessary adaptation of ICT to women's needs is also reshaping the content of those technologies and is creating new lines of research that are developing new kinds of specialists and new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Women are increasing their access to health, nutrition, education and other human development opportunities, such as political participation, through ICT-mediated delivery channels. Women are also making extensive use of technology services to mobilize for women's empowerment and societal well-being. Solutions such as telecentres have proved useful in providing women with access to the Internet by sharing connection costs, creating learning experience and knowledge and supporting the creation of networks.</p> <p>By using one of the most important democratizing aspects of the Internet — the creation of secure online spaces, protected from harassment — women are enjoying freedom of expression and privacy of communication to oppose gender discrimination and promote women's human rights. New technologies, as well as the combination of well-established technologies (i.e., radio, television, landline telephones) with such innovations as computers, the Internet and satellite telephones, are narrowing the distance between citizens, and between them and decision-making processes, and increasing opportunities for women's participation in public life.</p> <p>The advent of new technologies and the growing convergence of all media are having a major impact on the information and communication work done by the women's movement. There are increased opportunities for national, regional and global distribution of women-generated news, much of which, in the past, was limited in outreach. The Internet has brought women's news and views into the public domain, with countless web sites targeted specifically, if not exclusively, to women. The Web has also supported the creation of strong online women's communities, and many "connected" women act as bridges to unconnected groups in their communities by repackaging information they find online and sharing it through other communication channels and in different languages.</p>
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		<p>Information and communication technologies are improving women's economic livelihoods by expanding access to local and international markets for women producers and traders and by increasing access to jobs, education and training and entrepreneurial opportunities. Women are taking advantage of the increased flexibility in employment conditions to combine roles in the care economy with professional roles. In some countries and regions, women are benefiting in large numbers from new jobs created through ICT, such as in the software industry and the data-processing sector. The necessary adaptation of ICT to women's needs is also reshaping the content of those technologies and is creating new lines of research that are developing new kinds of specialists and new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Women are increasing their access to health, nutrition, education and other human development opportunities, such as political participation, through ICT-mediated delivery channels. Women are also making extensive use of technology services to mobilize for women's empowerment and societal well-being. Solutions such as telecentres have proved useful in providing women with access to the Internet by sharing connection costs, creating learning experience and knowledge and supporting the creation of networks.</p> <p>By using one of the most important democratizing aspects of the Internet — the creation of secure online spaces, protected from harassment — women are enjoying freedom of expression and privacy of communication to oppose gender discrimination and promote women's human rights. New technologies, as well as the combination of well-established technologies (i.e., radio, television, landline telephones) with such innovations as computers, the Internet and satellite telephones, are narrowing the distance between citizens, and between them and decision-making processes, and increasing opportunities for women's participation in public life.</p> <p>The advent of new technologies and the growing convergence of all media are having a major impact on the information and communication work done by the women's movement. There are increased opportunities for national, regional and global distribution of women-generated news, much of which, in the past, was limited in outreach. The Internet has brought women's news and views into the public domain, with countless web sites targeted specifically, if not exclusively, to women. The Web has also supported the creation of strong online women's communities, and many "connected" women act as bridges to unconnected groups in their communities by repackaging information they find online and sharing it through other communication channels and in different languages.</p>
47	<p>47. Appropriate applications: Cooperation and collaboration are enhanced through the development of applications and content suited to local needs that encourage social and economic development, with particular emphasis on serving rural and remote areas, through supporting projects ensuring the sharing of information.</p>	<p>DT/1[47] Enhanced possibilities for more community-level participation in governance issues.</p> <p>DT/1[47] The vision for the Information Society is for open, equitable and unrestricted access to reliable (or evidence based) information for health, a global public good, by making full use of ICT in health system development.</p> <p>UNESCO: <i>Add at the end of the paragraph the following sentence "<u>Applications fostering access to and participation in all forms of intellectual activity for educational, scientific, cultural and communication purposes should be ensured</u>".</i></p>

47A		DT/1[47 A] Volunteers can participate in the development and spread of ICTs application, and contribute to raising awareness among decision-makers as well as the population in general on the opportunities that ICT brings to development.
47 B		OECD. Add: "Government has an important role as a user of ICTs. ICTs can serve to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government processes, the delivery of services, and the connection to citizens. Therefore government should have a clearly defined strategy for developing and implementing e-government."
8)	8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development	<p>Africa civil society: The use of information technology is user driven. The content must be relevant to the user's needs or it will not be sought.</p> <p>Copyright laws have been technology-driven and have tended to follow the development of technologies pioneered by the developed world also laws regarding the protection of intellectual property were iversi on existing laws of developed countries. This disadvantages most African countries and developing countries by hindering the transfer and access to information and content development. Such laws should be reviewed to address this concern as a priority.</p> <p>Regulatory frameworks should ensure the protection of intellectual property rights of communities from exploitation.</p> <p>The convergence of traditional media – oral tradition, community media, storytelling – and ICT should all be ensured in centers that are also a place for illiterate people to use because they are not all text based.</p> <p>Special attention should also be paid to the role of gender in content creation.</p>
48	48. The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression. ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism and governments should develop active policies to that end.	<p>APC: We believe that a reference should be added to the need to ensure diversity in the ownership and control of the media. Without such diversity in ownership and control the media cannot play the role it needs to in creating a platform for different voices and opinions.</p> <p>IFLA : Cultural identity and linguistic diversity include respect for oral traditions and indigenous knowledge. Libraries are the natural focal point for collecting and preserving living heritage and make it accessible to the local communities an society at large.</p> <p>CCBI : The promotion of cultural diversity and local content should not create unreasonable barriers to trade.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression <u>and diversity as to gender, ethnicity and sexual orientation</u>. ICTs (should) <u>must</u> stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism and governments should develop active policies to that end.</p> <p>Écurie Maloba: Cultural and linguistic diversity</p> <p>It is imperative that the Information Society must not help advance one culture to the detriment of others. On the contrary, it must preserve the heritage of all peoples. Technology transfer must leave all peoples to develop their own content according to their local culture (language, customs and morality).</p>

		<p>UNESCO UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Cultural and linguistic diversity as essential to ensure the existence of an information society open to all</p>
49	<p>49. Cultural and linguistic diversity: Cultural identity, linguistic diversity, multilingualism and local languages are driving forces for the process of developing content for local and international use (UNESCO, Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001).</p>	<p>DT/1: [49] Work on a global convention on cultural diversity. EBU: should be maintained and, if possible, reinforced: <i>cultural diversity</i> as a fundamental value in the information society LAC Caucus: Cultural and linguistic diversity: Cultural [identity] <u>diversity</u>, linguistic diversity, multilingualism and local languages are driving forces for the process of developing content for local and international use (UNESCO, Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001). UNESCO UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Cultural and linguistic diversity as essential to ensure the existence of an information society open to all</p>
50	<p>50. Content: The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through an adequate balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information.</p>	<p>APEC : Paragraph 50 shall include the idea of content creation by local users. International Association of Broadcasting: We propose to add: <u><i>The creation and production of local content must be promoted in a field of Freedom. Any attempt to impose government controls on news media content and programs violates one of the most important operational characteristics of Freedom of Expression – that is, to formulate their own content, opinions and programs under the sole responsibility of their publishers and broadcasters</i></u> ATD Fourth World: Content: The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through an adequate balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information. CCBI: The intellectual property system itself already represents a delicate balance between the needs of the creator and the user, and is intrinsically designed to benefit society as a whole. IPRs contribute to society by maintaining fair competition and encouraging the production of a wide range of quality goods and services, underpinning economic growth and employment, sustaining innovation and creation, promoting technological and cultural advances and expression, and enriching the pool of public knowledge and art. Citizen's Union Paremsvassi: Transfer of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills and knowledge as well as free provision of ICT infrastructure, from the more developed to the less developed sectors of the community, locally as well as globally, is a key factor in overcoming the digital divide.</p>

	<p>Research must aim not only to increase productivity and competitiveness of the private sector but it must also promote greater participation, increase in employment etc. The Internet has, since its creation, been seen as the forefront of free speech and free exchange thus increasing the circulation of public domain material. In addition, due to the Internet and digital technology, works free of copyright restrictions have become easily accessible to millions of people to enjoy and incorporate into new digital works of their own. It is imperative that <i>copyright laws</i>, do not strangle this creative process by imposing practically unlimited restrictions on use of existing works, as has increasingly been the case recently, but should strike a balance between protection of intellectual property and freedom to use previous achievements in the creation of future works</p> <p>IFLA : Content: We wholeheartedly agree that there should be an "equitable balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information." We are concerned, however, that various developments in intellectual property, and particularly in relation to electronic publications suggest that this balance could easily be skewed against the interests of users. We would like to see more efforts directed at achieving fair dealing or fair use regimes which have been reasonably successful for print publications achieved in the electronic arena. We would also like to see more developments along the lines of the World Health Organisation's HINARI scheme which aims to make available current health science publications available to institutions in the developing world, including their libraries, at more affordable prices</p> <p>IFLA/IPA: Role of creators, publishers and producers of content in the information society</p> <p>Along with telecommunication providers and users, creators, publishers and libraries are key actors in the information society and we believe the WSIS and any of its programs must reflect this.</p> <p>The supply of a diversity of creative works and content is an essential engine for social, cultural, political and economic development. Publishers and libraries thus play a crucial role in promoting knowledge, creativity and science. As such, they are fully involved in the information society, which offers enhanced means of communication, dissemination and transmission of knowledge.</p> <p>New Challenges – how to make the most of the Information Society</p> <p>Principles: The electronic and network environment introduces many changes in the way content is created, produced and disseminated. Publishers and libraries need freedom as well as support to explore the new possibilities. Basic education of the audience, publishers and libraries is a prerequisite for content dissemination.</p> <p>Recommendations: For content industries to fully contribute to, and benefit from, the new challenges and opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– They must have facilitated access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) and training, in order to be acquainted with new models of content creation, production and dissemination– Appropriate incentives for a diversified creation may be needed and an approach respectful of cultural and linguistic identities should be favoured.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased government funding for education and literacy- Connecting users to the internet, especially in developing countries and disadvantaged groups in developed nations <p>Providing users, not only children but also parents and teachers, with appropriate training for the use of ICTs and new learning models (distance learning, online textbooks and reference materials)</p> <p>IPA: <i>Promotion of Content</i>: In addition, both working documents raise the issue of "local content", in particular in relation to cultural development and linguistic diversity. We certainly think it is right to respect and favour cultural and linguistic identities, including through appropriate government cultural policies. Indeed, national strategies on promotion of content creation, including targets to assess progress toward their implementation, should be encouraged. However, we believe the draft declaration of principles should rank the promotion of content creation as a key principle in itself. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that ICTs will be meaningless unless they are filled with content. Besides, the action plan should state that content industries must have facilitated access to ICTs and training for them to contribute fully to the information society.</p> <p>LAC Caucus: Content: The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through a proper balance between [intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information] <u>content creators and the public interest</u>.</p> <p>EBU: should be maintained and, if possible, reinforced: the creation of <i>local content</i> as a priority</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</p> <p>Content: The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through an adequate balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information. <u>Means to allow users to participate in the creation of content must be also a high priority. Special attention should be also paid to the role of gender in content creation.</u></p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Cultural and linguistic diversity as essential to ensure the existence of an information society open to all.</p>
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		<p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: Applications that accommodate the needs of illiterate women and local language adaptations remain limited but are necessary to increase women's access to and use of ICT.¹⁹ Likewise, the content that predominates on the Internet and in new media, and especially the lack of adequate reflection of women's viewpoints, knowledge, needs and interests, as well as the portrayal of women, may prevent women from using those technologies. Journalistic content on the Internet currently reflects existing patterns in terms of the sources and priorities of the news, as well as traditional gender patterns in the selection of stories. On the other hand, when content relevant to women is available and women can consult such information, in private when necessary, the relevance of the technology for women increases and their marginalization in media and communication processes is reduced. The absence of information on women's rights and on remedies for violations reduces the usefulness of the technology for women. Use will increase where information on concerns such as HIV/AIDS prevention and related support systems is provided through new technologies in ways that overcome cultural and social biases that restrict women's access to traditional sources of information.</p>
50 A		<p>IAPA: Contents: <u>The creation and production of local contents must be promoted in an environment of freedom with no restrictions on the creativity of producers, no violations of intellectual property and no coercion of the necessary independence that each medium must have within the Information Society.</u></p>
50 B		<p>IPA: Role of creators, publishers and producers of content: Sections 1 of the draft declaration of principles and action plan focuses on the role of ICTs and telecommunication providers in the information society. However, they do not seem to consider creators, publishers and producers of content to be key actors of the information society. Books as well as other vectors of content play as important a role in terms of content dissemination and education as radio and TV. We believe this is high time for the WSIS to reflect this, in particular in this crucial intersessional period which allows for the refinement of the working documents.</p>
51	<p>51. Media: ICTs strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society.</p>	<p>DT/1: [51] In this regard, mass media, independent and pluralistic – in their various forms – are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limit, through legislation, excessive media concentration that undermines pluralism and free expression and sees information only as a commodity. – Commit [all participants, especially national delegations] to a tripartite effort to support media both of developing countries and media serving vulnerable sectors in every country. Such efforts require professional training, respect for professional independence, security and protection of journalists, support to local content and community media, durability of materials and software, easier access to new technologies. – National and global media concentration is contrary to diversity of information.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To ensure diversity and pluralism in the Information society, monopolies and excessive concentration in the media, including those in new communication and information technologies should be subject to general anti-monopoly laws. Such general laws should be enacted where they do not already exist and strengthened where necessary.- The existence of independent and free communication media, including community media.- All forms of media and new ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism. <p>DT/1: [51] ICTs can strengthen traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society. Digital broadcasting, with its interactive enhancements, will be an essential tool for making the services of the information society widely available, thus contributing to bridging the digital divide. Transition to digital therefore needs to be actively promoted.</p> <p>EBU: should be maintained and, if possible, reinforced: the continuing role of broadcasting in disseminating content in the information society</p> <p>International Association of Broadcasting:</p> <p>Media: <i>Insert</i> ICTs strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print <i>print press</i>, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society.</p> <p><u>Add: The advent of new information and communication technologies representing new channels for the free flow of information could and should contribute to pluralism, economic and social development, democracy and peace. The access to and the use of these new media should be afforded the same freedom of expression protections as traditional media. (Art. 10 of UNESCO Declaration of Sofia, 1997)</u></p> <p>CPSR Caucus: No mention is made of the pluralism of media (traditional and new + mainstream and independent and alternative) and the diversity of voices and information sources that would allow a genuine public sphere to develop.</p> <p><u>Add. ICTs can strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the information society. Therefore applications and policies should be developed to promote the integration of traditional and new media in the light of the right to communicate: fostering pluralism of voices and diversity of means."</u></p> <p>IAPA: <u>The appearance of new information technologies contributes to pluralism, economic and social development, democracy and peace, and therefore the new media should enjoy the same guarantees for freedom of expression afforded the traditional media. (UNESCO Declaration, Sophia, 1997)</u></p> <p>Global Unions: The final texts should contain references to the recognition of the traditional role of radio and television in creating a set of public service values in the content and delivery of information to the benefit of all (paragraph 51 Draft Declaration). This role should be extended to all information services.</p>
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	<p>There must be limits to media concentration, in all areas, including those involving information and communication technologies. These should be subject to special anti-monopoly scrutiny and laws, which take particular account of the social, cultural and democratic value of media products in the information society and that each nation has the right to have its own possibilities of cultural products. We do not accept, as the Draft Declaration (paragraph 51) suggests, that monopolies and excessive concentration of the media should be subject to general anti-monopoly laws. Global unions insist that information available for public consumption is exceptional and not like other economic goods and merchandise and should not be subject to "general" anti-monopoly laws. On the contrary, there should be targeted laws on media concentration that take into account the specific nature of media services.</p> <p>IFJ: There must be limits to media concentration, in all areas, including those involving information and communication technologies. These should be subject to special anti-monopoly scrutiny and laws, which take particular account of the social, cultural and democratic value of media products in the information society. We do not accept, as the Draft Declaration (paragraph 51) suggests, that monopolies and excessive concentration of the media should be subject to general anti-monopoly laws. The IFJ insists that information available for public consumption is exceptional and not like other economic goods and merchandise and should not be subject to "general" anti-monopoly laws. On the contrary, paragraph 51 should reflect that there should be targeted laws on media concentration that take into account the specific nature of media services. Paragraph 51 of the Draft Declaration should contain a reference to the <u>"recognition of the traditional role of radio and television, including public broadcasting, in creating a set of public service values in the delivery of quality content and information to the benefit of all "</u>.</p> <p>IPA: Sections 2 of the draft declaration of principles and action plan insist on the crucial role played by the media, both new and traditional, in the information society. We believe the role of creators, publishers and producers of content in promoting knowledge, creativity and science must be taken into account.</p> <p>ISOC: The Ability to Speak -- The Internet offers a powerful tool for self-expression and is becoming a new mass medium. Governments should work to ensure that the Internet will continue to allow private and where appropriate, anonymous, means of communication and collaboration.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum</p> <p><i>Add:</i> " . . . and community development in the information society". Women and communities should be engaged more in media and content work.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version : Cultural and linguistic diversity as essential to ensure the existence of an information society open to all.</p> <p>World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters: <i>Add at end:</i> <u>Community, independent and plural mass media are important means of providing access to public information, fostering public involvement and promoting societal development and social cohesion.</u></p>
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9)	<p>9) Ethical dimensions of the Information Society</p>	<p>Africa civil society: The information society must be developed within a human rights framework. It should promote trust (i.e. offer security and privacy) and confidence (i.e. provide transparent and accountable governance and regulatory structure.)</p> <p>The Information Society and use of ICTs should promote African unity and peace.</p> <p>The Action Plan of the Information Society should be about tangible goals and not simply political declarations.</p>
52	<p>52. Cyberspace must be subject to universally held ethical values such as truth, justice, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, shared responsibility and accountability. All actors in the Information Society must seek to promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs.</p>	<p>DT/1: [52] An inclusive and sustainable society can only develop when knowledge is clearly considered a common good and when the principle of access <i>to</i> and the free flow <i>of</i> information can come to reality.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: Cyberspace must be subject to universally held ethical values such as truth, <u>fairness</u>, justice, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, shared responsibility and accountability. All actors in the Information Society must seek to promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs.</p> <p>Écurie Maloba: <u>The ethical dimension of ICTs</u></p> <p>The new ICTs must not help a society emerge which no longer has respect for life. Measures to regulate and censor content production need to be established.</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</p> <p>"...human dignity, shared responsibility, <u>transparency</u> and accountability."</p> <p>South Center: The information, computation and communication technologies, by the application of science and its methodologies, engineering and entrepreneurial skills, have converged through digitalization to provide at the speed of light, opportunities and dangers great and small. The pace of change has disrupted conventional practices underpinning human security and stable inter-state relations. In fact, 'collective security' as defined by discretionary power is undermining the citizens' customary and hard-won rights. For these reasons, developing countries have emphasized that particular attention should be given to the design of new and emerging technologies which may be used for both good and ill.</p> <p>UNESCO: Replace "Cyberspace" by "<u>The information society</u>"</p> <p><i>Add at the end of the paragraph: "<u>Any standards, guidelines or norms to be adopted should be established by closely involving concerned professional communities</u>".</i></p>
52 A		<p>DT/1: [52 A] Due to the heterogeneity of the interests of the different parties involved in the development of the Information Society and due to the diversity of the underlying cultures and values it is almost unavoidable that conflicts, even clashes will permanently occur. Information societies will have to live with it. These conflicts should not be solved on the basis of political power or economic dominance but solutions to these conflicts need to rely and should be based on an ethical-based discourse. Any ethical discourse must respect heterogeneous interests and cultures and must build reliable partnership between governments, private sector, and civil society.</p>

52 B		DT/1: [52 B] Uses of health and medical information, which can preserve as well as take away life, require application of the highest ethical standards.
52 C		DT/1: [52 C] Ethical dimensions of ICTs include the need to guarantee the respect of personal privacy and of human dignity, particularly in the context of growing invasive information technologies, surveillance systems and "information awareness".
10)	10) International and regional co-operation	Africa civil society Globalization is not working in favour of less developed nations, which remain dependent on industrialized nations for skills, resources and goods. This trend can only be reversed with a commitment to the development of African based and owned solutions and a willingness on the part of developed nations to relinquish profit currently being made in relationships of all kinds with Africa. Full participation MUST be ensured of both the developed countries and the developing countries in building a global information society:
53	<p>53. The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, a policy dialogue based on global trends in the Information Society must take place at global, regional and sub-regional levels in order to facilitate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The provision of technical assistance aimed at national and regional capacity-building for the maintenance and reinforcement of regional and international cooperation; – Technology transfer; – The sharing of experiences; – The sharing of knowledge; and – The development of compatible regulations and standards that respect national characteristics and concerns 	<p>APC: Addressing international and regional co-operation should include a reference to the need for such cooperation to be inclusive of all stakeholders and that the participation of developing countries, particularly LDCs should be ensured at all levels (including agenda-setting) of the policy making process.</p> <p>APEC: APEC welcomes the sharing of experiences and encourages this idea be included in Paragraph 53</p> <p>APEC: recognize the important role that regional organizations such as APEC play in integrating the use of ICT in the development process and making available the necessary resources.</p> <p>Cris Colombia: The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. <u>Cooperation must take place within a framework of respect for rights and must be based on eliminating the development gap. ...</u></p> <p>Écurie Maloba: <u>International cooperation</u></p> <p>The interphase period between Geneva and Tunis must see measures developed to establish institutions to provide training and to strengthen the capacities of the various regions in regard to human and physical resources. We would propose the creation of pilot centres, if not a network, in five regions: northern Africa, western Africa, eastern Africa, central Africa and southern Africa. The pilot centres could be run by the leading players in each region, and would be directed by a committee made up of members from associations in each region. The purpose of such a decentralization would be to try to resolve the problems raised by various players at the regional level. The pilot centres would be locations specializing in the training of trainers in new ICTs that are not available in the region or are difficult to obtain. The centres could also be given the task of directing the process of implementing the final declaration and action plan adopted at the conclusion of the summit's first phase in Geneva.</p> <p>IFLA : This policy dialogue and the envisioned international and regional co-operation should respect and build on established networks and infrastructure, such as the international library and information service network which already includes a variety of means for acquisition of international knowledge and cross-national information transfer.</p>

		<p>Global Unions: The Action Plan and Declaration must underscore the importance of public services, including public service broadcasting. Public services take advantage of ICTs to provide effective public services, and for this process they are increasingly reliant on information technology. They should remain in the hands of democratically accountable agencies and not be transferred into the hands of an unaccountable private sector (paragraph 10 Draft Declaration).</p> <p>Korea National Commission for UNESCO; Add: The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, a policy dialogue based on global trends in the Information Society must take place at global, regional and sub-regional levels in order to facilitate <u>as follows. And the participation of developing countries, particularly LDCs should be ensured at all policy making process. To promote the development of Information Society in those countries, technical, financial support should be more increased.</u></p> <p>Korean Civil Society: The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, a policy dialogue based on global trends in the Information Society must take place at global, regional and sub-regional levels in order to facilitate <u>as follows. And the participation of developing countries, particularly LDCs should be ensured at all policy making process. To promote the development of Information Society in those countries, technical, financial support should be more increased.</u></p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum Regional ICT technical expertise and resources should be pooled for Pacific island countries' information and use.</p> <p>UNESCO: UNESCO <u>appreciates</u> the inclusion of the following basic elements in the text and <u>suggests</u> that they be maintained in its final version: Knowledge creation as key objective of the information society</p>
53 A		<p>OECD. Add: "Statistical measurements are indispensable for an informed understanding of the implications of a developing Information Society. This highlights the need for the monitoring of progress through internationally harmonised concepts, definitions and indicators, and for frameworks and standards that would guide measurements for international comparability"</p>

[1] Reservations that have been made to this paragraph:

Statement of the United States: "The United States of America reserves on this paragraph and submits its objection to the language, which is inappropriate and is inconsistent with the purpose of the Conference."

Statement of Canada: "Canada appreciates the efforts of the Host Government and other Governments to achieve a consensus text for this paragraph. Unfortunately, despite these efforts, Canada cannot associate itself with the final text of that paragraph."

WSIS
REFERENCE DOCUMENT

PART II: DRAFT ACTION PLAN

SECTION I: Government contributions

NOTE: **Added text:** Underlined

Deleted text: ~~Strikethrough~~

Comments: *italics*

Note on the contribution from Mexico: For technical reasons, it has not been possible to keep all the words deleted by the Mexican delegation in the strikethrough mode. The final text proposed by the delegation therefore appears without some of the deleted words.

General comments to the Action Plan

European Union: The EU believes that the Action Plan should be along the following general lines:

- In conformity with the principles and aspirations of the Declaration, the Action Plan and the Declaration should share a common perspective, have a clear structure and they should be consistent with each other.
- The recommendations of the Action Plan together with the Declaration should capture the imagination of people around the world and enhance awareness and understanding of the issues at a political level and in the media.
- The Action Plan should be subject to the joint commitment of all stakeholders, whose roles are crucial to its implementation.
- It should reflect a clear global consensus on priorities, strategies and goals. The prerequisites of the Information Society should be integrated into policy and programme formulation at both the national and international level. The international community should outline how these priorities, strategies and goals can be achieved in the face of ever-changing circumstances and technologies. The views of all States and a growing number of other actors in the international community must be adequately reflected.
- It should identify concrete and tangible goals supporting the achievement of the principles of the Political Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, *inter alia*, allowing the potential of rapidly developing technologies to be harnessed for sustainable economic and social development, improved standards of living and quality of life, alleviating poverty and hunger and protecting the environment.
- Specific problems should be addressed and agreements reached on issues which go beyond borders and the capacity of the individual players to solve and which need a concerted international effort in a new spirit of global cooperation and purpose.
- A clear indication is needed on how commitments will be followed up, as a base for evaluation of the implementation of the results of both phases of the Summit, i.e. Geneva and Tunis.
- To make the Action Plan a reality we will need to harness all the mechanisms and experience available at governmental, inter-governmental level, regional and global level and ensure the universal participation and strong commitment by all stakeholders.

India: The Draft Action Plan should be an action-oriented crisp document and, as such, it should clearly delineate, responsibilities at national, regional and global levels for creating the enabling environment and to achieve certain milestones within a set time-frame. However, in the present draft document, we find that some of the core concerns such as Information and Communication Infrastructure, access and affordability, the role of governments, business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICT, human capacity building, security of the network, need to preserve cultural and linguistic identity and fostering the enabling environment, which are elaborated in the "Declaration of Principles", have been reiterated. We are of the opinion that once we are aware of the agreed documents on common vision and key principles, the Action Plan should go beyond what is contained in these documents and should lay down the course of future action and should be more specific and action oriented.

Mali: The Action Plan must contain practical measures, the implementation of which is planned, well paced and monitored through the use of indicators for the periodic measurement of achievements against targets. Like the Bureau at Bamako 2002, we attach particular importance to the draft Action Plan, as Africa is expecting concrete measures that can be completed in two or three years, thus turning the mirage of the Internet and other NICTs into a palpable reality for the entire population in our countries.

Mexico: Editorial Note:

The colour red: Mexico's proposed changes to the original text for the purpose of correcting mistakes in the Spanish translation of the English text.

Font "Arial 12" and yellow highlighting: Mexico's comments on and contributions to the draft Action Plan.

New Zealand:

New Zealand would like to see the Plan of Action section of the document give priority to measures to:

- improve access to information as a resource for education, scientific research and industrial development;
- establish sound legal, policy and regulatory regimes aimed at reducing administrative obstacles and tax burdens in order to encourage technological development, innovation and enterprise;
- develop applications of ICTs which promote good governance and accountability, sustainable economic and social development, including applications for e-government, e-commerce, e-health, life-long learning and distance learning;
- develop ICT applications for preserving cultural identity and heritage, and which promote cultural diversity and local content;
- foster international interoperability by developing compatible global technical standards for ICTs;
- promote effective Internet security, and combat cyber-crime;
- address illicit and unsolicited content on the Internet;
- strengthen human resource capacity;
- support community-based and citizen-focused technology initiatives;
- protect the intellectual property of indigenous people;
- strengthen the capacity of libraries, archives and museums to preserve the digital cultural heritage, digital record and cultural memory.

New Zealand would like to see the document **recognize diversity and special needs** through the development of specific measures to address the interests of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. For example, New Zealand strongly supports the attention given in the draft declaration to gender perspectives and the needs of women. However, these references are not supported by relevant activities in the draft Action Plan. In this context we note that one of the themes of the 3-14 March 2003 session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women was "Participation and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women". The agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on this theme could be drawn on to develop specific measures relating to women's participation in the information society.

Rep. of Korea: It is necessary for the Plan of Action to lay out more action-oriented content geared toward implementation and improve the overall structure to make it contain feasible and coherent characteristics.

The Plan of Action contains all the necessary items even though sometimes with repetition, but the problem of the appropriateness in the selection of the subtitles as well as the need to improve both the content and organization of the document, should be addressed.

Switzerland: The Action Plan should develop concrete action lines flowing from the principles contained in the Declaration. In its present form it is too similar to the Declaration and fails to propose the concrete, tangible measures Switzerland would like to see as a direct output of the Summit. In our view, it is essential that the Action Plan contains concrete action lines with a description of targets, measures to be taken, a possible time-frame and a list of "who does what" among all stakeholders concerned. The Action Plan should also address issues related to its implementation, such as methods of financing and evaluation, and should aim to ensure policy coherence and programme coordination as well as mainstreaming ICTs into ODA and National Development Strategies. The human centred approach well present in the Declaration should be maintained in the Action Plan as well. Furthermore, the Action Plan should take advantage of the unique structure of a two-phase Summit, set up a list of actions to be taken between Geneva and Tunis and set objectives for the second phase in Tunis.

Russian Federation: We would propose that the concept of "government" be replaced by that of "State" throughout the text, as is the case in § 36. In a State system, it is not only the government that participates in creating the Information Society.

Samoa: Samoa strongly recommends that the Action Plan should clearly emphasize what specific actions are going to be carried out, by whom, how and where, with clear processes to measure achievements of the actions and a timeline. As one management guru stated, "If you cannot measure, you can't manage".

Tunisia: The draft action plan contains a long list of issues that need to be addressed at the Summit; however the following headings require further elaboration:

- Objectives and their arrangement by priority and importance.
- Strategies, programmes and methods for implementation, and the need to address each of these elements separately (methods for implementation should also cover the question of financing).
- International cooperation.
- Follow-up mechanisms.

<p>Draft Action Plan (DT 2) – Section I</p>	<p>Governments' contributions</p>
<p>1. The Information Society is an evolving concept, the realization of which is driven by all societies - and in this process all of them can learn from each other. At present, the Information Society has reached different levels of development across the regions and countries of the world. As such, it would be necessary and more effective to design a flexible Action Plan that can be used as a reference framework and as a source of guidance and inspiration at regional and national levels, and that is established in accordance with the Millennium Declaration Goals.</p>	<p>Japan: "... and that is established in accordance with the Millennium Declaration <u>Development Goals</u>".</p> <p>Mexico: The Information Society is an evolving concept, the <u>which encompasses traditional media such as the press, radio, television and existing telecommunication infrastructure, as well as the new media brought into being through advances in ICTs.</u> Its realization of which is driven by all societies - and in this process all of them can learn from each other. At present, the Information Society has reached different levels of development across the regions and countries of the world. As such, it would be necessary and more effective to design a flexible <u>For that reason, the present Action Plan that can be used as a reference framework and as a source of guidance and inspiration</u> a flexible guide for use at regional and national levels, and that <u>is established in accordance with the Millennium Declaration Goals.</u></p> <p>Russian Federation: Amend the last part of § 1 to read as follows: "... national levels, <u>as well as at the level of United Nations international organizations,</u> and that is established in accordance with the Millennium Declaration Goals".</p>
	<p>Brazil: <u>Add [1A]: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY HAS EMERGED AS AN ISSUE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEBATE FAIRLY RECENTLY. MANY STILL TREAT IT UNDER PURELY TECHNICAL APPROACHES, LIMITING DISCUSSIONS TO MATTERS OF BANDWIDTH, ACCESSIBILITY, COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SO ON. THIS IS CLEARLY NOT SUFFICIENT. THE PLAN OF ACTION SHOULD BE ORGANIZED AROUND BROAD THEMATIC AREAS OF PUBLIC POLICIES THAT ARE PARTICULARLY RELEVANT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTH, EMPLOYMENT, GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY, LOCAL CONTENT, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION. BETTER CONNECTIVITY INFRASTRUCTURE, HOWEVER, IS ALSO A FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE.</u></p>

		Brazil: <i>Add [1B]:</i> <u>THE PLAN OF ACTION SHOULD BE ADAPTABLE TO EACH COUNTRY'S NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, NEEDS AND VALUES. IT SHOULD EMPHASIZE THE STATE'S KEY ROLE IN THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT RELATED POLICIES, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY. THE PLAN OF ACTION MUST FOCUS ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL GOALS OF THE MILLENNIUM SUMMIT DECLARATION.</u>
	<i>A. List of issues</i>	
	1) Information and communication infrastructure: financing and investment, affordability, development and sustainability	Mexico: Information technology and communication infrastructure: financing and investment, affordability, development and sustainability
	2. Bridging the digital divide: Our countries are committed to taking action to overcome the digital divide, which reflects and is a factor in the differences that exist between and within countries in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects, education, health and access to knowledge.	Canada: in terms of economic, <u>geographic</u> , social and cultural aspects, education, health and access to knowledge. Mexico: Our countries are committed, <u>through mechanisms for digital participation that include the exchange of best practices</u> , to taking action to overcome the digital divide, as a basis for achieving the information society, which reflects and is a factor in the differences that exist between and within countries in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects, terms and in education, health and access to knowledge. <i>Mexico proposes including this text in the draft Declaration, either in Section I after No. 17 or in the preambular part, after No. 3b.</i>
		Brazil: <i>Add [2A]</i> <u>INFRASTRUCTURE IS CENTRAL TO DIGITAL INCLUSION AND IS, PERHAPS, THE MOST CRITICAL STEP IN NATIONAL ICT POLICY, REQUIRING INVOLVEMENT OF REGULATORY BODIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.</u>
		Brazil: <i>Add [2B]</i> <u>RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO INFORMATION BY ALL, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ON-LINE SERVICES RELEVANT TO THE ECONOMY AND THE COUNTRY AT LARGE DEPEND ON INFRASTRUCTURE. RESEARCH AND INVESTMENTS SHOULD BE PROMOTED THROUGH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS.</u>

		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [2C]</i> <u>NATIONAL POLICIES SHOULD ALSO PROMOTE CONNECTIVITY IN UNDER-SERVED AREAS THROUGH REGULATIONS AND/OR PRIVATE SECTOR INCENTIVES AND IN COORDINATION WITH THE CIVIL SOCIETY.</u></p>
		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [2D]</i> <u>INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IS LIKELY TO RELY ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AGENCIES AND PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT.</u></p>
		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [2E]</i> <u>PROJECTS AND ADAPTATION OF TECHNOLOGIES TO LOCAL NEEDS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE DEVELOPED. TO THIS END, GOVERNMENTS SHOULD DEVELOP TECHNOLOGY-BASED FIRMS BY CREATING SUCH MECHANISMS AS VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS, TECHNOLOGY INCENTIVE ZONES AND BUSINESS INCUBATORS WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH CENTRES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, WHILE ALSO PROMOTING THEIR NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION THROUGH THE USE OF ADVANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT NETWORKS, AND APPROPRIATE FUNDING FACILITIES.</u></p>
	<p>3. Universal access: In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services it is essential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all • To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices, etc. • To study and promote relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs in remote and rural areas 	<p>Brazil: <i>Add as 2d bullet point:</i> <u>TO DEVELOP LOW COST SOLUTIONS AFFORDABLE TO LOW INCOME COUNTRIES AND REGIONS.</u></p> <p>Canada: " ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop connectivity, <u>including Internet access</u>, for institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices, <u>community and cultural centres, archives, museums, etc.</u> To study and promote relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs in remote, rural <u>and impoverished</u> areas. • To establish multi-purpose community access points to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural <u>and impoverished</u> areas. • To evolve the concept of universal access/service to reflect advances and opportunities offered by technology, existing infrastructures, market development and changes in user demand. • <u>To develop adaptations that enable elderly, disabled and disadvantaged people to access networks and ICTs.</u>" <p>Colombia (National Institute for the Blind): <u>"Facilitate access to ICTs on the basis of web accessibility standards (W3C-WA1) and through the development of software and hardware designed for visually impaired persons."</u></p> <p>Japan: <u>"In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services and information and communication equipment ..."</u></p> <p><u>"To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all to achieve the universal design of information and communication equipment so that everyone, including the elderly and the handicapped, can easily access."</u></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish multi-purpose community access points to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas. • To evolve the concept of universal access/service to reflect advances and opportunities offered by technology, existing infrastructures, market development and changes in user demand 	<p>Mali: <i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>to study and promote energy solutions adapted to the environment for ITCs, particularly in rural areas</u> • <u>to devise appropriate universal access policies and strategies in order to encourage the development of ICTs, particularly in suburban and rural areas (defining concept, content, financing, economic viability and implementation programme)</u> <p>Mexico: "<u>Universal access to the information society:</u> In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services to the Information Society it is essential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all. • To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices, <u>digital community centres, etc.</u> • To study and promote relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs, <u>particularly in marginalized urban areas and in remote and rural areas.</u> • To establish multi-purpose community access points to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas <u>and underserved and marginalized urban areas.</u> • To evolve the concept of universal access/service to reflect advances and opportunities offered by <u>ICTs, technology, existing infrastructures, market development and changes in user demand.</u> <p>Russian Federation: "... To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as schools <u>archives, libraries, post offices, schools, universities, ...</u>".</p> <p>Sri Lanka: <i>Add new bullet point:</i> "<u>Recognizing the critical role of universities and research institutions in knowledge production and training, a global effort is necessary to ensure that these institutions in developing countries have affordable high-speed Internet connections.</u>"</p>
<p>4. Broadband: It is essential to strengthen regional and international broadband network infrastructure in order to provide the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new services.</p>	<p>Brazil: "It is essential to strengthen regional and international broadband network infrastructure in order to provide the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new services. THE <u>STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BROADBAND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE WILL HELP TO PROVIDE THE CAPACITY TO MATCH THE NEEDS OF COUNTRIES AND THEIR CITIZENS AND FOR THE DELIVERY OF NEW SERVICES.</u>"</p> <p>Israel: "It is essential to strengthen regional and international <u>most modern broadband</u> network infrastructure ..."</p> <p>Mexico: Broadband: It is essential to <u>develop and strengthen national, regional and international broadband network infrastructure in order to provide the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new services.</u></p>

<p>5. Low cost equipment: The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide.</p>	<p>Brazil: "Low cost equipment: The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment <u>WITH ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL MANUFACTURING</u> shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide."</p> <p>Mexico: "Low cost equipment: The creation and provision of low-cost access <u>ICT</u> equipment shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide <u>and of the advance towards the Information Society.</u>"</p>
<p>6. Low cost connectivity: Universal access policies shall promote the best possible level of connectivity at a reasonable cost for under-served areas. In particular, unused satellite capacity should be used to improve low cost connectivity in developing countries.</p>	<p>Canada: "Universal access policies shall <u>should</u> promote the best possible level of connectivity at <u>affordable and</u> reasonable cost <u>for all with particular initiatives</u> for under-served areas."</p> <p>Israel: "... In particular, unused existing <u>satellite</u> capacity should be used to improve low cost connectivity in developing countries."</p> <p>Mexico: Low cost connectivity: Universal access policies shall promote the best possible level of connectivity at a reasonable cost <u>particularly</u> for under-served areas. In particular, unused <u>Unused</u> satellite capacity should be used to improve low cost connectivity in developing countries.</p> <p>Morocco: Add: "<u>Launch, through ITU, technical, regulatory and operational studies with a view to promoting the provision of high-speed satellite services for under-served areas.</u>"</p>
<p>7. Convergence: Technological convergence must be monitored with a view to integrating traditional and new ICTs in order to create alternative forms of access that can help narrow the digital divide.</p>	<p>Mexico: Convergence: Technological convergence must be monitored with a view to integrating traditional and new ICTs in order to create alternative forms of access that can help narrow the digital divide.</p>
<p>7A</p>	<p>Switzerland: Add new paragraph 7 A:</p> <p>Regulation: <u>Governments should develop a regulatory framework that is both transparent and conducive to competition within the national market, allowing new entrants to operate on a level playing field with incumbent ICT providers. In this context, the deployment of Universal Access should be set up and based on competitive rules and licences-granting. A national fund to finance Universal Access is to be foreseen for areas and communities where the competitive market cannot ensure the deployment of Universal Access.</u></p> <p><u>Governments should assist all businesses to flourish, by providing a supportive economic and social environment that facilitates their success. Laws and regulations should be written so as to recognize the legitimacy of electronic documents and signatures.</u></p>

	<p>8. Interconnection: The optimization of connections among major information networks should be promoted through the creation of regional traffic hubs to reduce interconnection costs and allow the penetration of access networks to be broadened.</p>	<p>Brazil: Interconnection: <u>THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE IS GLOBAL IN ITS NATURE. A DECENTRALIZED AND PROPORTIONATE GROWTH OF THE GLOBAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE MUST BE PROMOTED. NO COUNTRY OR REGION SHALL CONCENTRATE TRAFFIC FLOWS OR CONTROL THE CENTRAL PARTS AND COMPONENTS OF THE GLOBAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE, SUCH AS TRAFFIC HUBS AND ROOT SERVERS.</u> The optimization of connections among major information networks should be promoted through the creation <u>AND INTERCONNECTION</u> of regional traffic hubs to reduce interconnection costs and allow the penetration of access networks to be broadened.</p> <p>Canada: Interconnection fees for the use of networks and infrastructure shall be set on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory and market-led parameters.</p> <p>Mexico: Interconnection: The <u>Regional traffic hubs: the optimization of connections among major information networks should be promoted through the creation of regional and, where appropriate, national traffic hubs to reduce interconnection connectivity costs and allow the penetration of access networks to be broadened.</u></p>
	<p>9. Interconnection fees: Interconnection fees for the use of networks and infrastructure shall be set on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory and market-led parameters.</p>	<p>Brazil: Interconnection fees: <u>COUNTRIES AND BACKBONE PROVIDERS SHOULD SHARE INTERCONNECTION COSTS. THE SHARING OF INTERCONNECTION COSTS MAY CONTRIBUTE TO DECREASE THE PRICE OF CONNECTIVITY TO END USERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, FACILITATING THE UNIVERSALIZATION OF ACCESS.</u> Interconnection fees for the use of networks and infrastructure shall be set on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory, market-led <u>AND COST</u> parameters.</p> <p>Cuba: <u>Add "Taking into account the need to promote universal access to those facilities, including to peoples, communities and groups in social and economic disadvantage."</u></p> <p>Mexico: Interconnection fees: Interconnection fees for the use of networks and infrastructure shall be set on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory and market-led parameters.</p>
	<p>10. Regional infrastructure: Regional ICT backbones and exchange points should be implemented to facilitate traffic exchange between countries.</p>	<p>Mali: <u>Add: "Reinvigorate the project for the modernization and extension of the existing PANAFTEL network and remove all obstacles to the implementation of the RASCOM (Regional African Satellite Communications Organization) project."</u></p> <p>Mexico: Regional and national infrastructure: Regional <u>and national</u> ICT backbones and exchange points should be implemented <u>developed</u> to facilitate traffic exchange between countries.</p>
10A		<p>Fiji: <u>Add [10A]:</u> <u>"Special circumstances of Small Island Developing States (SIDS): These countries, with fragile ecosystems vulnerable to environmental hazards, and characterized by small, homogenous markets, high costs of access and equipment, human resource constraints exacerbated by the problem of "brain-drain", limited access to networks and remote locations, will require particular attention and tailored solutions to meet their needs."</u></p>

<p>11. Environmental protection: Governments and the business community must initiate actions as well as develop and implement programmes and projects for the environmentally safe disposal (including recycling) of discarded ICT hardware and parts.</p>	<p>Canada: Governments and the business community must<u>should</u> initiate actions as well as develop and implement programmes and projects</p> <p>Mexico: Environmental protection: Governments and the business community must initiate actions as well as develop and implement programmes and projects for the environmentally safe disposal (including recycling)<u>protection and safety of the environment which include the recycling</u> of discarded ICT hardware and parts.</p> <p>Romania-IUP: "Governments, <u>parliaments</u>, and the business ..."</p>
<p>2) Access to information and knowledge</p>	<p>Mexico: Access to information <u>and communication technologies and knowledge</u></p>
<p>12. Individuals and organizations should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information.</p>	<p>Mexico: Individuals and organizations should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and <u>reliable</u> information.</p> <p>Russian Federation: <i>The proposed wording, or its translation into Russian, is unacceptable inasmuch as the notion "individuals and organizations" requires clarification. It is not clear who "should" benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information, and on what grounds. The provision as currently worded could have consequences of a discriminatory nature.</i></p>
	<p>Australia: Observer comment [12A] "Creation of content models whereby content in digital format is freely available, while paper-printed versions or CD burned versions may be sold by institutional or commercial channels". <i>Australia finds that while this statement is laudable in principle, such "content models" would need to be run on a purely voluntary basis, so as to not unfairly infringe on the rights of IP owners</i></p>
	<p>Brazil: Add [12A]: <u>UNIVERSAL AND AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO ICTS REMAINS ONE OF THE BIGGEST CHALLENGES FOR BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE. THE DESIGN, FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF PROVIDING ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY TO EXCLUDED POPULATIONS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITIES, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY.</u></p>

	<p>13. Access to public domain information: Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled.</p>	<p>Canada: Information in the public domain should be of high quality and easily accessible for all, including the disabled. <u>Publicly available information should be easily accessible for all and should take into account design standards for disabled persons. Multilingual content should be encouraged.</u></p> <p>Mexico: Access to public domain information: Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled.</p> <p>Tanzania: Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled <u>disadvantaged groups.</u></p>
13A		<p>El Salvador: Add [13A]: <u>"Criteria must be set as to what constitutes public information, the conditions under which it may be accessed and the standards to be observed by those who compile, publish or administer it, based on the safeguarding of the individual's right to privacy and defining the scope of its use and the responsibilities of those who have access to it."</u></p>
13B		<p>Switzerland: Add new paragraph 13 B</p> <p>Libraries: <u>All stakeholders should support the diverse network of existing libraries and should support those countries which plan to develop their own. A modest level of investment in new technology, training and above all, content provision could kick-start the information revolution in many regions by broadening access and developing skills. Government should establish multipurpose community public access points, providing affordable or free-of-charge access for the citizens to the Internet, and possessing sufficient capacity to provide assistance to users, in libraries, educational institutions, public administrations or other public places. The public library service should be adapted to the digital era.</u></p>
13C		<p>Switzerland: Add new paragraph 13 C</p> <p>Archives: Governments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>develop appropriate legislation and implementation measures ensuring access by citizens to public information on an equal basis with due regard for protecting privacy</u> • <u>provide appropriate training for archives users, staff and future staff</u> • <u>promote policies that increase public awareness of archives and records.</u>
	<p>14. Open standards and open-source software: Development and deployment of open-source software and standards for ICT networking should be encouraged:</p>	<p>Australia: Observer comments [14] <i>Australia does not agree with the prescriptive nature of the wording: "Open-source/free software shall be adopted by all public authorities and bodies." While open-source can in the right circumstances provide great benefits for its users (including public authorities), in many cases it or associated support services will not be appropriate, or available, for the uses they require. The Australian Government's policy position has been that public authorities should judge all the options (including open-source software) on their merits. Australia suggests changing the wording to</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open and flexible international and interoperable standards should be promoted to ensure that all can utilize the technology and associated content and services to their maximum potential. • Open-source software, including UNESCO software CDS/ISIS, multi-platform and open platform as well as interoperability standards, should be used more broadly to provide freedom of choice and to facilitate access to ICTs by all citizens, at an affordable cost. • Standardization efforts in the field of terminology and other language resources should be intensified. 	<p><u>"Adoption of open-source/free software shall be actively considered by all public authorities and bodies."</u></p> <p>Brazil: "Development and deployment of open-source software and standards for ICT networking should be encouraged <u>TO PROVIDE FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND TO FACILITATE ACCESS TO ICTS BY ALL CITIZENS, AT AN AFFORDABLE COST:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open and flexible international and interoperable standards should be promoted to ensure that all can utilize the technology and associated content and services to their maximum potential. • Open-source software, including UNESCO software CDS/ISIS, multi-platform and open platform as well as interoperability standards, should be used more broadly <u>to provide freedom of choice and to facilitate access to ICTs by all citizens, at an affordable cost</u> • Standardization efforts in the field of terminology and other language resources should be intensified. • <u>DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC COPYLEFT SOFTWARE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.</u> • <u>AWARENESS OF OPEN-SOURCE/FREE SOFTWARE COPYLEFT SOFTWARE SHOULD BE CREATED, ESPECIALLY IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</u> <p>Mexico: Open standards and open-source software: Development and deployment of open-source software and standards for ICT networking should be encouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open and flexible international and interoperable standards should be promoted to ensure that all can utilize the technology and associated content and services to their maximum potential. • Open-source software, including UNESCO software CDS/ISIS, multi-platform and open platform as well as interoperability standards, should be used more broadly to provide freedom of choice and to facilitate access to ICTs by all citizens, at an affordable cost. • Standardization efforts in the field of terminology and other language resources should be intensified. <p>Russian Federation: Development and deployment <u>both of open standards for ICT and of open-source software-and standards for ICT networking</u> should be encouraged: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-source software, including UNESCO software CDS/ISIS, multi-platform... " <p>Sri Lanka: <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Promote interoperability principles and metadata standards to facilitate cooperation and effective and efficient use of collected data and information.</u> • <u>Promote electronic publishing, differential pricing schemes and appropriate open-source initiatives to make scientific information affordable and accessible on an equitable basis in all countries.</u>
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		<p>Switzerland: <i>Replace paragraph 14 by:</i></p> <p>Open international standards: <u>Development and deployment of open, flexible and interoperable international standards for ICT networking, the creation and dissemination of content and network services, should be promoted to ensure that all can utilize the technology and associated content and services to their maximum potential. Standardization efforts in the field of terminology and other language resources should be intensified.</u></p>
14A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 14 A:</i></p> <p>Open-source software: <u>Development and deployment of open-source software, including the UNESCO software CDS/ISIS, should be used more broadly to provide freedom of choice and to facilitate access to ICTs by all citizens, at affordable costs.</u></p>
	<p>15. Information flows: Guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated.</p>	<p>Australia: <i>This paragraph requires clarification.</i></p> <p>Brazil: Guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated <u>SO AS TO ALLOW MORE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ALL COUNTRIES.</u></p> <p>Canada: <i>delete whole paragraph</i></p> <p>Mexico: Information flows: Guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated, <u>in accordance with the legal provisions of each country. These Internet contracts should include some code of ethics and available best practices.</u></p> <p>Russian Federation: "Guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and, <u>where necessary,</u> existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated".</p> <p>USA: <i>object to the statement</i> "guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated" (paragraph 15 of the draft Action Plan).</p>
	<p>3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development</p>	<p>Romania-IPU: "The role of governments, <u>parliaments,</u> the business sector..."</p> <p>Russian Federation: "The role of governments <u>States, United Nations international organizations,</u> the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development".</p>

	<p>16. The full and effective involvement of all stakeholders is vital in developing new ICT applications. The role, responsibilities and goals of each stakeholder should be clearly defined.</p>	<p>Canada: "The full and effective involvement of all stakeholders <u>including women</u> is vital in developing new ICT applications <u>and content</u>. The role, responsibilities and goals of each stakeholder should be clearly defined."</p> <p>Mexico: The full and effective involvement of all stakeholders is vital in developing new ICT applications. The role, responsibilities and goals of each stakeholder should be clearly defined.</p>
16A		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [16A] STATES HAVE AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN PROMOTING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION SOCIETY. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD FORMULATE AND ADOPT A NATIONAL VISION OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY, DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING ICT-STRATEGIES APPROPRIATE TO THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES AND NATIONAL INTERESTS.</u></p>
16B		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [16B] CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL POLICIES, COMPLEMENTING STATE INITIATIVES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS OF COMPETENCE AND SHARING THE BURDEN OF COSTS AND THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED.</u></p>
	<p>17. Cooperation among Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed between governmental and intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society and the media, for effective design and implementation of various initiatives, giving priority to locally-available human resources: 	<p>Brazil:</p> <p>" ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster <u>INNOVATIVE APPROACHES INCLUDING</u> competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES MUST PRIORITIZE AND PROMOTE LOCAL ICT INITIATIVES TO SERVICE LOCAL, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNITIES. The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs. Civil society, including NGOs, should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives. <u>THEY SHOULD BE FULLY INVOLVED IN THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ICTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.</u> <p>..."</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty. • The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs. • Civil society, including NGOs, should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives. • Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. • International and regional organizations, including financial and development institutions should play an important role in integrating the use of ICTs in the development process and making available the necessary resources. 	<p>Canada: "...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society, including NGOs, should work closely with <u>within integrating ICTs into communities and</u> in strengthening ICT-related initiatives <u>that support development</u>. • Mass media - in their various forms - are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. • (PCH wants to insert sentence on importance of the role of cultural institutions and the synergies they create in the development of society through the creation, sharing and conservation of cultural and historical information. PCH to provide sentence.) • International and regional organizations, including financial and development institutions should play an important role <u>assist developing countries governments in integrating the use of ICTs in the development process and making available the necessary resources</u>. • International organizations should be mandated to mainstream ICTs in their work programmes and asked to prepare <u>to assist developing country governments</u> in preparing action plans to support the fulfillment of the goals indicated in the declaration of principles and in this action plan." <p>Iran: <i>Add two new bullet points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"Develop projects that promote dialogue within and between cultures and civilizations via electronic networks.</u> • <u>Promote further research programmes on issues related to the goals approved by the United Nations Millennium Assembly especially in the developing countries."</u> <p>Mexico: Cooperation among Stakeholders: Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed between governmental and intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society and the media, for effective design and implementation of various initiatives, giving priority to locally-available human resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty. • The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs <u>in all sectors of the economy and society</u>. • Civil society, including NGOs, should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives. • Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International organization should be mandated to mainstream ICTs in their work programmes and asked to prepare action plans to support the fulfillment of the goals indicated in the declaration of principles and in this action plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International and regional organizations, including financial and development institutions should play an important role in integrating the <u>integration and</u> use of ICTs in the development process and <u>in making available the necessary resources for their development.</u> International organization should be mandated to mainstream ICTs in their work programmes and asked to prepare action plans to support the fulfillment of the goals indicated in the declaration of principles and in this action plan. <p>Romania-IUP: "... Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed between governmental and intergovernmental organizations, <u>parliaments</u>, the private sector, ...".</p> <p><i>Add new bullet point:</i> <u>Parliaments should exercise more effectively their legislative and oversight functions with a view to creating conditions particularly favourable for promotion of ICTs for development, and should strive to enhance democracy through the use of ICTs.</u></p> <p>Russian Federation: "The public sector should <u>improve national legislation pertaining to the building of the Information Society</u>, explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty".</p> <p>Switzerland: <i>Add two new bullet points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Governments should establish and use electronic marketplace for procuring goods and services. Governments should assist local business to transact business with them using such markets.</u> <u>Multinational Corporations should play a facilitating role in the introduction of e-business through their role as a significant purchaser of goods and services locally.</u>
17A		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [17A]</i> <u>"MEASURES TO OVERCOME THE DIGITAL DIVIDE SHOULD REFLECT A CONSENSUS AND HIGHLIGHT NOT ONLY THE GROWING SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ENTERPRISES, BUT ALSO THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR MORE NGO ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES WHERE THEY OPERATE."</u></p>
	<p>18. Resource mobilization: All stakeholders are urged to mobilize resources for the development of the Information Society. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing investment in telecommunication infrastructure, building human capacity, 	<p>Canada:</p> <p>" ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing culturally <u>appropriatesensitive</u> local content and applications." <p>Mexico: Resource mobilization: All stakeholders are urged to mobilize resources for the development of the Information Society. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing investment in <u>ICT</u> telecommunication infrastructure, building human capacity, developing <u>comprehensive policy and regulatory frameworks</u>,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing policy frameworks, • developing culturally sensitive local content and applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing culturally sensitive local content and applications. <p>El Salvador: <i>Add bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "<u>Creating new business market based to provide services to unconnected areas.</u>" <p>Mali:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Giving strong support to Africa for mobilizing the resources necessary for implementing NEPAD's ICT component.</u>
<p>19. ICT manufacturing capabilities: It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority shall be placed on strengthening local micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through their integration into the digital economy. Partnership mechanisms and business models should be developed for fostering clustering and partnership between SMEs in developing countries and industrialized countries. • Public policies must foster innovation and entrepreneurship. 	<p>Brazil: "It is essential for governments to encourage technology <u>DEVELOPMENT</u>, transfer...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments should implement targeted monetary and fiscal policies to support the development of SMEs in the ICT sector (for instance, by relaxing duties and import taxes <u>(SUPRIMIR)</u>, and by initiating investment funds). <p>Canada:</p> <p>"...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority shall<u>should</u> be placed on strengthening local micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), <u>including women-owned enterprises</u>, through their integration into the digital economy. Partnership mechanisms and business models should be developed for fostering clustering and partnership between SMEs in developing countries and industrialized countries. • Public policies must<u>should</u> foster innovation and entrepreneurship. • The development of technology-based firms should be encouraged through venture capital funds, technology parks and business incubators, franchising IT clubs, together with the participation of academic institutions and research networks. • Joint stakeholder efforts to address local obstacles and seek sustainable solutions for infrastructure in underprivileged areas should be encouraged. • Governments should implement targeted monetary and fiscal policies to support the development of SMEs in the ICT sector (for instance, by relaxing duties and import taxes, and by initiating investment funds). <u>Governments should ensure that women-run SMEs benefit equally from these policies.</u>" <p>Ethiopia: <i>Local ICT companies should be encouraged to engage themselves in the development of applications to maintain sustainability and cost-effectiveness. Export-oriented ICT products and services such as outsourcing software development projects from companies in developed countries to companies in developing countries should be encouraged and supported. Furthermore, ICT manufacturing capabilities should be encouraged through providing support to local IT companies involved in innovative activities, promoting the concept of setting up IT parks in capital cities and regional towns, supporting school IT clubs and research networks, and introducing preferential incentive schemes to encourage IT investment in the underprivileged areas.</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of technology-based firms should be encouraged through venture capital funds, technology parks and business incubators, franchising IT clubs, together with the participation of academic institutions and research networks. • Joint stakeholder efforts to address local obstacles and seek sustainable solutions for infrastructure in underprivileged areas should be encouraged. • Governments should implement targeted monetary and fiscal policies to support the development of SMEs in the ICT sector (for instance, by relaxing duties and import taxes, and by initiating investment funds). 	<p>Israel: "Incentives Priority shall be given to placed on strengthening local micro-enterprises..."</p> <p>Japan: Governments should implement targeted monetary and fiscal policies to support the development of SMEs in the ICT sector (for instance, by relaxing duties and import taxes, and by initiating investment funds).</p> <p>Mexico: ICT manufacturing Building ICT capabilities: It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority shall be placed on strengthening local micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through their integration into the digital economy. Partnership mechanisms and business models should be developed for fostering clustering and partnership between SMEs in developing countries and industrialized countries. • Public policies must foster innovation and entrepreneurship. • The development of technology-based firms should be encouraged through venture capital funds, technology parks and business incubators, franchising IT clubs, together with the participation of academic institutions and research networks. • Joint stakeholder efforts to address local obstacles and seek sustainable solutions for infrastructure in underprivileged areas should be encouraged. • Governments should implement targeted monetary and fiscal policies to support the development of SMEs in the ICT sector (for instance, by relaxing duties and import taxes, and by initiating investment funds).
19A		<p>Australia: Add [19A] <u>Interoperability:</u></p> <p><u>"Interoperability is critical to the effective use of ICT and the WSIS should seek to raise awareness of the importance of international interoperability standards for global e-commerce, and the feasibility of establishing a flexible and open global standards framework."</u></p> <p><i>The Australian Government is currently consulting with Australian industry and with international standards groups on a pilot standards framework utilising low-level technical ebXML standards for messaging and registry-repository functions. This could provide the basis for an open, reliable and scalable standard for international use.</i></p>

19B		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [19B] DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST BE AWARE THAT MAINSTREAMING ICTS INTO PUBLIC POLICIES, SUPPORTED BY MANY IN THEORY, COULD LEAD TO A SURGE IN ICT IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION, PRESSURING THEIR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND PROMOTING "DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION", WITHOUT NECESSARILY PRODUCING THE DESIRED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS. APPROPRIATE NATIONAL POLICIES MUST BE SOUGHT TO PREVENT THIS FROM HAPPENING.</u></p>
	<p>4) Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training</p>	
	<p>20. An ambitious and innovative approach is required in capacity building, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs.</p>	<p>Mexico: An ambitious and innovative approach is required in capacity building, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs.</p>
	<p>21. ICTs in education: The use of ICTs could contribute to more efficiency and better quality in education services. They should also contribute to reaching broad target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information regarding the potential of new technologies in education should be disseminated through exchange of information on best practices, awareness campaigns, pilot projects, demonstrations and public discussions. • ICTs should be incorporated in school curricula. 	<p>Argentina:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"Facilitate the development of affordable solutions in terms of hardware and software tailored to the needs of all educational levels and to local conditions while promoting the combination of various media, both traditional and new."</u> • <u>"Use ICTs to increase women's knowledge and thus enable gender barriers to be removed."</u> <p>Brazil: " ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>DEVELOP AFFORDABLE SOLUTIONS IN TERMS OF HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE TAILORED TO THE NEEDS OF ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND TO LOCAL CONDITIONS WHILE PROMOTING THE COMBINATION OF VARIOUS MEDIA, BOTH TRADITIONAL AND NEW.</u> • ICTs should be incorporated in school curricula. • ... • <u>ICT EDUCATION SHOULD BE SEEN AS ONE MORE WAY TO CREATE CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITIES AND JOB CREATION IN SPECIAL FOR LOW INCOME PEOPLE."</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be used to train trainers and to ensure better delivery of education at all levels, including outside the educational structure, at the workplace and in the home. • Teacher's skills and curriculum resources need increased support so that teachers can act as a gateway to the Information Society. • There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy. • The capacity of developing and least developed countries to apply ICTs effectively in education must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation. 	<p>Canada: The use of ICTs could contribute to more efficiency and better quality in education services <u>as well as ensuring equal access to education by girls and women.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information regarding the potential of new technologies in education should be disseminated through exchange of information on best practices, awareness campaigns, pilot projects, demonstrations and public discussions. • ICTs should be incorporated in school curricula. <u>All students completing secondary school should have developed a basic grasp of ICTs</u> • ICTs should be used to train trainers and to ensure better delivery of education at all levels, including outside the educational structure, at the workplace and in the home. <u>This should be done recognizing the barriers faced by women and girls in benefiting from ICTs.</u> • Teachers skills and curriculum resources need increased support so that teachers can act as a gateway to the Information Society. • There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy, <u>with equal access for girls and boys.</u> • The capacity of developing and least developed countries to apply ICTs effectively in education must <u>should</u> be enhanced through regional and international cooperation. <p>Japan: "There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy".</p> <p>Mali: <i>Add a bullet</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Particular attention must be paid to the development of distance training by pooling available resources at the subregional, regional and global levels and taking account of proven practices and experiences.</u> <p>Mexico: ICTs in education: The use of ICTs could contribute to more efficiency and better quality in education services. <u>Like the press, radio and television, and in partnership with those media, ICTs can contribute to enhancing the quality of teaching and learning, and the sharing of knowledge and information.</u> They should also contribute to reaching broad target groups <u>the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information <u>The dissemination of information</u> regarding the potential of new technologies in education should be disseminated through exchange of information on best practices, awareness campaigns, pilot projects, demonstrations and public discussions. • <u>The incorporation of ICTs</u> should be incorporated in school curricula. • <u>The use of ICTs</u> should be used to train trainers and to ensure better delivery of <u>give greater momentum to</u> education at all levels, including outside the educational structure, at the workplace and in the home.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher's <u>Increased support for teachers' skills and curriculum resources need increased support</u> so that teachers can act as a gateway to the Information Society. • There should be a <u>Promoting</u> large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy. • The<u>Enhancing the</u> capacity of developing and least developed countries to apply ICTs effectively in education must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation. • <u>Securing continuous education that affords individuals the opportunity not only to make use of technological advances and acquire information, but also to innovate and develop skills related to the capacity to create, modify and synthesize knowledge.</u> • <u>Focusing efforts on the review and approval of ICT-related curricula in keeping with quality standards, in order to contribute to improved training so that professional and technical managers meet the requirements of industry.</u> <p>Russian Federation: "... ICTs should be incorporated in school curricula <u>and in the curricula of teacher training institutions</u>".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The capacity of developing and least developed countries and <u>countries whose economy is in transition</u>, to apply ICTs effectively in education must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation."
21A		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [21A]</i> <u>THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IS A KEY COMPONENT OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY.</u></p>
21B		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [21B]</i> <u>TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE WILL REQUIRE THE PROGRESSIVE INTEGRATION OF ICT RELATED SKILLS AND NOTIONS INTO NATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULA, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING AND LONG DISTANCE LEARNING. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FACE MAJOR EXISTING PROBLEMS, SUCH AS ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND INADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL CONTENT AND TEACHING METHODS.</u></p>
	<p>22. Capacity building for ICT use: People must have enhanced levels of ICT literacy and ICT skills to make the best use of the Information Society:</p>	<p>Brazil: <i>Add as first bullet:</i> <u>"COMPUTER LITERACY AND EDUCATION FOR ALL ARE VITAL ELEMENTS OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY. ACCESS TO INFORMATION CAN ONLY BE MEANINGFUL IF ILLITERACY IS ERADICATED."</u></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant education and training should be promoted at every level, from primary to adult, to open up opportunities for as many people as possible, and especially the disadvantaged. • Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field. • Young people should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society. • E-literacy courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of ICTs with a view to producing useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of all. • Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs. • All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture. 	<p>Canada: " ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant education and training, <u>adapted to local needs</u>, should be promoted at every level, from primary to adult, including the disadvantaged. <u>Overcoming illiteracy is a basic first step to providing access to information.</u> • Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field. • Young people should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society. • E-literacy courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of ICTs with a view to producing useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of all. • Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs. • All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture <u>especially women and girls, who constitute the majority of school drop-outs leavers.</u> • Community media should be used in capacity building programmes." <p>Cuba: <i>Add new bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"Computer literacy and education for all are vital requirements of the Information Society. Access to information can only be meaningful if illiteracy is eradicated. Quality education through lifelong learning is vital for critical assessment and evaluation of information by everyone"</u> <p>Mexico: Capacity building for ICT use: People must have enhanced <u>adequate</u> levels of ICT literacy and ICT skills to make the best use of the Information Society. <u>To that end:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant education and training should be promoted at every level, from primary to adult, to open up opportunities for as many people as possible, and especially the disadvantaged. • Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field. • Young people should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society. • E-literacy courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of ICTs with a view to producing useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of all.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community media should be used in capacity building programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs. All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture. Community <u>Traditional</u> media should be used in capacity building programmes. <p>Sri Lanka: <i>Add two new bullet points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Promote sustainable capacity building and education initiatives to ensure that the new opportunities offered by ICTs for the production and sharing of scientific data and information can be realized in all countries.</u> <u>Encourage initiatives to increase scientific literacy and consumer awareness of how to select and interpret scientific information published on the World Wide Web, recognizing the key role of the media in communicating science.</u> <p>Switzerland: <i>Add one bullet point:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>e-facilitation: Local businesses should be informed of e-business concepts and practices to help them succeed. Written guides and active facilitation centres should be developed and widely distributed for this purpose.</u> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change "capacity building" to "<u>capacity development</u>" in order to highlight the need to further enhance what actually exists.</i></p>
<p>23. Training ICT specialists: Basic and advanced education should be improved to help create a critical mass of highly qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education in network infrastructure development and operation is critical for the availability of efficient, reliable, competitive and secure ICT network services. 	<p>Canada: Basic and advanced education should be improved <u>and made accessible to girls and women</u> to help create a critical mass of highly qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education in network infrastructure development and operation is critical for the availability of efficient, reliable, competitive and secure ICT network services. The formation and maintenance of a workforce to act as a pillar of the Information Society shall <u>should</u> be undertaken in close cooperation with the private sector and civil society in general. <u>Women should be encouraged to enter and continue in this field through specific measures and programmes (advertising campaigns, scholarships)</u> South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formation and maintenance of a workforce to act as a pillar of the Information Society shall be undertaken in close cooperation with the private sector and civil society in general. • South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people. 	<p>Japan: "South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people."</p> <p>Mali: <i>Add:</i> <u>The exchange of experiences between specialists in different fields should be encouraged as a means of contributing effectively to the transfer of know-how and knowledge.</u></p> <p>Mexico: Training ICT specialists: Basic and advanced education should be improved to help create a critical mass of highly qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education in network infrastructure development and operation is critical for the availability of efficient, reliable, competitive and secure ICT network services. • The formation and maintenance of a workforce to act as a pillar of the Information Society shall be undertaken in close cooperation with the private sector and civil society in general. • South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of <u>Governments should create an adequate environment to prevent South to North brain drain</u> keep trained people. <p>Russian Federation: "... South to North <u>and East to West</u> brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people".</p>
	<p>5) Security</p>	
	<p>24. Secure and reliable infrastructure: The security of networks has emerged as one of the critical issues for the continued growth of electronic commerce and the use of the new technologies more generally:</p>	<p>Brazil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Special mechanisms shall be put in place to encourage the banking <u>AND BUSINESS</u> sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions <u>AND E-COMMERCE.</u>" <p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special mechanisms shall <u>should</u> be put in place to encourage the financial <u>services</u> banking sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions. • <u>All stakeholders should have the necessary mechanisms in place to ensure that their computer systems are protected, their systems are able to detect unauthorized activity, they are able to respond to such unauthorized activity and recover quickly from any damage done to their systems after such activity.</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All stakeholders concerned with ICT issues should take the necessary steps to enhance security, user confidence and other aspects of information and system/network integrity in order to avoid the risk of wholesale disruption and destruction of the network systems on which they are increasingly dependent.• This will require appropriate national legislative frameworks that safeguard the public and general interest and that foster electronic communications and transactions.• It will also require raising awareness of information security issues, and the rapidly evolving complexity, capacity and reach of information technology, the anonymity offered by these technologies, and the trans-national nature of communication frameworks.• Special mechanisms shall be put in place to encourage the banking sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions.	<p>Japan: Delete bullet: "Special mechanisms shall be put in place to encourage the banking sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions"</p> <p>Mexico: Secure and reliable infrastructure: The security of networks has emerged as one of the critical issues for the continued growth of electronic commerce and the use of the new technologies ICTs more generally. <u>It is therefore necessary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All stakeholders concerned with ICT issues should take the necessary steps to enhance security, user confidence and other aspects of information and system/network integrity in order to avoid the <u>systematic risk of wholesale</u> disruption and destruction of the network systems on which <u>they all</u> are increasingly dependent.;• This will require appropriate <u>to establish or strengthen</u> national legislative frameworks that safeguard the public <u>interest</u> and <u>the general interest, particularly that of consumers,</u> and that foster electronic communications and transactions.;• It will also require raising <u>to raise</u> awareness of information security issues, and the rapidly evolving complexity, capacity and reach of <u>ICTs information technology, the anonymity offered by these technologies, and the trans-national nature of communication frameworks.</u>;• Special mechanisms shall be <u>to</u> put in place <u>special mechanisms</u> to encourage the banking sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions.
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<p>25. Information Security: Effective information security could be guaranteed not only by technology, but also by education and training, policy and law, and international cooperation. The United Nations should be supported in its efforts aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the information security situation, including harmful interference or abuse using information and communication systems and information resources.• Developing methods for protection and creating a rapid reaction organization to deal with security violations, as well as exchanging information and technology to combat violations.• Studying the long-term possibility of creating an international convention on the security of information and communication networks.	<p>Brazil: " ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Studying the long-term possibility of creating an international convention <u>ON INTERNET GOVERNANCE AND on the security of information and communication networks.</u>• ...• <u>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO FIGHT ALL FORMS OF THE SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING SYSTEM INFRINGING UPON THE VALUES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY.</u>• <u>PROTECTION AGAINST ILLEGAL MONITORING OF PRIVATE INFORMATION HELD BY CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR MUST BE ASSURED.</u>• <u>NATIONAL COMPULSORY PROJECTS USING ICTS, SUCH AS ELECTRONIC NATIONAL ID CARD INITIATIVES AND ELECTRONIC HEALTH CARE CARD INITIATIVES, SHOULD BE PRUDENTLY ASSESSED, WITH CONSIDERATION OF PRIVACY ISSUES."</u> <p>Japan: The United Nations should be supported in its efforts aimed at <u>International cooperation should be promoted.</u> <u>For example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "Studying the long-term possibility of creating an international convention on the security of information and communication networks. <u>Studying the long-term possibility of pursuing international efforts on the security of information and communication networks."</u> <p>Mexico: Information Security: Effective information security could be guaranteed not only by technology, but also by education and training, policy and law, and international cooperation. The United Nations should <u>accordingly</u> be supported in its efforts aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the information security situation, including harmful interference or abuse using information and communication systems <u>ICTs</u> and information resources.• Developing methods for <u>the protection of ITCs</u> and creating a rapid reaction organization to deal with <u>so as to avoid violations of their security violations</u>, as well as exchanging <u>protecting the exchange of</u> information and technology to combat violations.• Studying the long-term possibility of creating an international convention <u>instrument</u> on the security of information and communication networks. <p>Recognizing the principle of fair, equitable and appropriate access to ICTs for all countries, special attention should be paid to the fact that ICTs can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing the principle of fair, equitable and appropriate access to ICTs for all countries, special attention should be paid to the fact that ICTs can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields. 	<p>New Zealand: <i>NZ acknowledges the need for effective information security (article 25 of the draft action plan), but would be wary of establishing an entire new organization - if this is what is envisaged by "creating a rapid reaction organization to deal with security violations". New Zealand would want first to establish that a need for an eventual new convention exists before lending support to the reference to the possibility of an international convention on the security of information and communication networks.</i></p> <p>Russian Federation: Studying the long-term possibility of creating an international convention on the security of information and communication networks.</p>
<p>26. Creating a global culture of cyber-security: In the long term, a "global culture of cyber-security", should be developed, based on a common understanding of regulations and appropriate mechanisms for information and technology exchange and international cooperation. It is important to strike the right balance between measures to enhance security and the need to ensure the protection of data and privacy as well as to avoid the creation of new barriers to trade. Due attention should be given to the principle of technological neutrality.</p>	<p>Australia: <u>Add "Supporting the creation of mechanisms for the early detection and warning of computer viruses, trojans, worms and other malicious computer network attacks on both public and private networks. These could be based on the proven methodologies and systems with the CERTS that have been established in a range of countries. The methodology for development of this proposal could also draw upon the eSecurity work of the APEC Tel Working Group, such as the development of information seminars and of CERT guidelines and related training."</u></p> <p>Canada: "In the long term, a "global culture of cyber-security" should be developed, based on a common understanding of regulations and appropriate mechanisms for information and technology exchange and international cooperation. <u>It is important to strike the right balance between measures to enhance security and the need to ensure the protection of data and privacy as well as to avoid the creation of new barriers to trade.</u> Due attention should be given to the principle of technological neutrality."</p> <p>Japan: In the long term, a "global culture of cyber-security", should be developed, based on a common understanding of regulations and appropriate mechanisms for information and technology exchange and international cooperation. It is important to strike the right balance between measures to enhance security and the need to ensure the protection of data and privacy as well as to avoid the creation of new barriers to trade. <u>Due attention should be given to the principle of technological neutrality. UN resolution (UNGA Resolution 57/239), and the United Nations should be supported in its efforts aimed at promoting a global culture of cyber-security."</u></p>

		<p>Mexico: Creating a global culture of cyber-security: In the long term, a “global culture of cyber-security”, should be developed, based on a common understanding of regulations and appropriate mechanisms for information and technology exchange and international cooperation. It is important to strike the right balance between measures to enhance security and the need to ensure the protection of data and privacy as well as to avoid the creation of new barriers to trade. Due attention should be given to the principle of technological neutrality.</p>
26A		<p>Brazil: Add [26A] <u>A GLOBAL CULTURE OF CYBERSECURITY SHALL BE CREATED, WITH DUE RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO COMMUNICATION, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PRIVACY.</u></p>
26B		<p>Brazil: Add [26B] <u>A MULTILATERAL, TRANSPARENT AND DEMOCRATIC MECHANISM OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE SHALL CONSTITUTE THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GLOBAL CULTURE OF CYBERSECURITY.</u></p>
26C		<p>Brazil: Add [26C] <u>RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURING THE CYBERSPACE MUST BE SHARED BY ALL COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO THEIR LEVEL OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. CONCERNS OVER CYBERSECURITY MUST NOT OVERRIDE THE DEVELOPMENT-ORIENTED FOCUS OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FACE SHORTAGE OF HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOP ICTs SOCIAL APPLICATIONS, SUCH AS DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE AND TELEWORK.</u></p>
	<p>27. Fighting cybercrime: Protection from civil and criminal offences ("cybercrime") is essential in order to build trust in information networks:</p>	<p>Canada: " ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-pronged approach is needed to tackle cybercrime on all fronts, with emphasis on preventive approaches, national guidelines and regional and international cooperation. At the same time, action to address cybercrime and to ensure a safe and secure Information Society must respect the sovereignty of nations and maintain respect for the constitutional and other rights of all persons, including freedom of expression]]." <p><i>Canada proposes further elaboration of this bullet point</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-pronged approach is needed to tackle cybercrime, on all fronts, with emphasis on preventive approaches, national guidelines and regional and international cooperation. At the same time, action to address cybercrime and to ensure a safe and secure Information Society must respect the sovereignty of nations and maintain respect for the constitutional and other rights of all persons, including freedom of expression. • Existing legal instruments, such as the <i>Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime</i>, offer the international community a foundation from which to build. 	<p>Iran: <i>Add three new bullet points</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"Within their field of competence, international organizations especially UNESCO have a specific role and responsibility for action. In particular, a clearing house should be established for the exchange of information and to promote cooperation among groups concerned with child abuse.</u> • <u>Disseminate information among researchers, and promote exchange of information among child care and child protection organizations, ISPs, Web masters, police and judicial institutions, media practitioners, citizens and civic groups and other concerned groups.</u> • <u>Establish an international legal framework to prohibit producing and circulating pornographic contents and harmful materials throughout the Internet under the auspices of UNESCO."</u> <p>Mexico: Fighting cybercrime: Protection from civil and criminal offences ("cybercrime") is essential in order to build trust in information networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-pronged approach is needed to tackle cybercrime, on all fronts, with emphasis on preventive approaches, national guidelines and regional and international cooperation. At the same time, action to address cybercrime and <u>Such guidelines shall aim</u> to ensure a safe and secure Information Society, respecting <u>must respect</u> the sovereignty of nations and maintain respect for the constitutional and other <u>the</u> rights of all persons, including freedom of expression. • Existing legal instruments, such as the <i>Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime</i>, offer the international community a foundation from which to build. <p>Romani-IUP: " ... At the same time, action to address cybercrime and <u>cyberdiscrimination</u> and to ensure a safe and secure Information Society must respect the sovereignty ...".</p> <p>Russian Federation: " ... with emphasis on preventative approaches, <u>including the development and improvement of national legislation aimed at preventing and combating cybercrime</u>, national guidelines and regional ...". <i>The scope of § 27 should also be expanded to encompass the need to combat the use of ICTs for terrorist purposes.</i></p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change</i> "including freedom of expression" to "<u>particularly freedom of expression</u>". <i>Change</i> "legal instruments" to "<u>legal mechanisms</u>".</p>
27A		<p>Russian Federation: <i>Add</i></p> <p>"Given the current fears that information and communication technologies could be used for purposes that are incompatible with efforts to secure international stability and security and that could have a negative impact on both the civil and military security of States, and given also the need to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist ends, the following measures are required:</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the creation of appropriate mechanisms for increasing the level of awareness regarding the importance of ensuring security in the area of information and communication networks; 2) examination of existing and potential threats to the security of information and communication networks and of ways and means of combating such threats; 3) broadening of the scale of technical information exchanges and international cooperation aimed at enhancing the security of information and communication networks; 4) a contribution to the efforts being made within the framework of the United Nations system with a view to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the status of information security, including harmful interference or the abusive use of information and communication systems and information resources; • developing methods to combat infringements of security and establishing organizations to provide an effective response in the event of such infringements, as well as exchanging information and technical facilities to that end; • examining the possibility of developing, in the long term, an international convention on security in the field of information networks and communication networks."
27B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 27 B:</i></p> <p><u>"Governments should develop principles and rules in their national legislation, policy and practice on security, privacy and consumer protection in order to create trust and confidence among the users of the Internet. The OECD's guidelines on these matters (Guidelines for Privacy Protection, Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems, Guidelines for Consumer Protection in the Context of Electronic Commerce, New Policy and Practical Guidance to Implement the 1980 Privacy Guidelines on Global Networks) provide a minimal standard and could be the basis for a global trust agenda.</u></p> <p><u>WSIS should develop and endorse an instrument with principles and rules based on these guidelines.</u></p> <p><u>Governments should, in collaboration with the business sector, adopt a specific common policy against the inherently global threat of crimes committed using information technology - cybercrime - through legislation and international cooperation. The Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime lays down balanced standards and creates a cooperation process open to all States.</u></p> <p><u>Governments should develop national data protection laws that strike a fair balance between respect for the privacy of individuals and the free flow of information between peoples. This balance is the essence of the Council of Europe's Data Protection Convention, also open to all States.</u></p> <p><u>WSIS should develop and endorse an instrument with principles and rules based on the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocol, as well as the Council of Europe's Data Protection Convention and its Additional Protocol.</u></p>
	<p>6) Enabling environment</p>	

<p>28. Good governance: To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring the necessary investments, mainly from the private sector, in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commitment and responsibility should be defined at the national and regional levels.• 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, open-source solutions and management of Internet addresses and domain names, while also maintaining economic incentives and ensuring trust and confidence for business activities.	<p>Australia suggests abbreviating the paragraph to: "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."</p> <p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "With the active participation of all stakeholders, <u>including women</u>, 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,..." <p>Cuba: "Commitment and responsibility should be defined at the <u>international</u>, national and regional levels."</p> <p>Mexico: Good governance: To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create <u>should develop</u> a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable <u>both</u> of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring <u>and of providing the right incentives for</u> the necessary investments, mainly from the private sector, in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services. <u>To that end:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commitment and responsibility should be defined at the national, and regional <u>and global</u> levels.• 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, open-source solutions and management of Internet addresses and domain names, while also maintaining economic incentives and ensuring trust and confidence <u>security</u> for business activities. <p>Sri Lanka: <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Recognize that there is an important role for science in developing and implementing the new governance mechanisms that are necessary in the information society.</u>
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28A		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [28A]</i> <u>TO MAXIMIZE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF THE "INFORMATION SOCIETY", DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NEED TO CREATE A CLEAR AND EFFECTIVE LEGAL, REGULATORY AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT, SUITED TO THEIR NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS. THE PROMOTION OF LOCAL TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND DIGITAL INCLUSION SHOULD BE FACTORED IN THE NATIONAL POLICIES.</u></p>
28B		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [28B]</i> <u>THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT BASED UPON THE UTILIZATION OF ICTS SHOULD BE GUIDED BY PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY AND UNIVERSALITY, SUCH AS ACCESS FOR EVERYONE EVERYWHERE, AT A COST TRULY WITHIN THE REACH OF THE PUBLIC.</u></p>
28C		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [28C]</i> <u>POLICIES SHOULD BE CONCEIVED AND IMPLEMENTED WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PUBLIC INTEREST.</u></p>
28D		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph:</i> <u>"Public Statistics: All countries should develop their statistical infrastructure and guarantee high-quality, independent and free access to statistical information. They should provide basic statistical indicators and analysis on the developments of key dimensions of the Information Society. Priority should be given to setting up coherent and internationally comparable indicator systems."</u></p>
	<p>29. Market environment: The availability of telecommunication infrastructures and affordable telecommunications services and ICT equipment are prerequisites for accessing and using ICTs for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition, including in the local access network, should be promoted to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services. 	<p>Brazil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition, including in the local <u>INNOVATIVE APPROACHES SUCH AS COMPETITION, INCLUDING THE BETTER USE OF THE LOCAL</u> access network, should be promoted to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services. • Investment in rural communications should be encouraged through <u>THE AVAILABILITY OF ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS AND</u> an attractive legal framework. • Duties levied on ICT hardware and software should be removed <u>SET IN ORDER TO PROVIDE AFFORDABLE TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES AND ICT EQUIPMENT.</u> • Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in rural communications should be encouraged through an attractive legal framework. Duties levied on ICT hardware and software should be removed. Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted. In order to secure prompt settlement of disputes, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) should be considered along with normal judicial proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to secure prompt settlement of disputes, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) should be considered along with normal judicial proceedings, <u>AS LONG AS THEY RESPECT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF NATIONS AND MAINTAIN RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PERSONS, INCLUDING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.</u> <u>LOCAL, SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES SHOULD BE FOSTERED.</u> <p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Investment in rural communications should be encouraged through an attractive legal and fiscal frameworks." <p>Cuba: Add bullet point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Nevertheless, competition is only one out of many ways to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services. In several cases, an active involvement of governments through public investments and programmes of development, it is of strategic importance. Furthermore, international cooperation will be necessary to assist developing countries facing special difficulties in the fulfillment of this objective". <p>Mali:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in rural communications should be encouraged through an attractive legal framework. <p>Mexico: The availability of telecommunication ICT infrastructures and affordable telecommunications services and ICT equipment and the provision of the services and equipment offered by ICTs are prerequisites for accessing and using ICTs. Consequently, in accordance with the legal provisions of each country, it is necessary to promote for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Healthy competition</u> Competition, including in the local access network, should be promoted to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and their services. Investment in rural communications should be encouraged through an attractive legal framework. <u>The removal of duties</u> Duties levied on ICT hardware and software should be removed. Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity <u>Diversity</u> in the sources of information should be promoted. In order to secure prompt <u>Prompt</u> settlement of disputes, <u>through</u> alternative dispute resolution (ADR) should be considered along with normal judicial proceedings. <p>Rep. of Korea: <i>Modify ADR on the paragraph 29 more substantial or make a new paragraph for ADR after paragraph 32 as follows:</i> <u>"Establishing an effective dispute settlement system: Building trust for the development of the Information Society is essential. Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) should be considered along with normal judicial proceeding, so that ICT users can effectively and promptly resolve the disputes.</u></p> <p><u>ADR should be based on independence, fairness and transparency in consideration of users' affordability, accessibility and the principle of settling the disputes between the parties concerned."</u></p>
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29A		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 29 A:</i></p> <p>"Poverty reduction: <u>In order to mainstream access and effective use of ICTs by poor people, actors of the public and private domain should envisage the following non-discriminatory actions (as far as the competitive market is not able to ensure it):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>create a regulatory environment which takes the specific needs of poor people into account, by exempting service providers in rural areas from operating fees, by asymmetric interconnection fees in promoting rural-urban connections over urban-rural traffic, by tax exemption of telecom equipment for rural areas, etc.</u> • <u>take positive actions in favour of poor people, in particular, establish transparent national funds for universal access or an equivalent measure to support effective ICT access in remote regions and by marginalized people</u> • <u>promote the creation, dissemination and exchange of local, relevant content, according to local needs</u> • <u>encourage direct and gender balanced representation of the poor (in particular community based organizations, NGOs) in the national and international arena (multilateral negotiations, NGO advocacy, media) and empower local institutions and networks to combat poverty</u> • <u>ensure gender balanced services, notably by a women-inclusive training policy and by respecting gender balance in employment for ICT-related jobs</u> • <u>mainstream ICT attention in the elaboration and implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)</u>
28B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 29 B:</i></p> <p>"Employment creation: <u>Actors of the public and private domain need to promote an enabling environment for the use of ICTs in the productive sector in order to create employment, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and support start-ups in order to generate additional income.</u></p>
29C		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 29 A:</i></p> <p>Research: <u>Governments should encourage research to develop a greater understanding of the role of ICTs in economic growth and social development and to identify best practices revealing ICTs' impact on growth, development and their enabling factors. A sound analytical base helps create a convincing case for the required policy strategies and reforms likely to generate economic gains and social benefits. Guidelines for policies that need to be put in place should be developed by 2005.</u></p>

<p>30. Standardization: The development of the Information Society must be based on platforms of internationally interoperable technical standards, accessible for all, and technological innovation of ICTs, as well as systems to promote the exchange of knowledge at global, regional and sub-regional levels, through any media.</p>	<p>Canada: The development of the Information Society must <u>should</u> be based on platforms of internationally interoperable technical standards, <u>accessible for all</u>, and technological innovation of ICTs, as well as systems to promote the exchange of knowledge at global, regional and sub-regional levels, through any media.</p> <p>Czech Rep.: <i>Need to mention the importance of norms and standardization for effective ICTs use, and to consider the establishment of an international organization for the standardization of cross-border data exchange.</i></p> <p>Mexico: Standardization: The development of the Information Society must be based on platforms of internationally interoperable technical standards, accessible for all, and technological innovation of ICTs, as well as systems to promote the exchange of knowledge at global, regional and sub-regional levels, through any media.</p>
<p>31. Spectrum management: The radio frequency spectrum should be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulations and international agreements governing the management of frequencies.</p>	<p>Mexico: Spectrum management: The radio frequency spectrum should be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulations and international agreements governing the management of frequencies.</p>
<p>32. Consumer protection: There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society.</p>	<p>Australia: <i>A vital aspect of securing consumer confidence in electronic commerce is to ensure that consumer transactions occur within a sound legal framework. Australia believes that consumers using electronic commerce should be provided with protection that is at least equivalent to that provided to consumers using other forms of commerce.</i></p> <p>Canada: There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy, <u>the loss of consumers' rights during commercial transactions</u> as well as concerns with in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society. <u>In addition, policies and codes to address spamming are increasingly important for consumer protection.</u></p>

		<p>Korea: Modify paragraph: "There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society. Consumer protection: <u>Offering widespread advantages to consumers who access information and knowledge through ICTs, and reducing significant risks without destroying the advantages are essential in building the Information Society. There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy, the fraudulent practices and the protection of minors.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The confidentiality of personal information should be preserved,</u> • <u>Fraud, misrepresentation and unfairness by suppliers should be avoided,</u> • <u>Damages caused by failure to perform and defective products should be recovered,</u> • <u>Illegal and harmful content should not be created and supplied."</u> <p>Mexico: Consumer protection: There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society, <u>as there is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors.</u></p> <p>Tanzania: <i>To have compelling interest in the shielding contents inappropriate for minor or those that promote behaviour that might endanger minors and society.</i></p>
32A		<p>Australia: Add [32A]: "Spam: Spam is a significant and growing problem. There is a need to examine options to help treat the problem such as a holistic approach to restrict the activities of spammers and minimize the damage they do, whilst still accommodating legitimate and responsible direct marketing activities. This will involve ISPs playing their part, both in educating their users and in dealing with spammers and spamming activity. Countries need to cooperate to help detect, prosecute or deter international scams using spam. More work is necessary to counter the problem, requiring broad international commitment, cooperation and resources."</p>

<p>33. Internet governance: A transparent and democratic governance of the Internet shall constitute the basis for the development of a global culture of cyber-security. An [international][intergovernmental] organization should ensure multilateral, democratic and transparent management of root servers, domain names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment.</p>	<p>Australia: <i>For the reasons discussed in paragraph 44 of the Draft WSIS Declaration, Australia believes it is appropriate that administrative and coordination activities related to the Internet remain the responsibility of an organization with broad stakeholder input. See the suggested words in the Declaration of Principles.</i></p> <p>Brazil: "Internet governance: <u>INTERNET GOVERNANCE HAS EMERGED AS A KEY ISSUE OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY.</u> A transparent, <u>MULTILATERAL</u> and democratic governance of the Internet..."</p> <p>Canada: A transparent and democratic governance of the Internet shall constitute the basis for the development of a global culture of cyber-security. An [international][intergovernmental] organisation should ensure multilateral, democratic and transparent management of root servers, domain names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment. <u>Internet governance should be multilateral and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsible for root servers, domain names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a suitable organization.</u></p> <p>Mexico: Internet governance: A transparent and democratic governance of the Internet shall constitute the basis for the development of a global culture of cyber-security. An [international][intergovernmental] organisation should ensure multilateral, democratic and transparent management of root servers, domain names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment.</p> <p>New Zealand <i>agrees that policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries as noted in the declaration of principles (Article 44). However, New Zealand is concerned that Article 33 of the action plan may be taken to imply that a new governance body should be established replacing the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) which is currently undertaking this responsibility, or that such work should be incorporated into an existing UN body such as the ITU. It would be preferable for the action plan to call for countries to support coordination of standardisation and development work being undertaken in this area by the ITU and other intergovernmental organisations and to support the work of the Government Advisory Committee of ICANN.</i></p>
	<p>Brazil: <i>Add [33A]</i> <u>THE INTERNET IS THE BASE OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY. THE INTERNET MUST BE CONSIDERED A PUBLIC, INTERNATIONAL DOMAIN. EVERY COUNTRY AND EVERY PERSON HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE CONNECTED AND TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE BENEFITS OFFERED BY THE INTERNET. THE ADMINISTRATION OF ROOT SERVERS, DOMAIN NAMES AND INTERNET PROTOCOL ADDRESSES MUST BE UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A MULTILATERAL, DEMOCRATIC AND TRANSPARENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. FULL ACCESS TO THE MECHANISMS OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE MUST BE GRANTED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.</u></p> <p>Japan: "An [international][intergovernmental] organization should ensure multilateral..."</p>

<p>34. Intellectual property rights: It is important to ensure a balance between intellectual property rights (IPR) and the public interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• While IPRs play a vital role in fostering innovation in software, e-commerce and associated trade and investment, there is a need to promote initiatives to ensure fair balance between IPRs and the interests of the users of information, while also taking into consideration the global consensus achieved on IPR issues in multilateral organizations.• An appropriate legal framework should be defined for the development of a public domain of information and knowledge.• Protection against unfair use of indigenous knowledge should be developed.	<p>Australia: ensure fair balance between IPRs and the interests of the users of information <u>ensure fair balance between the interests of intellectual property owners and those of the users of information</u>".</p> <p><i>Australia believes that the original wording implies that users have no intellectual property rights - which is an issue strongly debated in IP circles.</i></p> <p><i>Observer comment [34] 3d bullet: Australia suggests that, with reference to promoting the use of peer-to-peer technology, more technology neutral language be used. This will ensure that the Declaration does not become quickly outdated with changes in technology and avoid the impression that any particular technologies are favoured. Australia suggests an alternative form of words as: "<u>Use of appropriate technology shall be promoted to share personal scientific knowledge and pre-prints and reprints written by scientific authors who have waived their rights to payment</u>".</i></p> <p><i>Observer comments [34] on databases: The term "compilation work" is unclear and potentially broad. Australia therefore believes that, rather than automatically excluding all work that can be defined as "compilation work" from copyright protection, it would be more appropriate to specify that work must involve creative effort to attract protection.</i></p> <p><i>Also, Australia considers that the requirement that the fee (for access to databases) be "proportionate to the average income in the customer's country" is too prescriptive. While we agree that only reasonable fees should be charged, with the development of the Internet and the global market place, it is impractical and potentially anti-competitive to place price restrictions on material by region. This requirement could lead to the inflation of fees in developed nations such as Australia without reducing fees for developing nations in real terms.</i></p> <p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• While IPRs play a vital role in fostering innovation in software, e-commerce and associated trade and investment, there is a need to promote initiatives to ensure fair balance between IPRs and <u>recognize</u> the interests of the users of information, while also taking into consideration the global consensus achieved on IPR issues in multilateral organizations.• An appropriate legal framework should be defined for the development of a public domain of information and knowledge. <i>Similar reference in Declaration; Canada seeks clarification. Does this text refer to or seek better access to works in the public domain?</i>• Protection against unfair use of indigenous knowledge should be developed <u>Appropriate measures to protect against unfair use of Traditional Knowledge could be explored.</u> <i>Canada seeks clarification of issue.</i>
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Mexico: Intellectual property rights: It is important to ensure a balance between intellectual property rights (IPR) and the public interest:

- While IPRs play a vital role in fostering innovation in software, e-commerce and associated trade and investment, there is a need to promote initiatives to ensure fair balance between IPRs and the interests of the users of information, while also taking into consideration the global consensus achieved on IPR issues in multilateral organizations.
- The extension of the term of protection of proprietary rights, and the so-called "dominio pagante" ("domaine public payant"), should be eliminated in order to achieve the balance.
- An appropriate legal framework should be defined for the development of a public domain of information and knowledge.
- Protection against unfair and undue use of indigenous knowledge should be developed.

New Zealand: *Article 34 of the draft action plan contains a number of statements about intellectual property rights which present significant difficulties for New Zealand's intellectual property rights framework:*

- *Existing intellectual property rights statutes already balance the rights of owners and the interests of users of intellectual property. International treaties set minimum standards, both in terms of what must be protected and criteria for exceptions to IPRs. Beyond this States have the freedom to determine where the balance should lie to best suit their economic and other policy objectives. It would seem inappropriate and unnecessary to promote initiatives that stipulate where the balance should lie. This should remain a matter for domestic decision, taking account of economic circumstances, including for example, whether a State is a net importer or exporter of intellectual property. It would be more appropriate if the statement simply noted that IPR legislation balances the rights of the owners of IPRs with the interests of users.*
- *The reference to an appropriate legal framework for the development of a public domain of information and knowledge is redundant. Intellectual property law makes it quite clear that IPRs do not apply to public domain information (information to which IPRs do not apply or where IPRs have expired or been waived). Public domain material may be freely used so there is no need for a framework. It should also be noted that IPRs do not apply to information per se (e.g. copyright only applies to expression, not information).*
- *It may be that the statement has not been clearly expressed, i.e. it may be intended to refer to information that is not in the public domain and imply that it should be there. That would cut across existing IPR frameworks (both domestic and international), and reduce incentives to create and innovate. New Zealand would not support such a reference.*

New Zealand also strongly recommends that the document make specific reference to work underway on IP issues in other contexts, including the World Intellectual Property Organization, so that it is clear the extent to which issues raised in this document are already being addressed elsewhere in the international system.

		<p>Sri Lanka: <i>Add new item:</i> <u>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.</u></p>
	<p>7) Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all</p>	
	<p>35. ICTs can support social and economic development. But it is also important to ensure that traditional models are recognized and respected, so that the non-users of ICTs are not marginalized. The following examples are intended to illustrate the potential for this.</p>	<p>Mexico: ICTs can support social and economic development. But it is also important to ensure that traditional models are recognized and respected, so that the non-users of ICTs are not marginalized. The following examples are intended to illustrate the potential for this.</p> <p>Sri Lanka: <i>Support urgently needed research on the use of existing and novel information technologies in key areas, such as tele-medicine and education. the socio-economic value of public-domain information anti open access regimes.</i></p>
	<p>36. E-Government: Public administrations should use ICT tools to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency - at all levels of government, and in particular at the local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the delivery of public services to citizens and to enterprises. • In the design of online services, adapted to the needs of citizens and businesses. • In the better management of financial, human and public resources and goods. 	<p>Brazil: E-Government: Public administrations should use ICT tools <u>TO PROVIDE BETTER SERVICES TO ITS CITIZENS AND</u> to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency - at all levels of government, and in particular at the local level:</p> <p>Mexico: E-Government: Public administrations should use ICT tools to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency - at all levels of government, and in particular at the local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the delivery of public services to citizens and to enterprises. • In the design of online services, adapted to the needs of citizens and businesses. • In the better management of financial, human and public resources and goods. <p>Romania-IPU: "... In the delivery of public services to citizens and to enterprises, <u>including online access to legislation</u>".</p> <p>Sri Lanka: <i>Add new bullet point:</i> <u>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.</u></p>

		<p>Switzerland: <i>Replace paragraph 36 by:</i></p> <p><u>"Governments should, within their national e-strategies develop e-government strategies as a tool to enhance efficiency and effectiveness within government and to make public processes (such as accounting and procurement) more transparent"</u>.</p> <p><u>Policy guidelines on e-governance at local, regional and national levels should be developed by 2005. They should focus on:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the necessary partnerships between the different levels of public administration and how to collaborate more effectively across agencies to address complex, shared problems</u> • <u>how to build relationships with private sector partners</u> • <u>how to enhance customer focus</u> • <u>increased public participation in decision-making with the help of ICT</u> • <u>e-enabled access to publicly held information, social services and justice</u> • <u>the development of comprehensive cultural strategies and sustainable spatial planning policies for the information society.</u>
	<p>37. E-Business: Enterprises, particularly SMEs, can use ICTs to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, fight against poverty, reduce transaction costs and benefit from network externalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the adoption of an enabling environment and based on a widely-available broadband infrastructure, Governments should seek to stimulate private investment, new applications and content development and foster public - private partnerships. 	<p>Brazil: "...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the adoption of an enabling environment and based on a widely-available <u>INTERNET ACCESS AND</u> broadband infrastructure, Governments should seek to stimulate private investment, new applications and content development and foster public - private partnerships. • ... • Use of digital technologies can enhance the role of enterprises in promoting entrepreneurship, liberalizing trade, the accumulation of knowledge..." <p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>E-culture. ICT networks can provide cultural and national institutions with the means to extend public access to their cultural heritage.</u> • <u>Appropriate measures to protect against unfair use of Traditional Knowledge should be identified.</u> <p>Japan: "Enterprises, particularly SMEs, can use ICTs to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, fight against poverty, reduce transaction costs and benefit from network externalities. <u>It is important to cooperate with or support the existing forum such as GBDs, in promoting e-commerce"</u></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Governments should adopt a twofold approach: setting the rules and using e-Business in their interaction with the business community.• ICTs can be used to bring consumer benefits and satisfaction by widening the choice of potential suppliers, beyond the constraints of location. The private sector should help to raise awareness and to ensure training on the specific issues related to e-Business.• Use of digital technologies can enhance the role of enterprises in promoting entrepreneurship, liberalizing trade, the accumulation of knowledge, the upgrading of skills, thereby increasing productivity, incomes and jobs and promoting qualitative improvement of working life.	<p>Mexico: E-Business: Enterprises, particularly SMEs, can use ICTs to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, fight against poverty, reduce transaction costs and benefit from network externalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the adoption of an enabling environment and based on a widely-available broadband infrastructure, Governments should seek to stimulate private investment, new applications and content development and foster public - private partnerships.• Governments should adopt a twofold approach: setting the rules and using e-Business in their interaction with the business community.• ICTs can be used to bring consumer benefits and satisfaction by widening the choice of potential suppliers, beyond the constraints of location. The private sector should help to raise awareness and to ensure training on the specific issues related to e-Business.• Use of digital technologies can enhance the role of enterprises in promoting entrepreneurship, liberalizing trade, the accumulation of knowledge, the upgrading of skills, thereby increasing productivity, incomes and jobs and <u>promoting qualitative improvement of working life and generating income and decent work.</u> <p>Switzerland: <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <p><u>"International organizations, supported by both the public and the private sector, should promote the benefits of international trade and the use of e-business. Education and understanding of the use of such trade to increase growth and wealth are key. International organizations and regional trade bodies should press countries to adopt liberalized tariff and quota policies and equitable and efficient treatment of goods and services imported and exported. Governments in developing countries should be encouraged to undertake basic policy reforms and should understand how liberalization of their processes and policies assist e-business to flourish both internationally and domestically.</u></p> <p>Brazil: <u>"E-BUSINESS AND E-COMMERCE CAN LARGELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO-ENTERPRISES AND SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMEs), WHICH HAVE A VERY IMPORTANT SOCIAL FUNCTION IN JOB CREATION, SPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. GOVERNMENTS, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY, MUST ENABLE SMEs TO TAKE THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY E-COMMERCE AND E-BUSINESS."</u></p>
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<p>38. E-learning: Access to education and knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, and as a means of personal empowerment, community development and business efficiency. Without neglecting traditional literacy, ICT networks have the potential to offer new educational opportunities to all groups in all areas, and a wider delivery of education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-Learning should contribute to achieving universal primary education worldwide through better delivery of education and better training of teachers, and to offer improved conditions for lifelong learning, encompassing people that are outside the "normal" education process, and for improving professional skills.• Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, broadband networks and hardware should be promoted.	<p>Argentina: <i>E-learning is a way of providing new skills and competencies through a revolutionary interactive medium in which, rather than people being taken to education, education is brought to people and knowledge focuses on regional issues rather than people focusing on knowledge which is alien their context and irrelevant. Not only is it a new way of bringing people to education with its consequent democratization, but also, and more importantly, it carries with it a message the sustained implementation of which narrows the digital divide, helping to contain it and making our peoples more competitive.</i></p> <p><i>We can build sustained knowledge only through education that is germane to local issues and by building learning communities that are adopted by their constituents. In other words, the key lies in ensuring that content is relevant to the learner's everyday world.</i></p> <p><i>The governments of all nations must provide impetus for and facilitate relations between the public sector and the private sector.</i></p> <p><i>Short-, medium- and long-term policies should be established and agreed with all sectors, allowing the necessary conditions for the development, evolution and promotion of ITCs to be created.</i></p> <p><i>E-learning being a medium for communication, we must be mindful that its outcomes are both the essence and the purpose of sustained knowledge. We cannot let it be imparted by a few countries and power systems that are alien to those directly involved, making the learners mere users rather than providing them with the skills to create and innovate. Such an approach will only widen the digital divide and will place the Latin American nations at a competitive disadvantage.</i></p> <p><i>Policies in this area must pursue the globalization of knowledge while not losing sight of the need for knowledge to be singular: in other words it must stem from local and regional cultures, in order to strengthen them and enable them to grow ever closer to similar cultures elsewhere in the world. This in turn will allow the creation of communities in which experiences, projects and initiatives can be shared, and will without doubt afford a sustainable means of creating social, economic and political value.</i></p> <p><i>In order to ensure the success of these undertakings, it must be borne in mind that the following constitute the pillars essential to their consolidation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>adequate technological infrastructure: connectivity, access to technological equipment, inputs, etc.</i>• <i>the development of content, services and software that are relevant to the user communities and the skills to be imparted</i>• <i>the training of those responsible for training the communities in the use of the new technologies.</i>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction and development of ICTs in various schools and other learning institutions shall be supported through the establishment and maintenance of a human resources network that institutionalizes the ongoing training of teachers and instructors, who are the backbone of innovation. • Advantage shall be taken of best practices to create high-quality, readily accessible teaching material from all over the world to facilitate knowledge transfer to the national level. • Special attention shall be devoted to multilingual training and to the use and development of translation software. 	<p><i>The building of these pillars will allow the emergence of social, economic and political undertakings that are self-regenerating and create the conditions for better employment, enhanced quality of life, continuous education and the development of regional economies with a global perspective.</i></p> <p><i>Investment in and the development of research and development in both the public and the private sectors must not be abandoned. Research and development must be conducted in a manner that is coordinated, sustained and self-regenerating, creating a virtuous circle in which scalable undertakings can be established, and consolidating leading case models which, once tried and tested, can be implemented on a larger scale with a high degree of certainty.</i></p> <p><i>This is the type of initiative that international credit agencies should support and promote in order to back up local projects and integrate them in international contexts.</i></p> <p><i>The attainment of these objectives should lead to a narrowing of the digital divide and allow more individuals and communities to have access to the knowledge economy, thus enhancing their quality of life</i></p> <p>Brazil: "...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, <u>REGULAR AND ACCESS</u> networks and hardware should be promoted." <p>Canada: "... ICT networks have the potential to offer new educational opportunities to all groups in all areas, and a wider delivery of education <u>especially to those sectors of the population who have less access to education</u>"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Learning should contribute to achieving universal primary education worldwide through better delivery of education and better training of teachers, and to offer improved conditions for lifelong learning, encompassing people that are outside the "normal" education process, and for improving professional skills. <u>Due to their lower rates of enrolment and higher rates of attrition, women and girls should be targeted for e-learning.</u> • Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, broadband networks and hardware should be promoted. • The introduction and development of ICTs in various schools and other learning institutions shall <u>should</u> be supported through the establishment and maintenance of a human resources network that institutionalizes the ongoing training of teachers and instructors, who are the backbone of innovation. • Advantage shall <u>should</u> be taken of best practices to create high-quality, <u>gender-sensitive and</u> readily accessible teaching material from all over the world to facilitate knowledge transfer to the national level. • Special attention shall <u>should</u> be devoted to multilingual training and to the use and development of <u>language software, including</u> translation software. • <u>In small, remote communities, ICTs could ensure that youth have access to comprehensive and varied training programmes, which would enable local teaching establishments to be maintained in spite of the small number of students.</u>
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		<p>Japan: "The introduction and development of ICTs in various schools and other learning institutions shall be supported through the establishment <u>utilization</u> and maintenance of ...".</p> <p>Mexico: E-learning: Access to education and knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, and as a means of personal empowerment, community development and business efficiency. Without neglecting traditional literacy, ICT networks have the potential to offer new educational opportunities to all groups in all areas, and a wider delivery of education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Learning should contribute to achieving universal primary education worldwide through better delivery of education and better training of teachers, and to offer improved conditions for lifelong learning, encompassing people that are outside the “normal” education process, and for improving professional skills. • Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, broadband networks and hardware should be promoted. • The introduction and development of ICTs in various schools and other learning institutions shall be supported through the establishment and maintenance of a human resources network that institutionalizes the ongoing training of teachers and instructors, who are the backbone of innovation. • Advantage shall be taken of best practices to create high-quality <u>teaching material</u>, readily accessible teaching material from <u>material from</u> all over the world <u>in order</u> to facilitate knowledge transfer to the national level. • Special attention shall be devoted to multilingual training and to the use and development of translation software. <p>Tunisia: <i>Change</i> "business efficiency" to "<u>effectiveness of economic activity</u>".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Change</i> "delivery of education..." to <u>delivery of training</u>". • <i>Software should be included among mechanisms enumerated in second subparagraph.</i>
38A		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [38A]</i> <u>PARTICULAR ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO CHILDREN AND THE MEANS OF IMPROVING THEIR PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE THROUGH TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED OR SUPPORTED EDUCATION, ADAPTATION OF CURRICULA TO THE CHANGING REQUIREMENTS OF THE JOB MARKET AND SKILLS PROGRAMMES FOR DIGITAL LITERACY AND TECHNICAL CAPACITATION.</u></p>
38B		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [38B]</i> <u>ACTIONS SHOULD AIM AT PROMOTING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE VIA HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION, INCLUDING DISTANCE LEARNING FOR UNDER-SERVED AREAS, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING ADAPTED TO THE SPECIFICITIES OF EACH REGION. SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR CITIZENS IN ACTIVE USE OF ICTS, FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF BROADER DIGITAL LITERACY AND THE CREATION OF A CULTURE OF LIFE-LONG LEARNING IN ICT DEPLOYMENT ARE ALSO VERY IMPORTANT INITIATIVES.</u></p>

38C		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [38C] CLEAR STRATEGIES MUST BE DEVELOPED IN ALL COUNTRIES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DIFFERENT REGIONAL STRUCTURES, WITH THE AIM OF ENSURING THAT ALL CITIZENS HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY TO LIVE, WORK, AND DEVELOP THEIR POTENTIAL IN THE NEW KNOWLEDGE-BASED SOCIETY, WHILE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE USE OF ICTS AND, IN PARTICULAR, INTERNET ACCESS ARE NOT LUXURIES OR A MORE EFFECTIVE PATH TO CONSUMPTION, BUT TOOLS AND VEHICLES FOR INCREASING ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION, WELFARE AND CITIZENSHIP.</u></p>
38D		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [38D] ICTS CAN ACCELERATE THE EDUCATION OF MARGINALIZED POPULATION GROUPS AND THOSE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY, WITH THE SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, NGO'S AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, STIMULATING THE CREATION OF LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES.</u></p>
	<p>39. E-health: Access to healthcare information and services is a basic right. Many countries lack adequate healthcare facilities and personnel, particularly in rural and remote areas. ICTs should be incorporated on a mass scale in the field of health care with a view to improving resource use, patient satisfaction, personalized care, and the coordination of public health-care systems, private institutions and the academic sector:</p>	<p>Canada: "Access to healthcare information and services is a basic right <u>essential</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be used to promote social inclusion of all members of society by enabling equitable access to healthcare services, <u>especially for women who are primary health care providers for their families</u>, as well as empowering citizens to better manage their own health and to participate more effectively in the healthcare process. • Innovative solutions and options must <u>should</u> be devised for providing health services to under-served areas. • Another e-health priority shall <u>should</u> be the prevention, treatment, and monitor and control of the spread of dangerous and contagious diseases - specifically HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria - in particular, through the creation of a common information system <u>which includes the specific needs of women</u>. • <u>ICTs should be used for the preparation and dissemination of accessible information that strengthens prevention programmes and promotes women's and men's health ..."</u> <p>Japan: "... ICTs should be incorporated on a mass scale in the field of health care <u>and hygiene</u> with a view to improving ..."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another e-health priority shall be the prevention, treatment and monitor and control of the spread of dangerous and contagious <u>infectious diseases</u> - specifically HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria - in particular, through the creation of a common information system.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be used to promote social inclusion of all members of society by enabling equitable access to healthcare services, as well as empowering citizens to better manage their own health and to participate more effectively in the healthcare process. • Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas. • Another e-health priority shall be the prevention, treatment and monitor and control of the spread of dangerous and contagious diseases - specifically HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria - in particular, through the creation of a common information system. • ICTs can be used to provide e-health supports to specific groups (such as the elderly, the chronically ill and children). • An ICT-based e-health network should be established to provide medical assistance following humanitarian disaster and emergencies. 	<p>Mexico: E-health: Access to healthcare information and services is a basic right. Many countries lack adequate healthcare facilities and personnel, particularly in rural and remote areas. ICTs should be incorporated on a mass scale in the field of health care with a view to improving resource use, patient satisfaction, personalized care, and the coordination of public health-care systems, private institutions and the academic sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be used to promote social inclusion of all members of society by enabling equitable access to healthcare, including preventive medicine services, as well as empowering citizens to better manage their own health and to participate more effectively in the healthcare process. • Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas. • Another e-health priority shall be <u>E-health priorities shall include</u> the prevention, treatment and monitor, <u>monitoring</u> and control of the spread of dangerous and contagious diseases - specifically HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria - in particular, through the creation of a common information system. • ICTs can be used to provide e-health supports to specific groups (such as the elderly, the chronically ill and children). • An ICT-based e-health network should be established to provide medical assistance following humanitarian disaster and emergencies. • A system should be established to provide e-health services to the populations in remote regions of the globe. • <u>The portability of information that includes electronic clinical files is an unavoidable and urgent objective. All individuals should have a single electronic clinical record covering their entire lives, from birth to death. To that end, the governments of countries signatories to the Summit shall undertake to adapt their legislation and standards with a view to making the electronic clinical file valid in law. They shall also undertake to pursue the adoption of a global technical standard for the exchange of data between the information systems of all public and private health institutions.</u> <p>New Zealand: <i>New Zealand questions whether the reference to "incorporation of ICTs on a mass scale" in respect of promoting e-health (Article 39 of the action plan) is appropriate to all developing countries' ICT needs. There is considerable debate for example amongst donors and stakeholders in the Pacific about the scale of ICTs required. A number of donors are currently undertaking needs assessments/IT capability assessments in the Pacific. Indications to date from the experts are that small scale is more appropriate to the Pacific context.</i></p> <p>Russian Federation: "... A system should be established to provide e-health services to the populations in remote <u>and inaccessible</u> regions of the globe".</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system should be established to provide e-health services to the populations in remote regions of the globe. 	<p>USA: <i>E-health services may serve to facilitate access to health care information and services. We note that Article 25 of the UDHR states "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including ... medical care....". We support the freedom of everyone to seek healthcare services and information. However, the United States disagrees with the statement that "access to healthcare information and services is a basic right," which goes beyond rights established under existing human rights treaties.</i></p>
39A		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [39A] ICTS CAN MAKE SOUND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO HEALTH WORKERS. TELEHEALTH CAN CONNECT REMOTE POPULATIONS AND UNDER-SERVED GROUPS TO BETTER SERVICES, THEREBY COMPLEMENTING TRADITIONAL FORMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH CARE.</u></p>
39B		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [39B] HEALTH SERVICES IN MOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE CONCENTRATED IN URBAN AREAS, BEING FAR AND FEWER IN RURAL, REMOTE OR POOR REGIONS. THIS REPRESENTS A PROFOUND IMBALANCE BETWEEN URBAN-RURAL AND RICH-POOR AREAS IN TERMS OF AVAILABILITY, QUALITY, DENSITY OF SPECIALISTS, FACILITIES AND MORE ADVANCED TREATMENTS.</u></p>
39C		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [39C] TECHNOLOGICAL CONVERGENCE SUPPORTS SERVICES, AT AFFORDABLE COSTS, WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE, DECENTRALIZING AND EXPANDING THEIR COVERAGE TO POPULATIONS THAT PREVIOUSLY DID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THEM BECAUSE THEY LIVED IN REMOTE AREAS, WHERE MEDICAL STAFF AND FACILITIES WERE UNAVAILABLE.</u></p>
39D		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [39D] IT SHOULD BE PROMOTED GREATER ACCESS TO INFORMATION NETWORKS FOR GOVERNMENTS, HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SOCIETY, THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION INITIATIVES AND THE CREATION OF SPECIFIC FUNDS.</u></p>
	<p>40. E-employment: ICTs can provide tools for new job creation and enhance competitiveness and productivity through teleworking, enterprise networking and efficient linking of job seekers and employers. Best practices and new labour laws for e-workers and e-employers should be</p>	<p>Canada: "... Best practices and new labour laws for e-workers and e-employers <u>built on principles of social justice and gender equality</u> should be developed at the international level. The role of the ILO is fundamental in this respect. Telecommuting should be promoted to allow the best brains of the developing world to live in their societies and work anywhere. <u>Opportunities to increase women's employment through telework and telecommuting should be supported.</u>"</p> <p>Mexico: E-employment: ICTs can provide tools for new job creation and enhance competitiveness and productivity through teleworking, enterprise networking and efficient linking of job seekers and employers. Best practices and new labour laws for e-workers and e-employers should be developed at the international level. The role of the ILO is fundamental in this respect. Telecommuting should be promoted to allow the best brains of the developing world to live in their societies and work anywhere.</p>

	<p>developed at the international level. The role of the ILO is fundamental in this respect. Telecommuting should be promoted to allow the best brains of the developing world to live in their societies and work anywhere.</p>	
40A		<p>Australia: <i>Add [40A] Observers contributions: Australia would support the inclusion of the following sentence: "<u>Safe and healthy, secure and fair working conditions, built on principles of social justice and gender equality, to be enjoyed by all workers in the Information Society</u>".</i></p>
		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [40A] <u>ICTS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO FOSTER ECONOMIC GROWTH AND BOOST JOB CREATION. ICTS PROMOTE CORPORATE INNOVATION AND MODERNIZATION, ESPECIALLY FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES, PROVIDING ACCESS TO NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, AND THEREBY FACILITATING THE CREATION OF NEW AND BETTER EMPLOYMENT.</u></i></p>
		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [40B] <u>THE PORTION OF A COUNTRY'S POPULATION WHICH HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BE ECONOMICALLY-ACTIVE AND, IN PARTICULAR, THAT PART OF THE POPULATION WHOSE ACCESS TO THE LABOR MARKET IS RESTRICTED OWING TO UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT, AGE, HEALTH, OR SOCIAL STATUS CAN GREATLY BENEFIT FROM THE POTENTIAL OF ICTS. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IS OF SPECIAL RELEVANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO NATURE OF THEIR POPULATION DYNAMICS.</u></i></p>
		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [40C] <u>ICTS-LED TRANSFORMATIONS, HOWEVER, MAY CAUSE THE SUPPRESSION OF MANY EMPLOYMENT POSTS, IN PARTICULAR THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH TRADITIONAL MEANS OF MANAGING INFORMATION. PROVIDING UNEMPLOYED WORKERS WITH THE NECESSARY EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MEANS TOWARDS THEIR INTEGRATION INTO THE INFORMATION SOCIETY IS A TASK TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.</u></i></p>

		<p>Brazil: <i>Add [40D]</i> <u>ICTS IMPLY RESTRUCTURING AND REENGINEERING OF ENTERPRISES, MODIFYING THE CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT BY FACILITATING AND STREAMLINING THE INTERFACE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, OR BETWEEN THOSE SEEKING AND THOSE OFFERING PERSONAL SERVICES. COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR DEVELOPING ONES, NEED TO MODERNIZE THEIR LEGAL, REGULATORY AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY, WHILE PRESERVING FUNDAMENTAL LABOUR RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES.</u></p>
	<p>41. E-environment: Systems should be established to prevent man-made disasters, using ICTs to monitor the operators of production and transport systems that pose the gravest potential threats to the environment.</p>	<p>Japan: "Systems should be established to prevent man-made disasters, using ICTs to monitor the operators of production <u>the environmental impact caused by production and transport...</u>"</p> <p>Mexico: E-environment: Systems should be established to prevent man-made disasters, using ICTs to monitor the operators of production and transport systems that pose the gravest potential threats to the environment.</p> <p>Russian Federation: "... threats to the environment, as well as to forecast natural disasters".</p>
41A		<p>Mexico: <i>Mexico proposes introducing the following sentence in Section I:</i> "<u>There is a need to prioritize and develop the uses of ICTs, for development in agriculture and early warning systems, for example.</u>"</p>
41B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 41 B</i></p> <p>41b. Environmental monitoring <u>resulting from data collection and data analysis should be promoted to allow governments, the business sector and civil society to face the state of their own [local] environment and undertake actions - based on information - to prevent further environmental degradations. To be efficient, this has to be done on a regular basis and has to be accessible to all stakeholders i.e. governments, the business sector and civil society.</u></p>
41C		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 41 C</i></p> <p>Environmental data dissemination: <u>The use of ICTs in a sustainable environmental protection strategy encompasses environmental data finding, environmental data analysis and environmental monitoring.</u></p> <p><u>Environmental data finding, analysis and monitoring provide the world community with improved access to meaningful data and information, and help increase the capacity of governments to use environmental information for decision-making and action planning for sustainable human development.</u></p> <p><u>Relevant international institutions should thus develop a strategy for the use of ICTs for sustainable development and as an effective instrument to help achieve the MDGs. The strategy should be ready by 2005.</u></p> <p><u>Governments and the private sector should develop different instruments that can help to extract the maximum environmental benefits from ICTs and speed the development of sustainability solutions throughout society. These instruments should be ready for implementation by 2005.</u></p>

41D		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 41 D</i></p> <p><u>"Sustainable consumption and production patterns: ICTs have to play a role in reducing environmental impacts and have to be employed to overcome unsustainable consumption and productions patterns. This has to be done by means of dematerialization and thus reducing the use of natural resources and waste, elimination of unnecessary standby losses of ICT equipment and ICT systems as well as an improved lifecycle."</u></p>
	<p>8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development</p>	<p>Mexico: Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development</p>
	<p>42. Cultural and linguistic diversity. Linguistic and cultural diversity enriches the development of society by giving expression to a range of different values and ideas. For this purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information should be presented in the language and cultural context most familiar to the user, thereby further encouraging the use of ICTs. • To foster mutual understanding, diversity of cultural expression should be preserved and promoted, through the creation of varied information content and the digitization of the educational, scientific and cultural heritage. 	<p>Brazil: <i>Add bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>TOOLS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO EVALUATE THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF ICTS AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY. THIS SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS, INCLUDING THE POOR THEMSELVES, BOTH IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.</u> <p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information <u>and applications</u> should be presented in the language and cultural context most familiar to the user, thereby further encouraging the use of ICTs. ... • <u>Technologies should be adapted to suit different cultures.</u> <p>Mexico: Cultural and linguistic diversity. Linguistic and cultural diversity enriches the development of society by giving expression to a range of different values and ideas. For this purpose<u>Accordingly:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information should be presented <u>clearly and precisely</u> in the language and cultural context most familiar to the user, thereby further encouraging the use of ICTs. • To foster mutual understanding, diversity of cultural expression should be preserved and promoted, through the creation of varied information content and the digitization of the educational, scientific and cultural heritage. • <u>All people should have access to services provided via sound and television broadcasting stations the content of which meets their need for broadcasts that are relevant to their own cultures and languages, in accordance with the law of each country.</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be used to help preserve diversity and indigenous knowledge and traditions. • Means should be developed for enabling access to information resources in different languages, in particular online translation tools. • Means should be developed for processing information in local languages: for instance, standard character sets and language codes, dictionaries, general and application software. • Non-written languages should be preserved by using audio support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be used to help preserve <u>ethnic and cultural diversity and traditional knowledge</u>diversity and indigenous knowledge and traditions. • <u>Means should be found to allow access to information resources in different languages, particularly online translation tools.</u> • Means should be developed for enabling access to information resources in different languages, in particular online translation tools. • Means should be developed for processing information in local languages: for instance, standard character sets and language codes, dictionaries, general and application software. • Non-written languages should be preserved by using audio support. <p>Switzerland: <i>Add the following bullet points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"Governments should create cultural policies with a legal framework and where necessary financial support for the protection, promotion and enhancement of cultural diversity and cultural heritage within information society.</u> • <u>Governments should promote technologies available in the areas of translation, iconographies and voice-assisted services in order to permit all different cultures to mix with each other in the information societies and in this way to develop their own identity without being forced to abandon it.</u> • <u>Governments should safeguard the cultural heritage as a common trust, and keep it accessible as a living part of today's culture. Standards for its preservation, enhancement, and exploitation, making full use of the potential of ICT, should be developed by 2005.</u> • <u>Governments should promote better, wider and more equitable use of ICT at all levels of lifelong learning, and develop policies to support the use of digital material for educational and other social purposes."</u>
<p>43. Content: Creation of local content should be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy should foster the creation of varied information content, which helps to preserve and disseminate local and national culture, language and heritage, and to safeguard family and community cohesion. 	<p>Brazil: "Public policy should foster the creation of varied information content, which helps to preserve and disseminate local and national culture, language and heritage, and to safeguard family and community cohesion."</p> <p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Developing countries must <u>should</u> have the capacity for developing hardware and software, as well as content that is relevant to different segments of population. <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural institutions</u> should be supported as content providers, <u>distributors and stores.</u> • <u>Content should be made available in forms accessible to the non-literate."</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and exchange of appropriate local content available in a user's mother tongue is of vital importance. • Developing countries must have the capacity for developing hardware and software, as well as content that is relevant to different segments of population. • Content referencing, based on public-private partnership to make web content more accessible, should be encouraged. • Local authorities have an important role to play, because for citizens they represent the first level of contact with the administrations and they could also foster the development of local communities: local content development, digital archives, diverse forms of digital media, content translation and adaptation should be supported. • Literacy software should be produced in local languages. 	<p>Japan: "Public-private policy should foster the creation of varied information content, which helps to..."</p> <p>Mexico: Content: Creation of local content should be supported through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy should to foster the creation of varied information content, which helps to preserve and disseminate local and national culture, language and heritage, and to safeguard family and community cohesion <u>and the cohesion of national as well as the local community.</u> • <u>Local creativity, mainly through the promotion of local content that responds to local needs and particularities.</u> • Production and exchange of appropriate local content available in a user's mother tongue, <u>which</u> is of vital importance. • Developing countries must have the capacity for developing <u>The creation and development of</u> hardware and software, as well as <u>and of</u> content that is relevant to different segments of population. • Content <u>The promotion of content</u> referencing, based on public-private partnership to make web content more accessible, should be encouraged. • Local authorities have an important role to play, because for citizens they represent the first level of contact with the administrations and they could also foster the development of local communities:- <u>The development of</u> local content development, digital archives, diverse forms of digital media, and content translation and adaptation should be supported <u>through local authorities, which have an important role to play as citizens' first level of contact with the administration.</u> • Literacy software should be produced in local languages. • The preservation of archives <u>Archives should be preserved</u> as the memory of humankind, and <u>the development of</u> systems should be developed to ensure continued access to archived digital information and multimedia content. • Libraries <u>Support for libraries and archives should be supported</u> as <u>traditional knowledge</u> content providers. <p>Russian Federation: "Developing countries and <u>countries whose economy is in transition</u>, must have the capacity for developing hardware and software, as well as content that is relevant to different segments of population"</p> <p>Tanzania: <i>Add new bullet point</i> "Recognition and support will be given to media based in local communities, thus contributing to creation of local content, preserving and developing cultural and linguistic diversity."</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archives should be preserved as the memory of humankind, and systems should be developed to ensure continued access to archived digital information and multimedia content. Libraries and archives should be supported as content providers. 	
43A		<p><u>Brazil:</u> <i>Add [43A]</i> INCENTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTENT CAN PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PROMOTE, DIFFUSE AND PROTECT CULTURAL IDENTITIES.</p>
	<p>44. Media: ICT and media as a whole should stimulate linguistic and cultural diversity, including through the facilitation of exchange of local content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment should be made in regional media content as well as new technologies. Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported. Appropriate multilateral television networks should be promoted. 	<p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Investment should be made in regional <u>and community-based</u> media content as well as new technologies" <p>Cuba: <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>"Legal and administrative measures should be taken to prohibit undue concentration of private ownership and control of media"</u> <p>Mexico: Media: ICT and media as a whole should stimulate linguistic and cultural diversity, including through the facilitation of exchange of local content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment should be made in <u>local and</u> regional media content as well as new technologies. Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported <u>in a manner consistent with the law of each country.</u> Appropriate multilateral television networks should be promoted. <p>Switzerland: <i>Add six bullet points to paragraph 44:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "• <u>Infrastructure:</u> The governments shall support a generous allocation of frequencies for local radio stations at reasonable prices. Here a transmitter network concept should be used which takes into account the federal, pluralist, democratic and cultural requirements of the country. • <u>Institutional framework:</u> governments should preserve or develop legislation which guarantees the independence and plurality of the media and to transform the State media (radio, TV and other) into public services which enjoy editorial independence.

		<p><u>Governments should take legal measures limiting the concentration of the media, so as to guarantee diversified, pluralistic information sources.</u></p> <p><u>Governments should provide free access on the Internet to information of a public nature. They should establish legislation on access to information and the protection of public data, notably in the area of the new technologies, and publish it on the home page of their website.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The media should adapt to other more recent forms of content delivery the standards applicable to the broadcast media, including:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>the separation of editorial content and advertising</u> – <u>the protection of minors against illegal and harmful content</u> – <u>the prohibition of certain types of advertising.</u> • <u>Protection of workers: the States take clear measures to ensure that the international standards on working conditions and the right of workers to organize and be represented are applied in all the media, old and new.</u> • <u>Solidarity: media professionals (employers and employees) commit themselves to establish partnerships with the media in disadvantaged regions or societies. For example:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>establishing twinning relationships between editorial staff</u> – <u>developing exchanges of personnel,</u> – <u>encouraging the development of citizens' associations of listeners/viewers/surfers for conducting a critical dialogue with their media.</u> – <u>supporting, the professional training of journalists, in the form of courses and seminars, in using ICT and in adapting their role to a changed environment with increased competition from non-professional information providers.</u>
	<p>9) Identifying and overcoming barriers to the achievement of the Information Society with a human perspective</p>	<p>Mexico: Identifying and overcoming barriers to the achievement of the Information Society with a human perspective</p>
		<p>El Salvador: <u>Add [44A]: Careful planning and execution as well as a dynamic follow-up with the involvement of all actors should be able to identify and to overcome barriers as they arise towards the achievement of the information society.</u></p> <p>Mali: <u>Add 44B: "Identifying, at national and international levels, the main obstacles to the building of the Information Society."</u></p>

B. Objectives	
<p>45. Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:</p>	<p>Czech Rep.: <i>The objectives of the "Action Plan" should be realistic and its deadlines attainable. Article 45 of the "Draft Action Plan" does not meet this requirement.</i></p> <p>Mali-Bamako 2000: <i>It was established that developing countries in general and those on the continent in particular need and are counting on ICT programmes and/or pilot projects that are practical and of great value, to enable our populations to cope with their everyday tasks and problems.</i></p> <p><i>Our countries need regional, subregional and national ICT programmes and/or pilot projects in various sectors, such as education, health, connectivity, governance, hygiene, SMEs/SMIs, commerce, agriculture, environment, all of which should be implemented and completed within two to five years.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes identifying United Nations bodies to help with the implementation of these programmes and pilot projects in our five subregions.</i></p> <p><i>Regional and subregional entities may also be identified and included in the preparation, start up and implementation of such programmes and/or pilot projects.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes creating a digital solidarity fund, as suggested by President Abdoulaye Wade, to finance these programmes and/or pilot projects.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes that local and regional banks should be included in the mobilization of financing for national, regional and subregional ICT programmes and/or projects.</i></p> <p><i>Programmes and/or projects on infrastructure may be negotiated and developed at national, regional and subregional levels in order to minimize costs.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau reaffirms that these ICT programmes and/or pilot projects should include all players, namely the public sector, the private sector and civil society.</i></p> <p><i>The mechanisms and criteria for selecting the proposals for the various ICT programmes and projects (national, subregional and regional) must be defined on a transparent and equitable basis.</i></p> <p><i>The fund access mechanisms for these initiatives must likewise be defined on a transparent, equitable and democratic basis.</i></p> <p><i>The digital solidarity fund must be managed by a committee the membership of which is composed as follows: 50% from developing countries and 50% from industrialized countries. Its secretariat shall be composed in the same way.</i></p> <p><i>The ICT programmes and/or pilot projects must have:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>clear selection criteria</i> • <i>clear and realistic objectives</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>clearly defined periods for design, preparation, implementation and evaluation</i> • <i>clear and measurable indicators, in order to facilitate their subsequent evaluation and measure their real impact</i> • <i>clear assignment of responsibilities to the staff entrusted with their implementation.</i> <p><i>The management committee of the digital solidarity fund must be accountable to the WSIS PrepCom secretariat.</i></p> <p><i>Audits and other evaluations of the digital solidarity fund must be scheduled.</i></p> <p>Mexico: Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:</p> <p>New Zealand: <i>New Zealand is not comfortable with references in the draft action plan which have implications for the delivery of overseas development assistance. Particular concerns include proposals for benchmarks, a global digital compact, a digital solidarity fund, country-level indicators, performance monitoring and reporting. In general it should be left to developing countries in partnership with donor countries to establish their own priorities for development according to their individual situations and needs. We would further note that proposals involving onerous reporting or performance monitoring obligations are likely to be unacceptable to developing countries.</i></p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Develop "examples" into ambitious objectives to be further pursued and agreed upon.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Change "success stories" to "<u>success models</u>".</i> • <i>Change heading "C. Strategies programmes, methods for implementation" to "<u>C. Strategies, programmes and methods for implementation</u>".</i> • <i>Add a new point: Adoption of a global initiative to recycle second-hand computers by replacing some of their components with more modern parts, and resell them for modest prices.</i>
	<p>a) Benchmarks: The following could serve as benchmarks for actions to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all villages to be connected by 2010, with a community access point by 2015; • all universities to be connected by 2005, all secondary schools by 2010 and all primary schools by 2015; • all hospitals to be connected by 2005 and health centres by 2010; 	<p>Australia: <i>Australia believes that communities could set their own targets and benchmarks, appropriate to their current stage of development and capacity rather than imposing a global set of benchmarks.</i></p> <p>Brazil: Add:</p> <p><u>ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>INTERNATIONAL EFFORT IN MAKING AVAILABLE ADEQUATE INTERNET COMMUNITY ACCESS EQUIPMENT UNDER US\$ 100 BY 2010, AND UNDER US\$ 50 BY 2015.</u> • <u>INTERNATIONAL EFFORT IN MAKING AVAILABLE ADEQUATE AND VERY ECONOMICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – WIRED OR WIRELESS (INCLUDING CELL PHONES) – TO PROVIDE AN EXTENSIVE COVERAGE OF LARGE PARTS OF COUNTRIES POPULATION</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 90 per cent of the world's population to be within wireless coverage by 2010 and 100 per cent by 2015;• all central governments departments to have a website and email address by 2005 and all local governments departments by 2010.	<p>Canada: <i>Not realistic: These objectives detract from the credibility of the whole, e.g. all hospitals, all universities by 2005?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Increase the proportion of Internet content available in more than one language;</u>• <u>Increase the number of languages used in association with the new information technologies.</u> <p>Japan: <i>The target years should be realistic. Therefore, achievability of these benchmarks should be examined before detailed discussion.</i></p> <p>Mali: <i>Add: "</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Devise, for all interested countries, appropriate universal access policies and strategies within two (2) years.</u>• <u>Organize, by 2005 at the latest, a donors' roundtable for the purpose of mobilizing the necessary financial resources to implement NEPAD's ICT measures.</u>• <u>Provide all interested countries with appropriate technical assistance for the preparation of network development plans for broadband Internet and IP.</u>• <u>Implement (and evaluate) in LDCs pilot projects on e-services/applications and IP within three (3) years.</u>• <u>Establish an international fund to finance the initiation, study and implementation of ICT projects in rural areas, particularly in the LDCs, within (3) years.</u>• <u>Provide, for a period of three years, technical and financial assistance for the promotion and consolidation of subregional centres of excellence and Internet training centres that can become focal points for ICT research and development.</u>• <u>Establish, particularly in the LDCs, multipurpose access points in order to provide a wide range of e-services/applications in rural areas.</u>• <u>Establish within one (1) year pluridisciplinary national committees to be responsible for devising strategies for the achievement of the Information Society and for supervising their implementation.</u>• <u>Support countries, particularly developing countries, in drawing up their e-strategies, providing guidance and producing guidelines to that end.</u>• <u>Introduce tax and customs incentives for the provision of ICT equipment to schools, health centres and local communities.</u>• <u>Establish, under the aegis of ITU, a mechanism for the coordination of measures and activities carried out by international bodies in order to facilitate the promotion and development of the Information Society.</u>
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- Establish a mechanism for the recovery of computers and/or support existing mechanisms with a view to equipping schools, health centres and local communities.
- Devise and implement a mechanism to support the development of voice and touch applications allowing the advantages of ICTs to be extended to a large part of the population in developing countries.
- Prepare, by the end of 2005, a reference plan and guidelines on securing information and/or networks.
- Initiate and implement within three (3) years a technical assistance programme for developing countries enabling them to devise and implement security policies and strategies.
- Produce a yearly inventory of the best technologies for access to remote and rural areas in order to optimize ICT access costs.
- Set up within three (3) years distance training centres in the LDCs.
- Provide significant support and backing for the implementation of the African Language Academy's ICT programme.

Mexico: a) Benchmarks: The following could serve as benchmarks for actions to be taken:

- all villages to be connected by 2010, with a community access point by 2015;
- all universities to be connected by 2005, all secondary schools by 2010 and all primary schools by 2015;
- all hospitals to be connected by 2005 and health centres by 2010;
- 90 per cent of the world's population to be within wireless coverage by 2010 and 100 per cent by 2015;
- all central governments departments to have a website and email address by 2005 and all local governments departments by 2010.

New Zealand: *Benchmarks (article 45(a) of the action plan): New Zealand questions the value of introducing specific development-oriented targets in the WSIS context. The Millennium Declaration Goals include a substantial ICT element. As the Millennium Declaration is already a basic reference point in the WSIS draft texts, it is unnecessary to include additional development targets in the WSIS context. As a general rule, New Zealand is also wary of introducing new time-bound targets when the international community has not been able to meet existing targets. We question whether there has been any realistic analysis as to whether the goals are achievable within the given time-frames. We question the applicability or relevance of some of the targets to, for instance, small Pacific island countries. Even if they had the capacity, these administrations would likely not assign priority to ensuring website and email capability for local and central governments when basic infrastructure or other development needs have still to be met.*

Switzerland: *Add:*

"Governments should aim to make sure that all information available to citizens in electronic form is available in data formats according to open, flexible and interoperable international standards by 2005.

- Governments should encourage research on the advantages and disadvantages of open source software, in particular on its use by government agencies. Results of this research should be made available by 2005.
- To guarantee transparency and access to information, governments should develop strategies for their information and records management on national and local levels by 2005.
- Internationally harmonized concepts, definitions and standard indicators that would guide measurements for international comparability should be developed by 2005.

Governments should encourage further research on:

- the significance of the ICT sector and the macro impacts of ICTs on aggregate measures, particularly on productivity
- the access to, and the actual use of, ICTs in order to obtain a clearer picture of the digital divide.
- Results of this research should be made available by 2005.
- WSIS should adopt guidelines that will assist in the development of internationally compatible statistical measurement

Social cohesion: In order to overcome the obstacles, which are often created by new technologies, and to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the Information Society, Governments should envisage the following actions:

- to support over the next ten years research and development programmes which promote the production and distribution of assistive technology (software, hardware and working methods) and help people with disabilities to access ICT and make the best use of it.
- all Internet websites to be accessible for the blind and visually impaired through appropriate standards for page design and through audio description of graphic elements by 2005.
- national governing/regulation bodies for telecommunication and information technology to have a top-level delegate by 2005, assigned to maintain regular contact with the organizations of the disabled, especially with organizations of the deaf and the blind, and to make sure that the special requirements for the disabled are recognized and implemented in national laws and regulations.
- all countries to have a telephone relay service as part of the universal service, which enables live communications around the clock between hearing people and deaf people/ hard of hearing people/people with speech problems. The telephone relay service should in operation for text communication systems not later than 2005, and for video communication systems not later than 2010.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the television stations take into account the information requirements of deaf and hearing impaired people in that an appropriate proportion of their programmes are subtitled or signed.</u> • <u>the television stations take into account the information requirements of blind and visually impaired people in that an appropriate proportion of their programmes are supplemented with video description</u> • <u>By 2005, international organizations should develop their own strategies for the use of ICTs for sustainable development and as an effective instrument to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals.</u> <p>Tanzania: Setting conducive legal and regulatory framework to promote information society by 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All central government departments to have a website and email address by 2005 and local governments by 2010. Building awareness of the use of ICTs to all segments of society by 2020. <p>Tunisia: <i>In discussing objectives benchmarks have been highlighted. In order to render these benchmarks more pertinent, account should be taken of the different levels of ICT development in the developing countries themselves. This requires the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Benchmarks should be developed for remote areas in the least developed countries.</i> • <i>Plans should be made for:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Creation of virtual schools and universities in disadvantaged areas.</i> – <i>Creation of virtual health centres in remote areas and going beyond merely interconnecting existing facilities.</i>
	<p>b) E-Strategies: Developing national e-strategies for all countries within three years, including the necessary human capacity building.</p>	<p>Brazil: "Developing national e-strategies for all countries within three years, including the necessary human capacity building <u>AND TAKE IN CONSIDERATION THE DIFFERENCES AMONG COUNTRIES</u>"</p> <p>Mexico: E-Strategies: Developing national e-strategies for all countries within three years, including the necessary human capacity building.</p>

<p>c) Global Digital Compact: Launching of a "Global Digital Compact" as a new pattern for partnership and interaction between governments and non-governmental actors, based on division of labour and specialized responsibilities, as well as on identified specific and common interests, to work together to achieve ICT development goals (e.g. governments create stimulating regulatory environment and fiscal incentives, business bring in technology and made available simple applications, non-governmental organizations undertake awareness campaigns and work at community level etc.) <i>(a model that could start from the institutional relationships already existing in ITU, with ITU as coordinator).</i></p>	<p>Canada: <i>Canada strongly supports increased partnerships but does not see merit in launching a new major initiative of this nature, given the existing international mechanisms.</i></p> <p>Mexico: Global Digital Compact: Launching of a "Global Digital Compact" as a new pattern for partnership and interaction between governments and non-governmental actors, based on division of labour and specialized responsibilities, as well as on identified specific and common interests, to work together to achieve ICT development goals (e.g. governments create stimulating regulatory environment and fiscal incentives, businesses bring in technology and make available simple applications, non-governmental organizations undertake awareness campaigns and work at community level etc.) <i>(a model that could start from the institutional relationships already existing in ITU, with ITU as coordinator).</i></p> <p>New Zealand: <i>New Zealand does not support the proposed Global Digital Compact (article 45(c) of the action plan). The United Nations' existing Global Compact is poorly subscribed, and has not proven effective: we are wary of duplicating the exercise in the ICT context. We do not believe that such a Compact would contribute to facilitating public-private partnerships at the national level. Nevertheless, New Zealand would not oppose retaining the reference as long as subscribing to such a Global Compact remained voluntary.</i></p>
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<p>d) Digital development index: Launching and gradually developing an aggregate ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index and publish it annually or every two years in an ICT Development Report, where ranking of countries will be accompanied by analytical work on policies and their implementation. <i>(ITU is to catalyze and combine in a coherent structure the existing experiences in various organizations, universities, think-tanks etc.)</i></p>	<p>Canada: "... ranking of countries will be accompanied by analytical work on policies and their implementation <u>including gender analysis</u>. (ITU is to catalyze and combine in a coherent structure the existing experiences in various organizations, universities, think-tanks etc.) <u>Other international structures are being explored, including a Unesco-Orbicom entity."</u></p> <p>Mexico: Digital development index: Launching and gradually developing an aggregate ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index and publishing it annually or every two years in an ICT Development Report, where ranking of countries will be accompanied by analytical work on policies and their implementation. <i>(ITU is to catalyze and combine in a coherent structure the existing experiences in various organizations, universities, think-tanks etc.)</i></p> <p>New Zealand: <i>Digital development index (article 45(d) of the action plan). There is a risk of this duplicating existing development indexes. Such indexes usually prove an expensive exercise, and become an administrative burden on small administrations such as Pacific island countries. A better option might be to ensure that digital development was captured as part of the United Nations Human Development Index.</i></p>
<p>e) Handbook on good practices and success stories: Elaborating and launching a "Handbook on good practices and success stories", as a compilation of contributions from all stakeholders, in a concise and convincing format, which is to be re-issued periodically and turned into a permanent experience-sharing exercise.</p>	<p>Mexico: Handbook on good practices and success stories: Elaborating and launching a "Handbook on good practices and success stories", as a compilation of contributions from all stakeholders, in a concise and convincing format, which is to be re-issued periodically and turned into a permanent experience-sharing exercise.</p>

<p>f) Training content workers: Equipping and training content workers in the LDCs, such as archivists, librarians, scientists, teachers and journalists in making use of the expertise and operational capacity of the relevant international professional organizations.</p>	<p>Japan: "...equipping and training content workers in the LDCs, such as archivists, librarians..." Mexico: Training content workersContent of worker training: Equipping and training content workers in the LDCs, such as archivists, librarians, scientists, teachers and journalists in making use of the expertise and operational capacity of the relevant international professional organizations.</p>
<p>g) Curriculum revision: Revising the curricula of the primary and secondary schools in all countries, within three years, in order to meet the challenges of the Information Society.</p>	<p>Mexico: Curriculum revision: Revising the curricula of the primary and secondary schools in all countries, within three years, in order to meet the challenges of the Information Society.</p>
<p>h) World languages on the Internet: Create the necessary technical (software and hardware) conditions, which would permit all languages in the world to be present and used on the Internet.</p>	<p>Mexico: World languages on the Internet: Create the necessary technical (software and hardware) conditions, which would permit all languages in the world to be present and used on the Internet.</p>
<p>C. Strategies programmes, methods for implementation</p>	<p>Mexico: Strategies programmes, methods for implementation</p>
<p>46. Governments, the private sector, civil society, the media and multilateral organizations all have a role in the evolution towards an Information Society.</p>	<p>Mali-Bamako 2000: <i>It was established that developing countries in general and those on the continent in particular need and are counting on ICT programmes and/or pilot projects that are practical and of great value, to enable our populations to cope with their everyday tasks and problems.</i> <i>Our countries need regional, subregional and national ICT programmes and/or pilot projects in various sectors, such as education, health, connectivity, governance, hygiene, SMEs/SMIs, commerce, agriculture, environment, all of which should be implemented and completed within two to five years.</i></p>

The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes identifying United Nations bodies to help with the implementation of these programmes and pilot projects in our five subregions.

Regional and subregional entities may also be identified and included in the preparation, start up and implementation of such programmes and/or pilot projects.

The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes creating a digital solidarity fund, as suggested by President Abdoulaye Wade, to finance these programmes and/or pilot projects.

The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes that local and regional banks should be included in the mobilization of financing for national, regional and subregional ICT programmes and/or projects.

Programmes and/or projects on infrastructure may be negotiated and developed at national, regional and subregional levels in order to minimize costs.

The Bamako 2000 Bureau reaffirms that these ICT programmes and/or pilot projects should include all players, namely the public sector, the private sector and civil society.

The mechanisms and criteria for selecting the proposals for the various ICT programmes and projects (national, subregional and regional) must be defined on a transparent and equitable basis.

The fund access mechanisms for these initiatives must likewise be defined on a transparent, equitable and democratic basis.

The digital solidarity fund must be managed by a committee the membership of which is composed as follows: 50% from developing countries and 50% from industrialized countries. Its secretariat shall be composed in the same way.

The ICT programmes and/or pilot projects must have:

- clear selection criteria*
- clear and realistic objectives*
- clearly defined periods for design, preparation, implementation and evaluation*
- clear and measurable indicators, in order to facilitate their subsequent evaluation and measure their real impact*
- clear assignment of responsibilities to the staff entrusted with their implementation.*

The management committee of the digital solidarity fund must be accountable to the WSIS PrepCom secretariat.

Audits and other evaluations of the digital solidarity fund must be scheduled.

Mexico: Governments, the private sector, civil society, the media and multilateral organizations all have a role in the evolution towards an Information Society based on ICTs and traditional media.

Switzerland: *Replace paragraph 46 by:*

"In order to reach the above objectives and priorities, the measures outlined in the Action Plan need to be implemented at national, regional and international levels.

- the application of the Action Plan must be the subject of a timetable, so that during the second phase of the WSIS it will be possible to measure the progress which has been made.
- The Action Plan needs to be implemented by all stakeholders: governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society. It is therefore essential that all stakeholders are involved in designing and implementing the Action Plan.
- Governments must invest adequate time, resources and commitment in building robust legal, policy and institutional frameworks, must develop appropriate tools and evaluate their own performance in engaging citizens in policy-making.
- In engaging in a multi-stakeholder dialogue, governments must ensure that:
 - (1) Information (defined as a one-way relation and considered as a precondition) is complete, objective, reliable, relevant, easy to find and to understand;
 - (2) Consultation (defined as a two-way relation and recognised as central for policy making) has clear goals and rules defining the limits of the exercise and government's obligation to account for its use of citizens' input; and
 - (3) Participation (defined as partnerships with government) provides sufficient time and flexibility to allow for the emergence of new ideas and proposals by citizens, as well as mechanisms for their integration into government policy-making processes.
 - The WSIS is invited to adopt guiding principles for engaging citizens in policy making.
 - All governments should establish a structured multi-stakeholder dialogue involving all relevant actors, including the business community and civil society by 2005.
 - New and innovative forms of partnerships at all levels and between all stakeholders, such as Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), will be a key ingredient in the successful implementation of the Action Plan. Each country should establish at least one successful PPP by 2005 as a showcase for future action.

The core of the implementation will be at national level. Thus, national e-strategies are the key towards reaching the goal of establishing a truly global information society.

The development of national strategies should be based on the exchange of international best practices, benchmarking and peer review.

		<p><u>Peer review is a powerful tool to create awareness of a country's actual performance towards achieving an Information Society for its citizens. It is the systematic examination and assessment of the performance of a State by other States with the ultimate goal of helping the reviewed state improve its policy-making, adopt good practices, and comply with established standards and principles. The examination relies heavily on mutual trust among the States involved in the review, as well as their shared confidence in the process. An individual country peer review of e-strategies could relate to economics, governance, education, innovation systems, enterprise, e-government and other policies and practices. The performance of a reviewed state can be assessed according to criteria such as policy recommendations, specific indicators and benchmarks, and legally binding principles. The review typically moves through the three procedural phases of preparation, consultation, and finally, assessment. Use could be made of the OECD experience in the review of many policy domains for its members. This expertise could be made available in helping design reviews for national e-strategies in cooperation with the countries concerned and with relevant international and regional bodies.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>All countries should, with the involvement of all stakeholders, design national e-strategies by 2005. They should be linked explicitly to national economic and development plans.</u> – <u>A peer review mechanism should be established by 2005.</u>
		<p>El Salvador: <i>Add [46A]:</i> Every country should, through its government, put in place a suitable policy to ensure that its legal and educational framework will keep pace with technological and legal advances in the Information Society as they occur.</p>
<p>47. Governments in particular have a role in setting and implementing comprehensive, forward-looking and sustainable e-Strategies, adapted to the specific requirements of different communities and reflecting the stage of development and the structural characteristics of the national economy. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing regulatory frameworks. 		<p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"Governments becoming model users of new technologies and ICTs to improve the quality and delivery of government services."</u> <p>Mexico: Governments in particular have a <u>fundamental</u> role in setting and implementing comprehensive, forward-looking and sustainable e-Strategies, adapted to the specific requirements of different communities and reflecting the stage of development and the structural characteristics of the national economy. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Financing programmes for the acquisition of books and other publications in libraries, and for the connection of end users to the Internet, especially in developing countries, as a contribution to bridging the digital divide.</u> • Establishing regulatory frameworks. • Renewing models for public action and actively shaping the transformation towards an Information Society. • Preparing the future generation for the Information Society, and creating an environment of continuous learning.

		<p>• Ensuring the full ownership by all stakeholders of the e-Strategies that are elaborated.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewing models for public action and actively shaping the transformation towards an Information Society. • Preparing the future generation for the Information Society, and creating an environment of continuous learning. • Ensuring the full ownership by all stakeholders of the e-Strategies that are elaborated. 	<p>New Zealand: <i>Both developing and donor countries may be reluctant to accord priority to establishing regulatory frameworks for e-strategies (article 47 of the action plan), in the face of more pressing regulatory requirements</i></p> <p>Tunisia: <i>The reason national strategies to reduce the digital divide are important is that they are mainly directed to ensure the incorporation of the different countries in the information society within a specific time-frame. Therefore the following points should be taken into account:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Evaluation studies should be made to determine the exact levels of digital gaps and the progress made by various countries in filling the various forms and manifestation of this gap. In view of the importance of this phase of action a global working group is proposed to formulate criteria for evaluation.</i> • <i>The need to involve various stakeholders including network operators, service providers, manufacturers of communication and information equipment and systems, service providers, consultancy firms and specialists in the elaboration and implementation of national strategies.</i> • <i>Adoption of national strategies to reduce the digital divide in three main directions:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>development of infrastructure to handle information flow through the use of new communication services and applications and their provision to users at an affordable cost;</i> – <i>development of the legal system to facilitate the adoption of globalization strategies, the progressive introduction of free competition and the definition of the new roles of various stakeholders;</i> – <i>development of human resources to qualify them to meet the requirements of information society, upgrading human resources and formulate criteria to measure effectiveness in various areas related to technological progress. This requires the elaboration of modern education and training programmes.</i> • <i>Deployment of the necessary efforts to encourage the establishment of the largest possible number of specialized organizations to develop cooperative economy, explore new vocations and promote digital culture. For this purpose national mechanisms need to be established to enhance the usefulness and sustainability of these organizations.</i> <p><i>Change "public action" to "<u>public sector action</u>".</i></p> <p><i>In the last line change "full ownership by all stakeholders of" to "<u>effective participation of all stakeholders in</u>".</i></p>

<p>48. Private sector involvement is crucial for a sound and sustainable development of infrastructures, content and application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private sector is not only a market player but plays a role in a wider political and social context, i.e. helping countries to develop ICTs and overcome the digital divide. • The private sector can be involved in practical partnerships for innovative applications, for instance, in e-Government initiatives. 	<p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The private sector remains responsible and accountable for "fair, open and transparent practices, the respect of the goals of this Declaration and the promotion of a culture of peace."</u> <p>Mexico: Private sector involvement is crucial for a sound and sustainable development of infrastructures, content and application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private sector is not only a market player but plays a role in a wider political and social context, i.e. for example <u>in helping countries to develop ICTs and overcome the digital divide.</u> • The private sector can be involved in practical partnerships for innovative applications, for instance, in e-Government initiatives.
<p>49. Civil society involvement is crucial for creating an equitable Information Society, based on sustainable economic and social development and gender justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society involvement is vital in the take-up and social acceptance of the Information Society. • Civil society can help to strengthen the value aspect in the triangle of regulation, markets and values. 	<p>Canada: Civil society involvement is crucial for creating an equitable Information Society, based on sustainable economic and social development and gender justice <u>equality</u>:</p> <p>Mexico: Civil society involvement is crucial for creating an equitable Information Society, based on sustainable economic and social development and gender justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [• Civil society involvement is vital in the take-up and social acceptance of the Information Society.] • Civil society can help to strengthen the value aspect in the triangle of regulation, markets and values.

<p>50. Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as essential requirement for freedom of expression and a guarantee of the plurality of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The media provide an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. 	<p>Cuba: Add: "Through legislation and administrative measures, it must be limited undue concentration of private ownership and control of national and global media".</p> <p>Mexico: Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as <u>an</u> essential requirement for freedom of expression and a guarantee of the plurality of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The media provide an important means of fostering<u>disseminating</u> public information, societal <u>and fostering social</u> development and social cohesion.
<p>51. Multilateral organizations have a key role in providing guidance, facilitating peer dialogue, exchange of experience and best practices, offering technical assistance in the design of e-Strategies and, in some cases, complementing the role of governments and other actors.</p>	<p>Mexico: Multilateral organizations have a key role in providing guidance, facilitating peer dialogue, exchange of experience and best practices, offering technical assistance in the design of e-Strategies and, in some cases, complementing the role of governments and other actors.</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change</i> "and best practices" to "<u>and familiarization with best practices</u>".</p>

<p>52. Performance monitoring: To be effective, beyond the identification of goals, the strategies should include timeframes, indicators and mechanisms for monitoring performance based not only on quantitative but also qualitative criteria. In the case of smaller countries, regional strategies can contribute to the emergence of larger markets, offering more attractive conditions for private sector investment as well as for a competitive environment. Furthermore ICTs could be of particular relevance in the development context, because they offer opportunities to Public Administrations, help attract private investments and allow for leapfrogging using new and advanced technologies.</p>	<p>New Zealand: <i>New Zealand similarly questions the need for performance monitoring in respect of e-strategies (Article 52 of the action plan). This would prove another administrative burden for developing countries.</i></p> <p>Mexico: Performance monitoring: To be effective, beyond the identification of goals, the strategies should include timeframes, indicators and mechanisms for monitoring performance based not only on quantitative but also qualitative criteria <u>and on community connectivity indicators</u>. In the case of smaller countries, regional strategies can contribute to the emergence of larger markets, offering more attractive conditions for private sector investment as well as for a competitive environment. Furthermore ICTs could be of particular relevance in the development context, because they offer opportunities to Public Administrations, help attract private investments and allow for leapfrogging using new and advanced technologies.</p>
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<p>53. Specific initiatives: The development of a strategy entails understanding what to promote, where to promote it, and how to tailor and implement activities to achieve maximum impact. This should capitalize on existing national, regional and global efforts. Specific initiatives could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting long-term government spending on R&D and higher education, with the aim of mastering and adapting specific ICT solutions. • Providing incentives and regulatory schemes that would enhance private sector capabilities in terms of human resource development, infrastructure and institution building. • Providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies. • Fostering the scale-up of locally successful ICT-related projects dealing with priority applications like health and education programmes. 	<p>Canada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Promoting long-term government spending on R&D and higher education, with the aim of mastering and adapting specific ICT solutions <u>and targeting the equal participation of women.</u> • ... • <u>Developing a baseline of computer security safeguards that all stakeholders must adopt in order to protect their computer infrastructure."</u> <p>Ethiopia: <i>Major programmes and projects include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government administrative and service delivery</i> • <i>Community access and service delivery</i> • <i>Sector programme development (ICTs in education, health, agriculture)</i> • <i>Private sector development</i> • <i>ICTs and knowledge economy development (ICTs physical infrastructure development, human resource development, and content and use of appropriate technology)</i> • <i>Policy, regulatory and standards issues</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ICT human resources development</i> • <i>Capacity building in ICTs education and training infrastructure of the higher education system</i> • <i>Establishment of National ICTs excellence centre and network support technical system</i> • <i>Teaching ICTs to vocation stream educators</i> • <i>Launch distance-learning programme in ICTs</i> • <i>ICTs curriculum development for use at the middle and higher-level education and training.</i> <p>Fiji: <i>The Fiji Government calls for the re-direction of existing funds or formation of a Global Development Fund (GDF) to finance the expansion of successful ICT4D projects to regional and global scale. We believe it is the responsibility of individual Governments to fund national programmes (albeit with the assistance and loans of intergovernmental agencies), the GDF would be used only for projects that have reached maturity (economies of scale) in a national setting and could be replicated (via franchise models, mergers & acquisitions, or takeovers) on a regional or global scale.</i></p> <p><i>The priority deployment model of the GDF would be Multi-Sector Partnerships (MSP) and we would recommend agencies such as the Global Knowledge Partnership to administer the fund, who in turn would engage agencies such as TakingITglobal to deploy youth-related projects.</i></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing part of the R&D programmes on low purchasing power markets, including research on appropriate technologies and innovative marketing and distribution mechanisms, including the taking advantage of the diasporas. • Creating a network of IT consultants. • Developing a platform for showcasing applications. 	<p>Japan: <i>Delete bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies." <p>Mali-Bamako 2000: <i>It was established that developing countries in general and those on the continent in particular need and are counting on ICT programmes and/or pilot projects that are practical and of great value, to enable our populations to cope with their everyday tasks and problems.</i></p> <p><i>Our countries need regional, subregional and national ICT programmes and/or pilot projects in various sectors, such as education, health, connectivity, governance, hygiene, SMEs/SMIs, commerce, agriculture, environment, all of which should be implemented and completed within two to five years.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes identifying United Nations bodies to help with the implementation of these programmes and pilot projects in our five subregions.</i></p> <p><i>Regional and subregional entities may also be identified and included in the preparation, start up and implementation of such programmes and/or pilot projects.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes creating a digital solidarity fund, as suggested by President Abdoulaye Wade, to finance these programmes and/or pilot projects.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes that local and regional banks should be included in the mobilization of financing for national, regional and subregional ICT programmes and/or projects.</i></p> <p><i>Programmes and/or projects on infrastructure may be negotiated and developed at national, regional and subregional levels in order to minimize costs.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau reaffirms that these ICT programmes and/or pilot projects should include all players, namely the public sector, the private sector and civil society.</i></p> <p><i>The mechanisms and criteria for selecting the proposals for the various ICT programmes and projects (national, subregional and regional) must be defined on a transparent and equitable basis.</i></p> <p><i>The fund access mechanisms for these initiatives must likewise be defined on a transparent, equitable and democratic basis.</i></p> <p><i>The digital solidarity fund must be managed by a committee the membership of which is composed as follows: 50% from developing countries and 50% from industrialized countries. Its secretariat shall be composed in the same way.</i></p> <p><i>The ICT programmes and/or pilot projects must have:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>clear selection criteria</i> • <i>clear and realistic objectives</i> • <i>clearly defined periods for design, preparation, implementation and evaluation</i> • <i>clear and measurable indicators, in order to facilitate their subsequent evaluation and measure their real impact</i>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>clear assignment of responsibilities to the staff entrusted with their implementation.</i> <p><i>The management committee of the digital solidarity fund must be accountable to the WSIS PrepCom secretariat. Audits and other evaluations of the digital solidarity fund must be scheduled.</i></p> <p>Mexico: Specific initiatives: The development of a strategy entails understanding what to promote, where to promote it, and how to tailor and implement activities to achieve maximum impact. This should capitalize on existing national, regional and global efforts. Specific initiatives could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting long-term government spending on R&D and higher education, with the aim of mastering and adapting specific ICT solutions. • Providing incentives and regulatory schemes that would enhance private sector capabilities in terms of human resource development, infrastructure and institution building. • Providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies. • Fostering the scale-up of locally successful ICT-related projects dealing with priority applications like health and education programmes. • Focusing part of the R&D programmes on low purchasing power markets, including research on appropriate technologies and innovative marketing and distribution mechanisms, including the taking advantage of the diasporas. • Creating a network of IT consultants. • Developing a platform for showcasing applications. <p>New Zealand: <i>does not support the use of prescriptive language in respect of the initiatives listed in article 53 of the action plan (promoting long-term government spending on R&D and higher education; providing tax incentives, creating a network of ICT consultants) for similar reasons. Such initiatives may be a low priority, or not appropriate for some developing countries including small Pacific island administrations.</i></p> <p>Tunisia: <i>In first subparagraph change "government spending on" to "government investment in".</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In second subparagraph change "providing incentives" to "formulation of incentive regimes".</i> • <i>In third subparagraph change "providing tax incentives" to "providing a regime of tax incentives".</i>
	<p><i>D. International cooperation and financing</i></p>	<p>Mexico: International cooperation and financing</p>

<p>54. International cooperation. Close international cooperation among national authorities, stakeholders and international organizations in all aspects of the Information Society is more vital today than ever:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To this end, advantage shall be taken of the opportunities offered by regional financial institutions and the UN Regional Commissions. • Encouraging entrepreneurship is an important goal. For this, it is necessary to establish certain basic structures, e.g. conducive regulatory frameworks and access to market information for businesses. • Encouraging cyber-volunteer programmes, notably in relation to NGOs, activities regarding basic ICT training to marginalized groups, or in relation to specific ICT applications. • Fostering a cumulative knowledge process by systematic networking between grassroots initiatives, by creation of websites, by facilitating exchange of information and experience, and through dissemination of good practices. 	<p>Australia: To this end, advantage shall be taken of the opportunities offered by regional financial institutions and the UN Regional Commissions. <u>To this end, international financial institutions and the UN Family shall work closely together to ensure maximization of synergies and the impact of resources, particularly between the UN initiative and the Development Gateway initiative; advantage shall also be taken of the opportunities offered by international and regional financial institutions and the UN Regional Commissions.</u></p> <p>Canada: "To this end, advantage shall <u>should</u> be taken of..."</p> <p>Japan: "Close international cooperation among national authorities, stakeholders and international organizations in all aspects of the Information Society is more vital today than ever. <u>Government leaders of developing countries should raise the relative priority of ICT projects in requests for international cooperation and assistance on infrastructure development projects from developed countries and international financial organizations</u>"</p> <p>Mexico: International cooperation: <u>Close</u> Establishing close international cooperation among <u>between</u> national authorities, stakeholders and international organizations in all aspects of <u>related to</u> the Information Society is more vital today than ever <u>of vital importance</u>. To that end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>It is necessary to identify, as a priority, the cooperation arrangements offered by the international financial institutions which afford the least developed countries an opportunity to create the infrastructure they need to be able to ensure their access to ICTs, since the Information Society requires effective incentives that provide countries with a basis of certainty for their integration.</u> • <u>Resources should be granted to foster the creation and development of information-related small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).</u> • To this end, advantage shall be taken of the opportunities offered by regional financial institutions and the UN Regional Commissions. • Encouraging entrepreneurship is an important goal. For this, it is necessary to establish certain basic structures, e.g. conducive regulatory frameworks and access to market information for businesses. • Encouraging cyber-volunteer programmes, notably in relation to NGOs, activities regarding basic ICT training to marginalized groups, or in relation to specific ICT applications. • Fostering a cumulative knowledge process by systematic networking between grassroots initiatives, by creation of websites, by facilitating exchange of information and experience, and through dissemination of good practices. <p>Nepal: <i>It is advised that subjects like FDI, market access for LDCs, debt relief, measures, which put considerable impact on the development of LDCs should be included with "concrete language" in the draft Action Plan.</i></p>
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55. **Financing:** A commitment to financing the different initiatives proposed in this action plan is an essential element in its successful implementation. This will require innovative partnerships between the public and private sectors:

- It is proposed to create a digital solidarity fund. The international community is called upon to provide technical and financial cooperation at both the multilateral and bilateral levels, in particular with a view to giving the opportunity to less developed countries to create their ICT infrastructure.
- This could include a commitment by the private sector to provide ICT goods and services at preferential conditions for specific categories of users, notably not-for-profit organizations directly involved in poverty alleviation.

Australia:

- ~~"It is proposed to create a digital solidarity fund~~
- ~~This could include a commitment by the private sector to provide ICT goods and service at preferential conditions for specific categories of users, notably not for profit organisations directly involved in poverty alleviation~~ The private sector should be encouraged to provide ICT goods and services at preferential conditions for specific categories of users, notably not-for-profit organizations directly involved in poverty alleviation."
- ~~The unsustainable debt burden should be reduced through such actions as debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to addressing the debt problems of developing countries, in particular the poorest and the most heavily indebted ones.~~ The unsustainable debt burden should be reduced through debt relief and debt cancellation."

Australia suggests deleting the rest of current text and inserting: "Debt relief must be focused on the poorest countries demonstrating a commitment to the policy reforms needed to reduce poverty. We support the World Bank/IMF enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative which involves participation by multilateral and bilateral creditors and ensures a comprehensive and coordinated approach to debt relief in heavily indebted poor countries."

Canada:

- ~~It is proposed to create a digital solidarity fund. The international community is called upon to provide technical and financial cooperation at both the multilateral and bilateral levels, in particular with a view to giving the opportunity to less developed countries to create their ICT infrastructure.~~
- The international community is called upon to respond appropriately through technical and financial cooperation at both the multilateral and bilateral levels to the relative priority given by least developed countries to the development of their ICT infrastructure.

...

- The Monterrey Consensus adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development recognized that the resources necessary for development must be generated from both domestic and international sources. Developing countries are encouraged to create domestic conditions that are conducive both to generating domestic and attracting international resources and to using these resources effectively for development. For their part, developed countries are encouraged to both provide the additional resources they signalled at the Conference and work towards creating an international environment that is more conducive to development.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed countries should make available the official development assistance (ODA) commitments that they announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development. All countries should comply with all aspects of the consensus reached at that conference. • Developed countries that have not already done should take concrete action to fulfill the target level of 0.7 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product as ODA.. • The unsustainable debt burden should be reduced through such actions as debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to addressing the debt problem of developing countries, in particular the poorest and the most heavily indebted ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed countries that have not already done should take <u>make</u> concrete efforts <u>action</u> to fulfill the target level of 0.7 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product as ODA. • The <u>Where</u> unsustainable debt burden should be reduced through such actions as debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to addressing the debt problem of developing countries, in particular the poorest and the most heavily indebted ones. <p>Japan: <i>The meaning of "digital solidarity fund" should be clarified. It is more desirable to utilize existing funds rather than to establish new ones.</i></p> <p><i>The sentence starting with "Developed countries that have not already done..." should be modified in line with the paragraph 42 of the Monterey Consensus because the collaboration of both developing and developed countries is of great importance on achieving these goals.</i></p> <p><i>The sentence starting with "The unsustainable debt burden should be reduced..." should be modified in line with the paragraph 83 of WSSD Action Plan. Specifically, insert "and, as appropriate," after "debt relief"</i></p> <p>Mali: <i>Add two indents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prepare strategies to promote investment for the development of ICTs in developing countries, particularly in rural areas.</u> • <u>Establish in developing countries a mechanism to finance universal access (such as a universal access fund) in order to narrow the digital divide, especially in rural areas.</u> <p>Mali-Bamako 2000: <i>It was established that developing countries in general and those on the continent in particular need and are counting on ICT programmes and/or pilot projects that are practical and of great value, to enable our populations to cope with their everyday tasks and problems.</i></p> <p><i>Our countries need regional, subregional and national ICT programmes and/or pilot projects in various sectors, such as education, health, connectivity, governance, hygiene, SMEs/SMIs, commerce, agriculture, environment, all of which should be implemented and completed within two to five years.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes identifying United Nations bodies to help with the implementation of these programmes and pilot projects in our five subregions.</i></p> <p><i>Regional and subregional entities may also be identified and included in the preparation, start up and implementation of such programmes and/or pilot projects.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes creating a digital solidarity fund, as suggested by President Abdoulaye Wade, to finance these programmes and/or pilot projects.</i></p> <p><i>The Bamako 2000 Bureau proposes that local and regional banks should be included in the mobilization of financing for national, regional and subregional ICT programmes and/or projects.</i></p> <p><i>Programmes and/or projects on infrastructure may be negotiated and developed at national, regional and subregional levels in order to minimize costs.</i></p>
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The Bamako 2000 Bureau reaffirms that these ICT programmes and/or pilot projects should include all players, namely the public sector, the private sector and civil society.

The mechanisms and criteria for selecting the proposals for the various ICT programmes and projects (national, subregional and regional) must be defined on a transparent and equitable basis.

The fund access mechanisms for these initiatives must likewise be defined on a transparent, equitable and democratic basis.

The digital solidarity fund must be managed by a committee the membership of which is composed as follows: 50% from developing countries and 50% from industrialized countries. Its secretariat shall be composed in the same way.

The ICT programmes and/or pilot projects must have:

- clear selection criteria*
- clear and realistic objectives*
- clearly defined periods for design, preparation, implementation and evaluation*
- clear and measurable indicators, in order to facilitate their subsequent evaluation and measure their real impact*
- clear assignment of responsibilities to the staff entrusted with their implementation.*

The management committee of the digital solidarity fund must be accountable to the WSIS PrepCom secretariat.

Audits and other evaluations of the digital solidarity fund must be scheduled.

Mexico: Financing: A commitment to financing the different initiatives proposed in this action plan is an essential element in its successful implementation. This will require innovative partnerships between the public and private sectors:

- It is proposed to create a digital solidarity fund. The international community is called upon to provide technical and financial cooperation at both the multilateral and bilateral levels, in particular with a view to giving the opportunity to less developed countries to create their ICT infrastructure.*
- This could include a commitment by the private sector to provide ICT goods and services at preferential conditions for specific categories of users, notably not-for-profit organizations directly involved in poverty alleviation.*
- Developed countries should make available the official development assistance (ODA) commitments that they announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development. All countries should comply with all aspects of the consensus reached at that conference.*

- ~~Developed countries that have not already done should take concrete action to fulfill the target level of 0.7 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product as ODA.~~
 - ~~The unsustainable debt burden should be reduced through such actions as debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to addressing the debt problem of developing countries, in particular the poorest and the most heavily indebted ones.~~
- Nepal:** *The countries represented at the Conference call upon those developed countries that have not already done so to take concrete actions to fulfill the target of 0.7% of their GDP as overall official development assistance for developing countries and the target of earmarking 0.15% to 0.20% of GDP as official development assistance for least developed countries as agreed.*
- New Zealand** *does not support the creation of another new United Nations Trust Fund. New Zealand has not found such funds a cost-effective way of delivering development funding. They have proven expensive to run, and have been unable to generate additional financing. They are opaque in their governance (such as on decisions on what and where to fund) and slow in disbursing funds. Funding could be provided more effectively through other existing programmes and mechanisms.*
- Switzerland:** *Add: "**Sustainable telecom public service and Universal Access finance mechanisms:***
- Governments should establish national funds to finance the roll-out of Universal Access, and to support it, when necessary, by international financing funds. The funds should be part of national strategies to deploy Universal Access. The strategy should define the extent of a national Universal Access, and include licences for Universal Access obligation, taking particularly into account the integration of disadvantaged persons or communities.
 - The deployment of Universal Access needs to be done in a transparent manner and in cooperation with private sector and civil society for the benefit of all stakeholders.
 - The deployment of Universal Access is incumbent upon the private sector in possession of a licence for Universal Access obligation.
- The funds should be guided by the following principles and rules:
- Legal rules: establishing the legal and regulatory framework necessary to transparently set up and manage the fund as well as the principle of awarding licences for Universal Access obligation.
 - The rules of competition: compliance with the rules of transparency, non discrimination and free competition in the award of licences and the management of the fund
- Tunisia:** *Financing*
- *Financing must cover self-finance through support of private sector investment and involvement of elements of the civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, and the generation of foreign investments and allocation of loans to create small and medium-sized enterprises with government funds through initiatives sponsored by competent international organizations.*

		<p><i>On the other hand, privatization policies that need to be adopted by a government should help finance programmes for narrowing the digital divide, in view of their positive impact on comprehensive development.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In creating a new mechanism to finance digital development consideration should be given to the integration of existing mechanisms and the allocation of funds for these mechanisms. In the meantime, bureaucracy should not be allowed to obstruct decision-making and efforts should be made to reduce operation costs by allowing the national civil society groupings to implement small projects in remote areas.</i> <p><i>In this context a special allocation may be made for digital development within the digital solidarity fund approved by the United Nations on 20 December 2002.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Volunteers may be encouraged to help capacity building and opportunities may be pursued to finance model information applications to open up horizons for several countries.</i>
55A		<p>Brazil: <u>Add [55A] NEW AND ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FUNDING AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS ARE NEEDED, IN ORDER TO SUPPORT NATIONAL ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, INCLUDING ICT INFRASTRUCTURE. FUNDING SHOULD ALSO BE BASED ON CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, NGOS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.</u></p>
55B		<p>Switzerland: <i>Add new paragraph 55 A:</i></p> <p><u>"Mainstreaming ICTs into Strategies for Official Development Assistance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>ICTs should be fully mainstreamed into ODA strategies through more effective donor information-sharing and coordination, and through analysis and sharing of best practices and lessons learned from experience with ICT-for-development programmes.</u> • <u>There is a need for international cooperation, information-sharing, harmonization of strategies and sharing of best practices in fostering the growth of a global Information Society that includes and empowers the poor, in the period from the Geneva 2003 first phase of WSIS to the Tunis 2005 second phase.</u> • <u>It will be essential to include the business community and civil society in all efforts to design and deliver ICT-for-development-programmes.</u> • <u>The benchmark in ICT-for-development programmes, therefore, must continue to be progress on the MDGs, on the alleviation of poverty, and on the creation of vibrant markets and institutions in developing countries. Access to ICTs alone is a poor proxy for these more fundamental goals.</u>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A greater focus is needed on the contribution that ICTs can make to the MDGs, and on the impact of donor programmes rather than their inputs. Donors need to increase awareness of the potential of ICTs within their organizations and should foster both sectoral and cross-cutting approaches to integrating ICTs into development programmes. In all these efforts, the focus should be not on technology but on information, communication and knowledge as tools of development and poverty reduction.</u> • <u>A matrix of bilateral and multilateral ICT-for-development strategies should be used as a point of departure for more comprehensive efforts to share information about ICT initiatives, to measure more clearly the various inputs to the ICT-for-development effort, and to reduce overlap and unnecessary duplication of efforts.</u>
	<p>56. Technology transfer: It is important to facilitate access, and to transfer knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, with the objective of enhancing the technological capacities and capabilities of developing countries, and improving their productivity and competitiveness in the world market.</p>	<p>Canada: "It is important to facilitate access, and to transfer knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favorable terms to developing countries, as mutually agreed, <u>taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights</u>, with the objective of ..."</p> <p>Iran: "It is important to facilitate access, and to transfer knowledge and technology <u>without any discrimination</u> on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to developing countries, as mutually agreed taking into account</p> <p>Mexico: Technology transfer: It is important to facilitate access, and to <u>and the transfer of</u> knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, with the objective of enhancing the technological capacities and capabilities of developing countries, and improving their productivity and competitiveness in the world market.</p>
	<p><i>E. Follow up</i></p>	

<p>57. Indicators: A realistic international monitoring and benchmarking (both qualitative and quantitative) exercise, through comparable statistical indicators, should be developed to follow up the implementation of the action plan and to evaluate progress towards well identified goals, in particular progress toward the Information Society. Indicators and periodic reports may also provide a basis for benchmarking, peer reviews and contribute to the dissemination of best practices.</p>	<p>Australia: <i>Australia believes that communities should decide their own indicators, which should be appropriate and locally relevant rather than a global set of generic indicators being imposed.</i></p> <p>Canada: <u>To increase efforts to compile statistics on ICT use disaggregated by sex, develop gender-specific indicators on ICT use and needs, and identify measurable performance indicators to assess the impact of funded ICT projects on the lives of women and girls.</u></p> <p><u>Evaluation of the Information Society: To effectively plan and coordinate the development of the Information Society, indicators and measurements that evaluate and compare the progress of penetration of ICTs and their use by the population should be developed in cooperation with the scientific community.</u></p> <p>Japan: <i>Taking into consideration the development of the infrastructure in developing countries, monitoring and benchmarking should be applied only to the benchmarks in 45 a), not to whole the action plan.</i></p>
	<p>El Salvador: <u>Add [57A]: So that the actions proposed in this Action Plan are effective, every country should appoint an authority to be responsible for implementing and monitoring them, and for evaluating the results and proposing remedial action where necessary.</u></p> <p>Mexico: Indicators: A realistic international monitoring and benchmarking (both qualitative and quantitative) exercise, through comparable statistical indicators, should be developed to follow up the implementation of the action plan and to evaluate progress towards well identified goals, in particular progress toward the Information Society. Indicators and periodic reports may also provide a basis for benchmarking, peer reviews and contribute to the dissemination of best practices. <u>To that end, consideration should be given to the incorporation of new community connectivity indicators which allow analysis of the development of communities in which community connectivity is introduced, thus enabling the real impact and effectiveness of public policies to be measured in each country, particularly in the developing and the least developed countries, for the purpose of evaluating progress towards the Information Society.</u></p> <p>New Zealand <i>does not accept there is a need to impose a requirement for statistical indicators or periodic reporting at the national level. Such an exercise is likely to be expensive, burdensome for developing countries, and would be likely to duplicate indicators established in the context of the Millennium Declaration Goals.</i></p>

57A		Brazil: <i>Add [57A]</i> <u>PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT IS CRITICAL. ADEQUATE PLANNING AT THE OUTSET FOR BENCHMARKING OF RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A BASIS FOR ALL SECTORS INVOLVED TO MONITOR PROGRESS AGAINST AGREED GOALS AND TO ADJUST THEIR ACTIVITIES TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE MET.</u>
57B		Brazil: <i>Add [57B]</i> <u>APPROPRIATE INDICATORS AND BENCHMARKING SHOULD CLARIFY THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DIGITAL DIVIDE, AND KEEP IT UNDER REGULAR ASSESSMENT, WITH THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY MECHANISMS.</u>
57C		Brazil: <i>Add [57C]</i> <u>NEW INDICATORS/METHODOLOGIES SHOULD BE STUDIED AND RESEARCHED WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING ASSESSMENT OF ITC IMPACT, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR APPLICABILITY IN REGARDS TO THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL CONTEXTS.</u>
57D		Brazil: <i>Add [57D]</i> <u>METHODS FOR QUANTIFYING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE, THEREFORE, CANNOT NOT BE BASED SOLELY ON ICT DENSITY, INFRASTRUCTURE OR CONSUMPTION, BUT MUST TRACK GLOBAL PROGRESS IN THE USE OF ICTS TO ACHIEVE THE UN MILLENNIUM DECLARATION'S SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS.</u>

	<p>58. Reporting: International organizations and UN specialized agencies, particularly ITU, shall assess and report regularly on universal accessibility of ICTs and possible cases of discrimination. They shall also ensure non-discrimination for all members in their programmes, projects and contractual engagements, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of ICT sectors of developing countries.</p>	<p>Canada: "International organizations and UN specialized agencies, particularly ITU, shall <u>should</u> assess and report regularly on universal accessibility of ICTs and possible cases of discrimination. They should <u>shall</u> also ensure non-discrimination <u>based on sex, race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, or disability</u> for all members in their programmes, projects and contractual engagements, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of ICT sectors of developing countries".</p> <p>Fiji: <i>The Fiji Government believe that the WSIS should appoint Regional Commissioners responsible for ensuring countries show a marked ICT improvement by the 2005 Summit, and would further call for the appointment of a Pacific Commissioner separate from the usual bundling with Asia.</i></p> <p>Israel: <i>Further discussion should take place on the engagement this would entail for governments. Particularly, we would appreciate receiving more details about the scope of the reporting involved, the nature of information that governments will be requested to prepare etc.</i></p> <p>Mexico: Reporting: International organizations and UN specialized agencies, particularly ITU, shall assess and report regularly on <u>progress towards the Information Society</u>. universal accessibility of ICTs and possible cases of discrimination. They shall also ensure non-discrimination for all members in their programmes, projects and contractual engagements, with the aim of creating opportunities for the growth of ICT sectors of developing countries.</p> <p>Tunisia: <i>Change "reporting" to "<u>outcome of evaluation</u>" in order to highlight the function of evaluation in reports.</i></p>
	<p>59. Support for implementation: Organizations of the UN family should support countries in the follow up on the agreements adopted in this declaration and action plan.</p>	<p>Canada: "Organizations of the UN family should support countries in the follow up on the agreements adopted <u>goals established</u> in this declaration and action plan."</p> <p>Mexico: Support for implementation: Organizations of the UN family should support countries in the follow up on the agreements adopted in this declaration and action plan.</p>
		<p>Canada: [60] <u>Research Programmes.</u></p> <p><u>To support and encourage research programmes to design, develop and adapt ICT infrastructure, tools and applications that are responsive to the needs of the poor, including women.</u></p>

SECTION II Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003

	<p>Draft Action Plan WSIS/PCIP/DT/2 (Text as posted on the Web as of 21 March 2003)</p>	<p>Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003</p>
	<p>General Comments:</p>	<p>APC-WNSP: We urge that gender equality should be specifically identified both as a Key Principle in the document, and as a cross-cutting issue in relation to each of the Action Lines proposed within it¹.</p> <p>GLOCOM: We suggest that the working documents make reference to the work of the G8 DOT Force, and provide support for the ongoing Genoa Plan of Action implementation activities undertaken by the informal DOT Force Network in partnership with the UN ICT Task Force. The DOT Force report "Digital Opportunities for All: Meeting the Challenge" covers many of the issues raised in both WSIS working documents. The DOT Force "Genoa Plan of Action" offers a good basis from which to build a comprehensive action plan for the information society. The WSIS must build on these and other existing bodies of work.</p> <p>Where "open source software" is mentioned, in all cases it would be more accurate to say "free software and open source software".</p> <p>ISOC: With just over six months left before the Summit, the Internet Society is concerned that there is not yet a well-defined list of specific actions and initiatives that might be endorsed at the Summit. The draft Plan of Action and Declaration of Principles sets out many worthy goals, but does not make clear how those goals can and will be achieved. In addition, the draft documents attempt to address almost every aspect of the Information Society as well and many issues are not directly related to information technology or telecommunications. We would hope that the Summit would endorse a much shorter document that instead focuses on a few specific areas and have the assembled governments commit to specific actions that they will take to foster the continued growth of the Internet and the Information Society. In particular, we would recommend attention be focused on how governments can foster competition in the IT and telecommunications marketplace, how they can promote the use of open standards and open source software, how they can ensure free expression in cyberspace, and how they can foster public sector applications of the Internet, such as e-government, online education, and e-health.</p>

¹ Extract from Open letter to Mr Adama Samassekou <http://www.genderit.org/wsisis/Open-Letter-En.doc>

		<p>MDPI: We recommend that the "intellectual property rights" (IPR) terminology shall be avoided since it carries an implicit bias and encourages simplistic overgeneralization. In particular, we strongly urge that no implicit endorsement shall be given, through this terminology, to the legal doctrinal school, which advocates that productions of the mind shall be treated in a similar way as real estate property. This terminology might implicitly lead to the concept that copyrights might be rights that could be extended for infinite duration. This terminology also implies that patents, copyrights, and trademarks should be treated within the same legal framework, whereas we recommend that these issues shall be dealt with as distinct conceptual issues, with their own philosophical, cultural, technical, economical, political and legal backgrounds.</p> <p>South Center: The plans of action must be shaped both by national practices and stages of development, not only in the ICT sector but also over the broad social and economic indicators of each country. The Summit could provide a template based on the broadest and most representative indicators by which progress would be measured. The UNDP Human Development Report, UNESCO and ITU Reports, national and regional approaches already provide sound bases for further consideration. The key elements should include at least the objectives to be achieved, the main beneficiary (ies), partners involved, the budget resources and timeframe, organizations/institutions processes, technology requirements and evaluation.</p> <p>The Action Plan should pay particular attention to building and strengthening national capacities with particular reference to institutions. Among these will be basic education, training, strengthening research and development capacities (public and private), national infrastructure and networks, regulatory arrangements. Even more specific are inter alia operating systems, databases, applications, ICT services, classification of ICT goods and services (and processes), and accounting, licensing and proprietary rights issues. The key feature will be ensuring that developing countries have the requisite preparedness for the absorption of the technologies, the transition and interaction with the international community. This assumes that they will be progressively building production capacities, including hardware, software and content and competences across the board.</p> <p>The range of necessary activities and their sequencing are best left to the national authorities assisted by the relevant partners. The Draft Action Plan is comprehensive and provides for common elements and supportive resources for national activities. The preparatory process should attempt to identify priorities matched to resources.</p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: The Action Plan should be broken down into key areas of activity. Several useful frameworks have already been proposed by governments and civil society (the European Union's clustering around "e-", Canada's 5 themes, others), and we are not particularly concerned which approach is ultimately taken up for the headings as long as it is uniform and comprehensive.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each area of activity should include: - A brief broad statement about the present situation and the future opportunity - A listing of specific types of steps and approaches that need to be instituted to further global action around the issue, which provide political endorsement and guidance for global institutions, national governments, business, and civil society. - A formal reference to specific Partnership Initiatives (similar to WSSD Type II Outcomes, or the "Key Initiatives" emanating from Dotforce) that are being established as a result of the World Summit on the Information Society, especially those that are international in scope and involve participation from diverse stakeholders. Such references would point to details elaborated in Appendices (which might take the shape of MOUs between the various partners). Such Partnership Initiatives are critical to concretely take forward action in the second phase of the Summit leading to Tunis. <p>Tiye International: Children of single parents and poor families should also have access to computers. This is an important step to break through the transmission of poverty to the next generation and people that face forms of multiple discrimination.</p> <p>Governments should give the civil society and NGOs the possibility to organise their target groups so they can procure information about their interest and opportunities to come out of social exclusion.</p> <p>Support training initiatives in information management and production skills for grassroots organisations in developed countries but also in the poorest parts of developed countries and to NGO0s from people that suffers forms of multiple discrimination.</p>
	<p>1. The Information Society is an evolving concept, the realization of which is driven by all societies—and in this process all of them can learn from each other. At present, the Information Society has reached different levels of development across the regions and countries of the world. As such, it would be necessary and more effective to design a flexible Action Plan that can be used as a reference framework and as a source of guidance and inspiration at regional and national levels, and that is established in accordance with the Millennium Declaration Goals.</p>	<p>DT/2: [1] The Information Society is an evolving concept which encompasses the traditional media of press, radio and television as well as the new media brought into being through advances in ICTs.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be a general statement in the beginning regarding conventional media. - With respect to gender, there should be special references to the Beijing Platform for Action and the Tokyo Declaration. - Women should be more proactive in management of ICTs and participate more effectively. - With reference to the use of benchmarks, it is more appropriate to use the number of people instead of measures of technology. - Access in remote areas would benefit from the use of existing institutions such as libraries, community centres, etc. - The Pacific Islands Region should pool technical expertise.

		<p>EBU: we welcome the clarification, which defines the information society as an evolving concept encompassing traditional as well as new media</p> <p>United Methodist Church: <i>After</i>, At present the Information society has reached different levels of development across the regions and countries of the worlds, <i>insert</i> <u>Because the ability to communicate is considered a human right, the present communication gap must be prioritized. The necessary and most effective way to address this present gap.</u></p>
	<p><i>A. List of issues</i></p>	<p><i>List of issues</i></p>
	<p>1) Information and communication infrastructure: financing and investment, affordability, development and sustainability</p>	<p>Africa civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internet Exchange points within and between African countries should be promoted and implemented to increase the flow of local-to-local network traffic and decrease the international routing of traffic for local-to-local contact. - A solidarity fund should be established for African and developing countries for telecommunications infrastructures development. - Africa needs a Root server and a strong governments and (ISPs) support for the implementation of the Africa regional Internet Registry (AFRINIC) (as a non-profit organization) like the other existing RIRs. - Development on the African continental infrastructure should be equitable and not only on coastal or urban areas where natural resources are exploited and multinational companies require advanced telecommunication systems. - There is a need to develop Africa own dedicated communication infrastructure such as satellite system to foster regional integration, cut telecommunication costs, and make signal available for public use (RASCOM is seen as a temporary measure). - Developed countries should not take advantage of buying spectrum from developing countries, which cuts against the principles of the global common and public resource. - Voice Over IP is an important solution for communications and should be actively promoted as it reduces call costs. - In developing infrastructures, ensure that the location, cost, accessibility and choice of technology is appropriate and relevant to communities. This has to, over the short term, include technologies that are appropriate to existing infrastructures. - Integrate gender sensitivity into policies and initiatives for sustainable development should be gender-redistributive. The consideration of gender should be one of the building blocks in the conceptualization and development of policies, not an after thought or add on.

	<p>2. Bridging the digital divide: Our countries are committed to taking action to overcome the digital divide, which reflects and is a factor in the differences that exist between and within countries in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects, education, health and access to knowledge.</p>	<p>DT/2: [2] Add employment after cultural aspects Africa civil society Add Bridging the digital divide: Our countries are committed to taking action to overcome the digital divide, which reflects and is a factor in the differences that exist between and within countries in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects, <u>employment</u>, education, health and access to knowledge. APC-WNSP: Develop and implement gender planning and budgeting guidelines for the allocation of public and public-private partnership resources with respect investment in ICT infrastructure, projects and programmes. Develop low-cost technologies and non-text based computer interfaces using iconographic software and voice recognition to facilitate ICT access for poor, illiterate women. Finance the development of open source technologies and open software that will facilitate women's access. FAO: "... education, health, <u>agriculture</u> and access to knowledge" IANWGE: Amend: "Bridging the digital divide: Our countries are committed to taking action to overcome the digital divide, which reflects and is a factor in the differences that exist between and within countries as well as among men and women in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects, education, health and access to knowledge." United Methodist Church: <i>After, Bridging the digital divide. . Insert <u>Communication is a human right. Therefore, our . . .</u></i></p>
	<p>3. Universal access: In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services it is essential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all • To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices, etc • To study and promote relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs in remote and rural areas 	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Add: <u>Universal access: In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services it is essential:</u> – <u>To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all.</u> – <u>New technologies are not a condition for the provision of connectivity; on the contrary, based on the example of common connection by 56 k MODEM, they are not required to provide connectivity. The State, as the responsible authority, must take into account the availability of basic services. As an additional input to the document, it should be determined who will decide on requirements or terms such as "reasonable" or "appropriate" for a specific purpose.</u> Consumer International: <i>Bullet 3:</i> - To study and promote relevant solutions <u>such as competitively-neutral subsidy regimes</u> adapted to the environment for ICTs in remote and rural areas. CSDPTT: Access to the telecommunication network: priority to <i>rural areas</i> using terrestrial wireless or, where appropriate, satellite technologies. Rehabilitation of urban networks (metropolitan areas, economic areas/centres) which, for a minimum investment, contribute to high profitability and to ensuring a broadly stable and solvent user base for public operators.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To establish multi-purpose community access points to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas.• To evolve the concept of universal access/service to reflect advances and opportunities offered by technology, existing infrastructures, market development and changes in user demand,	<p>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Information and communication infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– The infrastructure should be open and accessible to all. For that purpose, it should be accepted by States as a positive restructuring of information and communication tools. Given its fundamental importance, it should also be both diversified and adapted to the realities of each people;– National plans for the development and upgrading of traditional infrastructures (roads, telephones, television, etc.) should be drawn up in order to prepare for the advent of modern systems; <p>An African programme of support and financing for the infrastructure of the information society, implemented by the NEPAD, should emerge from the summit;</p> <p>FAO:</p> <p>"provide connectivity to <u>women and men</u>"</p> <p>"...public <u>such as educational and training centers</u>, libraries, post offices, hospitals, etc. "</p> <p>"...existing infrastructures, market development <u>and changes in female and male user demand.</u>"</p> <p>IANWGE: Amend:"</p> <p>To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to <u>women and men</u>.</p> <p>To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as <u>educational and training centers</u>, libraries, post offices, <u>hospitals</u>, etc.</p> <p>To study and promote relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs in remote and rural areas.</p> <p>To establish multi-purpose community access points to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>To evolve the concept of universal access/service to reflect advances and opportunities offered by technology, existing infrastructures, market development and changes in <u>female and male</u> user demand.</p> <p>IFLA: Universal access: We suggest that the reference to libraries in this paragraph should be elaborated by including the following: "libraries can provide a thoughtful environment, staffed by trained intermediaries who can enable people to acquire new skills and obtain access to authoritative information."</p>
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		<p>IPA: Universal access: This principle should be put forward to the extent that it relates to telecommunication infrastructure. However, we are of the opinion that it is important to state, wherever this concept is mentioned, that "free access to information" cannot and should not mean "free of charge". Indeed, creation and dissemination of digital content necessitate time, effort, skill and investment. These endeavours need to be rewarded. Furthermore, the fight against illiteracy is not mentioned as action to be taken. This is simply not acceptable and should be modified accordingly. Libraries and their services as well as content creators, publishers and producers need to be appropriately funded. They should not be neglected as a result of the enthusiasm over telecommunication infrastructure. Besides, children, parents and teachers should be provided with new learning models, including distance learning, online textbooks and reference materials. Without appropriate database protection this will not become feasible. Finally, publishers should be added to librarians, archivists, scientists, teachers and journalists as content workers in the draft action plan. Universal access will remain a meaningless concept as long as illiteracy continues to plague most of the developing countries.</p> <p>ITU: Infrastructure development and affordable access to ICT services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In the development of telecommunication infrastructure, which includes access, trunk and long-distance networks, priority and emphasis must be given to rural networks and those serving remote and isolated areas. In this respect, ICTs (for example wireless communications, including radio and satellite services) could offer opportune and economical solutions.- The development and integration of the Internet is another key element which, in conjunction with telecommunications, forms the dual basis for the integration and development of the infrastructure for the information society.- In order to facilitate broader access to ICTs for all, a key requirement is the availability of content that is relevant and of interest to users, and is in a language that they can understand. Initiatives in the development of such content have to be largely taken at national level, but for the developing and least developed countries a programme of assistance with technical and financial inputs from appropriate forums in the United Nations system should be considered.- Affordable and accessible terminal equipment for end-users is an essential part of the infrastructure of the information society and is essential to overcoming the digital divide. Widespread adoption of international standards (including ITU Recommendations) would favour broader deployment of ICT infrastructure.
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		<p>The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <p>a) A global programme with the objective of providing sustainable connectivity to every village, within the context of national development policies and programmes, under the guidance of the competent national authorities and, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, using the most appropriate and affordable technologies.</p> <p>b) Global, regional and national actions and mechanisms to enable the provision of a wider range of ICT services, with higher performance and at affordable costs.</p> <p>c) Concrete actions required for the establishment of national network access points (NAPs), linked to the global Internet.</p> <p>d) Higher priority for resource allocation to be considered by all agencies responsible for development aid and assistance, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and donor and recipient Member States of the Union. Strategies for attracting resources, financial support, investment incentives and projects required in order to motivate and promote investment for development of the information society and the establishment of relevant infrastructure, systems and services in rural areas and in remote and isolated communities.</p> <p>e) Concrete actions required to address the challenges of convergence.</p> <p>f) A special initiative highlighting and raising awareness of the importance of developing technical standards for the global information society and also addressing overlapping work in this area.</p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To share backbone infrastructure even when a few private entities monopolize it ensuring fair competition.- To expand public service zone even in wireless services" <p>League of Arab States: Amend:" " - To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all, <u>and especially the use of satellite and wireless technologies.</u>"</p> <p>Rehabilitation International: <u>Accessibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Details should be provided concerning the concept of accessibility in order specifically to include in it the idea of accessibility for the disabled.- The declaration and action plan must set out a clear commitment and concrete strategies in order to ensure the accessibility of technologies and content for the disabled as well as access to adaptive technologies.
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		<p>- By extending their universal delivery commitment to the on-line world, postal services can ensure that citizens have better and easier access to internet connectivity and e-mail. A growing number of UPU member postal administrations have intensified their cooperation with the telecommunication sector to develop tele-kiosks and communications centers in particular in developing countries.</p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Secure and reliable infrastructure:</p> <p>Universal access: In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services it is essential: <u>To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all. It should be noted that research into new ICT technologies should give priority to overcoming the disadvantages of illiterate people in developing countries.</u></p> <p>To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices, etc. Comment: The Draft Declaration and Draft Plan of Action for the WSIS, as well as the PrepCom2 documents all propose using "post offices, libraries and schools" as public Internet access sites. This may not be a realistic solution in developing countries, since these facilities may not have the space, budget or other characteristics necessary to deal with this addition to their duties. In many places, these facilities may not even exist, may not exist in sufficient number, or if they do, they may already be taxed well beyond their capacities. Other solutions may need to be provided.</p> <p><i>Add bullet:</i> - <u>Mobilization of renewable and decentralized energy sources as a pre requisite for universal access to network infrastructures. Particular attention must be given to rural and isolated communities; however renewable and decentralized energy sources often require costly technology and specific conditions for development.</u></p>
	<p>4. Broadband: It is essential to strengthen regional and international broadband network infrastructure in order to provide the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new services.</p>	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: The term broadband does not cover technological change, since broadband is a further characteristic of the type of connection. The population should have the capacity to ACCESS this type of service at much lower than current costs. An example of this would be the digitization of the telephone network in order to provide ISDN digital access. 64 kbps intermediate band connection.</p> <p>ITSO Add: <u>Launch by ITU, in cooperation with interested parties, necessary technical, operational and regulatory studies that could promote the emergence of a universal satellite broadband infrastructure, in order to improve the level of connectivity at a reasonable cost for under-served areas.</u></p>
	<p>5. Low cost equipment: The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide.</p>	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</p> <p>Examples of hardware creation should be taken into account, as in the case of computer development poles in India.</p> <p>FAO:" Low cost equipment: The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment shall be an integral part of the agenda for <u>reducing both the digital and gender divide in access to ICT.</u></p>

		<p>IANWGE: Amend: "... for reducing both the digital and gender divide in access to ICT</p> <p>United Methodist church:</p> <p><i>After, "The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide."</i></p> <p>Insert</p> <p>NGOs, operating at the grass roots need to integrate the fact that accessibility to low cost communications equipment is essential to social, economic and sustainable development. Civil Society and Government must privilege low cost equipment.</p>
<p>6. Low cost connectivity: Universal access policies shall promote the best possible level of connectivity at a reasonable cost for under-served areas. In particular, unused satellite capacity should be used to improve low cost connectivity in developing countries.</p>		<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Add:</p> <p>The inconsistency of this point with the rest of the document is reflected in the terms "reasonable cost", omitting any reference to increased cable density, for example, and identifying the only option as spare satellite capacity, a genuine factor, but one not applicable in this field. It is of intermediate importance to take account of wireless nodes for type x11b connections.</p> <p>FAO: "...low cost connectivity in developing countries. <u>Establishing regional (e.g. rural vs. urban) tariffs.</u>"</p> <p>IFLA: Low cost connectivity: We fully agree that universal access policies should be introduced to achieve connectivity at low cost. The action plan should include the recommendation that Member States ensure that universal access policies apply to all libraries that provide access to the general public.</p> <p>In principle such access should be free at the point of delivery.</p> <p>IANWGE: Amend: "... in developing countries. <u>For example, establishing regional (e.g. rural vs. urban) tariffs.</u></p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</p> <p>Low cost connectivity: Universal access policies shall promote the best possible level of connectivity at a reasonable cost for under-served areas. In particular, unused satellite capacity should be used to improve low cost connectivity in developing countries. <u>The potential of devices such as Digital TV and Mobile phones should be explored so that users that already have these services can have control over and access to information and take full advantage of the benefits of the Information Society.</u></p> <p>United Methodist Church:</p> <p><i>After, "improve low cost connectivity in developing countries" Insert <u>Civil Society and government must facilitate low cost connectivity initiatives.</u></i></p>

	<p>7. Convergence: Technological convergence must be monitored with a view to integrating traditional and new ICTs in order to create alternative forms of access that can help narrow the digital divide.</p>	<p>DT/2: [7] To reduce large investment and operation costs, a common use of infrastructure is recommended for both telecommunication and radio/TV information transport and distribution.</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Narrowing the digital divide has little to do with the mixture of new and old technologies, since the technologies currently possessed by humankind have regenerated or brought back into use older technologies, with free operating systems.</p> <p>FAO:"...digital divide as well as gender divide"</p>
	<p>8. Interconnection: The optimization of connections among major information networks should be promoted through the creation of regional traffic hubs to reduce interconnection costs and allow the penetration of access networks to be broadened.</p>	<p>Consumer International: Governments should enact regulations and policies designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>ensure open and non-discriminatory access by content and service providers to broadband platforms owned by others;</u> - <u>ensure open and non-discriminatory by content providers to digital and interactive television systems; and to</u> - <u>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.</u>
<p>8 A</p>	<p>8 A</p>	<p>Consumer International: 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.</p>
	<p>9. Interconnection fees: Interconnection fees for the use of networks and infrastructure shall be set on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory and market-led parameters.</p>	<p>DT/2: [9] Equitable tariff and quota structures for telecommunication services (backbone, local access, telecommunication) should be created.</p> <p>APC This is indeed an important area. However, the existing text is problematic in the sense that it proposes that fees be based on 'non-discriminatory and market-led parameters'. In many cases it is market-led parameters that results in discriminatory pricing, for example in the case of Internet backbone costs where consumers in smaller markets in developing countries contribute a disproportionately large portion of the cost. Similarly, users and resellers in smaller markets in rural areas pay higher connectivity costs when pricing is determined by purely market-led parameters.</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: On this point, the parameters should not be dictated by the market, but rather by the strictly local requirements in respect of such interconnection fees. For example, a regional communications cooperative should be able to access broadband services at a differential cost governed by the nature of the service, rather than by market trends, which are intended to show what is appropriate rather than for general consumption.</p>

		<p>CSDPTT: A return to the previous system of tariffing for international voice services (50/50 sharing of international call revenue between country of origin and country of destination) produces a capital gain which should be allocated to the operations described above; these provisions should be rapidly extended to IP traffic outside the continent. In addition, call back should be prohibited as it deprives African operators of their legitimate income.</p> <p>FAO: " ... objective, non-discriminatory <u>and market-led parameters that do not exacerbate inequalities.</u>"</p> <p>IANWGE: Amend: "... and market-led parameters <u>that do not exacerbate inequalities.</u>"</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC- DAW: Remove ICT-related infrastructural barriers that disproportionately affect women and girls and promote the establishment of affordable and accessible ICT-related infrastructure for all women and girls, bearing in mind the specific needs and interests of women and girls living in countries in the process of peace-building and reconstruction;</p>
<p>9 B</p>		<p>ATD Fourth World: Indicators: <u>Support the establishment of virtual and physical links (networks) between small NGOs and associations acting on a day-to-day basis against poverty, in order to enable them to share their experiences and step up mutual support.</u></p>
	<p>10. Regional infrastructure: Regional ICT backbones and exchange points should be implemented to facilitate traffic exchange between countries.</p>	<p>DT/2: [10] Regional infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is imperative for Africa to rehabilitate and develop the existing PANAFTEL network, and where necessary, complete it with new backbones to create extensive African Interconnection Network (AIN). This network should be completed by International/Intercontinental access points to the global telecommunications network. On the other hand, remote regions that are too distant from terrestrial networks should have priority access to the satellite services, particularly the RASCOM African satellite. • Regarding IP traffic, which is rapidly growing in the short term, a "Gateway Internet Exchange" (GIX) network must be designed at the regional level as a priority, in order to keep intra-African IP traffic within the continent, with the dual goals of fully leveraging the AIN network and of reducing the volume of inter-continental traffic. <p>CSDPTT: At the regional and subregional level, priority should be given to the <i>African Interconnection Network (AIN)</i> and its connection with the SAT3/WASC submarine cable. Apart from transporting voice and data services, this network should serve as the Internet backbone for Africa. The target structure of this network must be defined and approved by all the countries concerned. The network will be the result of a twofold process:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An assessment of the operability and upgradability of telecommunication transmission routes carried out within the framework of an exhaustive inventory of the network infrastructures in service. This assessment should identify the first set of components to be maintained or readjusted with a view to integrating them into the AIN target network. - Study and construction of new segments supplementing those resulting from the above-mentioned study, which constitute the second set of components of the AIN target network. <p><i>At the national level</i>, particular attention should be paid to the "<i>administrative capital/economic capital dipole</i>" found in many African countries, which constitutes both the backbone of the network and its most profitable segment. The reorganization and modernization, where necessary, of this vital network should be included in plans to enable it to play its full role on behalf of the national community. In any event, an optical fibre transmission route should be a key target.</p>
	<p>11. Environmental protection: Governments and the business community must initiate actions as well as develop and implement programmes and projects for the environmentally safe disposal (including recycling) of discarded ICT hardware and parts.</p>	<p>APC We particularly support the text on environmental protection and suggest that this matter received even greater attention in the Action Plan.²</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Environmental protection should be accompanied by appropriate regulations, such as the environmental management provided for by ISO standard 14.000 where applicable, as well as benchmarks or domestic sources for BS8800 systemic criteria.</p> <p>CSDPTT: The <i>availability of suitable and reliable energy sources</i> - renewable energy primarily - must be considered a <i>prerequisite</i> for deployment of the services offered by the information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the framework of an "information society". Conversely, any telecommunication site and equipment implementation project must systematically include a proposal concerning a renewable energy source, giving priority to photo-voltaic sources.</p> <p>ETHZ/EPFL/EMPA: <u>Environmental protection: Governments and the business community must initiate actions as well as develop and implement programmes and projects for the environmentally safe disposal (including recycling) of discarded ICT hardware and parts."</u></p> <p><u>1. Ask all relevant International Financial Institutions (WTO, WB, IMF, the regional development banks [including EIB], and the Regional Commissions, etc) to develop, and by the Tunisia segment of the WSIS in 2005, to present a strategy for the use of ICT for sustainable development, and as an effective instrument to help us achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as adhere to the provisions of all ratified, relevant environmental agreements.</u></p>

² See: <http://www.crisinfo.org/live/index.php?section=4&subsection=2&doc=15>

		<p><u>2. Recommend that Governments and the private sector explore, and by 2005 implement, different instruments that can help to extract the maximum environmental benefits from ICT and speed the development of sustainability solutions throughout society.</u></p> <p><u>3. Mainstream information and communication technology into sustainable development. Principal action areas should include:</u></p> <p><u>a. Dematerialization and reducing waste</u></p> <p><u>b. Consumption and production patterns (the role for ICT to reduce environmental impacts)</u></p> <p><u>c. Eliminate unnecessary standby losses of ICT equipment and ICT systems</u></p> <p><u>d. Increase their useful life</u></p> <p><u>e. Improve recycling conditions, in particular those resulting from trade in waste between the OECD and developing countries. Switzerland, for instance, is planning to publish a handbook and Website to help developing countries to cope with the amount of electronic waste, which is expected to grow as they enter an Information Society already threatened by environmental risks.</u></p> <p>Korean Civil Council Environmental protection: Governments and the business community must initiate actions as well as develop and implement programmes and projects for the environmentally safe disposal (including recycling) of discarded ICT hardware and parts. <u>For the sake of recycling, new ICT hardware and software should ensure backward compatibility. Even when some hardware and software are taken away from production line, the after-sale service of the old type of stuffs should be ensured.</u></p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> "hardware and parts. <u>For the sake of recycling, new ICT hardware and software should ensure backward compatibility. Even when some hardware and software are taken away from production line, the after-sale service of the old type of stuffs should be ensured.</u> "</p> <p>United Methodist Church: <i>After "for the environmentally safe disposal (including recycling) of discarded ICT hardware and parts" Insert</i> <u>Education and incentives for environmentally safe disposal of discarded ICT hardware and parts must be privileged.</u></p>
	<p>2) Access to information and knowledge</p>	<p>Africa civil society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase in targeted aid from the developed economies of the world to the less developed, specifically targeting enabling resources to improve access to information at national levels including the basics such as electrification. - ICT policy and decision making forums need to ensure Africa equitable representation and effective participation of all stakeholders, not just governments or private sector, but must include civil society organizations

		<p>- Rural access to renewable and affordable energy sources for electricity should be ensured.</p> <p>- Call for the development of a digital solidarity fund to support info-structure and capacity development in Africa.</p>
<p>12. Individuals and organizations should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information.</p>		<p>DT/2: [12] Promote and guarantee access for all, starting from the community level.</p> <p>DT/2: [12] Scientific information should be available, or at least indexed, within a multilingual context.</p> <p>Africa civil society: Individuals, organizations <u>and communities</u> should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information.</p> <p>FAO: "<u>Women and men and</u> organizations should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information."</p> <p>IANWGE: <i>Amend:</i> "<u>Women and men</u> and organizations should be..."</p> <p>ITU: Community access to ICTs</p> <p>- Community information centres, such as post offices, libraries, schools and so forth, are a "seed" which can initiate or increase the participation of community inhabitants in the information society, particularly in remote and rural areas, helping them to form an equal and integral part of the evolving information society culture. The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <p>a) Development of community connectivity indicators, with the goal of accelerating access of the population to ICT services.</p> <p>b) Dissemination of success stories in the application of ICTs for development.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: Women's access should be addressed, especially by way of education and training on how to use ICTs and not just about getting computers and Internet</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i> "Individuals and organizations <u>and other groups including communities</u> should benefit..."</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: underlines especially the remarks of the Observers especially under 12 A.</p>
<p>12 A</p>		<p>DT/2: [12 A] Open Access. Need to encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of content models whereby content in digital format is freely available, while paper-printed versions or CD burned versions may be sold by institutional or commercial channels.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishers to develop Open Access business models, whether these models are commercial or not-for-profit. • Creation by scientists of not-for-profit Open Access Journals and authors to submit their papers to Open Access Journals. • Existing subscription-based journals to turn to Open Access models. • Authors to write Open Access books and multimedia material for research and education. • Authors to maintain a personal web page whereby all their research findings and reports are freely available. • Creation of institutional Open Archives at the national and international level. • Establishment of a programme funded by the UN (or its agencies) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a worldwide portal to Open Access journals and Open Access books. • Ensure financial support to not-for-profit Open Access Journals. • Create a worldwide scientific Open Archive. • Distribute free CDs containing Open Access contents to transition countries. • Provide financial support to the creation and maintenance of institutional Open Access archives. • Encourage the creation and maintenance of mirror sites of Open Access contents in institutions belonging to transition countries, in order to save Internet connection costs. • Recommend that Member states should adopt national legislation making it compulsory for scientists to deposit their published works in a national or a UN funded world-wide Open Access archive. • Recommend that Member states should adopt national regulations making it compulsory for scientists whose research is funded by public agencies or by private foundations to publish in Open Access journals <p>IFJ/Global Unions: Open access should take into account the specificities of authors' rights protected works. According to article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights authors have a right of protection of the moral and material interests of their work. Therefore, an authors' rights protected work either in digital or analogue format should not be made available for free as suggested in paragraph 12.</p>
		<p>United Methodist Church: <i>After "individuals and organizations should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information" Insert Receiving and sharing local knowledge must be privileged. Priority and economic incentives should be given to knowledge and information which serve</i></p>

		<p><u>sustainable development initiatives in local communities and which aid in the meeting of the Millennium Development Goals.</u></p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: underlines especially the remarks of the Observers especially under 12 A.</p>
12 B		DT/2: [12 B] Development of vocal and tactile e-applications
12 C		DT/2: [12 C] The traditional media will play an important role both in promoting understanding of ICTs and in providing content for the new media. Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed between governmental and intergovernmental organizations, broadcasters, the private sector and civil society, for effective design and implementation of various initiatives, by giving priority to locally-available human resources.
12 D	12 D	FAO: "Access to locally relevant content in appropriate formats and languages either through public access points or other media."
12 E	12 E	Consumer International: <u>Access by persons with disabilities: ICT standards should be based on the concept of 'Design for all': i.e., designing for as many people as possible while acknowledging that there is a minority of disabled people with severe impairments who need adaptations or specialist products</u>
	<p>13. Access to public domain information: Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled.</p>	<p>DT/2: [13] Access to public domain information. Need to encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for increased access to ICTs and integration into programmes that assist with poverty alleviation and the empowerment of women and men. • Web pages of all public bodies should be fully accessible from any kind of browser, including free software browser, and should follow accessibility guidelines. • Awareness among civil society at large for the need to support an independent, open-access public domain. <p>APC: This is an area of central importance to the APC. However, the current text states that information in the public domain "should be of a high quality" and easily accessible. We feel that what the text should say is simply that a strong and growing public domain is a pre-requisite to equitable access to information and knowledge. Current developments are increasingly limiting the public domain; if left unchecked by regulation and policy, commodification of the information and tools which underpins the so-called information economy could result in less access rather than more.</p>

		<p>We would suggest adding the following text: "Governments should adopt electronic freedom of information acts and publish all public information electronically as well as in traditional formats. "</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: Access to public domain information: Public domain information should be of high quality and easily accessible to all, including the disabled. <u>Public sites should all provide basic information presented in an accessible manner to persons still unfamiliar with ICTs or with written expression.</u></p> <p>APC-WNSP: Design community access points that take account of gender differences in mobility, available time, income, literacy levels, and general socio-cultural factors.</p> <p>Promote the use of ICT as an effective tool in distributing information about, and advocating against, gender-based violence.</p> <p>Prepare and disseminate accessible information that strengthens prevention programmes that promotes women's health such as education and information on sexual and reproductive health issues and on sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Support projects that use ICTs themselves as tools to improve women's access, for example by providing web-based content on available software, basic skills and know-how, and links to gender resources.</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: The term "of high quality" is based on an erroneous premise, since public domain information is imprecise, inferior and non-updateable.</p> <p><i>Add:</i> Access to public domain information: Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, <u>without distinction of gender, age, ethnicity and/or differences in capacity, and without geographical (rural or urban) or temporal barriers".</u></p> <p>Consumer International: ...<u>Governments should adopt electronic freedom of information acts and publish all public information on websites.</u></p>
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		<p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i> "Access to public domain information: Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled. <u>This information should be designed in a manipulable way so that users can adapt it to their own needs.</u>"</p> <p>Transnational Radical Party: <i>recommends the following language</i> <u>The information provided online must be presented not only in graphic form but also in textual mode, to enable people with sensory difficulties to use it</u></p> <p>United Methodist Church: <i>After "easily accessible for all, including the disabled". Insert</i> <u>All information should be available or at least indexed in multilingual format.</u></p> <p>UNESCO: appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Enhancing access to public domain information</p>
13A		<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Include the following new paragraph in Section I.A. New 13A. "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</p>
13B		<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Include the following new paragraph in Section I.A. New 13.B "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". <i>(par. 4 of Science in the Information Society</i></p>
	<p>14. Open standards and open-source software: Development and deployment of open-source software and standards for ICT networking should be encouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open and flexible international and interoperable standards should be promoted to ensure that all can utilize the technology and associated content and services to their maximum potential. 	<p>DT/2: [14] Open-source/free software shall be adopted by all public authorities and bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of open-source/free software should be created, especially in the developing countries. • Capacity in open-source/free software development should be built through the development of incubator funding, a knowledge warehouse of expertise in developing countries, development of regional and national open-source/free software portals, and by ensuring that technical experts in developing countries have full opportunity to participate in the development of open-source/free software. • A "Programmers Without Frontiers" initiative, focused on open-source/free software as applied to development needs, should be launched and coordinated, under the auspices of the UN.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open-source software, including UNESCO software CDS/ISIS, multi-platform and open platform as well as interoperability standards, should be used more broadly to provide freedom of choice and to facilitate access to ICTs by all citizens, at an affordable cost.• Standardization efforts in the field of terminology and other language resources should be intensified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A collaborative network of open-source/free software technology tools for civil society must be promoted. <p>APC: We commend the sub-committee for the inclusion of open standards and open-source software in paragraph 14.</p> <p>However, we feel that the specific reference to UNESCO's CDS/ISIS is not appropriate.</p> <p>What would be useful would be to mention that in the deployment and strengthening of open source software attention should be focused on four layers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the application layer (developing of useful public interest open source application, for example in the health sector)- the human capacity layer (building the capacity of programmers and users to benefit from these applications)- the documentation layer (ensuring that materials exist to enable people all over the world, in their own languages, to use OS applications, and develop their own)- the policy layer (governments should make specific policies to channel investment towards OS applications and human capacity development) <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Interoperability is here dissociated from "connective" technology, as in the case of free software servers, this latter area being only one point to be taken into consideration.– Open-source technologies are incompatible with open standards. It is inappropriate.– The use of free software guarantees no implicit benefit; what it does is guarantee appropriate use, in accordance with the licences backed by OSI, FSS and LSB in the case of GNU/Linux.– The term "open-source software" does not mean the same as free software. <p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Reformulate Section I.A.2.14 as follows:</p> <p>"14. Open standards and open-source software: Development and deployment of open-source software and standards for efficient ICT networking and cooperation to optimize the availability of data and information should be encouraged:etc."</p>
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14 A		<p>UNESCO: Add: "<u>Legal regimes: Any legal regime on database protection should guarantee 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</u>".</p>
14 B		<p>UNESCO: Add: "<u>Access to scientific information: Electronic publishing, differential pricing schemes and appropriate open source initiatives should be promoted to make scientific information affordable and accessible on an equitable basis in all countries</u>".</p>
14 C		<p>UNESCO: Add: "<u>Use of scientific information: Initiatives to increase scientific literacy and consumer awareness of how to select and interpret scientific information published on the world wide web should be encouraged, recognizing the key role of the media in communicating science</u>".</p>
14 D		<p>UNESCO: Add: "<u>Promotion of research: Urgently needed research on the following issues should be supported:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Use of existing and novel information technologies in key areas, such as tele-medicine and education.</u> - <u>Socio-economic value of public-domain information and open access regimes</u>".

	<p>15. Information flows: Guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated.</p>	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: This point is completely baseless, as it is wrong to establish commercial guidelines and connect them to basic "social" principles, as this document does.</p>
<p>15 A</p>		<p>15 A Glocom: <u>Government strategies and policies: The development and implementation of e-Government and e-Strategy initiatives must take into account and include relevant policies to address accessibility for the disabled and elderly.</u></p>
<p>15 B</p>		<p>UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> <u>"Data collection: 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, should be provided".</u></p>
<p>15 C</p>		<p>Ecurie Maloba: Access to information and knowledge Just as libraries are developed in most countries and provide democratic access to reading, so access to NICTs should be developed and democratized. The public authorities and all stakeholders are called upon to define flexible conditions with a view to mobilizing a large number of people.</p>
	<p>3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development</p>	<p>Africa civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments of developing countries need to adopt a proactive role to promote and increase export growth and international trade. They need to ensure that the benefits of globalization and information economy accrue to those trying to overcome economic marginalization due to geographic, financial, technological or educational handicaps. - Ensure the participation of civil society, with particular emphasis on marginalized groups in the conceptualization, development and implementation and evaluation of initiatives. - Ensure monitoring and evaluation of initiatives is carried out, as part of which gender disaggregated data should be collected. <p>Ecurie Maloba: <u>The role of governments, the business sector and civil society</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The information society is not the concern of governments, the business sector or civil society, but the concern of all. It therefore implies the consideration and involvement of all participants. - Governments, on the other hand, should understand their fundamental role as facilitators and arbitrators in the transition to the information society, inasmuch as they should commit themselves and motivate all participants to implement projects culminating in the information society. - NEPAD should on no account be the exclusive concern of the public authorities. Rather, it should rely on and use civil society in formulating and establishing its strategies. - The business sector should actively undertake to deploy a major investment in NICTs in Africa

		<p>through the establishment of factories and enterprises for the local manufacture of materials, thereby exploding the myth concerning imports. When a computer is produced locally, it appears a little more amenable to ordinary everyday use than when it is imported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments should review investment code legislation in each of the countries, particularly with regard to the NICTs, with a view to facilitating investments and commercial transactions. <p>United Methodist Church: <i>After</i>, "The role of governments, the business sector, civil society, <i>Insert Including NGOs</i></p>
	<p>16. The full and effective involvement of all stakeholders is vital in developing new ICT applications. The role, responsibilities and goals of each stakeholder should be clearly defined.</p>	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Stakeholders do not act as a firm but as members of a society. This point is therefore implicit.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: The use of appropriate data management should include patent-free software</p> <p>Regional Dakar Council: We consider that the role of "local communities" as full members of civil society is not properly highlighted in the document. The concept of local communities is covered by the reference to towns and local authorities in civil society as a whole. However, where it is a matter of providing examples of concrete actions, only the concept of NGOs is clearly mentioned in the document as a whole.</p> <p>Application: In the draft action plan.</p> <p>SECTION II</p> <p>Point 3 "The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development"</p> <p>Item [17] Cooperation among stakeholders</p> <p>The following should perhaps also be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish national and regional networks of associations and links between local communities. <p>UNESCO: suggests to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign responsibilities for implementation of the various elements of the Draft Action Plan. - Foster consensus-building among States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector on a number of basic concepts, shared values, ethical principles objectives and policies for progressing towards an equitable information society. <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW: 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;</p>

		<p>Rehabilitation International: <u>Participation</u></p> <p>The declaration and action plan should recognize the right of civil society stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes and propose specific ways of encouraging such participation, by drawing particular attention to the most disadvantaged groups, particularly disabled persons.</p>
<p>16A</p>		<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: - Include the following new paragraph as a new Section I.A.2.16: "Promote electronic publishing, affordable pricing schemes and appropriate open source initiatives to make scientific information affordable and accessible on an equitable basis in all countries"</p>
	<p>17. Cooperation among Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed between governmental and intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society and the media, for effective design and implementation of various initiatives, giving priority to locally-available human resources: • The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty. • The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs. • Civil society, including NGOs, should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives. 	<p>DT/2: [17] Cooperation among Stakeholders: Promote corporate or employee volunteering initiatives on ICTs for development to facilitate for the private sector to share skills, expertise and resources, in order to harness them in a constructive way in ICTs for development initiatives.</p> <p>The civil society must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop projects to disseminate digital culture among all social categories, with a priority focus on the handicapped. • Be fully involved in the formulation and implementation of ICTs and sustainable development strategies. • Develop projects that promote dialogue within and between civilizations via electronic networks. • 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 (international, regional, national, local, and enterprise level) in working to bridge the digital divide. Trade unions are both an important sector of civil society, and a core element of global industry. Labour, together with civil society, business and governments have to create a common movement to overcome the social and the digital divide. <p>National government and local authorities must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and facilitate infrastructure building, provide training, and create an enabling environment for ICT to be accessible for all, but they should not play the role of regulators of information flow and content.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. • International and regional organizations, including financial and development institutions should play an important role in integrating the use of ICTs in the development process and making available the necessary resources. • International organization should be mandated to mainstream ICTs in their work programmes and asked to prepare action plans to support the fulfillment of the goals indicated in the declaration of principles and in this action plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize and promote local ICT initiatives to service local, national and regional communities. • Reaffirm the role of a more transparent, participatory, and effective democratic UN system as a truly legitimate forum for global governance. • Recommit to principles of open, transparent, decentralised and accountable governance mechanisms at all levels, from the local to global, and in all spheres of society, including those related to the governance of information and communication systems. • Promote further research programmes on issues related to the goals approved by the United Nations Millennium Assembly especially in the developing countries. • Engage indigenous people as active in the Information Society through multiple stakeholder intergenerational partnerships. <p>Africa civil society: (point 3): <i>Add</i> Civil society, including NGOs, should work closely with communities <u>and the other sectors</u> in strengthening ICT-related initiatives.</p> <p>International Association of Broadcasting: we propose to add <i>as 5th bulletpoint</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>"The need to fully respect the principles of Freedom of Expression and Information, as recognized in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights and Article 10 of the 1997 UNESCO Declaration of Sofia, as well as the Declaration of Chapultepec, endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the governments of the Americas."</u> <p>ATD Fourth World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty. <u>It should also endeavour to coordinate and promote the efforts of the different protagonists in society to implement ICTs with disadvantaged groups.</u> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</p> <p>Media corporations do not guarantee social cohesion or the heritage of the free nation, and this goes far beyond the communications media they possess.</p> <p>FAO: Building partnerships and mobilizing resources for the information society: Establishing new and innovative multi-stakeholder public-private partnerships, prioritizing and mainstreaming ICTs national and regional poverty reduction initiatives.</p>
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		<p>This Action Line should be further developed, with stronger emphasis on improved of co-ordination of capacity building initiatives in information systems, communications, technology and management in various sectors, addressing, in particular, poverty reduction in rural areas. There is a need for mechanisms to 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.</p> <p><i>Amendments:</i></p> <p>The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty <u>and under-served communities</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs.- Civil society, including NGOs (<u>Women's, environment, youth...</u>), should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives. <p>Mass media – in their various forms <u>advertisements, commercials</u>, are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development social cohesion and <u>gender equality</u></p> <p>IANWGE: Amend:"</p> <p>The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and foster competition to bring the Information Society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially those living in poverty and <u>under-served communities</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs.- Civil society, including NGOs (<u>Women's, environment, youth...</u>), should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives.- Mass media – in their various forms <u>advertisements, commercials</u>,... – are recognized as important means of fostering public information <u>and opinion</u>, societal development, social cohesion and <u>movements, and gender equality</u>. <p>IAPA: Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. <u>The need to respect absolutely the principles of freedom of expression and information are acknowledged, as does Art. 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Art. 10 of the UNESCO Declaration, Sophia 1997, as well as the Declaration of Chapultepec, 1994, endorsed by a large majority of the governments of the three Americas.</u></p>
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		<p>IRIS-HRIS Caucus members: Access to infrastructure under acceptable economic conditions must be guaranteed, by supporting the possibility of being a provider as well as a consumer of information. This guarantee implies the negotiation of agreements for the contractual connections between the areas of the world and the States of these areas, whose cost must equitably be shared. This also implies the existence and the sustainability of local telecommunication operators.</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <p><u>"Governments and other stakeholders should 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."</u></p> <p>Telefonica: That the States adopt commitments that strengthen the involvement of the private sector in the development of the Information Society and 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. These institutions, with the co-operation of private players, must be proactive when designing and implementing any strategy.</p> <p>Tiye International: <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <p><u>- Governments and the private sector should give financial support to civil society, inclusive NGOs to accomplish access to ICT.</u></p> <p>UNEP: Recommend that Governments and the private sector explore, and by 2005 implement, different instruments that can help to extract the maximum environmental benefits from ICT and speed the development of sustainability solutions throughout society.</p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <p>- appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fostering cooperation among all stakeholders for effective design and implementation of various initiatives- Giving priority to locally-available human resources <p>- <i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>"The most conducive patterns of cooperation should be designed in order to ensure the effective participation of all countries as producers and consumers of information and knowledge."</u>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>"The effective use of ICTs for better transmission and sharing of scientific knowledge at all levels should be increased, including the establishment of virtual universities and taking into account local and indigenous knowledge and human resources."</u> <p>UNECLAC: With regard to the cooperation among stakeholders and the role of international organizations (draft action plan Section I [17], [51], [52], [54]) we would like to stress the importance of cooperation at the regional level. Experience shows that in the field of Information Society development, international cooperation brings great benefits at the regional level. Regional cooperation can for example benefit from geographic proximity in infrastructure development (especially small countries, such as in Central America) and from cultural and linguistic ties in content development (such as throughout Latin America). The development of regional Information Society strategies, as an intermediate stage to adjust global and national strategies is therefore a field of great interest and often does not receive sufficient attention. The UN Regional Commissions would be an appropriate forum to accelerate such regional efforts, as well as to monitor and to continue the work of WSIS at the regional level (add to draft action plan, Section I, [E] "Follow up").</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: underlines especially the remarks of the Observers.</p> <p>World Federalist Movement: On this paragraph, WFM would like to emphasis that cooperation should occur during all phases of the process. WFM suggests the following additional phrase: <u>Including all relevant stakeholders in the design-phase, implementation and follow-up activities is essential to the efficiency, universal acceptance, and sustainability of ICTs.</u></p> <p><i>last bullet:</i> WFM welcomes this paragraph, noting that international organizations have a responsibility to demonstrate and exemplify the goals and principles of the Information Society in their own operations.</p>
	<p>18. Resource mobilization: All stakeholders are urged to mobilize resources for the development of the Information Society. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing investment in telecommunication infrastructure, • building human capacity, • developing policy frameworks, 	<p>[DT/2 [18] add broadcasting after infrastructure</p> <p>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing investment in telecommunication infrastructure, - <u>R&D on developing technologies for the illiterate and neo-literate</u> - building human capacity, - developing policy frameworks, - developing culturally sensitive local content and applications <u>in local languages.</u> - <u>Developing media monitoring mechanisms and capacities to identify abuses.</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing culturally sensitive local content and applications. 	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Policy frameworks should defend acquired rights, not corporate concessions.</p> <p>IFLA: Resource mobilization: We fully agree that emphasis should be placed on the development of "culturally sensitive local content" but warn that this should not be used to justify censorship. There is a need both to create "born digital" material and to digitize material available at present only in print form. It is also important to recognize the urgent need for the preservation and conservation of fragile materials recording the cultural history of civilizations and the wealth of indigenous peoples' knowledge.</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add: "- developing culturally sensitive <u>and gender aware</u> local content and applications"</p> <p>UNESCO: Add: "<i>enhancing the capabilities of national institutions in developing countries.</i>"</p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: - Provide adequate and appropriate resources for innovative, affordable, accessible and sustainable media and ICT programmes, projects and products that support gender equality and gender mainstreaming, are relevant to the concerns of women and girls, and Provide support to women's online communities and networks that promote gender equality; - Prioritise the allocation of resources to support programmes, projects and strategies that aim at increasing women's participation in, and equal access to, the information society, including vocational, scientific and technical training, literacy training and capacity-building programmes;</p>
	<p>19. ICT manufacturing capabilities: It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities:</p>	<p>DT/2: [19] ICT manufacturing capabilities: Developing programmes to foster entrepreneurship including the uptake of ICT by SMEs with the objective being to enable efficient business practices and further promote universal access to ICTs and the Information Society</p> <p>FAO and IANWGE: Add: <u>Government ICT policies should take into consideration gender-differentiated constraints to access to ICTs, as well as impacts on rural areas.</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priority shall be placed on strengthening local micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through their integration into the digital economy. Partnership mechanisms and business models should be developed for fostering clustering and partnership between SMEs in developing countries and industrialized countries.• Public policies must foster innovation and entrepreneurship.• The development of technology-based firms should be encouraged through venture capital funds, technology parks and business incubators, franchising IT clubs, together with the participation of academic institutions and research networks.• Joint stakeholder efforts to address local obstacles and seek sustainable solutions for infrastructure in underprivileged areas should be encouraged.• Governments should implement targeted monetary and fiscal policies to support the development of SMEs in the ICT sector (for instance, by relaxing duties and import taxes, and by initiating investment funds).	<p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Secure and reliable infrastructure: <i>Add bullet:</i> <u>- If a country's current national policies do not include support of investment by the private sector and a clear guarantee of private property rights, it will be difficult to stimulate private investment in new technologies. If currency exchange controls are in effect or in danger of implementation, foreign investors will also be wary. These situations must be dealt with if The Information Society is to have any significant degree of success.</u></p>
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19A		<p>Consumer International: <u>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.</u></p>
	<p>4) Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training</p>	<p>Africa civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building must focus on basic education as well as an increased opportunities for life long learning, with particular emphasis in the development of a range of ICT skills, basic literacy, language and the ability to use information for the empowerment of individuals and communities (i.e. information literacy). - Capacity building should embrace building on existing capacities: include the needs of communities as expressed by them and the on going development of a pool of trained professionals in ICT and other relevant policy areas and regulatory matters. - The nature of the African environment calls for a range of innovative training approaches, including distance learning and community based training. - Capacity building must be done at an institutional level too including the networking of public institutions and communities, including schools, research centers and universities - Programs should be developed on advocacy to capacitate people to argue their own case in Africa. - A learning system that will ensure output of quality strategic leadership for Africa's entry into the information society should be created. - Capacity building should be about empowering communities and groups and not simply about developing individuals. - Skilled Africans in the Diaspora should be encouraged and enabled to participate in Africa's development through a range of clearly thought out programmes - e.g. Volunteering, mentoring, secondments, contracts, etc. - Across all areas of capacity building there is need to actively challenge gender bias in attitudes to women's and girls studying and using ICTs. Gender awareness should be applied across the board in any programme related to ICT and education. Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field and in participating in the design of training materials.
20.	<p>An ambitious and innovative approach is required in capacity building, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs.</p>	<p>CCBI: A policy framework that promotes private sector investment is also important to retaining skilled workers and preventing "brain drain". Finally, e-employment should be supported by governments for its ability to create jobs, increase efficiency, and improve customer service, and work and family balance.</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: <i>Add:</i> <u>An ambitious and innovative approach is required to generate and improve capacity through education and training in all their modalities, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs.</u></p>

		<p>CPSR Comm. Community informatics -- the discipline of developing ICTs for communities -- must be more fully developed and nurtured if the information society is to contribute to the Millennium goals. The Action Plan must, therefore, call for the following:</p> <p>a) SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNITY INFORMATICS: Research geared toward evolving community informatics must be supported. This would include the development of a research agenda among practitioners, scholars, and communities; the cataloguing of community informatics projects and identification of both factors for failure and success; and support for research projects and systems trials.</p> <p>b) SUPPORT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM IN COMMUNITY INFORMATICS: An ongoing, international forum or conference in community informatics is required. This would create a center of focus and a forum in which researchers, practitioners, and communities can exchange results and maintain a coherent, field-wide research agenda, as is done in other fields.</p> <p>c) EVOLVING SOFTWARE ENGINEERING STANDARDS TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY INFORMATICS: International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) and other relevant bodies should be encouraged to develop adaptations of existing systems analysis and software engineering standards, such the ISO/IEC 12207 life cycle standard, tailored to the unique needs of developing ICT-based solutions for communities.</p> <p>Such standards should also recognize that the design of the information society must be a democratic and democratizing process. This requires a participatory, user-centered approach to designing ICTs in any community or setting in the information society.</p> <p>d) ESTABLISH GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS THAT SUPPORT COMMUNITY INFORMATICS: WSIS and similar processes must establish global information society mechanisms of governance that empower citizens to apply and manage community informatics processes in meaningful ways. This would include the creation of intellectual property mechanisms that protect and encourage the use of open source technologies and development processes. In addition, it would provide mechanisms that ensure that public interests are taken into account when community informatics processes involve the private sector.</p> <p>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Capacity building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Increased action to combat illiteracy should occupy an important place. Basic education should be compulsory and subsidized before attempting to develop literacy using ICTs. There is no more difficult task than to convey the implications of ICTs to people who can neither read nor write. Measures should also be taken under UNESCO auspices in this field.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The development and extension of training and study fellowships for the least developed countries as means of technology transfer.- Multilateral cooperation must be strengthened and extended through exchanges of experience and knowledge. <p>FAO: "An ambitious and innovative approach is required in <i>gender-equal</i> capacity building, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs. Gender-differentiated and need-based training opportunities should be available not only for technology professionals but for non-professionals to use ICT."</p> <p>IANWGE: Amend: "An ambitious and innovative approach is required in <u>gender-equal</u> capacity building, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs. <u>Gender-differentiated and need-based training opportunities should be available not only for technology professionals but for non-professionals to use ICT.</u>"</p> <p>ILO: Replace existing paragraph 20: An ambitious and innovative approach is required to eradicate illiteracy and to promote lifelong learning and permanent professional training as indispensable prerequisites for participation in the information society. This aim should be achieved through the use of gender and culturally sensitive - wherever possible ICTs-based - tools.</p> <p>ISOC:</p> <p>ISOC will continue providing educational programmes and regional Internet training workshops, particularly for developing and emerging countries</p> <p>ISOC will continue to raise awareness about new wireless technologies, IPv6, privacy issues and others topics that ensures the health, security, and continued rapid expansion of the Internet</p> <p>ISOC will continue working in countries around the world to develop new mechanisms for informing policy debates and key decision makers</p> <p>ISOC will continue supporting its national chapters and individual members worldwide in influencing key policy matters that matter in their own countries.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: It is essential to create favourable environments to recruit, train, and retain ICTprofessionals.</p>
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		<p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</p> <p>An ambitious and innovative approach is required in capacity building, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs. <u>Technological infrastructure and access should go hand by hand with capacity building. In doing so the infrastructure built and supported by the government and the civil society will be far more democratic and responsive</u></p>
	<p>21. ICTs in education: The use of ICTs could contribute to more efficiency and better quality in education services. They should also contribute to reaching broad target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information regarding the potential of new technologies in education should be disseminated through exchange of information on best practices, awareness campaigns, pilot projects, demonstrations and public discussions. • ICTs should be incorporated in school curricula. • ICTs should be used to train trainers and to ensure better delivery of education at all levels, including outside the educational structure, at the workplace and in the home. • Teacher's skills and curriculum resources need increased support so that teachers can act as a gateway to the Information Society. 	<p>DT-2[21] ICTs in education: Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and improve the capacities of local teacher and researchers organisations by providing ICT training facilities in teacher training and research institutions, with particular emphasis on developing countries. • Develop affordable solutions in terms of hardware and software tailored to the needs of all educational levels and to local conditions while promoting the combination of various media, both traditional and new. • Increase the resource allocation of governments to programmes targeting the elimination of illiteracy, innumeracy and other learning challenges that impede the ability of marginalized sectors of society from fully accessing information necessary for their well-being. • Use ICT to increase women's economic literacy and their economic empowerment and participation <p>DT-2[21] Like the press, radio and television, and in partnership with those media, ICTs can contribute to enhancing the quality of teaching and learning, and the sharing of knowledge and information.</p> <p>APC Specific reference should be made to educating girls. This should also be reflected in targets.</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: add bullet:</p> <p><u>– In the provision of new technologies, priority should be given to schools and educational structures open to all, both formal and non-formal, receiving children from particularly underprivileged population groups; otherwise the existing disparities could grow wider.</u></p> <p>CCBI: Need to recognize the equal importance of lifelong learning in ensuring that the workforce does not become redundant. Moreover, universal basic education must be established before specific ICT skills can be imparted.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy.• The capacity of developing and least developed countries to apply ICTs effectively in education must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation.	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: <i>Add: ICTs in education:</i> The use of ICTs could contribute to better quality and more <u>efficiency</u>³, <u>efficacy</u>⁴ and <u>effectiveness</u>⁵ in education services. They should also contribute to reaching broad target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Information regarding the potential of new technologies in education should be disseminated through exchange of information on best practices, <u>assessments</u>, awareness campaigns, pilot projects, demonstrations and public discussions.– <u>ICTs should be integrated in formal education at all levels, in curriculum development, in teacher training, in institutional administration and management and in curriculum management.</u>– <u>Permanent training incorporating ICTs, teachers' skills and curriculum resources need increased support so that teachers can act as facilitating agents for the construction of the Information Society.</u>– There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy.– The capacity of developing and least-developed countries to apply ICTs effectively in education must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation.– <u>Develop and improve the capacities of local teachers' and research organizations, by providing facilities for training in the use of ICTs for teachers and researchers, with special emphasis on developing countries.</u>– <u>Find affordable solutions in terms of applications and computer equipment suited to educational needs at all levels and to local conditions, while at the same time promoting the combination of various media, both traditional and new.</u>– <u>Prioritize the granting of facilities to developing countries to help support programmes from local organizations which incorporate ICTs in permanent training for teachers and researchers.</u>– <u>Use ICTs to enhance women's knowledge so as to facilitate the elimination of gender barriers.</u> <p>Consumer International: <i>Add bullet</i> - <u>Governments and other organizations, such as the private sector and the universities, should make publicly available information on the risks of online activity and strategies to minimize those risks;</u></p>
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³ Optimum use of resources

⁴ Capacity to fulfil proposed objectives

⁵ Significance of social goals

		<p>FAO: ICTs in education: The use of ICTs could contribute to more efficiency and better quality in education services <i>including distance education</i>. They should also contribute to reaching broad target groups.</p> <p><i>Amend:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICTs should be incorporated in all school curricula <u>There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy.</u>• <u>Advantage should be taken of the potential outreach capacity of ICTs to improve access to learning (formal and informal) through distance education programmes"</u> <p>IANWGE: Amend: "The use of ICTs could contribute to more efficiency and better quality in education services <u>including distance education</u>. They should also contribute to reaching broad target groups:</p> <p>ICTs should be incorporated in <u>all</u> school curricula <u>There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy.</u></p> <p>Advantage should be taken of the potential outreach capacity of ICTs to improve access to learning (formal and informal) through distance education programmes.</p> <p>ICTs should be used to train trainers and to ensure better delivery of education at all levels, including outside the educational structure, at the workplace and in the home.</p> <p>Teacher's skills <u>development</u> and curriculum resources need increased support so that teachers can act as a gateway to the Information Society.</p> <p>IFLA: ICTs in education: We agree that teachers act as a gateway to the Information Society and that therefore their skills development needs support. The same applies to librarians, especially public librarians and those serving in colleges, schools and universities, bearing in mind that they serve a wide age range of people in their local community. We recommend that a reference to the need to support the skills development of librarians be added to this paragraph.</p> <p>League of Arab States: Add:" <u>Linking education and research networks of the developing countries with those of the developed countries should be strengthened through appropriate infrastructure.</u></p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Fostering the use of ICTs in education, capacity building for ICT use and training of ICT specialists– suggests to Demonstrate the impact of ICT-based alternative delivery systems through pilot projects, notably for achieving Education for All targets.
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		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>- Add:</i></p> <p><u>"The use of ICT-based delivery systems in formal and non-formal education should be promoted, utilizing different mixes of new and traditional media and appropriate methodologies."</u></p> <p><u>"New forms of networking of teachers institutions and teachers should be supported."</u></p> <p>Rehabilitation International: Education</p> <p>– The declaration should recognize the right and access to education for all as a basic condition for the development of the information society.</p> <p>The declaration and action plan should propose objectives and strategies with regard to disabled people, so as to heighten their education profile and enable them to take full advantage of the proposed developments.</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add new bullet point:</p> <p><u>"Gender awareness should be applied across the board in any program related to ICT and education."</u></p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: Encouraging the meaningful use of computers in the classroom, through increased access, teacher training, curriculum integration.</p> <p>Tiye International: Add: <u>" ICT should also be incorporated in school curricula 'and community centres'.</u></p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Make education, formal and non- formal, a priority in particular for the development of ICT and take measures to promote girls' education so as to enable girls' and women's access to ICT;- Take concrete steps to increase the number of female students at all educational levels in media- and ICT-related subjects, including in science, mathematics and technology, including through methods such as distance and e- learning;- Establish or, where they already exist, expand skills training, vocational and employment training and capacity-building programmes for women and girls, and women's non-governmental organizations, on the use, design and production of ICT, including to prepare them to take on leadership roles and to promote their participation in the political process, and integrate a gender perspective in ICT training programmes for teachers and in the training programmes for media professionals;
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		<p>- Ensure equal opportunities for women, and monitor gender representation, in different categories and levels of work, education and training in the media and ICT areas, with a view to increasing women's participation in decision- making at all levels of ICT and the media; United Methodist Church: <i>Add Another bullet point:</i> - Local, community initiatives in and for education should be privileged. World Confederation of Teachers: underlines especially the text of 21 of the Action Plan as well as the remarks of the Observers World Federation of United Nations Associations: Secure and reliable infrastructure: ICTs in education: <i>add bulletpoint before last one:</i> - <u>Literacy in its basic form is a requirement for using ICTs to enhance education, wherefore focus must also be on achieving the Millennium Development Goal of providing primary schooling for all girls and boys.</u></p>
21 A		<p>OECD. Add: "The OECD will continue to work on exchanging practices, innovations and policies of how best to use technologies in education and learning across institutions, enterprises and countries to improve the educational outcomes of pupils, students and learners globally"</p>
	<p>22. Capacity building for ICT use: People must have enhanced levels of ICT literacy and ICT skills to make the best use of the Information Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant education and training should be promoted at every level, from primary to adult, to open up opportunities for as many people as possible, and especially the disadvantaged. • Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field. 	<p>DT/2: [22] Capacity building for ICT use: People must have enhanced levels of ICT literacy and ICT skills to make the best use of the Information Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education systems and skills development programs for all segments of society should be created with the objective being that populations have the skills necessary to reap the benefits of the Information Society, including the use of ICT for education. • Youth can provide skills and commitment through volunteer and community initiatives to use ICTs towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals. • Computer literacy and education for all are vital elements of the Information Society. Access to information can only be meaningful if illiteracy is eradicated. At the same time the Information Society must enhance the provision of quality education through lifelong learning (primary, secondary, tertiary education, in-service education and other forms of education), which provides for the ability to critically assess and evaluate information.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society. • E-literacy courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of ICTs with a view to producing useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of all. • Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs. • All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture. • Community media should be used in capacity building programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that women are not disproportionately disadvantaged by the working conditions and organizational climate common within the global ICT industry, such as "flexible" employment practices. • Support training initiatives in information management and production skills for grass roots organisations in developing countries. • Implementation of measures to ensure women's equal access to ICT education, training and literacy by: Integrating ICT education in school curricula based on gender equality; Realizing girls' full participation in science and technology education; Developing relevant distance ICT education and training programmes, especially for rural women and girls. <p>Africa civil society: (point 2): "Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field." The original sentence above is weak maybe something like "Women should be <u>encouraged and enabled to access education and training in the ICT field, through changing of existing structures that hinder this. Further, attention should be given to any basic literacy, language and information literacy needs.</u></p> <p>APC Capacity building for ICT use is very important, and in fact is one of APC's priority areas of activity. We would appreciate mention of the importance of building the capacity of the many, small and large, civil society organisations that play a crucial role in development, from community-based level to that of national, regional and international networks.</p> <p>We would also prefer the text that refers to providing women with equal opportunities in ICT training to be changed to read that women should receive priority in ICT training initiatives</p> <p>APC-WNSP: Develop training and capacity building programmes to increase women's participation in content creation, decision-making and policy-making in the ICT sector.</p> <p>Develop awareness-raising programmes to sensitise decision-makers and policy-makers to the gender aspects of the information society. Develop early interventions programmes in science and technology that target young girls to increase the number of women in ICT careers</p> <p>Make maximum use of ICTs – for example, through distance education, e-learning and other ICT-based delivery systems - to eliminate gender disparities in literacy, and in primary, secondary and tertiary education.</p>
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	<p>Take positive steps to ensure equitable gender access to ICT facilities in both formal and informal education and training.</p> <p>Develop teacher training courses on gender and ICTs to raise awareness of issues that influence different levels of ICT take-up among girls and boys.</p> <p>Create computer and information literacy programmes that promote a critical approach to ICT use among girls and women.</p> <p>APEC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Capacity building for ICT use reflect the roles of multilateral, bilateral, regional and global cooperation in facilitating the development and use of ICT capacity building, human resource development, education and training.- The multilateral and bilateral as well as regional and global cooperation should be enhanced to facilitate development of availability and use of ICT-Capacity building: Human resource development, education, and training <p>ATD Fourth World: add bullet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>To counter e-exclusion, it is essential that these new technologies are able to reach even the poorest people, and be tried out with them. Any ICT development initiative should provide for identification of the most disadvantaged groups, implementation of the means of reaching them, and continuous assessment with them of progress and difficulties and of strategies for reaching those who have not yet been reached.</u> <p>University of Buenos Aires:</p> <p><i>Add: Capacity-building for ICT use:</i> People must have enhanced levels of ICT literacy, ICT potential and ICT skills in order to improve their integration into the information society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Permanent education and training should be promoted at every level, from primary to adult, to open up opportunities for as many people as possible, <u>without any type of distinction.</u> (DP)⁶- <u>E-literacy courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of ICTs with a view to producing local, horizontal and socially constructive content for the benefit of all.</u> (DP)- <u>Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in the ICT field.</u> (DP)
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⁶ (DP) We consider items with this symbol to be suitable for inclusion in the declaration of principles, but not in the Action Plan.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Informal education imparted in community centres, libraries and other public places, in accordance with recipients' needs and culture, will provide new knowledge and information incorporating ICTs.</u>- <u>Community media should be used in capacity development programmes.</u>- <u>Ensure that women are not disadvantaged by the working conditions and organizational climate common within the global ICT industry. (DP)</u>- <u>Training initiatives in grass roots organizations should be supported in the area of the information management and knowledge production, especially in developing countries. (DP)</u>- <u>Implementation of measures to ensure women's equal access to ICT education, training and literacy by: Integrating ICT education in school curricula based on gender equality; Realizing girls' full participation in science and technology education; Developing relevant distant ICT education and training programmes, especially for rural women and girls.</u> <p>CSDPTT: <i>Advanced technical education and training is a priority objective</i> for developing countries and for Africa in particular. National and subregional infrastructures (e.g. the ESMT in Dakar) must be considered as vital for the satisfaction of this objective. Consequently, the return to these schools and institutes of training courses currently given in special structures like the "Cisco academies" should be a priority aspect of this objective. This implies the <i>reallocation of public and institutional funding</i>, currently allocated to these "academies", to African infrastructures so as to enable them to operate in a satisfactory manner and to meet the urgent and specific needs of the continent. Emphasis should be placed on partnership with similar centres and universities in the industrialized countries, and proposals along these lines should be submitted by volunteer countries in the North, allowing total freedom of content to the administrators of African training centres (e.g. partnership between the National Telecommunications Institute in France and an equivalent centre in Africa).</p> <p>FAO: Building Human Capacity: It is important to develop comprehensive and forward-looking capacity building strategies, which would enable people to acquire the skills necessary to benefit from the potential of the information society.</p> <p>In addition to the outline included in the Paper presented by the Summit President, FAO would like that greater importance be attributed to populations which are at risk of being marginalized by the digital divide. Specific measures need to be put in place to address the education, training and empowerment of rural communities and individuals, particularly those dependent on agriculture-related livelihoods. FAO notes that although reference is made to women, youth and vulnerable groups in terms of providing content and ensuring connectivity, these groups are not specifically cited with respect to capacity building.</p>
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		<p><i>Amend:</i></p> <p>Capacity building for ICT use: <u>Women and men in rural areas</u> must have enhanced levels of ICT literacy and ICT skills to make the best use of the Information Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Relevant education and training should be promoted at every level, from primary to adult, to open up opportunities for as many people as possible, and especially the socially and <u>economically disadvantaged</u>.- Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in ICT fields to ensure that <u>newly acquired skills would lead to appropriate employment</u>.- <u>Girls and boys</u> should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society.- E-literacy courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of ICTs with a view to producing useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of <u>women and men</u>.- Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs.- All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture.- <u>Community media should be used in capacity building programmes that address gender-differentiated needs for technology and knowledge</u>. <p>IANWGE: Amend:" Capacity building for ICT use: <u>Women and men in rural areas</u> must have enhanced levels of ICT literacy and ICT skills to make the best use of the Information Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Relevant education and training should be promoted at every level, from primary to adult, to open up opportunities for as many people as possible, and especially <u>the socially and economically</u> disadvantaged.- Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in ICT fields <u>to ensure that newly acquired skills would lead to appropriate employment</u>.- <u>Girls and boys</u> should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society.- E-literacy courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of ICTs with a view to producing useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of <u>women and men</u>.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs.- All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture.- Community media should be used in capacity building programmes <u>that address gender-differentiated needs for technology and knowledge.</u> <p>IFLA: Capacity building for ICT use: We suggest to add that children from an early age on should be trained and welcomed to make use of the library; they should also be the main target group for reading and literacy programmes provided by public and school libraries.</p> <p>ITU: Human resource development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Human resource development, education, training, knowledge and expertise transfer are essential in order to assist developing countries in strengthening their human, institutional and organizational capacity, with a view to increasing awareness, access and use of ICTs. Specific long-term capacity-building and training programmes need to be established.- The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A global training programme, including for developing country government officials, covering the main elements of ICT development such as the development and implementation of national e-strategies (e.g. e-government, e-health, e-education, e-commerce, etc.), strengthening of regulatory capabilities and elaboration of universal access plans.b) Development of an online database of training opportunities available worldwide. <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add: "To remove harassment and discrimination put on minors including women and children over the cyberspace, educational efforts and social discipline should be made. In formal and non-formal education system, the way of expressing one's own opinion with respecting other's rights and tolerating other's freedom of expression should be brought up"</p> <p>Korean Civil Society: Add</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>To remove harassment and discrimination put on minors including women and children over the cyberspace, educational efforts and social discipline should be made. In formal and non-formal education system, the way of expressing one's own opinion with respecting other's rights and tolerating other's freedom of expression should be brought up</u>
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	<p>League of Arab States. Add:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>UN programmes that assist in capacity building, such as the United Nations Volunteers Programme, should be activated in the area of capacity building for development programmes in all development countries."</u> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add new bullet point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Skills to be able to manage and contribute technological change should be also an important part of a capacity building programme.</u> <p><i>Amend:</i> Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field <u>and participating in the design of training materials. Women should also be encouraged to be actively sought out and engaged to seek training and take part in the design and conceptualisation of ICTs</u></p> <p>Telefonica: The private sector wishes to stress the need for designing new strategies and programmes aimed at improving citizens' ability to use ICTs and measures designed to promote continuous training in this area.</p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Fostering the use of ICTs in education, capacity building for ICT use and training of ICT specialists- <i>Add:</i>- <u>"Media workers should be offered enhanced opportunities to improve their ICT skills, as they can be instrumental for opening the information society for the general public."</u>- <u>"Networks of specialists and of virtual interest groups should be developed as they are key to efficient and effective exchanges and cooperation in the Information society".</u> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Include, at appropriate levels of government, ICT education for girls and women in the curricula of all educational levels, from early childhood to tertiary level and in continuing education, to promote and ensure women's full participation in the information society;- Provide management, negotiation and leadership training for women, as well as mentoring systems and other support strategies and programmes to enhance women's capabilities and potential for advancement in the media and ICT sectors;
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		<p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make education, formal and non- formal, a priority in particular for the development of ICT and take measures to promote girls' education so as to enable girls' and women's access to ICT; - Include, at appropriate levels of government, ICT education for girls and women in the curricula of all educational levels, from early childhood to tertiary level and in continuing education, to promote and ensure women's full participation in the information society; - Take concrete steps to increase the number of female students at all educational levels in media- and ICT-related subjects, including in science, mathematics and technology, including through methods such as distance and e- learning; - Establish or, where they already exist, expand skills training, vocational and employment training and capacity-building programmes for women and girls, and women's nongovernmental organizations, on the use, design and production of ICT, including to prepare them to take on leadership roles and to promote their participation in the political process, and integrate a gender perspective in ICT training programmes for teachers and in the training programmes for media professionals; - Provide management, negotiation and leadership training for women, as well as mentoring systems and other support strategies and programmes to enhance women's capabilities and potential for advancement in the media and ICT sectors; <p>World Confederation of Teachers: underlines the text of 22 of the Action Plan and also the whole text of the remarks of the Observers, especially the third dash: "Computer literacy and education for all are vital elements of the Information Society.....the ability to critical assess and evaluate information.", is of big importance.</p>
	<p>23. Training ICT specialists: Basic and advanced education should be improved to help create a critical mass of highly qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education in network infrastructure development and operation is critical for the availability of efficient, reliable, competitive and secure ICT network services. 	<p>DT/2: [23] Training ICT specialists: Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and provide resources for ICT skills enhancement programmes in technical colleges and in particular professional academies with full involvement of the teaching staff and directors. This action should replace commercially-based joint venture programmes with multinational corporations that provide narrow training focussed on their company's products. • Promote engineering knowledge transfer towards domestic capacity building in developing countries, as well as local engineering capacities to develop local knowledge and needs. <p>Africa civil society: There should be a sentence about <u>Ensuring that women are able to further develop their skills to participate in the development of training, are involved in decision-making and contribute to technological change at all levels.</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formation and maintenance of a workforce to act as a pillar of the Information Society shall be undertaken in close cooperation with the private sector and civil society in general. • South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people. 	<p>ATD Fourth World: add bullet :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>To ensure that ICTs have an impact in the fight against poverty, provision must be made for the introduction and training of ICT mediators on behalf of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. Their task would be to promote information, participation and access for socially deprived individuals and families, i.e. those furthest removed from any opportunity of advancement through such technologies.</u> - South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people. <p>University of Buenos Aires: <i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Formation and continuous training of a workforce to act as a pillar of the Information Society shall be undertaken in close cooperation with the private sector and civil society in general. (DP)</u> - <u>Ways of preventing the brain drain must be devised, in particular through the creation by governments and the private sector of R&D policies which guarantee the vocational advancement of citizens. (DP)</u> - <u>Develop and provide resources for programmes for the enhancement of ICT literacy in technical schools and vocational institutes, with the full participation of the teaching staff and directors. This measure should replace the commercial training programmes of multinational companies, which provide very limited training, focused on the products of each company. (DP)</u> <p>United Methodist Church: After, <i>"the formation and maintenance of a workforce to act as a pillar of the Information Society shall be undertaken in close cooperation with the private sector and civil society,"</i> Insert Two other bullet points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incentives for those trained and specializing in integrating knowledge from and to local, traditional knowledge bases should be privileged - Incentives for creative, innovative ways that ICTs can aid in indigenous persons ability to share the diversity of traditional culture should be privileged <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Fostering the use of ICTs in education, capacity building for ICT use and training of ICT specialists <p><i>Add: "The development of internationally compatible descriptors and standards for distance and e-learning courseware and for e-learning institutions should be fostered".</i></p>
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23 A		<p>Consumer International: <u>ICT products and services should be safe for all consumers, children and disabled people included. When developing ICT standards, any health and safety issues should be assessed.</u></p>
	<p>5) Security</p>	<p>APC-WNSP: in the absence of a cohesive value and principle framework, we see little value in articulating action points.</p> <p>Africa civil society Building Confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws should be enacted that effectively place restrictions on privacy, anonymity, and encryption with a framework for enforcing legal rights, including, where available, the rights of access and rights to a remedy where a breach has occurred. - Systems and rules must be in place facilitating the use of electronic forms of payment, in a legal framework ensuring that a online consumers have a recourse if the transaction does not go through or the goods or service purchased online are unsatisfactory. - Online consumers must be assured that data they provide to online will not be misused. - The standards for interception should be fully and clearly spelled out in legislation available to the public, with sufficient precision to protect against arbitrary application and so that citizens are aware of the circumstances and conditions under which public authorities are empowered to carry out such surveillance and interception. - Legislation for counterchecking on cyber-crimes should not impose design mandates, technical standards, or data retention requirements on service provision, which could further hamper ICT use and service delivery in developing countries in Africa. - Governments should actively promote user education and awareness about online privacy and the means of protecting privacy.
	<p>24. Secure and reliable infrastructure: The security of networks has emerged as one of the critical issues for the continued growth of electronic commerce and the use of the new technologies more generally:</p>	<p>DT/2: [24] Adoption of any security-related policy should be the result of prior multi-stakeholder consultations, including civil society and users/consumers as well as business and government</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corollary Security guarantees the growth of any computer macrostructure. - <i>Add:</i> "... the risk of wholesale disruption and destruction of the network systems on which they are increasingly dependent, including computer hacking with hostile intent."

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders concerned with ICT issues should take the necessary steps to enhance security, user confidence and other aspects of information and system/network integrity in order to avoid the risk of wholesale disruption and destruction of the network systems on which they are increasingly dependent. • This will require appropriate national legislative frameworks that safeguard the public and general interest and that foster electronic communications and transactions. • It will also require raising awareness of information security issues, and the rapidly evolving complexity, capacity and reach of information technology, the anonymity offered by these technologies, and the trans-national nature of communication frameworks. • Special mechanisms shall be put in place to encourage the banking sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Add bullet point:</i> - The public interest covers much more than economic "transactions", not forgetting pluralistic access to information. - Banks must assume their responsibility to safeguard, maintain, keep track of and protect assets entrusted to them by citizens, with their own resources. <p>Consumer International: Security, privacy and credibility</p> <p><u>Secure and reliable infrastructure: The security of networks has emerged as one of the critical issues for the continued growth of electronic commerce and the use of the new technologies more generally another important issue in the development and use of ICTs.</u></p> <p>Korean Civil Society: add</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>To ensure the stability of internet network, intergovernmental management system that could share the responsibility and cooperate together for the stable operation of hidden primary root server and its copies should be put in place.</u> <p><u>Even in security measures, personal information should be rigidly protected in accordance with the judicial procedure and institution</u></p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>To ensure the stability of internet network, intergovernmental management system that could share the responsibility and cooperate together for the stable operation of hidden primary root server and its copies should be put in place]</u> - <u>Even in security measures, personal information should be rigidly protected in accordance with the judicial procedure and institution</u>
<p>24 A</p>		<p>24 A Consumer International: Privacy protection: <u>Privacy has emerged as one of the critical issues for the continued growth of electronic commerce and the use of ICTs generally.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Privacy should be recognized as a human right in relevant national and international legal documents;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Organizations should respect the principles set out in the OECD Guidelines Governing the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data (1980), taking into account the OECD Ministerial Declaration on the Protection of Privacy on Global Networks (1998). Similar Guidelines should be adopted by non-OECD countries, and governments should cooperate in the enforcement of data protection laws internationally;</u> - <u>Governments should enact comprehensive laws protecting personal data in both the public and private sectors, and giving individuals clear rights to control the collection, use and disclosure of their personal information, and an effective means of exercising those rights; Voluntary efforts by businesses to establish and respect best practices of privacy protection should be encouraged, but self-regulation should not substitute for regulatory standards in this area. Governments should ensure there is adequate oversight and enforcement of the laws.</u> <p><u>Governments should adopt an international convention on the protection of personal data and privacy. Existing legal instruments based on the CoE treaty #108 and the EU Data Protection Directive should be the basis.</u></p> <p>Paremsvassi: Recent technological advances have increased exponentially the amount of electronic footsteps left behind by all average citizens in their everyday life. From sensitive data, like credit-worthiness to consumer preferences, governments and private sector corporations are in the position to have access to a large amount of information regarding specific individuals. Regulation should be put in place to restrict possible abuse of such powers and safeguard each person's basic right to privacy.</p>
	<p>25. Information Security: Effective information security could be guaranteed not only by technology, but also by education and training, policy and law, and international cooperation. The United Nations should be supported in its efforts aimed at:</p>	<p>DT/2: [25] A global investigation on the impact of ICT security policies on civil liberties and human rights should be initiated under the supervision of the UN. The assessment would cover threats to privacy, freedom of expression, freedom from surveillance, etc. A public benchmarking on the evolution of this impact would be provided by a dedicated mechanism</p> <p>DT/2: [25] International cooperation should be developed to fight all forms of the surveillance and monitoring system infringing upon the values of human rights and democracy.</p> <p>CCBI: We strongly oppose the call for a security treaty</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the information security situation, including harmful interference or abuse using information and communication systems and information resources. • Developing methods for protection and creating a rapid reaction organization to deal with security violations, as well as exchanging information and technology to combat violations. • Studying the long-term possibility of creating an international convention on the security of information and communication networks. • Recognizing the principle of fair, equitable and appropriate access to ICTs for all countries, special attention should be paid to the fact that ICTs can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields. 	<p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Add:</i> "... using information and communication systems and information resources. <u>The right of access to information is an inalienable, freely available right, which no organization may regulate.</u>" – <i>Add bullet point:</i> - International conventions regulate morality and the capacities of free men, this being an infringement of innate individual rights, particularly the right of choice. – <i>Add:</i> "... to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields. <p><u>Software must have the capacity to secure the following freedoms for users:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1 The right to obtain it, including free of charge.</u> <u>2 Right of access to the source of the software.</u> <u>3 The right to modify and use it FOR ANY PURPOSE.</u> <u>4 The right to copy and distribute it freely and to share improvements with others.</u> <p>IFLA: Information security and Fighting cybercrime: We agree that concerns about security and terrorism must not be allowed to curtail free access to information and ideas. There is evidence that measures taken in some countries since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 infringe the ability of innocent citizens to exercise their human rights. For example, librarians and booksellers have been required by law enforcement agencies to disclose to the authorities the books their clients have bought or borrowed, and to disclose the information accessed by users on the Internet, without the need to obtain court orders</p> <p>ITU: Confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of the information society must occur in an environment of trust, for all stakeholders. The development of technical standards can contribute to this goal. - There is concern that information and communication technologies can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the security of states in both civil and military fields. - It is considered necessary to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes.
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		<p>- The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Setting up appropriate mechanisms aimed at raising awareness of the importance of information and communication network security and of the resources available to the international community on this subject.b) Consideration of existing and potential threats in the sphere of information and communication network security, including the presence of computer pirates and viruses on the Internet, as well as methods and means of repelling them.c) Improving the exchange of technical information and international cooperation in information and communication network security.d) Contribution, bearing in mind ITU core competencies, to efforts within the UN system aimed at:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) assessing information security, including harmful interference with, or misuse of, information and telecommunication systems and information resources;2) establishing methods and organizations of emergency security incident response, sharing information and technologies on incident response;3) considering the elaboration in the long term, of an international convention on information and communication network security. <p>League of Arab States: <i>Add:</i> "<u>-Developing the required framework for the implementation of electronic signatures.</u>"</p> <p>The Daisy Consortium: <i>Amend:</i></p> <p>"Barriers: Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, disability, income and connectivity...."</p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Secure and reliable infrastructure:</p> <p>Information Security: <i>add bullet:</i> - <u>Securing privacy and freedom of expression of the individual in the Information Society.</u></p> <p>Recognizing the principle of fair, equitable and appropriate access to ICTs for all countries, special attention should be paid to the fact that ICTs can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields. <u>Simultaneously, it is vital that civil liberties and rights are protected and respected in the Information Society.</u></p>
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<p>25 A</p>		<p>OECD. Add: "The OECD will further strengthen and share with non-member economies its experience in developing policies and practices for effective trust and security online"</p>
	<p>26. Creating a global culture of cyber-security: In the long term, a "global culture of cyber-security", should be developed, based on a common understanding of regulations and appropriate mechanisms for information and technology exchange and international cooperation. It is important to strike the right balance between measures to enhance security and the need to ensure the protection of data and privacy as well as to avoid the creation of new barriers to trade. Due attention should be given to the principle of technological neutrality.</p>	<p>DT/2: [26] Promoting appropriate information sharing about security issues, with the objective being the enhancement of secure and reliable networks including actions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working to develop a culture of security • Preventing Cybercrime and enforcing laws related to it • Facilitating information sharing and analysis centres around the world. <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: <i>Add:</i> "... to prevent the creation of new trade barriers. <u>The protection of data and privacy has little to do with the obstacles to manipulating people with trade guidelines, this latter point being the most inappropriate one in the document.</u> Due attention should be given to the principle of technological neutrality. <u>Technological neutrality interferes with the protection of citizens' information by the State.</u>"</p>
	<p>27. Fighting cybercrime: Protection from civil and criminal offences ("cybercrime") is essential in order to build trust in information networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-pronged approach is needed to tackle cybercrime, on all fronts, with emphasis on preventive approaches, national guidelines and regional and international cooperation. At the same time, action to address cybercrime and to ensure a safe and secure Information Society must respect the sovereignty of nations and maintain respect for the constitutional and other rights of all persons, including freedom of expression. 	<p>APEC: exchanging opinions on CERTs, Telecom ISACs and electronic authentication; promoting legislation based on convention on the 'Council of European Convention on Cybercrime' for example; and promoting capacity building for the development of national CERTs.</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Trust is built with the use of free and predictable technologies, as well as an efficient security mechanism. Cybercrime may or may not condition trust. It is relative. – The specific nature of Latin America's circumstances, experience of reality and commercial, religious and social relations make European recommendations irrelevant, devoid of understanding of our situation. <p>FAO: Add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop media monitoring mechanisms and capacities to identify abuses. – Legal measures for the prevention of exploitation of women and children through ICTs-driven trafficking should be a national priority

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing legal instruments, such as the <i>Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime</i>, offer the international community a foundation from which to build.	<p>IANWGE: Amend:" Fighting cybercrime: Protection from civil and criminal offences ("cybercrime" especially pornography, paedophilia...) is essential in order to build trust in information networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A multi-pronged approach is needed to tackle cybercrime, on all fronts, with emphasis on preventive approaches, national guidelines and regional and international cooperation. At the same time, action to address cybercrime and to ensure a safe and secure Information Society must respect the sovereignty of nations and maintain respect for the constitutional and other rights of all women, men, girls and boys, including freedom of expression.- Existing legal instruments, such as the <i>Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime</i>, offer the international community a foundation from which to build.- <u>Develop media monitoring mechanisms and capacities to identify abuses.</u>- <u>Legal measures for the prevention of exploitation of women and children through ICTs-driven trafficking should be a national priority.</u> <p>Korean Civil Society:</p> <p><u>The preservation term of personal information data like access log should be encouraged or induced by incentives rather than legally enforced.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>To define cybercrime, the criteria of intentionality and the extent of physical damage needs be deliberately considered.</u>- <u>In cybercrime, the third party like ISPs or IDCs should not be liable for the customer's own negative behavior]</u> <p><u>Privacy Rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>In case of permitting the third party's use of one's personal information, selective consent right should be ensured for each question of what item is to be used, who will use it, which purpose it is to be used.</u>- <u>National database project for personal information should be assessed in considering the risks of governmental surveillance. These databases should be reviewed in terms of public interest as well as human rights and democracy</u>- <u>Single, unique personal identifier which enables the profiling of different kind of personal information databases should not be used.</u>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Opt-in policy should be used for the collection and processing of bio information like personal DNA or disease record</u> - <u>Independent Privacy Commission should be established so that it could oversee all public policies concerned with privacy, and provide alternative dispute resolution service to those whose privacy are to be infringed.</u> <p><u>Privacy impact assessment should be introduced at the planning stage of all privacy related public polices. And this assessment should be also applied to private company's service practice which deals with considerable number of customer's personal information or employ a certain number of workers.</u></p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:</p> <p>"- <u>The preservation term of personal information data like access log should be encouraged or induced by incentives rather than legally enforced.</u></p> <p>- <u>To define cybercrime, the criteria of intentionality and the extent of physical damage needs be deliberately considered.</u></p> <p>- <u>In cybercrime, the third party like ISPs or IDCs should not be liable for the customer's own negative behavior."</u></p> <p>Transnational Radical Party</p> <p><i>In order to avoid any abuse of the international and national legislation on cyber-crime, the TRP believes it is necessary to insert the following language</i></p> <p>The obligation to regard as a criminal offence access "without right" to information systems should not be extended to activities of little or no consequence (which would not be punished if carried out "off line", i.e. without the use of new technologies) or to activities that could be regarded as a form of self-defence and/or affirmation of universal Human Rights directed against systems being used to the detriment of the norms contained in the ICCPR</p>
27A		<p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:</p> <p>"Privacy Rights:</p> <p><u>In case of permitting the third party's use of one's personal information, selective consent right should be ensured for each question of what item is to be used, who will use it, which purpose it is to be used.</u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>National database project for personal information should be assessed in considering the risks of governmental surveillance. These databases should be reviewed in terms of public interest as well as human rights and democracy.</u> - <u>Single, unique personal identifier which enables the profiling of different kind of personal information databases should not be used.</u> - <u>Opt-in policy should be used for the collection and processing of bio information like personal DNA or disease record.</u> - <u>Independent Privacy Commission should be established so that it could oversee all public policies concerned with privacy, and provide alternative dispute resolution service to those whose privacy are to be infringed.</u> - <u>Privacy impact assessment should be introduced at the planning stage of all privacy related public polices. And this assessment should be also applied to private company's service practice which deals with considerable number of customer's personal information or employ a certain number of workers."</u>
	<p>6) Enabling environment</p>	<p>APC: Need for good governance in creating such an environment. However, the constructive elements of this text are undermined by the phrase ‘...thus favouring the necessary investments, mainly from the private sector, in the deployment of infrastructure and development of new services’.</p> <p>This is a highly contentious and problematic assertion.</p> <p>While not discounting the role of the private sector in infrastructure development we want to assert that ensuring necessary infrastructure is a public sector responsibility.</p> <p>Africa civil society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed countries markets should promote and facilitate the inclusion of developing countries in Africa to the broadband networks and their use of extranet/intranet applications in support of global economy which would help narrow the gap for African traders to enter and participate effectively in the global information economy. - ICT policy at national level should be developed to ensure that the legal and institutional frameworks are enabling. - Infrastructure and data systems should also be developed to ensure that nations are ready for transparent e-governance.

		<p>- Effective communication can be achieved through an enabling information environment that is characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- policy guidelines- legislation- well defined strategy- telecommunications deregulation in the interest of universal access- reliable, scalable and efficient network infrastructure- human resource development in the area of ICT- knowledge management- affordable access to information- a natural way for collaboration and conversation- seamless integration of services and networks- universal access- security within the framework of freedom of expression <p>- New technologies are usually easily available to those who can afford them, therefore infrastructure development should focus heavily on pro-poor initiatives.</p> <p>ITU: Policy and regulatory frameworks are particularly critical for creating an environment that is conducive to investment.</p> <p>The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Enhanced programmes of assistance, for ICT policy-making and to agencies regulating telecommunications.b) The creation of forums for the exchange of experience, along the lines of the ITU Global Symposium for Regulators <p>Pacific Islands Forum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The market environment in most small island countries is insufficient to generate funding support for infrastructure development and locally relevant content.- It is essential to remove institutional impediments and legal obstacles in the areas of forced monopolies, power supplies, and rural credit as these are the foundation requirement to use ICT.
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<p>28. Good governance: To maximize the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring the necessary investments, mainly from the private sector, in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment and responsibility should be defined at the national and regional levels. • 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, open-source solutions and management of Internet addresses and domain names, while also maintaining economic incentives and ensuring trust and confidence for business activities. 	<p>DT/2 : [28] Good governance: 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 maintaining economic incentives and ensuring trust and confidence for business activities.</p> <p>DT/2 : [28] Develop gender-sensitive technical and regulatory instruments when addressing ICT policy issues such as universal access, regulatory frameworks, licensing, setting tariffs, spectrum allocation, infrastructure, ICT industry development and labour policies.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: ICT policy processes must integrate gender analysis at all stages of their development, from the initial design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This requires an analysis of the current status of women and men's participation in and use of ICT, including a comprehensive analysis of sex disaggregated statistics and indicators and policy responses that target gender-based differences and inequalities. In addition, the policy process itself needs to be inclusive and consultative through the participation of stakeholders groups representative of the full spectrum of society, including gender advocates.</p> <p>Allocate adequate resources for policy development to integrate gender equality in ICT policies including funds for research and analysis that demonstrates the impact of ICT policies on gender equality as well as the human resource capacity to ensure that gender analysis is fully integrated in the ICT policy process. Strengthen national machineries for the advancement of women, particularly through increased financial resources and technical expertise that can facilitate their advocacy role and collaborative action amongst government bodies.</p> <p>Develop gender-sensitive technical and regulatory instruments when addressing ICT policy issues as universal access, regulatory frameworks, licensing, tariffing, spectrum allocation, infrastructure ICT industry development and labour policies.</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Economic benefits should help the economy of a country, not its companies; similarly, the legal frameworks should support equality, not the requirements of companies.</p> <p>Consumer International: <i>Add bullets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
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		<p>- 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. <u>Appropriate standards can help parents supervise the unwanted influence of electronic material on their children.</u></p> <p>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Enabling environment.</u> The Summit should contribute to the adoption of measures for revision of the economic, social and political framework, benefiting all stakeholders. During this critical period which should confirm the advent of a benign Information Society, only an environment representative of the wishes of all stakeholders can contribute to the fulfilment of the goals to be set by the Summit.</p> <p>IFLA: Good governance: IFLA has long campaigned for an equitable balance between the legitimate rights of the creators and distributors of intellectual property and the equally legitimate needs of users. We are concerned that some trends in intellectual property rights, especially in relation to electronic publications, will result in more restricted access. There is especial need to ensure that this does not hinder access to information and knowledge in the developing world. We would like to see more developments such as the HINARI project of the World Health Organisation, which helps to ensure the availability of electronic health journals at more affordable prices to university libraries and other institutions in developing countries.</p> <p>Korean Civil Society: add</p> <p>- <u>To ensure and reflect all stakeholder's participation, some mechanism such as public hearing, open recommendation should be developed. In those cases, all inputs should necessarily be feedbacked so that all other stakeholders could confirm what are different or conflicting views and which recommendations are reflected.</u></p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:" - <u>To ensure and reflect all stakeholder's participation, some mechanism such as public hearing, open recommendation should be developed. In those cases, all inputs should necessarily be feedbacked so that all other stakeholders could confirm what are different or conflicting views and which recommendations are reflected."</u></p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: Engaging young people in local, national and international ICT policy making.</p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Promoting good governance whilst respecting the rights and obligations of all stakeholders <p><i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- "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."
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- "The role of women and youth in the Information society and the diffusion of information on gender and ICT policy issues should be enhanced."- "The training of women and youth in ICT literacy and technical skills in order to enable them to enter empowered into the information society should be improved." <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: 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;</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: Governments at all levels, governmental bodies and regulatory agencies responsible for ICT, communication and media policies, national machineries for the advancement of women, international organizations, including the United Nations system, research and academic institutions and civil society should:</p> <p>Adopt and implement legislative, regulatory and administrative measures to promote gender equality in all sectoral areas specific to information and communication technologies;</p> <p>Ensure that gender perspectives are taken into account when developing technical and regulatory instruments for such policy issues as universal access, including cost and connectivity, licensing, tariffs, spectrum allocation, infrastructure, ICT industry development and labour policies;</p> <p>Create monitoring frameworks, including reporting mechanisms, and capacity to ensure the implementation of gender-sensitive ICT policies and regulations;</p> <p>Ensure that, when adopting measures concerning privacy and security in ICT, the particular interests and concerns of women, such as issues relating to violence against women and trafficking in women, are fully addressed;</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women, including through the provision of financial resources and technical expertise, to take a lead advocacy role with respect to ICT and gender equality, to encourage and facilitate collaborative action among government bodies with responsibilities for ICT and for gender equality and to participate actively in national preparatory activities for the World Summit on the Information Society;</p> <p>Put in place measures that ensure the increased representation and participation of women in technical and regulatory bodies at all levels of the policy formulation and implementation process and in international coordination efforts with respect to media, ICT and telecommunications;</p> <p>Support and provide training for gender and ICT specialists, as well as for gender and communication specialists, and integrate gender analysis into ICT-related training efforts for policy makers;</p> <p>Include content about gender perspectives in all official government web sites, in addition to those that specifically cover gender equality issues;</p>
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	<p>Develop, promote and implement research programmes on the impact of ICT on gender equality;</p> <p>Support and encourage research programmes to adapt ICT to the needs of poor and, especially, illiterate women;</p> <p>Take concrete steps to increase the number of female students in the fields of science and technology and ICT, as well as the number of women researchers, scientists, educators and administrators at all levels, especially at the tertiary level, in technical fields related to ICT so as to increase the number of women in ICT-related careers at all levels, and especially in the development of technologies, hardware design and production and software engineering;</p> <p>Support, for example through training and mentoring systems, the capacity of women, women's organizations and journalists to create, access and share, through ICT and traditional media channels, information that serves the needs of different groups of women and girls, including illiterate women and women with disabilities who have specific technological needs, and to use ICT and other media for economic, social and political participation;</p> <p>Encourage gender-equality advocates to educate themselves about the potential of ICT to promote gender equality, and to involve themselves in ICT policy-making processes;</p> <p>Increase the use of local languages and support the development of a wide range of ICT-based programmes in local languages with content relevant to different groups of women, such as rural women; Develop e-governance mechanisms and participatory approaches in support of women's voices and strengthen their capacity to monitor government action in ICT-related areas;</p> <p>Ensure that all projects on ICT for development include gender dimensions, as well as specific activities for women, in order to increase women's access to ICT facilities and applications and participation in the ICT area;</p> <p>Increase efforts to compile statistics on ICT use disaggregated by sex and develop gender-specific indicators on ICT use and needs;</p> <p>Identify measurable performance indicators to assess the impact of funded ICT projects on the lives of girls and women.</p> <p>Telefonica: That the States adopt regulatory frameworks and national policies that promote increased innovation and private investment in ICTs, which in turn permit the development of infrastructures and new services, as well as increase the level of connectivity.</p>
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<p>29. Market environment: The availability of telecommunication infrastructures and affordable telecommunications services and ICT equipment are prerequisites for accessing and using ICTs for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition, including in the local access network, should be promoted to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services. • Investment in rural communications should be encouraged through an attractive legal framework. • Duties levied on ICT hardware and software should be removed. • Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted. • In order to secure prompt settlement of disputes, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) should be considered along with normal judicial proceedings. 	<p>DT/2: [29] Competition is only one out of many ways to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services.</p> <p>DT/2: [29] The core data, infrastructure and systems supporting ICT services should not be transferred out of the hands of democratically accountable agencies into the hands of an unaccountable private sector. Open technical standards, including through the open-source software movement, can help ensure that this does not happen.</p> <p>DT/2: [29] Implementing policies that promote competition and demand for ICTs and ICT applications, with the goal being continued innovation of products and services at affordable prices, including free choice of ICT products, services and content</p> <p>DT/2: [29] Establish global accounting standards for intangible assets, in order to make annual company reports more comparable and prevent fraudulent accounting practices</p> <p>Governments should enact regulations and policies designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure open and non-discriminatory access by content and service providers to broadband platforms owned by others; ensure open and non-discriminatory by content providers to digital and interactive television systems; 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. (CI) <p>Consumer Federation of America:</p> <p>Market Environment. We prefer the "Observers' contributions"(see DT/2) formulations of Paragraph 29 over the existing work plan draft. In that regard, we offer the following observations.</p> <p>First, the promotion of competition has not always served to drive down prices. Deregulatory efforts have had mixed success and significant failures in economies that have sought to rely solely on competition in the marketplace as the mechanism to assure affordability. The observer's formulation implicitly recognizes this fact.</p> <p>Second, accountability is essential if global deployment of ICTs is to serve both democratic and individual user goals. Without public scrutiny of both standards and accounting practices, both of which are addressed in the observers' contributions to this paragraph, the resulting system is more likely to experience the worst failures of the marketplace, rather than its greatest successes.</p>
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	<p><u>Consumer International:</u> <i>add bullet after bullet 1:</i></p> <p><u>- 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.</u></p> <p>APC: In response to paragraph 29 addressing the market environment we feel that there should be specific mention to the strengthening of locally owned ICT businesses in developing countries. Reference should also be made to the fact that the current ICT market environment is distorted in that it is monopolised by a few corporations, based primarily in North America and Europe. The text should refer to the need to change this distortion through breaking down monopolies, opening of standards, easing of intellectual property restrictions and strengthening of locally owned and controlled ICT industry in developing countries.</p> <p>CPRS: <u>Add 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.</u></p> <p>CSDPTT: Urges the immediate introduction of a moratorium in the process of deregulation of postal and telecommunication entities (PTEs) in the developing countries. Indeed, the necessary development of the PTEs should not be based solely on a "cut and paste" approach to the <i>models</i> and practices of industrialized countries whose thinking is neo-liberal, but should correspond to the specific features, the resources and requirements of the countries concerned in the area of telecommunications.</p> <p>Moreover, any regulatory changes affecting a PTE should be implemented by <i>truly independent bodies</i> with recognised authority in the sector and an optimum grasp of the specific situation of the PTE concerned. Legal and economic experts will be involved in the analysis conducted by those bodies.</p> <p>ITU will seize the opportunity to review its policy to promote the genuine development of telecommunication networks and services for the populations of developing countries. This presupposes a radical reform of multilateral cooperation for which it stands - by vocation and by statute - as the guarantor.</p> <p>International Association of Broadcasting:</p> <p><i>Delete the 4th bulletpoint</i></p> <p>—Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted. <i>Replace it with <u>Diversity in the sources of information and in free independent media should be promoted.</u></i></p>
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		<p>IFLA: Market environment: Whilst we agree that competition will help drive down prices, we are less confident that this will by itself "ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services". Especially in the "thin markets" characterized by low population density, distance and poverty, unbridled market forces may reduce or eliminate competition, thereby removing both service diversity and cost constraints. We believe that in many circumstances there will need to be substantial public investment in establishing public access points and in ensuring their sustainability as the hardware and software develops</p> <p>IAPA: Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted.</p> <p><u>Diverse sources of information and news media that are free and independent must be promoted</u></p> <p>United Methodist Church <i>After "The availability of telecommunication infrastructures and affordable telecommunications services and ICT equipment are prerequisites for accessing and using ICTs for all."</i> <u>Insert The ability to access a public knowledge base and communicate one's own knowledge base is a human right and should not depend upon profitability</u></p> <p>Glocom: Universal participation in global policymaking: <u>All organizations and forums involved in making global policy and standards for ICTs should be Open, Fair and Inclusive in their decision making processes and, where necessary, create additional mechanisms specifically to address issues around developing countries and economies. Such organizations and forums should ensure that representatives of developing countries and economies are able to participate in a meaningful way to all discussions and processes.</u></p>
	<p>30. Standardization: The development of the Information Society must be based on platforms of internationally interoperable technical standards, accessible for all, and technological innovation of ICTs, as well as systems to promote the exchange of knowledge at global, regional and sub-regional levels, through any media.</p>	<p>DT/2: [30] Standardization: Government should develop appropriate global and regional technical standards to foster the deployment and use of ICTs by ensuring the participation of all stakeholders and raising a broad awareness of the societal and ethical implications of the introduction of such standards</p> <p>APC: We applaud the inclusion of standardisation in paragraph 30. We would like the term 'non-proprietary' to be included so that the text reads '... must be based on platforms of non-proprietary internationally interoperable technical standards, accessible for all etc.'</p> <p>APEC: APEC encourages the addition of a description of promotion of information exchange with relevant countries towards harmonization of standard conformity assessment including mutual recognition on telecommunications.</p> <p>Consumer International: ... Standardisation is moving from traditional product standardisation to new areas such as environment, corporate social responsibility, and services. One of the main objectives should be to develop standards that ensure adequate levels of safety, security of information, interoperability and most importantly, accessibility to all consumers.</p>

	<p>EBU: should be maintained and, if possible, further developed:</p> <p>FAO: Add: <u>"Establishing regional (e.g. rural vs. urban) tariffs"</u></p> <p>Glocom: ...The international harmonization of national and regional standards for accessible ICT products and services must supported and actively encouraged. ...<u>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.</u></p> <p>IANWGE: Amend:"... to promote the exchange of knowledge at global, regional and sub-regional levels, through any media. <u>Establishing regional (e.g. rural vs. urban) tariffs.</u>"</p> <p>Rehabilitation international: Standardization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The declaration and action plan must promote the development of open, interoperable and accessible standards.- The declaration and action plan must challenge governments to adopt and promote standards accessible to disabled people. <p>The declaration and action plan must propose concrete strategies to support the work of developing accessible standards.</p> <p>World Broadcasting Unions - Technical Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Take steps to arrange the infrastructures of the international standards setting bodies for information and communication technologies, such as the IEC, ISO, and ITU, to facilitate common worldwide standards, and to encourage them in their vital work.- Take steps to recognize the value of common worldwide standards by measures that support this more demanding path worldwide.- The use of common open worldwide standards offers clear benefits at the worldwide level to humanity. One of the practical measures that the WSIS should take is to encourage common open technical standards for the production and delivery of digital media. The evidence is that though difficult to achieve, common open technical standards are possible given due diligence. Enabling common open standards serves the objective of the WSIS to encourage the free flow of information.
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	<p>31. Spectrum management: The radio frequency spectrum should be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulations and international agreements governing the management of frequencies.</p>	<p>DT/2: [31] Spectrum management: The radio-frequency spectrum has to be managed in the public and general interest and by independent and transparent regulatory frameworks for the equitable allocation of frequencies to a plurality of media including community media International Association of Broadcasting International Association of Broadcasting: <i>we propose to add</i> <u>The principle of legality for the use of ICTs, is essential to ensure the efficient and ordered use of radio electric frequencies, as a heritage of the international community, free of interfering or illegal broadcasts.</u> APC: In paragraph 31 on Spectrum management there is no mention that spectrum is part of the global public commons even though the text states that it should be managed in the public interest. IAPA:... <u>In using ICTs, the principle of legality is essential to ensure the orderly and efficient use of the radioelectric frequency spectrum, and for the welfare of the international community, free of jamming or illegal transmissions.</u> World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters: <i>Replace current paragraph with:</i> <u>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."</u></p>
	<p>32. Consumer protection: There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society.</p>	<p>Consumer Federation of America: It will be insufficient merely to "give due regard to the rights of" consumers who engage in e-commerce transactions, especially when those transactions are transnational. Many of these rights have not been sufficiently articulated or implemented. E-commerce facilitates a broadening of the marketplace from the consumer's locality to virtually any place on the globe. Stakeholders in the industrialized nations are now engaged in attempts to formulate voluntary and regulatory systems to define and implement rules to assure these rights. As connectivity increases, there will be a concomitant need in developing economies, as well, for such systems. The Principles and Work Plan should articulate the responsibilities of the stakeholders, including governments, to bring this about. The experience to date with ICTs, in economies sufficiently developed to have a consumer class with discretionary income, is that commercial stakeholders quickly begin to utilize the technologies to expand the geography of the marketplace drastically. This has some mutual advantages for commercial and for consumer stakeholders. But there are also disadvantages for consumers in transactions in which seller and buyer reside in different jurisdictions with different laws. There are also disadvantages relating to law enforcement in such situations if the seller engages in commercial misrepresentation, or civil or criminal fraud.</p>

		<p>The very achievement of the goals of the WSIS will exacerbate this problem globally unless there is, simultaneously with the development and deployment of the technical infrastructure, also development and deployment of a global consumer protection infrastructure.</p> <p>We believe it is important for the Work Plan to address the subject of consumer protection in more specific terms than Paragraph 28, 29 or Paragraph 32 now do. Consumer protection needs are broader than any of these three paragraphs now describe. And, it is important to combine all of the calls for consumer protection in one statement.</p> <p>Therefore, we recommend that the last sentence of Paragraph 29, regarding alternative dispute resolutions, be combined with the existing consumer protection statement in Paragraph 32 and that Paragraph 32 be further expanded to read as follows:</p> <p><u>Consumer Protection.</u> Stakeholders, should articulate both voluntary and regulatory rights and obligations of parties in ICT-enabled transactions. Practices and rules should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>the practical and legal effects of distance and jurisdictional differences between the parties.</u>- <u>the privacy rights of ICT users in both transactional and nontransactional uses of the technology.</u>- <u>the protection of minors from inappropriate content.</u>- <u>inter-governmental cooperative structures to effect regulatory requirements transnationally.</u>- <u>the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to secure prompt settlement of disputes along with normal judicial proceedings.</u> <p>Korean Civil Society: Consumer protection: There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. <u>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.</u> Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society.</p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> Consumer protection: There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. <u>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.</u> Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i></p> <p>Consumer protection: There is a real consumer fear concerning the loss of privacy as well as in relation to the fight against illegal and harmful content and the protection of minors. Assurance of the confidentiality of personal information is essential in building the Information Society. <u>Promote the protection of women's human rights against on-line sexual exploitation and gender-based violence without compromising women's rights to information and communication.</u></p>
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<p>32 A</p>		<p><u>Governments should update their domestic consumer protection laws and procedural rules so as to address new problems raised by the use of ICT, in particular electronic commerce in a way that provides consumers with at least the same level of protection online as they enjoy offline.</u></p> <p><u>Laws facilitating electronic commerce should always permit consumers to reject the use of electronic communication, and should protect consumers from unreasonable reliance by businesses on such mode of communication;</u></p> <p><u>The OECD and APEC Guidelines for Consumer Protection in Electronic Commerce should be implemented by all member countries by 2007;</u></p> <p><u>Similar norms should be adopted by other regions and countries, possibly through a UN organization;</u></p> <p><u>Business self-regulatory practices which meet and exceed these standards should be encouraged. In particular, online businesses should be encouraged to improve the credibility of information they provide so as not to mislead or deceive consumers;</u></p> <p><u>Governments should cooperate in the cross-border enforcement of laws designed to combat fraudulent misleading or unfair commercial conduct;</u></p>
	<p>33. Internet governance: A transparent and democratic governance of the Internet shall constitute the basis for the development of a global culture of cyber-security. An [international][intergovernmental] organisation should ensure multilateral, democratic and transparent management of root servers, domain names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment.</p>	<p>DT/2: [33] Internet governance: To widen the participation of all stakeholders in the global bottom-up policy development and decision making processes, Task Forces on related public policy and technical issues (Root Server, Multilingual Domain Names, Internet Security, IPv6, ENUM, Domain Name Disputes etc.) could be established. Such inter-governmental Task Forces should promote awareness, distribute knowledge and produce reports which would help all stakeholders to get a better understanding of the issues and to cooperate with the relevant bodies like ICANN, IETF, RIRs, ccTLDs and others</p> <p>CAPTEF: "In cooperation with the concerned stakeholders, governments must work to internationalise the management of Internet resources while respecting the sovereignty and security of nation States in order to achieve a universally fair representativity. The responsibilities arising from public policy (the use of national languages, the fair sharing of Internet resources such as IP addresses, the assignment of national domain names and the setting of the general framework of generic domain names as well as the management of root servers and of their security) are to be managed through an appropriate international body. To this end, a legal instrument, outlining the responsibility, rights and obligations of the parties concerned and taking into account the interests of the private sector and civil society, should be negotiated by governments in the most appropriate international framework and be available for signature in the second phase of WSIS in Tunis"</p>

	<p>Consumer International: 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ICANN records, financial and non-financial, should be open to the public;- ICANN budgets and all ICANN contracts should be subject to review by countries that provide the ICANN charter. <p>CCBI: CCBI supports private sector leadership of the management of Internet names and numbers as embodied in ICANN. Therefore, business cannot accept any reference to an inter-governmental organization engaging in such management</p> <p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Include the following new paragraph in Section I.A. 6.33 "Internet Governance", after the existing paragraph: "Recognize that there is an important role for science in developing and implementing the new governance mechanisms that are necessary in the information society"</p> <p>Glocom: <u>Management of Internet names and addresses: The open and transparent coordination of the Internet shall constitute the basis for the development of a global culture of cyber-security. A private sector organization operating in the global public interest in an open and transparent manner, shall preserve and enhance the operational stability, reliability, security, and global interoperability of the Internet's unique identifier systems.</u></p> <p><u>Action: The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) encourages the world's governments, private sector and civil society to support and participate in the important and specific mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Particular attention should be given to ensuring that Internet technologists from developing nations are able to participate in and contribute to the existing mechanisms for the management, coordination and operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems."</u></p> <p>ISOC: We are <u>very</u> concerned by statements in the draft documents that imply the need for new, intergovernmental organizations to "manage" the Internet. In particular, proposals to replace ICANN and create a new mechanism for managing root servers, domain names and IP addresses is unnecessary-, will <u>lead to significant disruption, and is and unlikely to succeed.</u> The unprecedented growth and innovation that we have seen in the Internet sector is due in large part to the lack of regulation and constraints on technology development. <u>In addition, the processes employed have been open, democratic and inclusive and it's hard to see how these could be improved by a new intergovernmental body.</u> In 1985, no one could have predicted or planned the explosive growth of the Internet and the World Wide Web. Today, as the Grid, Web services, and new wireless Internet technologies promise to again transform the way we gather, process, and share information, we should continue to support the decentralized, bottom-up innovation that has made the Internet the powerful tool it is today. Non-governmental organizations such as the</p>
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		<p>Internet Engineering Task Force, ICANN, and the World Wide Web <u>Consortium</u>, have proven very flexible and nimble and have enabled the global Internet community to quickly find consensus on how best to adopt and use new Internet technologies. Individual governments can and should support such organizations and ensure the full participation of their citizens in their activities.</p> <p>League of Arab States: <i>Alternate text:</i> " Internet governance: A transparent and democratic governance of the Internet shall constitute the basis for the development of a global culture of cyber-security. An intergovernmental organisation should ensure multilateral, democratic and transparent management of root servers, domain names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment."</p>
	<p>34. Intellectual property rights: It is important to ensure a balance between intellectual property rights (IPR) and the public interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While IPRs play a vital role in fostering innovation in software, e-commerce and associated trade and investment, there is a need to promote initiatives to ensure fair balance between IPRs and the interests of the users of information, while also taking into consideration the global consensus achieved on IPR issues in multilateral organizations. • An appropriate legal framework should be defined for the development of a public domain of information and knowledge. • Protection against unfair use of indigenous knowledge should be developed. 	<p>DT/2: [34] Intellectual property rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International co-operation and exchange should be favoured and the development of voluntary best practices should be considered. • Protection against unfair exploitation of indigenous knowledge and intellectual property. • Use of peer-to-peer technology shall be promoted to share personal scientific knowledge and pre-prints and reprints written by scientific authors who have waived their right to payment. • A specific status concerning transition and developing countries shall be recognised in regards to IPRs. • The right of Internet hyperlinking, framing and mirroring shall not be restricted, under the provision that the name and URL of the original site is properly indicated and acknowledged. • Free modification and adaptation of a copyrighted web page shall be permitted for personal non-commercial use as a means of free speech. • Authors must be encouraged to retain ownership of their copyrights and not to automatically transfer copyrights to publishers or other intermediaries. • A first-to-invent instead a first-to-file patent application rule shall be adopted, in order to better preserve the rights of academic scientists and low-income inventors. • Fair use: • The nature and extent of exceptions and limitations must be assessed by applying the three step test as set out in International treaties administered by WIPO: exceptions are confined to special cases which do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder. • Raise awareness on the issue of copyright exemptions and knowledge ownership through the education and training sectors.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exemptions for fair use of information should be harmonised and the extension of the public domain guaranteed as a mean to ensure access for all to information.• Non-commercial use and private copying of digital content should be regarded and protected as fair use.• Ensure free access to all scientific and engineering data and information that are available in archives, libraries and research institutions.• Rules of loans existing in traditional libraries must be extended without hindrance to digital media belonging to online libraries.• Databases:• Compilation work done in building databases and non-creative works shall not be protected under copyright law.• Databases built with the help of freely available scientific content should be accessible with a reasonable fee proportionate to the average income in the customer's country.• Computer software should not be protected by copyright, or at least, the protection period of computer software should be shortened. Software shall not be patentable, in principle. <p>APC: Intellectual Property Rights are mentioned, the document does not sufficiently acknowledge the impact of IPR on access to information and knowledge, nor on technological innovation. Also, with respect to 'taking into consideration the global consensus achieved on IPR issues in multilateral organizations' we would like to note that it is imperative that such deliberations should be conducted with openness and transparency, and that these processes be open to participation by all stakeholders.</p> <p>We are partially in agreement with the text on intellectual property paragraph 34. What is missing is text that notes that IPRs are also playing a negative role that limits innovation in the ICT sector and that it is essential to reform current IPR in order to create a more level playing field that can enable the use of ICT's to promote development and economic justice.</p> <p>CCBI: These two sentences should be deleted:</p> <p>"An appropriate legal framework should be defined for the development of a public domain of information and knowledge".</p> <p>"Protection against unfair use of indigenous knowledge should be developed")</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</p> <p>Technological growth is not governed by intellectual property rights. This is the case with copyleft.</p>
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	<p><i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>While IPRs play a vital role in fostering innovation in software, e-commerce and associated trade and investment, there is a need to promote initiatives to ensure fair balance between IPRs and the interests of the users of information. An adequate legal framework should be defined to cultivate the public sphere of information and knowledge.</u>- <u>Protection against unfair use of indigenous knowledge should be established.</u>- <u>The right of Internet hyperlinking, framing and mirroring shall not be restricted, under the proviso that the name and URL of the original site is properly indicated and acknowledged.</u>- <u>Authors must be encouraged to retained ownership of their copyright and not to automatically transfer copyright to publishers or other intermediaries.</u>- <u>Raise awareness of the issue of copyright exemptions and knowledge ownership through the education and training sectors.</u>- <u>Non-commercial use and private copying of digital content should be regarded and protected as fair use.</u>- <u>Rules on loans existing in traditional libraries must be extended without hindrance to digital media belonging online to libraries.</u> <p><u>Consumer International:</u> <i>add bullets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>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.</u>- <u>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.</u> <p>IFLA: Intellectual property rights: We fully endorse the need to strike a fair "balance between intellectual property rights and the public interest". We have commented elsewhere on the need to be vigilant that licensing regimes and other regulations adopted in the electronic environment do not tip the balance away from the public interest. We are working closely with the International Publishers Association to adopt mutually acceptable measures that will achieve this balance. We also fully endorse the need to achieve protection against the unfair use of indigenous knowledge</p> <p>IRIS-HRIS Caucus members: The respect of intellectual property should not prevail on the right to education and knowledge. This right must indeed be exercised through the concept of fair use, i.e. use for non-commercial purposes, education, and research;</p>
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		<p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- All technical measures for the protection of copyrights should be automatically called off after the expiration of its effective term- In domain name disputes, the requirements for the legitimate use should be more extended so that user's rights could not be infringed by the reverse hijacking of commercial entities.- Public web sites of all governmental and public authorities should ensure the accessibility of most browsers.- Public software such as the use of online banking, the access to public institutes or public information databases should ensure multi-platform availability.- The third party like ISPs or IDCs should never be judicial in dealing with their user's behavior or should not be liable for user's possibly illegal behaviours.- Most public information should be available in a form of digital data through digital library. In digital library, all digital material including non-public domain should be allowed to being read. Instead, technical solution or financial support should be considered so that copyright owner's rights could not be infringed.- The development of new business model should be encouraged, promoted, and supported by public funds so that creators could sustain their activity of creation without too much dependency on copyright fee.- Hyperlink, frame link or mirroring should be allowed if the original URLs or domain name would be appropriately manifested.- Domestic public policies like compulsory license or parallel import which limits the rights of patent owner for public interest should be allowed without any foreign countries' intervention.- The copyright of computer program or its manual cannot be protected in a same manner as other materials due to its unique characteristics. It should be excluded from the protection scope or at least its protection term should be remarkably reduced.- The attempts to expand the object of patent even to all human activities including abstract idea such as business model and software algorithm should not be allowed and if any case has already been granted in that manner, it should be nullified.- The living entity should be excluded from the scope of patent even when it was detached and separately confirmed. Such a thing is a common heritage of natural history and so any monopoly right should not be granted to individual.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Those surveillance techniques like automatic ip address forwarding, ISP's monitoring of customer's behavior or checking individual mailbox which is used for the purpose of protecting IPR should be prohibited.- As a non-commercial use, the changing behavior of the copyrighted web pages should be allowed in line with the protection of freedom of expression. <p>IFJ: There is a need to grant a fair remuneration to authors for the use of their work. The draft Action Plan rightly suggests that authors must be encouraged to retain ownership of their authors' rights and not to automatically transfer rights to publishers or other intermediaries. Paragraph 34 should reflect that "authors' rights exemptions should be limited and that there must be clear entitlement of right holders to fair remuneration.</p> <p>Global Unions: There must be protection for rights holders, including the need to grant a fair remuneration to right holders for the use of their work. The draft Action Plan rightly suggests that authors must be encouraged to retain ownership of their authors' rights and not to automatically transfer rights to publishers or other intermediaries. We insist that copyright exemptions should be limited (paragraph 34, draft Action Plan</p> <p>MDPI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Business methods shall not be protected by patent laws.- Generic domain names shall not be subject, in any way, to trademarks laws.- Use of Peer to peer technology shall be promoted to share public domain intellectual property. (not just scientific data). <p>Korean Civil Society:</p> <p>Intellectual property rights <i>Add</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>All technical measures for the protection of copyrights should be automatically called off after the expiration of its effective term</u>- <u>In domain name disputes, the requirements for the legitimate use should be more extended so that user's rights could not be infringed by the reverse hijacking of commercial entities.</u>- <u>Public web sites of all governmental and public authorities should ensure the accessibility of most browsers.</u>- <u>Public software such as the use of online banking, the access to public institutes or public information databases should ensure multi-platform availability.</u>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>The third party like ISPs or IDCs should never be judicial in dealing with their user's behavior or should not be liable for user's possibly illegal behaviours.</u>- <u>Most public information should be available in a form of digital data through digital library. In digital library, all digital material including non-public domain should be allowed to being read. Instead, technical solution or financial support should be considered so that copyright owner's rights could not be infringed.</u>- <u>The development of new business model should be encouraged, promoted, and supported by public funds so that creators could sustain their activity of creation without too much dependency on copyright fee.</u>- <u>Hyperlink, frame link or mirroring should be allowed if the original URLs or domain name would be appropriately manifested.</u>- <u>Domestic public policies like compulsory license or parallel import which limits the rights of patent owner for public interest should be allowed without any foreign countries' intervention.</u>- <u>The copyright of computer program or its manual cannot be protected in a same manner as other materials due to its unique characteristics. It should be excluded from the protection scope or at least its protection term should be remarkably reduced.</u>- <u>The attempts to expand the object of patent even to all human activities including abstract idea ch as business model and software algorithm should not be allowed and if any case has already been granted in that manner, it should be nullified.</u>- <u>The living entity should be excluded from the scope of patent even when it was detached and separately confirmed. Such a thing is a common heritage of natural history and so any monopoly right should not be granted to individual.</u>- <u>Those surveillance techniques like automatic ip address forwarding, ISP's monitoring of customer's behavior or checking individual mailbox which is used for the purpose of protecting IPR should be prohibited.</u> <p><u>As a non-commercial use, the changing behavior of the copyrighted web pages should be allowed in line with the protection of freedom of expression.</u></p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</p> <p><u>Protection against unfair use of indigenous and local knowledge should be developed</u></p>
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		<p>UNESCO: appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Ensuring a balance between intellectual property rights (IPR) and the public interest World Confederation of Teachers: underlines the text of the paragraph ‘Intellectual property rights’.</p>
<p>34 A</p>		<p>DT/2 : [34 A] Media: Public service values in the Information Society should be encouraged, including genuine public service broadcasting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-controlled media should be transformed into editorially independent public service media organizations. • 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. • Public financial support, training, preferred access to licenses, frequencies and technologies to promote community-based media, including facilitating links between traditional media and new ones, and to bridge the digital divide between the have and the have-nots. <p>European Broadcasting Union</p> <p>DT/2:[34A]should be fully supported by governments and integrated into Section I</p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: Strengthen and encourage the use of existing information and communication technologies, such as radio, TV, as well as telecommunications and print, in parallel to enhancing the use of new technologies for gender equality and the economic, political and social empowerment of women as leaders, participants and consumers, and recognize that women and girls are potentially large consumers, users and producers of ICT and media;</p> <p>World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters: <i>Add at end:</i> Allocation of suitable frequencies, equitable access to licenses, public financial and technological support and training, should be developed to promote community-based media.</p>
<p>34 B</p>		<p>DT/2 : [34 B] Limitation to ISP responsibility and liability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary responsibility for determining what content to access should remain with the individual Internet user; parents should take the primary responsibility for determining what their children should access.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No implicit or explicit delegation of judicial power should be given or imposed on Internet Services Providers ISPs (Connection, site hosting) to the effect that they have to reach a conclusion on the nature and content of any information, wherever said information is stored, however the said information is transmitted. No exemption to this rule shall be allowed, even in the case of an alleged obviousness.
		<p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: Gender issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prioritise the integration of gender perspectives and ensure women's early and full participation when developing and implementing national policies, legislation, programmes, projects, strategies and regulatory and technical instruments in the area of information and communications technologies (ICT) and media and communications, and create monitoring and accountability mechanisms to ensure implementation of gender-sensitive policies and regulations as well as to analyse the gender impact of such policies in consultation and collaboration with women information technology specialists, women's organizations and gender equality advocates; – Encourage regulatory bodies, where they exist, to promote full participation of women in the ownership, control and management in the ICT and media sectors; – Enable equal access for women to ICT-based economic activities, such as small business and home-based employment, to information systems and improved technologies, and to new employment opportunities in this area, and consider developing telecentres, information centres, community access points and business incubators;
	<p>7) Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all</p>	<p>African civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The application of ICTs to traditional industries such as agriculture and fisheries could result in important efficiency gains through improved access to market information and to existing and new markets. Access to better information on farming and fishing methods, models to optimise yields, and meteorological information to determine planting cycles, could also be used to good effect. - ICT applications for health, documentation of indigenous health knowledge and skills, and multimedia to update skills of health workers in rural areas need to be supported and developed. - ICTs for good governance should be promoted, especially in, secure voting procedures from remote polling stations, transparent public finance management, decentralization of administrative systems and greater co-operation between public and private sectors. - In the face of rapidly changing technological advancement, and the exorbitant cost of proprietary hardware and software solutions, which discriminate against Africa in attempting to participate in ICTs for development, open source solutions have emerged as viable, cost effective and sustainable option for Africa's participation in ICTs for development and should be promoted by Africa and the international community.

		<p>APEC: the demand-driven applications idea shall be added to this chapter</p>
	<p>35. ICTs can support social and economic development. But it is also important to ensure that traditional models are recognized and respected, so that the non-users of ICTs are not marginalized. The following examples are intended to illustrate the potential for this.</p>	<p>DT/2 : [35] Tools should be developed to evaluate the social impact of ICTs and contribute to the eradication of poverty. This should be done with the involvement of all stakeholders, including the poor themselves, both in northern and southern countries.</p> <p>DT/2 : [35] Public service broadcasters in particular can play an important role in informing citizens about ICTs, e-government, e-business, e-learning, and e-health.</p> <p>APC: We affirm the inclusion of paragraph 35, but would like to add 'and community' so that the sentence reads: to ensure that traditional and community models are recognized and respected, so that the non-users of ICTs are not marginalized."</p> <p>Ecurie Maloba : <u>Development-oriented ICT applications.</u> The use of NICTs should be integrated into all spheres of life. Such integration should confirm the improvement provided for users. At this stage, an enormous task lies before all African stakeholders in terms of the upgrading and production of local assets.</p> <p>Glocom: <u>...In all these examples particular attention must be paid to the accessibility needs of the disabled and elderly.</u></p> <p>Telefonica: That commitments be made which stimulate the development of e-government, telemedicine, e-inclusion applications and, in general, any other innovative applications based on new technologies, which allow the benefits of the Information Society to reach the entire population.</p> <p>UNCTAD: <i>Delete the last sentence. Add: <u>The following are areas where applications of ICT are likely to result in the biggest achievements as regards social and economic development.</u></i></p> <p>UNESCO: <i>Add after "... local level ": "<u>, where community media, including community multimedia centres should be developed as important means of ensuring participation of communities in the:</u></i></p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW : Strengthen and encourage the use of existing information and communication technologies, such as radio, TV, as well as telecommunications and print, in parallel to enhancing the use of new technologies for gender equality and the economic, political and social empowerment of women as leaders, participants and consumers, and recognize that women and girls are potentially large consumers, users and producers of ICT and media;</p>

<p>36. E-Government: Public administrations should use ICT tools to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency—at all levels of government, and in particular at the local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the delivery of public services to citizens and to enterprises. • In the design of online services, adapted to the needs of citizens and businesses. • In the better management of financial, human and public resources and goods. 	<p>APC Regarding paragraph 36, we want to affirm the text on E-government. However, specific targets, incorporating gender planning, need to be linked to this text, particularly to ensure that governments focus on using ICTs to provide services to those people that currently have least access to government services (for example in under-served areas).</p> <p>We feel there should also be a mention of the use of ICTs to conduct e-governance and build up democratic institutions and processes by involving the public in decision-making and supporting freedom of information.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: Governments and other actors, including trade unions, business and professional associations, and international organizations such as the ILO and UNCTAD, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop ICT-based information systems with relevant content for women to increase their economic opportunities and entrepreneurship skills, including information about national economic and trade policies and programmes - Use ICT to increase women's economic literacy and their economic empowerment and participation - Ensure that women gain access to new employment opportunities in the ICT area, including by increasing women's access to ICT literacy and skills at all levels, and also ensure that women are not disproportionately disadvantaged by the working conditions and organizational climate common within the global ICT industry, such as "flexible" employment practices - Ensure that women workers in the ICT sector are protected by International Labour standards and that programmes are developed contributing to improving their roles in the sector. <p>Promote critical debate and awareness-raising projects to combat the use of ICTs for the transmission of pornography, especially violent pornography, and for cybercrimes such as cyber-stalking and sex trafficking.</p> <p>APEC: the significance of both infrastructure and application with regard to promotion of e-governments, and toward the practical promotion of e-governments, take into account the user need, collaboration of central and local governments, cooperation between the private and public sectors for promoting e-governments and the significance of e-government's effects as a driving force in the market concerning multifaceted e-services.</p> <p>IFLA: E-Government: We agree that public administration can make effective use of ICT tools to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency in the delivery of public services. Public libraries in many countries have shown themselves capable of best practice in this field, given appropriate investment.</p> <p>Paremvassi: ICT offers a unique possibility for citizens to increase their participation in government decision-making. We support the development of E-Democracy initiatives in every community at local, national or global level. The online Forum created for citizens and NGOs to participate in the process of</p>
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		<p>the European Convention is a good example of such use. In addition, ICT can increase the <i>transparency</i> of public and private organizations. E-Government initiatives should become interactive so that citizen participation and monitoring of government decision making becomes possible</p> <p>Regional Dakar Council: Moreover, as you probably know, there is an enormous number of problems concerning the reliability of civil registers in registry offices (mainly in developing countries, even today, in May 2003). These problems frequently pursue individuals in their civic life and push them to the fringes of society throughout their lives for purposes of school enrolment, obtaining a national identity card, marriage, voter registration, etc.</p> <p>It would therefore be desirable to add "The introduction and development of ICTs in registry offices".</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add: E-Government: Public administrations should use ICT tools, <u>integrating old and new media</u>, to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency—at all levels of government, and in particular at the local level:</p> <p>Telefonica: That governments and public administrations assume their role as promoters of the Information Society and set in motion their ability to stimulate demand for ICTs by integrating new technologies in their administrative processes, with the resulting increase in efficiency and transparency in accessing public services.</p> <p>UNECLAC: E-democracy is not only an effective tool to strengthen democratic processes, but can also be the driving force of e-government initiatives, especially in developing countries. A 'balanced combination of electronic service delivery (e-administration) and forms of electronic participation (e-democracy)' should therefore be a basic characteristic of e-government right from the start.</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: E-governance focuses on how new technologies can be used to strengthen the public's voice as a force for reshaping democratic processes and to refocus the management, structure and oversight of government to better serve the public interest.²² At present, e-governance policies, where they exist, are essentially gender-blind and do not recognize the existence of gender gaps in access to government services and political processes, especially of women living in rural or remote areas or who are otherwise marginalized.</p> <p>World Federalist Movement: WFM supports this text, noting that ICTs as interactive, multi-nodal technologies are uniquely able to improve the transparency and accountability of public administrations. WFM would suggest the addition of the word "participation" to this sentence, as in "transparency, accountability, participation and efficiency." <i>Add: - In the policy-making processes of government, enhancing the inclusion of citizen's voices and concerns</i></p>
36 A		<p>OECD. Add: "In addition to providing an analytical framework for the analysis of e-government initiatives, the OECD will continue to provide a forum for discussion and examples of best practice with regard to e-government"</p>

<p>37. E-Business: Enterprises, particularly SMEs, can use ICTs to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, fight against poverty, reduce transaction costs and benefit from network externalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the adoption of an enabling environment and based on a widely-available broadband infrastructure, Governments should seek to stimulate private investment, new applications and content development and foster public - private partnerships. • Governments should adopt a twofold approach: setting the rules and using e-Business in their interaction with the business community. • ICTs can be used to bring consumer benefits and satisfaction by widening the choice of potential suppliers, beyond the constraints of location. The private sector should help to raise awareness and to ensure training on the specific issues related to e-Business. • Use of digital technologies can enhance the role of enterprises in promoting entrepreneurship, liberalizing trade, the accumulation of knowledge, the upgrading of skills, thereby increasing productivity, incomes and jobs and promoting qualitative improvement of working life. 	<p>DT/2: [37] E-Business: Community information and communication centres should provide business development services to SMEs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer International: <i>add bullet:</i> <u>In the provision of information on consumer protection laws and remedies.</u> <u>Governments should use ICT tools to facilitate to the public their involvement in decision making processes that contribute with the build up of democratic institutions and leads to an effective e-governance. E-Freedom of Information is crucial for the achievement of such goals.</u> <u>Governments should provide capacity-building and training services to small enterprises and content providers, focused on the implementation of guidelines and best practices for consumer protection online.</u> <p>APC We also affirm the text on E-business in paragraph 37, but fear that emphasis is placed on the role of E-business in using ICTs for development at the expense of emphasis on the primary role of the public sector in ensuring that citizens receive the rights and services to which they are entitled.</p> <p>CCBI: Only governments can liberalize trade pursuant to trade liberalizing commitments</p> <p>FAO: "E-Business: Enterprises, particularly <u>SMEs, and women and men</u> can use ICTs to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, fight against poverty, reduce transaction costs and benefit from network externalities:</p> <p>IANWGE: <i>Amend:</i>" ... E-Business: Enterprises, particularly SMEs, <u>and women and men</u> can use ICTs to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, fight against poverty, reduce transaction costs and benefit from network externalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Use of digital technologies (especially in rural areas though Multipurpose Community Telecentres, MCT) can enhance the role of enterprises in promoting entrepreneurship, liberalizing trade, the accumulation of knowledge, the upgrading of skills, thereby increasing productivity, incomes and jobs and promoting qualitative improvement of working life. " <p>League of Arab States. <i>Add:</i>" ...Governments should seek to stimulate private investment, <u>developing of data bases,</u> new applications and content and foster public - private partnerships."</p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: <i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Fostering youth entrepreneurship, especially in the ICT industry through entrepreneurship education, incubators, funds etc.</u> <p>Telefonica: That the States adopt strategies and national policies that facilitate the penetration of information technologies in small and medium size companies, as well as facilitate and provide an incentive for the creation of new companies, services and products in the area of ICTs.</p>
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		<p>UNCTAD <i>Replace the last point with: <u>The use of ICT can increase the productive capacity of SMEs, in particular in developing countries, and enhance their export competitiveness by making business processes and trade support services more efficient, improving firm organization and management, enhancing contacts with clients and business partners, creating new business opportunities in ICT-related goods and services, and upgrading products or activities on the value chain.</u></i> UN-ECOSOC-DAW: Enable equal access for women to ICT-based economic activities, such as small business and home-based employment, to information systems and improved technologies, and to new employment opportunities in this area, and consider developing telecentres, information centres, community access points and business incubators;</p>
37A		<p>[37A] Telefonica: That commitments be made which stimulate the development of e-commerce by harmonising the various laws and adopting national tools, promoting self-regulatory mechanisms, that increase consumer confidence and guarantee the security of transactions and the privacy of data.</p>
37B		<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Include the following new paragraph as a new application in Section 7:" E-Science: - ICTs have a central role in the practice, dissemination and advancement of basic and applied scientific research. Scientists build partnerships and international consortia, conduct experiments, collate data, coordinate laboratory activities, and communicate their findings to their peers and the public. - ICTs are not only a product of science but also a fundamental force for shaping the scientific research agenda and determining how the future of scientific knowledge will unfold and be utilized. - <i>ICTs provide an historic opportunity to reduce the scientific divide: they improve and increase the transfer of scientific knowledge between developed and developing countries; they strengthen universities and research centers worldwide and they facilitate the involvement of scientists in developing countries in scientific endeavours of their choice around the globe.</i> - There is an urgent need to support scientific research on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of existing and innovative information technologies in key areas, such as health, education, and sustainable development. • the socio-economic value of public-domain information and open access regimes, as exemplified by the World-Wide Web".

<p>38. E-learning: Access to education and knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, and as a means of personal empowerment, community development and business efficiency. Without neglecting traditional literacy, ICT networks have the potential to offer new educational opportunities to all groups in all areas, and a wider delivery of education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Learning should contribute to achieving universal primary education worldwide through better delivery of education and better training of teachers, and to offer improved conditions for lifelong learning, encompassing people that are outside the "normal" education process, and for improving professional skills. • Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, broadband networks and hardware should be promoted. • The introduction and development of ICTs in various schools and other learning institutions shall be supported through the establishment and maintenance of a human resources network that institutionalizes the ongoing training of teachers and instructors, who are the backbone of innovation. 	<p>DT/2: [38] E-Learning. Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the production of international E-learning programmes incorporates contents, context and visions from developing countries so as to contribute to cultural diversity. <p>Develop, promote and support gender sensitive educational programmes and appropriate learning environments including e-learning to increase women's access to education</p> <p>AEGEE: E-Learning must find a balance between online learning and face-to-face communication in order to be effective. e-Learning does not merely need to focus on providing text-based information but it could be combined with videoconferences, as a means of preserving the human interaction in the educational process.</p> <p>E-Learning can also lead to the lack of community engagement since it provides access to information that might not fit in the local circumstances and decreases cultural diversity.</p> <p>The use of e-Learning cannot be seen as a substitute to the student mobility as well as face-to-face communication.</p> <p>In order to make use of the e-Learning opportunities several prerequisites have to be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Access: Internet and ICT has to be readily accessible to everybody b) Capacity building: Training of human resources that will use and teach how to benefit from e-Learning applications c) Hardware and software: The necessary equipment and the appropriate applications have to be made widely available. d) Recognition and quality assurance: Standards for the online courses recognition have to be set up and new quality assurance forms have to be developed. <p>Several actors should be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>content providers (companies, universities, libraries);</i> - <i>infrastructure providers (public and private institutions);</i> - <i>students as recipients;</i> <p>Companies should be given the opportunity to re-train their workforce. Universities and libraries should make their academic resources available online.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advantage shall be taken of best practices to create high-quality, readily accessible teaching material from all over the world to facilitate knowledge transfer to the national level.• Special attention shall be devoted to multilingual training and to the use and development of translation software.	<p>APC-WNSP: Develop, promote and support gender sensitive educational programmes and appropriate learning environments including e-learning to increase women's access to education. Implement measures to ensure women's equal access to ICT education, training and literacy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Integrating ICT education in school curricula that takes into account on gender equality and women's practical and strategic needs- Realizing girls' full participation in science and technology education- Developing relevant distance ICT education and training programmes, especially for rural women and girls; <p>Carry out pilot projects to investigate models of information presentation that respond to women's preferred learning styles, and develop appropriate ICT content packaging.</p> <p>APEC: importance of broadband for creating a favorable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new services and for keeping the commercial viability of infrastructure and access in rural/remote areas</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: E-learning: <i>add bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>These innovations should be tried out as a matter of priority with the most disadvantaged in both developed and developing countries, in order to devise applications and methodologies of use capable of enabling all to share knowledge.</u> <p>University of Buenos Aires: <i>Add:</i> Access to education and knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, and as a means of personal empowerment and community development. As a <u>complement to</u> traditional literacy, ICT networks have the potential to offer new educational opportunities to all groups in all areas, and a wider delivery of education. <i>Add new bullet point:</i> Careful attention should be given to the sanctioning and certification of university and technical diplomas, placing emphasis on the quality of education given and obtained in non-local study centres.</p> <p>Consumer International: <i>add bullets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Stakeholders should work together to develop and implement media campaigns designed to enable and empower individual users of ICTs.</u>- <u>Educational courses on information technology at schools and universities should include consumer and privacy protection as a key element.</u> <p>FAO: "E-learning: Access to education and knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, <u>for gender equality</u> and as means of personal empowerment, community development and business efficiency. Without neglecting traditional literacy, ICT networks have the potential to offer new educational opportunities to all groups in all areas, and a wider delivery of education: "</p>
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		<p>IANWGE: <i>Amend:</i>"... knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, for gender equality and..."</p> <p>League of Arab States: <i>Add:</i>" E-Learning should contribute to achieving <u>the elimination of illiteracy, universal primary education...</u>"</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add new bullet point</i> <u>"- New skills developed by the use of ICTs and not included in conventional curriculum, should be included in training materials and syllabus. The teaching of collaborative skills, making use of the potential of ICTs, should be enhanced:"</u></p> <p>United Methodist Church: <i>After</i> "E-learning: <u>Access to education and knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, and as a means of personal empowerment, community development and business efficiency.</u>" <i>Insert:</i> <u>Because there is an ability to promote traditional literacy and the wisdom found within the indigenous knowledge base, as well as providing access for traditional societies to modern society, ICTs.</u> <i>After:</i> "E-learning should contribute to achieving universal primary education worldwide through better delivery of education and better training of teachers, and to offer improved conditions for lifelong learning, encompassing people that are outside the "normal" education process and for improving professional skills "Insert: <u>Universal primary education delivery possible through e-learning should always be in the service of community-centered sustainable development practices and priorities and in the service of the Millennium Development Goals.</u> <i>After:</i> "Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes" <i>Insert:</i> <u>Which are able to be locally augmented for content and values should be promoted. Affordable broadband . . .</u> <i>After:</i> "Advantage shall be taken of best practices to create high-quality, readily accessible teaching material from all over the world to facilitate knowledge transfer to the national level" <i>Insert:</i> <u>And to the community level</u></p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: The WCT fully agrees with the text of this paragraph about e-learning and also the two dashes of the remarks of the Observers</p>
		<p>DT/2: [38 A] Education through radio and TV can be interwoven and extended by individualized e-learning</p>

<p>39. E-health: Access to healthcare information and services is a basic right. Many countries lack adequate healthcare facilities and personnel, particularly in rural and remote areas. ICTs should be incorporated on a mass scale in the field of health care with a view to improving resource use, patient satisfaction, personalized care, and the coordination of public health-care systems, private institutions and the academic sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICTs should be used to promote social inclusion of all members of society by enabling equitable access to healthcare services, as well as empowering citizens to better manage their own health and to participate more effectively in the healthcare process. • Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas. 	<p>DT/2: [39] E-health: Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create healthcare systems that utilize ICTs to increase productivity and efficiency within the provision of healthcare globally. • Promote the use of ICT as an effective tool in distributing information about, and advocating against, gender-based violence. • Prepare and disseminate accessible information that strengthens prevention programmes that promote women's health such as education and information on sexual and reproductive health issues and on sexually-transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS. <p>APC We commend the sub-committee for the text on e-learning and e-health, but once again want to make the point that without specific targets and benchmarks little is likely to happen. We feel that in the section on e-health (paragraph 39) women should be mentioned as a specific group to be targeted. We support the fact that children are already mentioned.</p> <p>Reference should be made to the need for high ethical standards in developing</p> <p>APEC: importance of broadband for creating a favorable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new services and for keeping the commercial viability of infrastructure and access in rural/remote areas</p> <p>Consumer International: <i>add bullet:</i></p> <p><u>Adequate measures should be taken to ensure that health information provided over the Internet is accurate, up-to-date, reliable and free from any commercial interests.</u></p> <p>FAO: <i>Amend:</i> "</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas and <u>under-served communities</u> - ICTs can be used to provide e-health supports <u>for both men and women and to specific sub-groups through the life-cycle (such as mothers, elderly, the chronically ill, children and adolescent boys and girls).</u> <p>IANWGE: <i>Amend:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas and under-served communities. - Another e-health priority shall be the prevention, treatment and monitor and control of the spread of dangerous and contagious diseases—specifically HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria—in particular, through the creation of a common information system.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another e-health priority shall be the prevention, treatment and monitor and control of the spread of dangerous and contagious diseases—specifically HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria—in particular, through the creation of a common information system. • ICTs can be used to provide e-health supports to specific groups (such as the elderly, the chronically ill and children). • An ICT-based e-health network should be established to provide medical assistance following humanitarian disaster and emergencies. • A system should be established to provide e-health services to the populations in remote regions of the globe. 	<p>- ICTs can be used to provide e-health supports to specific groups <u>for both men and women and to specific sub-groups through the life-cycle (such as the mothers, elderly, the chronically ill and children and adolescent boys and girls).</u></p> <p>League of Arab States: <i>Add:</i> "<u>Electronic e-education applications should be developed to provide continuing training for medical doctors.</u>"</p> <p>RACS: E-health has potential global population benefits. E-health has the capacity to record personalised data-records of individuals and to analyse sub-population and national population trends. This could create enormous benefit for both service delivery (efficiencies, practices and hence economic benefit) and for epidemiologists and other health researchers to gain understanding about the aetiology, treatment and/or vectoring of diseases both communicable and non-communicable.</p> <p>However, E-health ICT has the potential to do harm if not properly policed or is conducted with ulterior motives. Personalised health records, for instance, could be sold or illegally accessed by potential employers or health insurers. Such records could also be used by Governments for a range of purposes, many of which could be detrimental to civil liberties, individual privacy rights and/or economic advantage. It is important to insert a cautionary notation to help protect privacy and rights of civil society.</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i> <u>"-ICTs should be used to promote social inclusion of all members of society by enabling equitable access to healthcare services, as well as empowering citizens to better manage their own health, have access to their health information and to participate more effectively in the healthcare process."</u></p> <p>United Methodist Church: A new bulletpoint: - The best and most possible practices must be encouraged in every community. A diversity of community health workers and practices must be integrated into the health knowledge base.</p>
39 A		<p>UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> "<u>Appropriate materials should be developed in open access multimedia forms and translated and adapted to the context of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), for development workers such as NGO staff, health officers and community leaders.</u>"</p>
	<p>40. E-employment: ICTs can provide tools for new job creation and enhance competitiveness and productivity through teleworking, enterprise networking and efficient linking of job seekers and employers. Best practices and new labour laws for e-workers and e-employers should be developed at the international level. The role of the ILO is fundamental in this respect. Telecommuting should be promoted to allow the best brains of</p>	<p>ILO: Replace existing paragraph 40 with: E-Employment: Policies should be adopted to enhance the positive effects of ICTs on the world of work and counter the negative ones. ICTs can change how, when and where people work. They can enhance the productivity of enterprises and provide new employment throughout the economy thus becoming prime poverty eradication tools. International cooperation should be strengthened to disseminate the required know how, to design the appropriate economic policies and to advise on the implementation strategies to harness ICTs as employment generators. International labour standards should be adopted or developed to protect the rights of workers both in new occupations or employed under new working conditions. Standards to strengthen tripartite social dialogue should also be enforced to facilitate the adoption of new technologies. The role of the ILO is fundamental in these domains.</p>

<p>the developing world to live in their societies and work anywhere.</p>	<p>IFJ: The draft action plan should encourage the recognition and application of fundamental rights and core labour standards of all workers in the information society. Paragraph 40 should reflect that "<i>e-workers must enjoy conditions of work that are in line with international labour standards, including recognition of rights to freedom of association, equality of opportunity and decent standards of work</i>". The proposals for new labour law should be strengthened. Where information services are subject to content rules they must not be intrusive, or go beyond existing laws.</p> <p>Global Unions: The recognition and application of fundamental rights and core labour standards of all workers in the information society. Those who work in the information society must enjoy conditions of work in line with international labour standards, including recognition of rights to freedom of association, equality of opportunity and decent standards of work. The proposals for new labour law (paragraph 40 of the draft Action Plan) should be strengthened.</p> <p>The need for safe and healthy, secure and fair working conditions, built on principles of social justice and gender equality, to be enjoyed by all workers in the information society.</p> <p>Actions to confront the digital and social divide to combat the negative social effects of the introduction of new information technologies. It is only through the creation of decent jobs, the provision of primary education and lifelong learning, the improvement of health services and the tackling of gender inequalities that poverty can be eradicated. In order to achieve the United Nations millennium goals the adoption of employment-friendly, inclusive and productive information technology strategies is required.</p> <p>There must be uniform legal protection of communications privacy, which is needed to avoid interference and monitoring of Internet traffic and personal communications. The Action Plan should reflect clearly that exceptional circumstances only could justify the monitoring of private communications of the workforce (Article 40 A). Where information services are subject to content rules they must not be intrusive and must not go beyond existing laws.</p> <p>Korean Civil Society: <i>Add:</i> <u>Labourers should have the right to use Intranet for communication or the activity of labour union.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Special attention is needed for marginal workers such as women, migrant workers, the disabled and irregular workers to access information equally.</u>- <u>Monitoring or surveillance devices, if any and it was agreed to be installed by workers, should be immediately withdrawn after its installed purpose was fulfilled or the necessity is not clarified. The purpose of collecting personal information, its collecting term and scope, the collecting device's specification and function, collected matters should be disclosed with the specific request of the specified person.</u>- <u>The collected matters should not be used beyond its own specified purpose of information collection. And those should not be any ground for discrimination or unjust personnel management.</u>
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	<p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add: <u>"E-employment: ICTs can provide tools for new job creation and enhance competitiveness and productivity through teleworking, enterprise networking and efficient linking of job seekers and employers. Best practices and new labour laws for e-workers and e-employers should be developed at the international level. The role of the ILO is fundamental in this respect. Telecommuting should be promoted to allow the best brains of the developing world to live in their societies and work anywhere. ICTs should be also used to encourage women to take full advantage of the Information Society to participate actively in the working environment. Social entrepreneurship programmes should be encouraged by Public and Private sector to provide support mechanisms for women. In doing so they will be supported to escalate the poverty ladder by using the potential of ICTs.</u></p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: Ensuring fair labour standards for young people working in the ICT industry, including hardware, software, and areas such as call centers.</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: Labour is highly segregated in the ICT industry.²⁰ Women are concentrated in end-user, lower skilled and lowest paid jobs related to information processing, banking, insurance, printing and publishing, and outsourced jobs for women are in call centres, information services, data entry, geographical information systems and software programming. However, women make up a small percentage of managerial, maintenance and design personnel in networks, operating systems and software. More women are becoming software programmers but very few are in hardware design. Women comprise the majority of those employed in computer and electronic assembly manufacturing jobs, but the first generation of women workers in ICT industries, first in developed and now in developing countries, are not being trained for new, more advanced jobs. Women have rarely reached high-level positions in information technology at the technical, managerial or decision-making levels. The concentration of economic power in global multinational firms has not increased leadership opportunities for women. ICT can also threaten the livelihoods of women when they lead to the elimination of jobs women have been performing</p> <p>In many countries women are moving increasingly into web development and design. However, few women are ICT entrepreneurs. In order to bring the benefits of an ICT-based economy to a large number of women, certain areas require improvement, such as access, including infrastructure, cost and connectivity, and focus on content and language. This is particularly important for women in the informal sector and women living in rural areas. E-commerce policies rarely accommodate the activities of women traders, and there is a lack of intermediaries or brokers to facilitate the process.</p> <p>Boundaries of work time in the technological society do not recognize men's and women's multiple roles, and labour laws may prevent women's full participation in the information economy. Inequitable global terms of trade have resulted in low wages and poor working conditions for many women working in offshore ICT manufacturing. The high risk of unemployment in the ICT sector, frequently combined with unfavourable labour contracts, produces hardship for women working as ICT professionals. Some highly profitable aspects of the ICT economy, such as pornography, sexually exploit women.</p>
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		<p>Governments and regulatory bodies, international organizations including the United Nations system, and other actors, such as trade unions, business, professional and media organizations and the private sector should: entrepreneurship in the ICT sector, including Promote and strengthen women's by supporting role models and mentoring programmes and by encouraging the creation of networks and of business support programmes and linkages nationally, regionally and internationally;</p> <p>Develop programmes to enable women entrepreneurs to keep up with rapid changes in technology and increase their economic opportunities in ICT;</p> <p>Develop ICT-based information systems with relevant content, including information about national economic and trade policies and programmes, to enable women to increase their economic opportunities and entrepreneurship skills;</p> <p>Ensure that women gain access to promising new employment opportunities in the ICT area, including by increasing women's access to ICT literacy and skills at all levels, and also ensure that women are not disproportionately disadvantaged by the working conditions and organizational climate common within the global ICT industry, such as flexible employment practices;</p> <p>Develop ICT-based economic opportunities for women, especially rural women, such as telecentres, community access points and business incubators;</p> <p>Take steps, in particular by providing ICT education, training and access to credit and by promoting and recruiting more women at decision-making levels of the ICT sector, to ensure that women entrepreneurs, including small and micro-entrepreneurs, can take advantage of e-commerce opportunities;</p> <p>Enhance the use of ICT to increase women's economic literacy and economic empowerment by, among other things, promoting ICT education and training at all levels, encouraging educated women to acquire ICT skills, expanding women's participation in ICT-enhanced enterprises, including by scaling up and sustaining successful pilot projects, setting up economic-enterprise incubators and establishing mentoring programmes;</p> <p>Set targets for and monitor the achievement of gender balance among media personnel in different categories and levels of media employment, including technical areas of operation;</p> <p>Establish policies and procedures for recruitment, remuneration, promotion, work assignment and other aspects that affect professional access, employment and advancement that are guided by a commitment to gender equality;</p> <p>Provide management, negotiation and leadership training for women to help them succeed in media companies;</p> <p>Conduct and support research into patterns of employment of women and men in the media and barriers to women's advancement, publicize the findings and implement measures to ensure that women are enabled and encouraged to stay in the media;</p> <p>Support community media as a form of media that is accessible to women;</p> <p>Encourage gender balance in private and community-based media in the process of granting licenses to broadcasters;</p>
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	<p>Ensure that gender considerations are integrated into audience and readership surveys and that such surveys provide data disaggregated by sex and gender-specific information</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</p> <p>Ensure equal opportunities for women, and monitor gender representation, in different categories and levels of work, education and training in the media and ICT areas, with a view to increasing women's participation in decision- making at all levels of ICT and the media;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the value of different and local languages, and promote and encourage local knowledge systems, as well as locally-produced content in media and communications, and support the development of a wide range of ICT-based programmes in local languages, as appropriate, and with content relevant to different groups of women, and build the capacity of girls and women to develop ICT content; <p>World Confederation of Teachers: The WCT fully agree with the fundamental role of the ILO in this respect of E-employment. The WCT can also agree with the text of the Observers under 40 A "Workers' rights" as supplementary to paragraph 40.</p>
<p>40 A</p>	<p>DT/2: [40 A] Workers' rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers' privacy in the workplace where ICTs are being abused for the purpose of surveillance and monitoring such as CCTV, IC Card, and network-monitoring systems, should be protected. In the case of introducing new technology or policies that might infringe the worker's privacy, agreement with workers or labour unions should be made in advance in an open and transparent manner. • Extending the rights of workers and their trade-unions to the use of the Internet and intranet of companies for the purpose of communication and solidarity • Safe and healthy, secure and fair working conditions, built on principles of social justice and gender equality, to be enjoyed by all workers in the Information Society. • Recognition and application of fundamental rights and core labour standards of all workers in the Information Society, the right to privacy and to free access to the intranet of enterprises for workers, workers' representatives and trade unions <p>The reinforcement of dialogue between trade unions, employers and government to facilitate change in response to economic developments associated with the spread of the Information Society. The forging of social partnership is also vital in effectively mobilizing ICTs as development tools</p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add.:" E-employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labourers should have the right to use Intranet for communication or the activity of labour union. - Special attention is needed for marginal workers such as women, migrant workers, the disabled and irregular workers to access information equally.

		<p>- Monitoring or surveillance devices, if any and it was agreed to be installed by workers, should be immediately withdrawn after its installed purpose was fulfilled or the necessity is not clarified. The purpose of collecting personal information, its collecting term and scope, the collecting device's specification and function, collected matters should be disclosed with the specific request of the specified person.</p> <p>- The collected matters should not be used beyond its own specified purpose of information collection. And those should not be any ground for discrimination or unjust personnel management.</p>
	<p>41. E-environment: Systems should be established to prevent man-made disasters, using ICTs to monitor the operators of production and transport systems that pose the gravest potential threats to the environment.</p>	<p>DT/2: [41] E-Environment: ICTs should be mobilised in order to meet the specific of small islands under an environment endangered by hazards or global warming</p> <p>Arctic Council: Scientific knowledge about environmental and climate change in the Arctic is an indicator of what may come about elsewhere in the world. A large-scale information system would considerably facilitate assistance to both national and local governments in developing appropriate policy responses based on the common knowledge base that is drawn from the compilation and dissemination of the Council's scientific findings, information on best practices, as well as lessons learned in the Arctic.</p> <p>FAO: Add: E-environment: Systems should be established to prevent man-made disasters, using ICTs to monitor the operators of production and transport systems that pose the gravest potential threats to the environment. <u>ICTs also play a key role in managing natural resource-driven disaster management. FAO has an important role in promoting gender-responsive natural resource disaster management.</u></p> <p>IANWGE: Amend: " Systems should be established to prevent man-made disasters, using ICTs to monitor the operators of production and transport systems that pose the gravest potential threats to the environment. <u>ICTs also play a key role in managing natural resource-driven disaster management. FAO has an important role in promoting gender-responsive natural resource disaster management.</u></p> <p>Korean Civil Society: Systems should be established to prevent man-made disasters, using ICTs to monitor the operators of production and transport systems that pose the gravest potential threats to the environment. <u>Also, ICTs should be used to develop a global early warning system so as to avoid natural disaster.</u></p> <p>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add: "... that pose the gravest potential threats to the environment. <u>Also, ICTs should be used to develop a global early warning system so as to avoid natural disaster.</u>"</p> <p>The Daisy Consortium: Add: "... of software for consumers. <u>To strengthen the Design for All in ICTs at minimum cost and time, specific design needs and requirements of all stakeholders including people with disabilities must be encouraged at the earliest stage of standard development</u></p> <p>DT/2: [41 A] There is a need to prioritize and develop uses of ICTs for development e.g. agriculture and early warning systems.</p>

		<p>IFRC: ICTs play an important part of the overall, developmental approach to addressing vulnerabilities and reducing risks associated with natural and technological disasters. Risk reduction is a critical component of sustainable development. Without the inclusion of such measures, natural and man-made hazards escalate into disastrous proportions and set back development. Governments should recognize the importance of ICTs in relation to natural disasters, risk reduction and the building of local capacities to respond. It is also important to recognize that in emergency situations, the first 24 hours are the most critical to saving lives and the first to people to respond are from the local community. This means not only ensuring the availability of the relevant equipment, connections and training to institutions, but also ensuring access to these tools at the community level, and to the organizations that recruit, train, motivate and deploy volunteers in the communities.</p> <p>WMO: The information society and E-Environment for mitigating natural disasters, dangerous weather related phenomena and environmental emergencies: provision and delivery of weather, water and climate information and warnings</p>
<p>41 B</p>		<p>UNEP: Mainstream information and communication technology into sustainability development. Principal action areas should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dematerialization (reducing the use of natural resources and reducing waste) b. Consumption and production patterns (the role for ICT to reduce environmental impacts) <p>WMO The information society and E-Environment for economic and social development: provision and delivery of weather, water and climate information and services</p> <p>FAO: [41 C] The WSIS should pay particular attention to the implications of ICTs in achieving the World Food Summit's commitments to address the problems caused by hunger and undernutrition.</p> <p>Action line 1- Mainstreaming information and communication technologies into efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), should harness the full potential of information and communication technologies.</p> <p>The importance of ICTs in the achievement of the MDGs is recognized, and information and communication technologies can contribute significantly to the enhancement of food security and rural development. This Action Line should take into account the critical role of access to knowledge and information in agricultural productivity, food security and environmental protection and therefore the need to ensure that mechanisms for the exchange of this knowledge and information exist. Mechanisms would include: improvements in telecommunications infrastructure capabilities and lowering of telecommunications costs in rural areas; improvements to country-based capacity for the development and operation of information systems and communication technologies; investments in broader language coverage; adoption of international content management standards, classification schemes and agreed vocabularies.</p>

		<p>Action line 2- Establishing partnerships between institutions for the systematic exchange of information on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food, according to agreed procedures and standards, in order to provide policy makers, policy advisers, researchers and the public, ready access to comprehensive, up-to-date and detailed knowledge and information.</p> <p>FAO disseminates global information on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food. Other agencies can provide supplementary information in terms of subject area or more detailed information on particular countries or regions. Through partnership arrangements, information can be assembled, summarized and shared more systematically at national, regional and global level, in order to provide users with more comprehensive and useful information in an easily accessible form. This information should be linked in a useful way for practical fieldwork.</p>
<p>41 D</p>		<p>41 D: ICTs in agriculture - The application of ICTs to poverty reduction must necessarily address the role in agriculture and related sector as well as in food security and in the livelihoods of rural people. ICTs must have a major role in facilitating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the improvement of agricultural productivity and enhancement of livelihoods and food security in poor rural communities; - the development and conservation of natural resources; - the expansion of rural infrastructure (including capacity for food safety, plant and animal health) and broadening market access; - the strengthening of capacity for knowledge generation and dissemination (research, extension, education and communication); <p>the empowerment of rural communities and ordinary citizens</p>
<p>41 E</p>		<p>FAO: "E-agriculture: The provision of universal and affordable access and exchange to knowledge and information, especially in rural communities remains one of the biggest challenges to bridging the digital divide in order meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). ICTs and the development of ICT applications and services are key constraints to meeting these challenges. E-agriculture initiatives should promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The promotion of enabling policy and regulatory frameworks for agricultural information at international and national levels; – the improvement of telecommunications infrastructure capabilities and the lowering of telecommunications costs in rural areas; – the investments in broader language coverage; – the adoption of agreed standards, procedures, classification schemes and multi-lingual vocabularies for the systematic exchange of information on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food security;

		<p>– the integration of cross-cutting issues such as gender, information and communication as well as ICTs into policies and programmes.</p>
<p>41 F</p>		<p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW: A lack of gender awareness also affects perceptions regarding users' needs and preferences. Women's mobility, in terms of both their access to transport and their ability to leave the home, is frequently more limited than that of men. Given women's multiple roles and family responsibilities, decisions on the location of telecentres and other community access points, opening hours and staffing can disadvantage and exclude women from using ICT-related opportunities. For example, women may encounter greater social and cultural constraints to using a telecentre that is located near a place where men commonly gather than one that is located near a school and managed by women</p>
	<p>8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development</p>	<p>APC-WNSP: Develop, consistent with freedom of expression, regulatory mechanisms that promote balanced and diverse portrayals of women by the media and international communication systems and that promote increased participation by women and men in production and decision making. Include content about women and gender issues in all official Government websites in addition to those websites that specifically cover gender equality issues. Design content on the basis of research into women's stated information needs, in local languages and accessible media formats. Encourage innovative combinations of new technologies and traditional technologies that enhance women's opportunities to access information</p> <p>Africa civil society: African content producers need support in accessing production; distribution and investment facilities to enable them participate in global content markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be communication mechanism between national governments, traditional authority systems in rural communities and civil society. - Multi-media including community media as tools for documentation and development of Africa's rural heritage should be promoted. - ICT initiatives should be relevant to local context, building on existing local oral knowledge and communication skills. - Integration of community medias to the Internet should be ensured to facilitate use of local languages on the Internet. - Partnerships involving civil society / media organizations should be developed as well as training programs in co-operation with private sector. - African languages should be promoted in order to avoid exclusion and to strengthen unity and recognition around the world. - The Information Society should ensure that the intellectual property rights of the poor and indigenous populations are protected from exploitation. It should also enable them to gain information and knowledge and profit from their own knowledge. Regulatory frameworks should include rights and obligations.

		<p>- Gender-aware language should be used across the board.</p>
	<p>42. Cultural and linguistic diversity. Linguistic and cultural diversity enriches the development of society by giving expression to a range of different values and ideas. For this purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information should be presented in the language and cultural context most familiar to the user, thereby further encouraging the use of ICTs. • To foster mutual understanding, diversity of cultural expression should be preserved and promoted, through the creation of varied information content and the digitization of the educational, scientific and cultural heritage. • ICTs should be used to help preserve diversity and indigenous knowledge and traditions. • Means should be developed for enabling access to information resources in different languages, in particular online translation tools. • Means should be developed for processing information in local languages: for instance, standard character sets and language codes, dictionaries, general and application software. • Non-written languages should be preserved by using audio support. 	<p>DT/2: [42] Cultural and linguistic diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop alternative incentive and rewards schemes that encourage the creation and dissemination of culturally and linguistically diverse content. • All citizens should have access to pluralistic and independent radio and television services, relevant to their own culture and in their own language. • Software companies and relevant national and international bodies should prioritise software development and transmission protocols in local languages. <p>The development of policy, procedure and tools to ensure multi-lingualism in cyberspace, and in all other forms of media and communication systems, must respect the different language communities in the development of international standards.</p> <p>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Cultural and linguistic diversity:</u> The information society should consider the cultural dimension of each people. Accordingly, the production of content should be as diversified as possible in terms of languages and customs. For this reason, each people should appropriate NICTs in order to integrate them into its life and customs.</p> <p>FAO: <u>Add: the integrated use of ICTs and rural radio as a means to reach rural and isolated communities</u></p> <p>IANWGE: <u>Amend:"</u></p> <p>ICTs should be used to help preserve diversity and indigenous knowledge and traditions. (The ICTs could be used to disseminate local resource management approaches for developing new technologies)</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: <u>Add bullet point:</u></p> <p><u>"-Gender aware language should be used across the board.</u></p> <p>UNECLA: draft action plan would benefit from the inclusion of this clear language in favour of anti-monopoly legislation in the media industry. A competitive, diverse and free media industry is too important for the concept of an Information Society, to chance having it become dominated by a few powerful companies.</p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Guaranteeing cultural and linguistic diversity - <u>Add:</u> - <u>"Linguistic diversity as well as the production, safeguarding and dissemination of diversified contents in the media and global information networks should be encouraged."</u> - <u>"The role of public radio and television services in the development of audiovisual productions of good quality should be fostered."</u> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: This text about cultural and linguistic diversity is of big importance as well as the remarks of the Observers.</p>

<p>43. Content: Creation of local content should be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy should foster the creation of varied information content, which helps to preserve and disseminate local and national culture, language and heritage, and to safeguard family and community cohesion. • Production and exchange of appropriate local content available in a user's mother tongue is of vital importance. • Developing countries must have the capacity for developing hardware and software, as well as content that is relevant to different segments of population. • Content referencing, based on public-private partnership to make web content more accessible, should be encouraged. • Local authorities have an important role to play, because for citizens they represent the first level of contact with the administrations and they could also foster the development of local communities: local content development, digital archives, diverse forms of digital media, content translation and adaptation should be supported. • Literacy software should be produced in local languages. 	<p>DT/2: [43] Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for public investment in capacity building focused on the creation of locally produced, audience sensitive content that responds to local needs, and marginalized communities. • There should be support for local creativity in any country, especially through promotion of local content to respond to local particularity and needs. • The creation and preservation of traditional and indigenous knowledge should be promoted. • Develop programmes in close consultation with indigenous peoples such that they are enabled in the Information Society and can utilize new tools, if desired, in their cultural production and community development. • Include content about women and gender issues in all official Government web sites in addition to those web sites that specifically cover gender equality issues. • Develop ICT-based information systems with relevant content for women to increase their economic opportunities and entrepreneurship skills, including information about national economic and trade policies and programmes. • Strengthen relevant and diverse programmes focused on gender-sensitive curricula in formal and non-formal education for all and enhancing communication and media literacy for women. • Community projects that can contribute to the democratic process, such as self-publication web sites on matters of local interest and affairs, should benefit from public support. • Build capacity for the creation of locally produced audience sensitive content that responds to local needs. • Publishers and libraries should play a crucial role in promoting knowledge, creativity and science and should be fully involved in the Information Society. • Civil society should be active in the promotion of public awareness on the quality of content of information circulated. • Content industries must have facilitated access to ICTs and training, in order to be acquainted with new models of content creation, production and dissemination. <p>APC: In paragraph 43 on content much that is useful is mentioned. However, the most important point, from our perspective, is absent. Unless public interest content is made available in the public domain (under open content or creative commons licensing agreements) only those that can afford to pay will benefit. One has to merely mention the difficulty that developing country universities have in accessing scientific publications to bring home the importance of this point.</p> <p>APEC: Paragraph 43 shall include the idea of content creation by local users.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Archives should be preserved as the memory of humankind, and systems should be developed to ensure continued access to archived digital information and multimedia content.• Libraries and archives should be supported as content providers.	<p>ATD Fourth World: <i>add bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- One type of local content deserving particular support is that which can be provided by populations living in extreme poverty. They can give the benefit, inter alia, of their history of struggle against exclusion, a history more often than not neglected, based on the everyday fight for survival; this content is indispensable for a genuine dialogue with all social protagonists, with a view to combating poverty. <p>Orbicom: In the long-term, archives guarantee the authenticity and integrity of information. They enable reconstruction of the past and thus help society to better deal with the problems of the present and future. As publicly accessible institutions, they are the expression of the democratic right to information. They provide the basis for informed citizens, contain proof of their rights and entitlements and form the requisites for an efficient, conscientious and democratically controlled administration and government. Archives are the most extensive existing sources of publicly available information and provide free and unlimited use of public domain information by citizens.</p> <p>Library and information services are key actors in providing unhindered access to essential resources for economic and cultural advance. In doing so, they contribute effectively to the development and maintenance of intellectual freedom, safeguarding democratic values and universal civil rights. They encourage social inclusion, by striving to serve all those in their user communities without distinction of any kind. The communities they serve may be geographically based or, increasingly, linked only by technology and shared interests.</p> <p>Coalition of content creators:</p> <p>Along with telecommunication providers and users, creators, publishers and producers of content are key actors in the information society and we believe the WSIS and any of its programs must reflect this. The supply of a diversity of creative works and content is an essential engine for social, cultural, political and economic development. Creators, publishers and producers of content thus play a crucial role in promoting knowledge, creativity and science. As such, they are fully involved in the information society, which offers enhanced means of communication, dissemination and transmission of knowledge. The viewpoints and needs of creators, publishers and producers of content must be fully taken into account at all stages of the WSIS and should be made a key part of the envisaged declaration of principles and plan of action.</p>
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	<p>Coalition of content creators: <i>Add</i> Creation and dissemination of digital content necessitate time, effort, skill and investment. Creativity is best stimulated via copyright protection. Copyright encourages progress and diversity and is a requirement, rather than a limitation, for making content available to users. "Free access to information" cannot and should not mean "free of charge". The potential of intellectual property rights can be used for job creation growth, prosperity and for dissemination of information and know-how. Intellectual property protection promotes innovation and investment and helps develop a market for a large variety of on-line and off-line content.</p> <p>Principle: For the information society to provide creative incentives to the best possible extent, creators, publishers and producers of content shall also fully enjoy their right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to publish, as internationally accepted.</p> <p>Consumer International: Local authorities have an important role to play, because for citizens they represent the first level of contact with the administrations and they could also foster the development of local communities: local content development, digital archives, diverse forms of digital media, content translation and adaptation should be supported. <u>E-Freedom of Information is a requirement to fulfil this goal.</u></p> <p>FAO: <i>Amend:</i> "Developing countries must have the capacity for developing hardware and software, as well as content that is relevant to different segments of population. <u>It should be recognized that in every society, particularly in rural areas, women form a distinct segment of the population due to gender-based roles and rights.</u></p> <p>IANWGE: <i>Amend:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Developing countries must have the capacity for developing hardware and software, as well as content that is relevant to different segments of population. <u>It should be recognized that in every society, particularly in rural areas, women form a distinct segment of the population due to gender-based roles and rights.</u> <p>EBU: should be maintained and, if possible, further developed</p> <p>IFLA: Content: Local authorities have an important role to play. In many countries local authorities are responsible for public libraries. They can therefore provide a vital role as accessible service points providing electronic access to a wide range of other local government services and can also assist the disadvantaged to produce and disseminate their own content Respect the value of different and local languages, and promote and encourage local knowledge systems, as well as locally-produced content in media and communications, and support the development of a wide range of ICT-based programmes in local languages, as appropriate, and with content relevant to different groups of women, and build the capacity of girls and women to develop ICT content;</p>
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		<p>RACS Add</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community networking, in all its diversity, is a fundamental, continuous social process of knowledge production and use, comparable to any other in the educational and cultural sectors.• Existing educational and cultural institutions are recurrently supported by government funds to foster public production, use and preservation of knowledge (e.g. universities, research organisations, public broadcasting, libraries, archives, museums, performing arts organisations, institutes of sport). However no comparable ongoing institutional support framework exists for community networks.• It is now time for the first generation of short-term information society programs (such as Australia's Networking the Nation program) to be converted to permanent policy, funding and institutional arrangements to support community networking as a means of knowledge creation and sharing, benefiting citizens both present and future.• Such change can be effected through review of the roles of existing public knowledge institutions and/or the creation on new institutions to foster community networking. <p>UNECLA: draft action plan would benefit from the inclusion of this clear language in favour of anti-monopoly legislation in the media industry. A competitive, diverse and free media industry is too important for the concept of an Information Society, to chance having it become dominated by a few powerful companies.</p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Supporting the creation of local content- <i>Add:</i>- <u>The use of ICTs by cultural industries in developing countries should be fostered."</u>- <u>"The international exchange of cultural goods and services through the development of endogenous cultural industries and the use of ICTs for exhibitions and for promoting and marketing cultural works should be fostered."</u>- <u>"Developing countries must enhance their communication capacities, including their capacity to produce local content for the media."</u>- <u>"An international framework for the preservation of digital heritage should be developed."</u>- <u>"Private sector's contribution to enhancing cultural diversity in the Information society should be encouraged."</u> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW</p> <p>Respect the value of different and local languages, and promote and encourage local knowledge systems, as well as locally-produced content in media and communications,</p>
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		<p>and support the development of a wide range of ICT-based programmes in local languages, as appropriate, and with content relevant to different groups of women, and build the capacity of girls and women to develop ICT content;</p> <p>Telefonica Fostering universal access The private sector considers that alliances should be strengthened with the public sector to promote the development of applications and local content that meet the demands and requirements of each country and locality</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: The creation of local content is of big importance for the participation of all. Where possible schools and teachers can be helpful</p>
	<p>44. Media: ICT and media as a whole should stimulate linguistic and cultural diversity, including through the facilitation of exchange of local content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment should be made in regional media content as well as new technologies. • Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported. • Appropriate multilateral television networks should be promoted. 	<p>DT/2: [44] Media: Public participation in the Information Society shall be enabled through affordable and appropriate ICT applications allowing for local content creation, such as community media, non-profit media, and interactive Web applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These media should serve as essential factors of empowering marginalized communities, particularly youth, women, indigenous peoples, children and minority groups. • Recognition and support will be given to media based in local communities, thus contributing to creating local content and preserving and developing cultural and linguistic diversity. • Develop, consistent with freedom of expression, regulatory mechanisms that promote balanced and diverse portrayals of women by the media and international communication systems and that promote increased participation by women and men in production and decision making. <p>International Association of Broadcasting: Delete 2nd bulletpoint - Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported Replace it with: - <u>Independent production and media plurality should be supported</u></p> <p>EBU: should be maintained and, if possible, further developed:</p>

	<p>APC: In paragraph 44 on the media we feel there should be mention that policy and regulation should ensure diversity in the ownership and control of the media. Without such regulation the media, including Internet media, is increasingly under the control of fewer corporations, reflecting narrower views at the expense of diversity of opinion and culture.</p> <p>IAPA: Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported. <u>Independent production and media plurality should be supported</u></p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</p> <p>Gender issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Invite, as appropriate, through partnerships, or through the use of self- regulatory gender-sensitive guidelines and self- regulatory gender-sensitive guidelines for media coverage and representation, public and community media to work in support of gender equality, bearing in mind the importance of providing financial resources and other support; <p>Take effective measures, to the extent consistent with freedom of expression, to combat the growing sexualization and use of pornography in media content, in terms of the rapid development of ICT, encourage the media to refrain from presenting women as inferior beings and exploiting them as sexual objects and commodities, combat ICT- and media-based violence against women including criminal misuse of ICT for sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and trafficking in women and girls, and support the development and use of ICT as a resource for the empowerment of women and girls, including those affected by violence, abuse and other forms of sexual exploitation;</p> <p>IFJ: The IFJ welcomes the support of the plurality of the media in paragraph 44 of the Draft Action plan. It would however suggest the addition of a reference to the "<i>need to remove obstacles to media coverage of events of interest to the public which is an added value to the plurality, independence and quality of the media. Independent and pluralistic media should be supported and respected by specific laws that guarantee the protection of the journalists and limit the concentration of media ownership</i>".</p> <p>Orbicom: Traditional media as well as new media are in a position to provide citizens with unbiased information and a plurality of opinions for democratic participation. Therefore new media should be entitled with the same freedom of expression rights as traditional media. Effective rules are needed to safeguard media independence and pluralism, to guarantee access to information, and to protect human dignity, individual privacy and intellectual property. The principle of legality is essential not only for the protection of rights and freedoms but also, for example, for ensuring efficient and orderly use of frequency bands. Media concentration, in all areas including those in the ICTs, should be subject to general anti-monopoly scrutiny and laws, in keeping with national and/or regional practices and customs respecting diversity and pluralism.</p> <p>Moreover, the traditional media, and especially radio and television, are effective tools for fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion, and remain the prevailing form of access to the information society for much of the world's population. The electronic media and public service</p>
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	<p>broadcasting in particular, have responsibility to produce, gather and distribute diverse quality content to meet the political, social and cultural needs of democratic societies. Independent public service broadcasting is required to cater for all segments of the population, including vulnerable and minority groups, by providing a wide range of content in various forms, encompassing audiovisuals productions, material reflecting national and regional cultures and content relevant to local communities, to their cultures and languages (local content). In this regard, the role of community media is particularly pertinent. State-controlled media should be transformed into editorially independent public service organizations.</p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: Supporting youth-created or related media initiatives to develop and distribute their content, and enhance their skills. Increasing cross-cultural communication through global online youth networks. Fostering youth entrepreneurship, especially in the ICT industry through entrepreneurship education, incubators, funds etc.</p> <p>UNECLA: draft action plan would benefit from the inclusion of this clear language in favour of anti-monopoly legislation in the media industry. A competitive, diverse and free media industry is too important for the concept of an Information Society, to chance having it become dominated by a few powerful companies.</p> <p>UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> "<u>Community media should be supported</u>".</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Invite, as appropriate, through partnerships, or through the use of self- regulatory gender sensitive guidelines and self-regulatory gender-sensitive guidelines for media coverage and representation, public and community media to work in support of gender equality, bearing in mind the importance of providing financial resources and other support;- Support research into all aspects of the impact of the media and ICT on all women and girls, in particular into their information needs and interests, furthermore, review existing media and ICT policies, and find ways to adapt ICT to the needs of poor and especially illiterate women, in order to overcome barriers and to support women's empowerment;- Take effective measures, to the extent consistent with freedom of expression, to combat the growing sexualization and use of pornography in media content, in terms of the rapid development of ICT, encourage the media to refrain from presenting women as inferior beings and exploiting them as sexual objects and commodities, combat ICT- and media-based violence against women including criminal misuse of ICT for sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and trafficking in women and girls, and support the development and use of ICT as a resource for the empowerment of women and girls, including those affected by violence, abuse and other forms of sexual exploitation;- Collect, share, positively recognize and widely publicise good practices to counter gender stereotyping, negative portrayals and exploitation of women, in all forms of media and ICT, as part of their efforts to eliminate discrimination and violence against women;
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		<p>United Methodist Church: <i>After</i> "investment should be made in. "<u>Insert Community</u> and After "Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported." <i>Insert Public regulatory frameworks should discourage monopolies</i></p>
44 A		<p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: - Include the following new paragraph in Section I.A.8.44: "Encourage initiatives to increase scientific literacy and consumer awareness of how to select and interpret scientific information published on the world wide web, recognizing the key role of the media in communicating science as well as recognizing the key role of science in communications".</p>
	<p>9) Identifying and overcoming barriers to the achievement of the Information Society with a human perspective</p>	<p>APC-WNSP: Develop, promote and implement research programmes that permit ongoing and comprehensive analysis of the impact of ICT on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly by development of appropriate indicators, conceptual frameworks and qualitative assessment methodologies Support and encourage research programs to design, develop and adapt ICT infrastructure, tools and application that are responsive to the needs of the poor, especially non-literate women Commission a study on the interaction between gender equality and ICT, which should include development of conceptual tools, a baseline analysis of gender equality and ICT, design of appropriate indicators, and case studies on the impact of ICT on achieving gender equality, to inform the dialogue of the Summit.</p> <p>Africa civil society: Information Society should aim to be the conduit for encouraging learning, exchange of information and knowledge and mutual understanding and respect.</p> <p>FAO: Add: "- Cultural barriers to women's access to ICT. There is a need to develop gender-aware universal access policies stressing public access points (e.g. MCT) as an alternative to more capital-intensive choices and ensuring that locations of public access points are gender-sensitive (e.g. not in bars or auto shops)."</p> <p>IANWGE: Add:" <u>Cultural barriers to women's access to ICT. There is a need to develop gender-aware universal respective access policies stressing public access points (e.g. MCT) as an alternative to more capital-intensive choices and ensuring that locations of public access points are gender-sensitive (e.g. not in bars or auto shops).</u></p> <p>League of Arab States: Add:" - <u>Support proposals for enhancing the ITU role as a source of knowledge and experience and as a catalyst in providing ICT's for all, in the application of ICT's for development, and in increasing the reliability and security in the application of ICT's.</u> - <u>Support studies of national, regional and international challenges and needs for an information society.</u> - Enhance electronic awareness through special programmes that focus on the benefits of ICT's for the society and through the public media."</p>

		<p>SchoolNetAfrica <u>Programmes should be developed to:</u> <u>- reform decision-making processes in the telecommunications and ICT sector to ensure good governance, greater accountability to all stakeholders and to improve the participation and representation of women and gender equality advocates in all levels of policy making including participation across generations. These programmes should also develop monitoring mechanisms at all levels in the telecommunications and ICT sector to assess the extent of women's greater access and control over resources necessary for their empowerment and to deliver support for capacity building and training that facilitates wide participation by women and gender ICT specialists in policy and decision making.</u> <u>- facilitate women's active participation in the telecommunications and ICT sector through implementing projects that encourage and support entrepreneurship and women's employment, including women's access to international markets</u> <u>- maximize ICT contribution to the goals of peace, equality and development by developing and encouraging innovative ICT applications that aim to reduce poverty, eliminate HIV/AIDS, promote conflict resolution and peace building, support women's reproductive and productive roles, facilitate education and literacy and reducing violence against women</u></p>
	<p>B. Objectives</p>	
	<p>45. Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:</p>	<p>DT/2: [45]: Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of world's population to have access to domestic radio services by 2010 • 100% of world's population to have access to domestic TV services by 2015 • Information and media development programmes to promote local content services in all regions of the world should be in place within three years. • In countries where they are still state-controlled, plans should be in place within three years to transform the main national broadcasters into editorially independent public service organizations. • As digital television, with its interactive enhancements, will be an essential tool for making the services of the information society widely available, plans for a transition to digital TV should be in place in all countries by 2010 • Introduction of anti-monopoly scrutiny and laws regarding media concentration, including areas involving ICTs, in all countries by 2010. • To ensure that the media are able to fulfill their role in the information society, laws should be put in place in every country by 2010 to grant journalists unhindered access to events of interest to the public, including the right to make recordings and establish contribution links without any interference by the public authorities <p>APEC: It might be appropriate to include progress reports on benchmarks from member economies to be compiled for 2005 Phase II (Tunis). APEC also recognizes that affordability and funding are the main obstacles for many economies to achieve the goals stated in Paragraph 45.</p>

	<p>European Broadcasting Union: 5th and 7th indent of DT /2 [45] should be fully supported by governments and integrated into Section I</p> <p>ATD Fourth World: ... all villages to be connected by 2010 with a community access point by 2015, <u>and with mediators trained to facilitate access for the most disadvantaged</u> ...</p> <p>d) Digital development index: ... <i>including the point of view of poor and deprived populations in all parts of the world.</i></p> <p>IFLA: Catalyze the volunteer network built during the international year of volunteers 2001 with nodes in over 100 countries, to support the plan of action of WSIS. Establish national/regional "online volunteering" services for human development, to provide opportunities to people to collaborate in projects around the world through the Internet.</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: The examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions are based on very high (too high) expectations. The WCT don't hope that this leads to frustration. History let see that changes go not that fast. It asks a lot of national and international financing measures and that in a time of economic recession!! It asks also for an enormous extra work for the people in their jobs. Can we expect this all within fair working conditions ?? It asks for cooperation between governments, NGO's, the private sector and civil society that in most countries not exist yet. And so on. Nevertheless the WCT will not be a wet blanket and will take the responsibility to be helpful <i>where it is possible</i> to reach the data in the action plan.</p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Comment: These benchmarks seem unrealistic when reviewing general development of developing countries and ought to be re-evaluated.</p>
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<p>a) Benchmarks: The following could serve as benchmarks for actions to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all villages to be connected by 2010, with a community access point by 2015;• all universities to be connected by 2005, all secondary schools by 2010 and all primary schools by 2015;• all hospitals to be connected by 2005 and health centres by 2010;• 90 per cent of the world's population to be within wireless coverage by 2010 and 100 per cent by 2015;• all central governments departments to have a website and email address by 2005 and all local governments departments by 2010.	<p>DT/2: [45a] add to the World Wide Web after all villages to be connected</p> <p>APC We affirm the commitment to setting benchmarks and indicators. As previously noted, benchmarking and the development of indicators must incorporate gender planning. In addition, benchmarking and indicators in themselves, though useful, will not contribute to achieving development goals, if they are not accompanied with policies and systems for evaluation, monitoring and redress.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: Set targets for delegations in all future conference related to ICT to include at least 30 percent women, including gender and ICT advocates</p> <p>Ensure the inclusion of gender as a category in all databases and observatories on ICTs and the information society.</p> <p>Establish data collection systems that include sex-disaggregated data on all aspects of ICT use, and develop qualitative as well as quantitative gender-related performance indicators.</p> <p>CPRS <u>Add Call for a special rapporteur who would be tasked with ensuring that the public has access to the latest scientific information and expert judgment on ethical, social, and political that arise in the use of ICTs. They would also work to ensure that the computer and information science professions take pro-active public roles in both promoting the socially beneficial uses of ICTs and discouraging harmful ones</u></p> <p>CPSR Caucus</p> <p>The creation of enforcement mechanisms that provide: means of ensuring accountability, effective remedy should violations occur, and effective redress against both governmental and non-governmental organizations who commit violations. It must also provide for procedural enforcement, including: the right of individuals and groups to file formal complaints of violations, recognition of an independent tribunal to adjudicate such complaints, and the recognition as binding the opinions of the independent tribunal on the states who are party to the WSIS declaration, as well as individuals and groups within them. Implementation mechanisms must include a review and monitoring body, a special rapporteur, and an independent tribunal. The special rapporteur, as in other human rights frameworks, would be responsible for conducting independent research and evaluation of the implementation processes.</p> <p>IFLA. Add benchmark: We urge Sub-Committee 2 to add the following bench-mark; "All public libraries to be connected to the Internet by 2006."</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum</p> <p>With respect to benchmarks, the target dates are unrealistic for most Pacific island countries.</p> <p>Benchmarks for universal access should be defined to include basic telecommunications, not only Internet access</p> <p>Rehabilitation International: add bullets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An objective relating to "accessible provision".• An objective relating to accessibility of information technologies, particularly websites.• An objective relating to the promotion and adoption of accessible standards.
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		<p>(Specific deadlines should be worked out in consultation with groups of disabled persons.)</p> <p>Sociedad Informatica del Norte:</p> <p>By the end of 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- all schools to have access to the Internet and multimedia resources;- all teachers and pupils to have access to support services such as information and local network educational resources;- all young people, including those in deprived areas, to have access to the Internet and multimedia resources in public centres (the Sociedad Informática del Norte operates an ambitious project under the title "Community technology centres"). <p>By the end of 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- all teachers to be individually equipped and trained to utilize the Internet and multimedia resources;- all pupils to have high-speed access to the Internet and multimedia resources in their classrooms. <p>By the end of 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- all pupils to have e-training by the time they leave school. <p>By the end of 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- incumbent operators to offer disaggregated access to the local loop under non-discriminatory terms and conditions, so that all operators may provide innovative services;- leased line tariffs to be reduced substantially;- licensing requirements for provision of communication services to be significantly relaxed and, wherever possible, individual licences to be replaced by general permits. <p>By the end of 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- frequency allocation for multimedia wireless systems to be decided. <p>By the end of 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- all possible action to be taken to ensure adoption of pending guidelines on e-commerce;- establishment of national legal framework for public tendering, so that electronic media can be used in all procedures and transactions. Use of electronic media for public tendering to be actively promoted by the State;- online dispute settlement procedures and other consumer redress procedures to be promoted;- establishment of a campaign to help SMEs join the digital economy, by facilitating the transfer of technical know-how through training and a network of competent centres in this field;- support for the establishment of a "Peru" top-level domain name in order to foster e-commerce at national and international level and to help firms and entrepreneurs wishing to establish a global Internet presence.
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		<p>By the end of 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the current Internet infrastructure for researchers and students to be improved. It is also necessary to improve services and applications for teachers and researchers so as to promote innovative practices. <p>By the end of 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- at least one university and one research centre in each region to have a virtual campus network capable of supporting multimedia communications. This network to be extended as quickly as possible to all universities, research centres, institutions of higher education and other vocational training and retraining centres;- all students to be capable of accessing interactive multimedia classes via the network, from a virtual campus composed of at least one university or open or remote university or training centre in each region. <p>By March 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- thorough review of existing instruments to be conducted: regional and social funds, initiative for growth and employment. All external assistance to be mobilized and harnessed (international technical cooperation, World Bank, etc.) and examined with a view to optimization in order to promote financing of the initial phases, thereby contributing to the initiation of the National Strategic Plan for Development of the Information Society. <p>By the end of 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- On the basis of the above-mentioned review, proposals for recourse to innovative ways of raising capital, including public-private associations and review of common expenditure, giving priority to the targets for building the Information Society. <p>By the end of 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the remaining obstacles to the creation of a full domestic venture capital market to be eliminated. <p>By the end of 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- account to be taken of the requirements of the disabled in the acquisition of information and communication products and services. <p>By the end of 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- elaboration of a strategy and establishment of a commitment to ensure that the design and content of all public Internet sites are accessible to the disabled. <p>By the end of 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- support to be given to the creation of a network of centres of excellence – at least one for each region – which will develop a technological education module for the disabled. <p>By the end of 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- definition of best practices in the health care field, in relation to the establishment of networks, health control and monitoring of contagious diseases, and interconnection of hospitals, laboratories, pharmacies, doctors, primary health-care centres and old people's homes;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion at Latin American and world level of the establishment of e-health networks of international scope in order to facilitate establishment of more rapid and efficient health-care services; - priority to be given to the establishment of a number of online medical libraries and centres of excellence of national scope in the health-care field, to be operational by the end of 2004; - priority to be given to the standardization of the information applied to health-care, with a view to implementation by the end of 2004. <p>By the end of 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all citizens to have the possibility to use a health-care smart card providing secure and confidential access to online information of medical relevance to them. <p>By the end of 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all health-care professionals and managers to be connected to an information technology infrastructure for prevention, diagnosis and treatment. <p>By the end of 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the State, the municipalities and all public bodies should ensure easy access to at least four categories of public information: legal and administrative information, cultural information, information on the environment and real-time information on the traffic situation and saturation; - the State should extend Internet use for consulting citizens and ascertaining their reaction to major policy initiatives, with the aim of not merely publishing legislation and white papers online, but also of creating public debating chambers, possibly with independent moderators; - the State should guarantee that citizens have two-way electronic access to basic interactive services (tax forms, grant applications, etc.), so as not only to receive information but also communicate replies. <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW: Increase efforts to compile, and disaggregate by sex and age, statistics on ICT use, to develop gender-specific indicators on ICT use and needs, and to collect gender-specific data on employment and education patterns in media and ICT professions</p>
	<p>b) E-Strategies: Developing national e-strategies for all countries within three years, including the necessary human capacity building.</p>	<p>APC: We affirm the need for the development of national e-strategies, but would add that all stakeholders be involved in such processes.</p> <p>OECD. Add: "The OECD has experience in the review of many policy domains for its members and could make available its expertise in helping design reviews for national e-strategies in co-operation with the countries concerned and with relevant international and regional bodies, in particular to NEPAD for implementation among African countries"</p> <p>UNCTAD <i>Replace existing sentence with the following:</i> Developing national e-strategies for all countries within three years. National e-strategies should be:</p>

		<p>- <u>Comprehensive, incorporating all relevant policy sectors such as: telecommunications infrastructure and access, human resources development, legal and regulatory issues, education and health, business and economic environment, technology development, enterprise development and local content, and measurement and monitoring mechanisms; the gender dimension should be included in all policy actions;</u></p> <p>- <u>Designed and implemented in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders;</u></p> <p>- <u>Coordinated at the highest political level in the country, i.e. the office of the head of state.</u></p> <p>UNCTAD can take a key role in assisting developing countries in developing national e-strategies, based on its work in this area over the past years.</p> <p>World Federalist Movement: comments on 45 b: WFM would suggest that international organizations should also be developing international e-strategies.</p>
	<p>c) Global Digital Compact: Launching of a "Global Digital Compact" as a new pattern for partnership and interaction between governments and non-governmental actors, based on division of labour and specialized responsibilities, as well as on identified specific and common interests, to work together to achieve ICT development goals (e.g. governments create stimulating regulatory environment and fiscal incentives, business bring in technology and made available simple applications, non-governmental organizations undertake awareness campaigns and work at community level etc.) <i>(a model that could start from the institutional relationships already existing in ITU, with ITU as coordinator).</i></p>	<p>APC: We question the value of paragraph 45 c) on the global digital compact. In our experience compacts that take place at the global level have little constructive impact and tend to result in little other than costly international meetings. Where partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society are meaningful is at national and local levels.</p> <p>Global level private public sector compacts lack credibility and are seen as mechanisms to open new markets for large international IT corporations that are already receiving unfair advantages from current regulatory regimes.</p> <p>CCBI: Need of clarification regarding what an eventual agreement on the Global Digital Compact would include and what would be expected from business.</p> <p>APC: We affirm the development of such an index, but would add that any such index must include gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:" <u>"Launching and gradually developing an aggregate ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) sex-disaggregated Index ..."</u></p>

<p>d) Digital development index: Launching and gradually developing an aggregate ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index and publish it annually or every two years in an ICT Development Report, where ranking of countries will be accompanied by analytical work on policies and their implementation. <i>(ITU is to catalyze and combine in a coherent structure the existing experiences in various organizations, universities, think-tanks etc.)</i></p>	<p>ITU: Assessment of the digital divide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- There is a need for definitions and programmes to describe and quantify the extent of the digital divide and keep it under regular assessment, with a view to measuring progress made in bridging the gap, and tracking global progress in the use of ICTs to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals. This should help in enhancing scientific and technical performance across countries over time, so as to ensure consistent, effective and significant international cooperation for overcoming the digital divide.- The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Development of mechanisms that describe and quantify the digital divide. These mechanisms should contribute towards:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) regular assessment of the digital divide in order to evaluate performances across developing countries over time;2) provision of data allowing for the enhancement of the actions and programmes implemented to bridge the digital divide;3) measuring the effectiveness of international cooperation for bridging the digital divide.b) Development of a number of qualitative and quantitative benchmarks and indicators covering the various dimensions of e-strategies such as infrastructure, legal and regulatory framework, capacity to use and develop content and applications, including e-government, e-education, e-health and e-commerce.c) The need to identify barriers that hinder countries in overcoming the digital divide and to propose measures required at the international level, including financial assistance, to overcome these barriers. <p>OECD. Add: "I The OECD will make available its statistical expertise, including participation in the Statistical Workshop to the WSIS, where the OECD will seek participating country commitment to various aspects of the <i>Framework Document for Information Society Measurements and Analysis</i>. The completed Document will be presented at the second phase of the WSIS in Tunisia in 2005"</p> <p>UNCTAD UNCTAD can contribute to work on digital development indices, based on the work it has carried out in this area</p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: Increase efforts to compile, and disaggregate by sex and age, statistics on ICT use, to develop gender-specific indicators on ICT use and needs, and to collect gender-specific data on employment and education patterns in media and ICT professions;</p>
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	<p>e) Handbook on good practices and success stories: Elaborating and launching a "Handbook on good practices and success stories", as a compilation of contributions from all stakeholders, in a concise and convincing format, which is to be re-issued periodically and turned into a permanent experience-sharing exercise.</p>	<p>APC: We also question the need for initiatives such as the Handbook on good practices. Many such initiatives exist already (Global Knowledge Partnership; and the Development Gateway, for example) and the value of these existing initiatives should be evaluated before investing in new initiatives.</p> <p>APEC: recognize the important role that regional organizations such as APEC play in integrating the use of ICT in the development process and making available the necessary resources.</p> <p>Citizen's Union Paremsvassi: Examples of good practices whether from the private or public sector or civil society should be identified, analysed and disseminated in order to stimulate progress in the right direction.</p> <p>UNCTAD UNCTAD can contribute to such a handbook in the area of ICT for economic development.</p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: Collect, share, positively recognize and widely publicise good practices to counter gender stereotyping, negative portrayals and exploitation of women, in all forms of media and ICT, as part of their efforts to eliminate discrimination and violence against women; ()</p>
	<p>f) Training content workers: Equipping and training content workers in the LDCs, such as archivists, librarians, scientists, teachers and journalists in making use of the expertise and operational capacity of the relevant international professional organizations.</p>	<p>Coalition of content creators: The electronic and network environment introduces many changes in the way content is created, produced and disseminated. Creators, publishers and producers need freedom as well as support to explore the new possibilities. Basic education of the audience and creators, publishers and producers is a prerequisite for content dissemination.</p> <p>IFLA: Training content workers: We fully agree with the proposal to include librarians and archivists in the proposal for "Equipping and training content workers in the LDCs in making use of the expertise and operational capacity of the relevant international professional organisations." We stand ready to participate in that process</p>
	<p>g) Curriculum revision: Revising the curricula of the primary and secondary schools in all countries, within three years, in order to meet the challenges of the Information Society.</p>	
	<p>h) World languages on the Internet: Create the necessary technical (software and hardware) conditions, which would permit all languages in the world to be present and used on the Internet.</p>	
<p>i)</p>		<p>i) GLOCOM: <u>WSIS compliance with W3C accessibility guidelines. In the spirit of "Information Society for all", the websites and Internet systems of the WSIS, its bureaus, partner organizations and WSIS related websites should be compliant with the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) accessibility guidelines <http://www.w3.org/WAI/>. This should be achieved by the Geneva Summit (December 2003.)</u> The WSIS encourages all UN Agencies and affiliated organizations and projects, international</p>

		<p><u>organizations, the private sector and civil society participating and contributing to WSIS to bring their websites and Internet systems into compliance with W3C accessibility guidelines by November 2005 and the Tunis WSIS Summit.</u></p>
	<p>C. Strategies programmes, methods for implementation</p>	
	<p>46. Governments, the private sector, civil society, the media and multilateral organizations all have a role in the evolution towards an Information Society.</p>	<p>DT/2 [46] Developing national ICT Strategies with achievable and measurable goals with the objective being the clear prioritization of actions that are necessary to fully embrace the Information Society. Pacific Islands Forum There needs to be an emphasis on multi-sector partnerships. As written the roles seem to be in isolation. : <i>Add:</i> <u>Governments, the financial sector, civil society....."</u></p>
		<p>TiKal South South Association . <i>Add</i> The South-South perspectives, as one of the most critical issues for bridging the digital divide, needs to be among the urgent crosscutting priorities to be considered by the WSIS, as an effective inspiration for the evolving World Information Society, that must aim at interregional balance, cultural diversity and global equitable participation. A South- South dimension for universal access to ICTs, for fostering a rooted sustainable development based on capacity building, human resources mobilization, appears as a procreative opportunity to strengthen irreplaceable local solidarity among developing countries, mostly belonging to the Southern part of the world. The South-South perspectives for ICTs can challenge the deep gap that isolate Southern societies from each other, and overcome their lack of mutual self-esteem, by building mutual awareness and regional orientated strategy, for the consolidation of their endogenous and emergent capacities, in order to complement the North- North and North-South mainstreaming framework. From this end, from Geneva to Tunis and its further follow up, the WSIS processes need to raise, in a cumulative process, a South-South specific infrastructure in order to provide a systematic networking between existing initiatives, and to facilitate international cooperation and financing towards the identification and support of civil society ICTs projects, aiming at the implementation of Southern based benchmarks. UN-ECOSOC-CSW: Civil society, media organizations and others should: (a) Participate in national and international ICT policy-making processes and raise gender-equality issues as they pertain to ICT; (b) Raise awareness and build constituencies among a wide cross-section of women on the role of ICT in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women; (c) Adopt gender-sensitive professional codes and guidelines for coverage and representation, and encourage all media professionals to work in a manner that is supportive of gender equality;</p>

		<p>(d) Avoid over reliance on information available via the Internet, and also seek out traditional information sources, bearing in mind that women — particularly women from developing countries — have few opportunities to make their information available on the Internet;</p> <p>(e) Make a dedicated effort to seek out information generated by women, especially women from developing countries, that is available via the Internet;</p> <p>Provide gender-sensitive training for media professionals on the use and impact of ICT, particularly the Internet;</p> <p>Provide mentoring systems and other support strategies to enhance women's capabilities and potential for advancement in the media</p> <p>World Confederation of Teachers: will play its role in the evolution towards an Information Society in 'reality-terms'.</p>
	<p>47. Governments in particular have a role in setting and implementing comprehensive, forward-looking and sustainable e-Strategies, adapted to the specific requirements of different communities and reflecting the stage of development and the structural characteristics of the national economy. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing regulatory frameworks. • Renewing models for public action and actively shaping the transformation towards an Information Society. • Preparing the future generation for the Information Society, and creating an environment of continuous learning. • Ensuring the full ownership by all stakeholders of the e-Strategies that are elaborated. 	<p>DT/2 [47] Bridging the digital divide is best achieved by government programmes increasing funding for the provision of books and other publications in libraries as well as for connecting end-users to the Internet, especially in developing countries and disadvantaged groups in developed nations</p> <p>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing regulatory frameworks <u>to achieve universal access and affordable services</u> - Renewing models for public action and actively shaping the transformation towards an Information Society. - Preparing the future generation for the Information Society, and creating an environment of continuous learning. - Ensuring the full ownership by all stakeholders of the e-Strategies that are elaborated. - <u>Allocation of telecommunication licenses to women-owned businesses or businesses with women in management positions"</u> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: <i>add</i> "and society" at the end of the first sentence to emphasise the role of government in societal issues not just the economy.</p> <p>RACS:</p> <p>The first dash point ("Establishing regulatory frameworks") is ambiguous and, hence, inadequate. This point should be extended to explain what these regulatory frameworks should incorporate. From the Australian perspective the Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA) would suggest these include the protection of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil rights and the maintenance of public instruments to review, enforce and protect these rights (e.g.: Australia's Human Rights & Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC)), and - Civil society from the potential exploitation of the private sector (e.g.: market monopolies or oligopolic, collusive behaviours).

		<p><i>Add</i> <u>The global regulation of international capital (which is often far more politically and economically powerful than national governments) will be of fundamental importance to help ensure that the world's citizenry are not subject to systematic economic exploitation and control, cultural dominance and the loss of existing human rights.</u></p> <p>United Methodist Church: <i>After</i> "Establishing regulatory frameworks" <i>Insert</i> <u>Which encourage access and discourage monopolies, which encourage privacy as security and discourage monitoring as security.</u></p>
	<p>48. Private sector involvement is crucial for a sound and sustainable development of infrastructures, content and application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private sector is not only a market player but plays a role in a wider political and social context, i.e. helping countries to develop ICTs and overcome the digital divide. • The private sector can be involved in practical partnerships for innovative applications, for instance, in e-Government initiatives. 	<p>Coalition of content creators: For content industries to fully contribute to, and benefit from, the new challenges and opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they must have facilitated access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) and training, in order to be acquainted with new models of content creation, production and dissemination - appropriate incentives for a diversified creation may be needed and an approach respectful of cultural and linguistic identities should be favoured - increased government funding for education and literacy - connecting users to the internet, especially in developing countries and disadvantaged groups in developed nations providing users, not only children but also parents and teachers, with appropriate training for the use of ICTs and new learning models (distance learning, online textbooks and reference materials)
	<p>49. Civil society involvement is crucial for creating an equitable Information Society, based on sustainable economic and social development and gender justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society involvement is vital in the take-up and social acceptance of the Information Society. • Civil society can help to strengthen the value aspect in the triangle of regulation, markets and values. 	<p>APC: In paragraph 49 on civil society there is no mention of the critical perspective that civil society can provide. Nor of the pressure from civil society on government and the private sector without which they are less likely to be accountable for acting in the public good.</p> <p>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: The whole of point 48 is rejected because it serves as an apology for monopolies. Only civil society involvement is vital, not that of markets.</p> <p>FAO: Amend: " Civil society involvement is crucial for creating an equitable Information Society, based on sustainable economic and social development and gender justice: Civil society involvement is vital in the take-up (<u>adoption</u>) and social"</p>
	<p>50. Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as essential requirement for freedom of expression and a guarantee of the plurality of information:</p>	<p>APC: We feel strongly that the text in paragraph 50 on the media is very problematic. It refers only to the mass media, not to community media, and does not refer to diversity of ownership and control and content. Unless the current ownership and control of the mass media is shifted freedom of expression will be limited, not by state control as might have been the case in the past, but by the one-dimensional world view propagated when a few large multi-national media corporations control what we hear and see throughout the world.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The media provide an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion. 	<p>UNESCO: <i>Add:</i> "<u>Public Service Broadcasting and Community Media have specific and crucial roles to play in ensuring the participation of all in the information society.</u>"</p>
	<p>51. Multilateral organizations have a key role in providing guidance, facilitating peer dialogue, exchange of experience and best practices, offering technical assistance in the design of e-Strategies and, in some cases, complementing the role of governments and other actors.</p>	<p>UNCTAD: All organizations should contribute in their respective areas of competence and expertise. UNCTAD can contribute in the area of capacity building for the development of national e-strategies, as well as providing a forum for developing countries to discuss ICT-related policy issues, exchange of experience and best practices. UNCTAD can also assist developing countries in developing mechanisms for monitoring and measuring digital economy developments and ICT usage in their countries (see paragraphs 52 and 57)</p> <p>UNECLAC: With regard to the cooperation among stakeholders and the role of international organizations (draft action plan Section I [17], [51], [52], [54]) we would like to stress the importance of cooperation at the regional level. Experience shows that in the field of Information Society development, international cooperation brings great benefits at the regional level. Regional cooperation can for example benefit from geographic proximity in infrastructure development (especially small countries, such as in Central America) and from cultural and linguistic ties in content development (such as throughout Latin America). The development of regional Information Society strategies, as an intermediate stage to adjust global and national strategies is therefore a field of great interest and often does not receive sufficient attention. The UN Regional Commissions would be an appropriate forum to accelerate such regional efforts, as well as to monitor and to continue the work of WSIS at the regional level (add to draft action plan, Section I, [E] "Follow up").</p> <p>World Federalist Movement: <i>add bullet:</i> International inter-governmental organizations can model best practices for their member governments by making widely and freely available on their websites public documents and information, broadcasting their public meetings via ICTs, and creating means of public feedback and participation in decision-making such as through online discussion boards and chats.</p>
	<p>52. Performance monitoring: To be effective, beyond the identification of goals, the strategies should include timeframes, indicators and mechanisms for monitoring performance based not only on quantitative but also qualitative criteria. In the case of smaller countries, regional strategies can contribute to the emergence of larger markets, offering more attractive conditions for private sector investment as well as for a competitive environment. Furthermore ICTs could be of</p>	<p>APC We would like to note the importance of incorporating gender analysis and planning in relation to the following: "...strategies should include timeframes, indicators and mechanisms for monitoring performance based not only on quantitative but also qualitative criteria" -APC-- WNSP: We would like to note the importance of incorporating gender analysis and planning, <u>Performance monitoring</u> ".strategies should include timeframes, indicators and mechanisms for monitoring performance based not only on quantitative but also qualitative criteria" SchoolNetAfrica: <i>Add:</i> <u>"...using new and advanced technologies. Strategies should also include gender awareness as well as indicators disaggregated by gender, race and age, to be able to measure the impact of the strategies from a more varied perspective."</u></p>

	<p>particular relevance in the development context, because they offer opportunities to Public Administrations, help attract private investments and allow for leapfrogging using new and advanced technologies.</p>	<p>UNCTAD <i>Add after the first sentence:</i> A set of core indicators on ICT usage by people, businesses and governments should be collected by all countries in order to harmonize information society data and information at the international level.</p> <p>UNECLAC: With regard to the cooperation among stakeholders and the role of international organizations (draft action plan Section I [17], [51], [52], [54]) we would like to stress the importance of cooperation at the regional level. Experience shows that in the field of Information Society development, international cooperation brings great benefits at the regional level. Regional cooperation can for example benefit from geographic proximity in infrastructure development (especially small countries, such as in Central America) and from cultural and linguistic ties in content development (such as throughout Latin America). The development of regional Information Society strategies, as an intermediate stage to adjust global and national strategies is therefore a field of great interest and often does not receive sufficient attention. The UN Regional Commissions would be an appropriate forum to accelerate such regional efforts, as well as to monitor and to continue the work of WSIS at the regional level (add to draft action plan, Section I, [E] "Follow up").</p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: Include gender perspectives and gender-specific measurable targets in all programmes and projects on ICT for development, and also include specific activities, as appropriate, for women and girls as active users of information;</p>
	<p>53. Specific initiatives: The development of a strategy entails understanding what to promote, where to promote it, and how to tailor and implement activities to achieve maximum impact. This should capitalize on existing national, regional and global efforts. Specific initiatives could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting long-term government spending on R&D and higher education, with the aim of mastering and adapting specific ICT solutions. 	<p>APC: The paragraph on specific initiatives (paragraph 53) is so meagre that there is little to comment on. It shows lack of strategy and focus, and linkages to the rest of the action plan.</p> <p>For example, 'creating a network of IT consultants'. What does this really mean? Why is this a priority for governments?</p> <p>We suggest this paragraph be deleted or that any meaningful points be incorporated in other sections of the action plan.</p> <p>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Agenda for Action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that all universities and research institutions have affordable and reliable high-speed Internet connections to support their critical role in information and knowledge production, education and training. 2. Promote sustainable capacity building and education initiatives to ensure that all countries can benefit from the new opportunities offered by information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the production and sharing of scientific information and data.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing incentives and regulatory schemes that would enhance private sector capabilities in terms of human resource development, infrastructure and institution building. • Providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies. • Fostering the scale-up of locally successful ICT-related projects dealing with priority applications like health and education programmes. • Focusing part of the R&D programmes on low purchasing power markets, including research on appropriate technologies and innovative marketing and distribution mechanisms, including the taking advantage of the diasporas. • Creating a network of IT consultants. • Developing a platform for showcasing applications. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Ensure that any legislation on database protection guarantees full and open access to data created with public funding. In addition, restrictions on proprietary data should be designed to maximize availability for academic research and teaching purposes. 4. Promote interoperability principles and metadata standards to facilitate cooperation and effective use of collected information and data. 5. Provide long-term support for the systematic collection, preservation, and provision of essential digital data in all countries. 6. Promote electronic publishing, differential pricing schemes, and appropriate open source initiatives to make scientific information accessible on an equitable basis. 7. Encourage initiatives to increase scientific literacy and awareness of how to interpret web-based scientific information. 8. Support urgently needed research on the use of information technologies in key areas, such as geographical information systems and telemedicine, and on the socio-economic value of public domain information and open access systems. 9. Recognize the important role for science in developing and implementing the new governance mechanisms that are necessary in the information society. <p>CSDPTT: Rascom: The <i>operational plan</i> should be developed urgently with all countries, whether or not signatories of the memorandum. The plan should give <i>connection priority to remote and/or landlocked areas</i>, depending on their situation in relation to the existing and planned landline network.</p> <p>Africa ONE: This project should be <i>halted immediately</i>, since its preparation and management - both of dubious value - have already placed too great a strain on the meagre resources of African operators. This implies on the one hand recovery of the funds already committed or scheduled for commitment to the project by thirty or so African countries, and on the other hand an urgent study on extension of the SAT-3/WASC cable on the east coast of Africa and the Mediterranean shoreline, in perfect coordination with submarine cables <i>and sections of existing and planned land-line cables</i>. Thus, the submarine and land-line sections will be strictly complementary in purpose in order to avoid any counterproductive duplication.</p>
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	<p>APC-WNSP: <i>Add.</i> 53a. Apply gender analysis techniques, and ensure the participation of gender specialists, in the appraisal of existing policies and programmes and the development of new ones. 53b. Develop models and implement systems to increase the participation of women and gender equality experts in decision-making processes with a view to ensuring good governance and accountability to stakeholders. 53c. Carry out studies and disseminate information on the applications of ICTs for women's empowerment – for example in terms of employment and trade, agriculture, education, improved health, advocacy and networking, civic and political participation. 53d. Develop publicly accessible databases of best practice in the use of ICTs for women's empowerment and the pursuit of gender equality.</p> <p>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:" Providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies, <u>MCTs, telecenters, mobile telephony,...</u> "</p> <p>ITU: - <i>Participation in research and development in the field of ICTs</i> - In order to bridge the digital divide, there is a need for more participation of developing countries in research and development in the field of ICTs, for developing technical and scientific self-reliance. - The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Joint public/private initiatives aimed at helping developing countries to master the most recent technological developments in the field of ICTs.b) Adoption of appropriate measures in order to establish new partnership mechanisms in this area among different countries, especially between developed and developing countries.c) Development and implementation of South-South cooperation approaches in this area. <p>- <i>Special actions for developing countries, least developed countries, underprivileged populations and isolated and remote communities</i> Many developing countries are establishing more competitive ICT markets, and there is a need to mobilize investment, both from home and abroad, to meet the rising demand for services. Furthermore, there are countries, such as the least developed countries, small island developing states and others, that face particular challenges in the information society and deserve special attention from the international community to ensure that they are not excluded from the global information economy and society.</p>
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	<p>The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Proposals for the implementation of global and regional initiatives for the least developed countries, small island developing states and others that face particular challenges in the information society.b) Establishing sustainable telecommunity centres in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states. <p>Pacific Islands Forum.</p> <p>ADD ".....showing application and best practices."</p> <p>UNESCO: <i>Add at the end of aline 4: "... <u>especially community media and multimedia centres that serve as communication and information platforms for development</u>".</i></p> <p>Panaftel: This network, designed originally to ensure <i>interconnection between African countries</i>, should fully recover its position as a coherent and, where appropriate, integrated part of the African Interconnection Network (AIN). For that purpose, it will be <i>reorganized</i> in accordance with the plan proposed for the AIN: conservation, reorganization or replacement/renewal. The study carried out in this connection should primarily take account of operability (operation, maintenance, management), reliability and sustainability; the last two elements imply the essential need for a solar energy supply source for sites and equipment.</p> <p>Taking ITGlobal: Support for young researchers pushing the boundaries and exploring the impact of the information society</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW: Include gender perspectives and gender-specific measurable targets in all programmes and projects on ICT for development, and also include specific activities, as appropriate, for women and girls as active users of information;</p> <p>United Methodist Church:</p> <p><i>After "Creating a network of IT consultants Insert: who prioritize ICTs in the service of community based economic, social and sustainable development</i></p> <p>Univers d'espoir:</p> <p>The establishment of a global network for cultural exchange between development and human rights NGOs - a network organized at international, regional and national level and working under United Nations auspices through the Division on civil society - would be one of the most important decisions of the summit in terms of both the follow-up to resolutions and recommendations and the high degree of self-protection to be conferred by the worldwide unity of NGOs under United Nations sponsorship.</p>
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	<p><i>D. International cooperation and financing</i></p>	<p>APEC: the sharing of experiences ideas shall be reflected in <i>D. International cooperation and financing</i></p>
	<p>54. International cooperation. Close international cooperation among national authorities, stakeholders and international organizations in all aspects of the Information Society is more vital today than ever:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To this end, advantage shall be taken of the opportunities offered by regional financial institutions and the UN Regional Commissions. • Encouraging entrepreneurship is an important goal. For this, it is necessary to establish certain basic structures, e.g. conducive regulatory frameworks and access to market information for businesses. • Encouraging cyber-volunteer programmes, notably in relation to NGOs, activities regarding basic ICT training to marginalized groups, or in relation to specific ICT applications. • Fostering a cumulative knowledge process by systematic networking between grassroots initiatives, by creation of websites, by facilitating exchange of information and experience, and through dissemination of good practices. 	<p>DT/2: [54] International cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support special ICT volunteer initiatives, such as the UNITeS initiative of the UN Secretary General, a volunteer service oriented towards bridging the digital divide. These initiatives can be instrumental in helping to mainstream ICT into human development processes (and into development agencies, in particular). • Support an international university volunteer network, involving students, professors and staff, to build capacity on the uses and opportunities of ICTs for development (as indicated in the UN ICT task force plan of action item 10). • Foster and provide mechanisms for volunteer involvement of members of Diaspora (both on-site and online). • Facilitate exchange mechanisms for volunteers to share experiences and cultivate knowledge across projects related to various ICT applications (e.g. E-Learning, e-government, e-business, e-health, etc.). • Encourage international co-operation and exchange of knowledge—North-South, South-South, and North-North—through the use of ICTs <p>APC: We support most of the content in this section. However, key issues are missing. Unless the global playing field is leveled, the gap between the ICT haves and have-nots is unlikely to change. For example, current ICT pricing (including Internet backbone) structures which disadvantage poor countries.</p> <p>We support the creation of a digital solidarity fund, but want the text to include a statement to the effect that the governance of this fund should be transparent and driven by multiple stakeholders, including civil society and developing country governments.</p>

	<p>Africa civil society:</p> <p>International and Regional Cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Development co-operation between developing and developed countries must be ensured for genuine capacity and infrastructure development and not about increased trade which favours already advantaged nations and does little to develop African based, owned and managed solutions.- An accelerated development plan, that incorporates social, cultural and environmental impact assessments, is required to build infrastructure and human and institutional capacity. <p>There is need to encourage South to South sharing of good practice with regards to investment, research and development, innovation and strategies.</p> <p>League of Arab States: <i>Add:</i>" To this end, advantage shall be taken of the opportunities offered by regional financial institutions and the UN Regional Commissions <u>to support regional pilot projects</u>"</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: There should be specific reference to the specific circumstances of Small Island Developing States, possibly through inclusion of Paragraph 11 of the Tokyo Declaration.</p> <p>UNECLAC: With regard to the cooperation among stakeholders and the role of international organizations (draft action plan Section I [17], [51], [52], [54]) we would like to stress the importance of cooperation at the regional level. Experience shows that in the field of Information Society development, international cooperation brings great benefits at the regional level. Regional cooperation can for example benefit from geographic proximity in infrastructure development (especially small countries, such as in Central America) and from cultural and linguistic ties in content development (such as throughout Latin America). The development of regional Information Society strategies, as an intermediate stage to adjust global and national strategies is therefore a field of great interest and often does not receive sufficient attention. The UN Regional Commissions would be an appropriate forum to accelerate such regional efforts, as well as to monitor and to continue the work of WSIS at the regional level (add to draft action plan, Section I, [E] "Follow up").</p> <p>UNEP: Ask all relevant international economic institutions (WTO, WB, IMF, the regional development banks [including EIB], ECAs, etc) to develop, and by 2005, present a strategy for the use of ICT for sustainable development, and as an effective instrument to help us achieve the MDGs as well as relevant environmental agreements.</p> <p>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Encourage South-South cooperation to facilitate transfer and exchange of low-cost technologies and appropriate ICT content between developing countries for the benefit of women and girls;
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		<p>- Enhance, for the benefit of women and girls, international cooperation in support of national efforts to create an enabling environment to reduce the digital and information divide between developed and developing countries and promote, develop and enhance access to ICT including the internet infrastructure through facilitating access to and transfer of knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to the developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries;</p> <p>- Strengthen the capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women, including through the allocation of adequate and appropriate resources and the provision of technical expertise, to take a lead advocacy role with respect to media and ICT and gender equality, and support their involvement in national, regional and international processes related to media and ICT issues, and enhance coordination among ministries responsible for ICT, national machineries for the advancement of women, the private sector and gender advocacy NGOs within countries.</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</p> <p>Encourage South-South cooperation to facilitate transfer and exchange of low-cost technologies and appropriate ICT content between developing countries for the benefit of women and girls;</p> <p>Enhance, for the benefit of women and girls, international cooperation in support of national efforts to create an enabling environment to reduce the digital and information divide between developed and developing countries and promote, develop and enhance access to ICT including the internet infrastructure through facilitating access to and transfer of knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to the developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries;</p> <p>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Global networks and organisations, such as World Federation of UN Associations and its national members, could prove useful in this endeavour.</p>
54 A		<p>OECD. Add:</p> <p>"The OECD will continue analytical work and identify best policy practices to enhance impacts of ICT on growth and development, in order to further strengthen the case for policy strategies and reforms to generate economic gains and social benefits."</p> <hr/> <p>"The OECD will continue its vital work in helping to mainstream ICTs in development programmes through more effective donor information-sharing and co-ordination, and through analysis and sharing of best practices and lessons learned from experience with ICT-for-development programmes."</p>

		<p>"The OECD will provide a forum for international co-operation, information-sharing, harmonisation of strategies and sharing of best practices in fostering the growth of a global Information Society that includes and empowers the poor, in the period from the Geneva 2003 first phase of WSIS to the Tunis 2005 second phase."</p>
	<p>55. Financing: A commitment to financing the different initiatives proposed in this action plan is an essential element in its successful implementation. This will require innovative partnerships between the public and private sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is proposed to create a digital solidarity fund. The international community is called upon to provide technical and financial cooperation at both the multilateral and bilateral levels, in particular with a view to giving the opportunity to less developed countries to create their ICT infrastructure. • This could include a commitment by the private sector to provide ICT goods and services at preferential conditions for specific categories of users, notably not-for-profit organizations directly involved in poverty alleviation. • Developed countries should make available the official development assistance (ODA) commitments that they announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development. All countries should comply with all aspects of the consensus reached at that conference. 	<p>DT/2: [55] An official body must be settled within the UN in charge of proposing new mechanisms of funding adapted to a society in which international information flows are one of the main sources of growth.</p> <p>DT/2: [55] Strengthen national machineries for the advancement of women, particularly through increased financial resources and technical expertise that can facilitate their advocacy role and collaborative action amongst government bodies.</p> <p>Pacific Islands Forum: Revise the second sentence to read "This will require innovative national, regional and international partnerships".</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-CSW:</p> <p>All stakeholders, including Governments, international organizations, including the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral donors, foundations and the private sector should:</p> <p>Provide resources to support innovative projects in support of gender equality in ICT;</p> <p>Support the production of content that is particularly relevant to women's interests and concerns, including in areas of education and health;</p> <p>Increase, in existing funding mechanisms, the share of funds dedicated to ICT and gender equality components, identify new funding sources for such activities and ensure that gender perspectives are taken into account in all ICT funding mechanisms;</p> <p>Increase funding for ICT and gender-equality activities and provide funding for NGOs to strengthen opportunities for women's empowerment and participation through ICT;</p> <p>Allocate, in national budgets, resources to support strategies to increase women's participation in the information society;</p> <p>Encourage Governments to work with the ICT-related private sector to mobilize resources for gender-responsive ICT-based projects and programmes;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed countries that have not already done should take concrete action to fulfill the target level of 0.7 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product as ODA. • The unsustainable debt burden should be reduced through such actions as debt relief, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to addressing the debt problem of developing countries, in particular the poorest and the most heavily indebted ones. 	<p>Address infrastructure concerns that have a disproportionate impact on poor women and women living in remote or rural areas, such as poor connections to the telecommunication system and poor distribution of services, as well as the cost of both hardware and software;</p> <p>Provide resources for civil society organizations, especially women's organizations, to enhance grass-roots participation in ICT as well as in communication and media policy processes;</p> <p>Use legal and regulatory means that enable public and community media to work in support of gender equality, for example, scaled licensing fees, the reservation of a portion of the broadcast and telecommunication spectrum for rural access and cross-subsidization from the private sector;</p> <p>Support the development of practical tools for gender and media policy development, training, monitoring and consumer awareness.</p> <p>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide adequate and appropriate resources for innovative, affordable, accessible and sustainable media and ICT programmes, projects and products that support gender equality and gender mainstreaming, are relevant to the concerns of women and girls, and provide support to women's online communities and networks that promote gender equality; - Prioritise the allocation of resources to support programmes, projects and strategies that aim at increasing women's participation in, and equal access to, the information society, including vocational, scientific and technical training, literacy training and capacity building programmes; - Strengthen the capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women, including through the allocation of adequate and appropriate resources and the provision of technical expertise, to take a lead advocacy role with respect to media and ICT and gender equality, and support their involvement in national, regional and international processes related to media and ICT issues, and enhance coordination among ministries responsible for ICT, national machineries for the advancement of women, the private sector and gender advocacy NGOs within countries.
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	<p>56. Technology transfer: It is important to facilitate access, and to transfer knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, with the objective of enhancing the technological capacities and capabilities of developing countries, and improving their productivity and competitiveness in the world market.</p>	<p>APC While we are not at all in disagreement with the text on technology transfer in paragraph 56 we feel that creating the conditions for locally owned and driven innovation in ICT poor countries is essential if we do not still want to be talking about technology transfer in the next century. IANWGE: Amend:" It is important to facilitate access, and to transfer knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to developing countries <u>from developing as well as developed countries</u>, as mutually..." Pacific Islands Forum There should be specific reference to the specific circumstances of Small Island Developing States, possibly through inclusion of Paragraph 11 of the Tokyo Declaration. UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Add to heading:</i> "... <u>and local technology promotion</u>" - <i>Add at the end of the paragraph:</i> "<u>Successful technology convergence requires identification and promotion of existing local technologies and technological solutions, as intrinsic elements of the technology capacity of developing countries</u>"
<p>56 B</p>		<p>Ecurie Maloba: <u>International policy</u> We advocate a sincere and honest international policy which respects the sovereignty of States, and provides all nations with the same chances of development. A policy at the service of the interests of peoples, not heads of State. Indeed, the information society is concerned with the well-being of populations. What is required, therefore, is a common will and good faith in assisting the South in its development.</p>
	<p><i>E. Follow up</i></p>	
	<p>57. Indicators: A realistic international monitoring and benchmarking (both qualitative and quantitative) exercise, through comparable statistical indicators, should be developed to follow up the implementation of the action plan and to evaluate progress towards well identified goals, in particular progress toward the Information Society. Indicators and periodic reports may also provide a basis for</p>	<p>DT/2: [57] Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International community's commitments to ICT developments assistance should not be monitored through indicators alone but should also be evaluated by civil society, governments and the private sector. • Develop, promote and implement research programmes that permit ongoing and comprehensive analysis of the impact of ICT and ICT policies on gender equality and women's empowerment.

	<p>benchmarking, peer reviews and contribute to the dissemination of best practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate indicators, conceptual frameworks and qualitative assessment methodologies and case studies to monitor progress towards gender equality in the ICT area. This requires analysis of the current status of women and men's participation in and use of ICT, including a comprehensive analysis of sex-disaggregated statistics and indicators and policy responses that target gender-based differences and inequalities.
		<p>APC: We applaud that there is a section on follow up (Section E), but, unless the issue of targeting is addressed effective follow up is not really possible.</p> <p>We do again reiterate, the need to incorporate gender budgeting, planning and analysis in any follow up mechanisms.</p> <p>APC-WNSP: Develop reporting mechanisms to monitor progress towards gender equality in the ICT area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide resources for civil society organisations, including women's organisations to enhance grassroots participation in the ICT policy processes. - Include the pursuit of gender equality as a goal within analyses, assessments, discussions, conferences and other preparatory events for the Summit. - Consult with national machineries for women, with women's NGOs and with the gender focal points within the UN system in drawing up proposals for inclusion in the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action to be adopted at the Summit. - Take positive steps to ensure the participation of women, including those with expertise in gender and ICTs, in all delegations to regional pre-conferences, Preparatory Committees and the Summit itself. <p>ATD Fourth World: Indicateurs: ... <u>The deprived populations in both the northern and the Southern hemisphere, as well as those working with them, should be involved in defining and monitoring these indicators, as an essential condition for an adequate assessment of progress made in universal access to ICTs and action to combat poverty.</u></p> <p>Orbicom: Statistics are indispensable for an informed understanding of the implications of a developing Information Society. This highlights the need for the monitoring of progress through internationally harmonised concepts, definitions and indicators, and for frameworks and standards that would guide measurements for international comparability. Statistics are essential tools for country benchmarking and the monitoring of progress.</p>

		<p>IANWGE: Amend:" ...through comparable statistical sex-disaggregated indicators..."</p> <p>League of Arab States. Add:" <u>ICT benchmarks and indicators should be reviewed in the light of the conditions prevailing in developing countries.</u>"</p> <p>SchoolNetAfrica: Add: <u>"...dissemination of best practices. Indicators should be disaggregated by gender, race and age. By doing so a more varied and rich perspective will be offered when studying the implications projects implemented."</u></p> <p>Telefonica: The private sector considers that the Action Plan adopted by the World Summit should include specific actions and appropriate evaluation mechanisms – indicators - which allow the results of the Action Plan, adopted by the Summit to be evaluated and measured. The purpose of this is to determine which measures have proven efficient and those that have not yielded the anticipated results</p> <p>UNCTAD <i>Modify first sentence:</i> <u>A realistic international monitoring and benchmarking (both qualitative and quantitative) exercise, through comparable gender-disaggregated statistical indicators, should be developed to ...</u></p> <p><i>Add after the first sentence:</i> <u>International organizations such as the OECD, UNCTAD and UNESCO shall assist in the process of defining indicators and methods, with the objective to harmonize information society data at the international level.</u></p> <p>UNESCO suggests to Include results to be achieved, benchmarking and indicators;</p>
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	<p>58. Reporting: International organizations and UN specialized agencies, particularly ITU, shall assess and report regularly on universal accessibility of ICTs and possible cases of discrimination. They shall also ensure non-discrimination for all members in their programmes, projects and contractual engagements, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of ICT sectors of developing countries.</p>	<p>DT/2: [58] International organizations, national and local governments should commit to giving online information on all public policies, public money uses, as well as benchmarking of the results of their policies</p>
	<p>59. Support for implementation: Organizations of the UN family should support countries in the follow up on the agreements adopted in this declaration and action plan.</p>	<p>FAO: Add:" Support for implementation: Organizations of the UN family should support countries in the follow up on the agreements adopted in this declaration and action plan <u>through inter-governmental fora such as the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM).</u> Pacific Islands Forum</p> <p>ADD "This should include financial support for the preparation of strategic plans and development projects at the national, regional and international levels."</p>
