

**SECTION II Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003**

	<p><b>Draft Action Plan WSIS/PCIP/DT/2</b> <b>(Text as posted on the Web as of 21 March 2003)</b></p>	<p><b>Observers' contributions received by 31 May 2003</b></p>
	<p>General Comments:</p>	<p><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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 it<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><b>GLOCOM:</b> 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><b>ISOC:</b> 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>

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

		<p><b>MDPI:</b> 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><b>South Center:</b> 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><b>Taking ITGlobal:</b> 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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	<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><b>DT/2:</b> [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><b>Pacific Islands Forum:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There should be a general statement in the beginning regarding conventional media.</li> <li>- With respect to gender, there should be special references to the Beijing Platform for Action and the Tokyo Declaration.</li> <li>- Women should be more proactive in management of ICTs and participate more effectively.</li> <li>- With reference to the use of benchmarks, it is more appropriate to use the number of people instead of measures of technology.</li> <li>- Access in remote areas would benefit from the use of existing institutions such as libraries, community centres, etc.</li> <li>- The Pacific Islands Region should pool technical expertise.</li> </ul>

		<p><b>EBU:</b> 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><b>A. List of issues</b></p>	<p><b>List of issues</b></p>
	<p><b>1) Information and communication infrastructure: financing and investment, affordability, development and sustainability</b></p>	<p><b>Africa civil society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- A solidarity fund should be established for African and developing countries for telecommunications infrastructures development.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- Developed countries should not take advantage of buying spectrum from developing countries, which cuts against the principles of the global common and public resource.</li> <li>- Voice Over IP is an important solution for communications and should be actively promoted as it reduces call costs.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

	<p>2. <b>Bridging the digital divide:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [2]</b> Add employment after cultural aspects  <b>Africa civil society</b> 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.  <b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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.  <b>FAO:</b> "... education, health, <u>agriculture</u> and access to knowledge"  <b>IANWGE: Amend:</b> "<b>Bridging the digital divide:</b> 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 <b>as well as among men and women</b> 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. <b>Universal access:</b> In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services it is essential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all</li> <li>• To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices, etc</li> <li>• To study and promote relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs in remote and rural areas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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>  <b>Consumer International: Bullet 3:</b> - 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.  <b>CSDPTT:</b> 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"><li>• To establish multi-purpose community access points to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas.</li><li>• 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,</li></ul>	<p><b>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Information and communication infrastructure</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 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;</li><li>– 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;</li></ul> <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><b>FAO:</b></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><b>IANWGE: Amend:"</b></p> <p>To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to <b><u>women and men</u></b>.</p> <p>To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as <b><u>educational and training centers</u></b>, libraries, post offices, <b><u>hospitals</u></b>, 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 <b><u>female and male</u></b> user demand.</p> <p><b>IFLA: Universal access:</b> 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><b>IPA: Universal access:</b> 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><b>ITU: Infrastructure development and affordable access to ICT services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li></ul>
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		<p>The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>c) Concrete actions required for the establishment of national network access points (NAPs), linked to the global Internet.</li><li>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.</li><li>e) Concrete actions required to address the challenges of convergence.</li><li>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.</li></ul> <p><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To share backbone infrastructure even when a few private entities monopolize it ensuring fair competition.</li><li>- To expand public service zone even in wireless services"</li></ul> <p><b>League of Arab States: Amend:" " - To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all, and especially the use of satellite and wireless technologies."</b></p> <p><b>Rehabilitation International: <u>Accessibility</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Details should be provided concerning the concept of accessibility in order specifically to include in it the idea of accessibility for the disabled.</li><li>- 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.</li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The declaration and action plan must set out a clear strategy and concrete strategies to ensure the accessibility of environments and equipment for the disabled.</li></ul> <p>The declaration and action plan must contain concrete objectives and strategies concerning government provision of accessible goods and services.</p> <p><b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <i>Add new bullet point:</i></p> <p><u>To design information in a multimodal way so that it can be accessed through different devices, i.e. radio, TV, Digital TV, PCs, PDAs, Mobile phones</u></p> <p><b>Taking IT Global:</b> Supporting youth-led initiatives to help bridge the digital divide, such as youth-centers with technology access, telecenters, wireless ISPs etc.</p> <p><b>UNESCO:</b> appreciates the inclusion of the following actions in the text and suggests that they be maintained in its final version: Fostering universal access</p> <p><b>United Methodist Church:</b> Add more bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To develop and privilege technology systems which are appropriate to local environments (i.e. community radio, local newspapers, local newsletters and other forms of community and not for profit media)</li><li>- To encourage, through regulatory frameworks, a diversity of media coverage and perspectives in order to discourage media monopoly</li><li>- To mobilize financial, scientific, business and citizenry commitment to the development of alternative, renewable energy sources as a public good, which is a prerequisite for universal access to communication infrastructures</li></ul> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b> 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><b>UPU:</b></p> <p>- The UPU welcomes the references, under para. 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>
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	<p>4. <b>Broadband:</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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><b>ITSO Add:</b> <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. <b>Low cost equipment:</b> The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide.</p>	<p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b></p> <p>Examples of hardware creation should be taken into account, as in the case of computer development poles in India.</p> <p><b>FAO:" Low cost equipment:</b> 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><b>IANWGE: Amend:</b> "... for reducing <b>both</b> the digital <b>and gender</b> divide <b>in access to</b> ICT</p> <p><b>United Methodist church:</b></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><b>Insert</b></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. <b>Low cost connectivity:</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación: Add:</b></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><b>FAO:</b> "...low cost connectivity in developing countries. <u>Establishing regional (e.g. rural vs. urban) tariffs.</u>"</p> <p><b>IFLA:</b> 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><b>IANWGE: Amend:</b> "... in developing countries. <b><u>For example, establishing regional (e.g. rural vs. urban) tariffs.</u></b></p> <p><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</b></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><b>United Methodist Church:</b></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. <b>Convergence:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [7]</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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><b>FAO:</b>"...digital divide <u>as well as gender divide</u>"</p>
	<p>8. <b>Interconnection:</b> 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><b>Consumer International: Governments should enact regulations and policies designed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>ensure open and non-discriminatory access by content and service providers to broadband platforms owned by others;</u></li> <li>- <u>ensure open and non-discriminatory by content providers to digital and interactive television systems; and to</u></li> <li>- <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></li> </ul>
<p><b>8 A</b></p>	<p><b>8 A</b></p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
	<p>9. <b>Interconnection fees:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [9]</b> Equitable tariff and quota structures for telecommunication services (backbone, local access, telecommunication) should be created.</p> <p><b>APC</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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><b>CSDPTT:</b> 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><b>FAO:</b> " ... objective, non-discriminatory <u>and market-led parameters that do not exacerbate inequalities.</u>"</p> <p><b>IANWGE: Amend:</b> "... and market-led parameters <b><u>that do not exacerbate inequalities.</u></b>"</p> <p><b>UN-ECOSOC- DAW:</b> 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><b>9 B</b></p>		<p><b>ATD Fourth World: Indicators:</b> <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. <b>Regional infrastructure:</b> Regional ICT backbones and exchange points should be implemented to facilitate traffic exchange between countries.</p>	<p><b>DT/2: [10]</b> Regional infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>CSDPTT:</b> 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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>11. Environmental protection:</b> 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><b>APC</b> We particularly support the text on environmental protection and suggest that this matter received even greater attention in the Action Plan.<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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><b>CSDPTT:</b> 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><b>ETHZ/EPFL/EMPA:</b> <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>

<sup>2</sup> 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><b>Korean Civil Council</b> 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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO:</b> <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><b>United Methodist Church:</b> <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><b>2) Access to information and knowledge</b></p>	<p><b>Africa civil society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>

		<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><b>DT/2: [12]</b> Promote and guarantee access for all, starting from the community level.</p> <p><b>DT/2: [12]</b> Scientific information should be available, or at least indexed, within a multilingual context.</p> <p><b>Africa civil society:</b> Individuals, organizations <u>and communities</u> should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information.</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> "<u>Women and men</u> and organizations should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information."</p> <p><b>IANWGE:</b> <i>Amend:</i> "<u>Women and men</u> and organizations should be..."</p> <p><b>ITU: Community access to ICTs</b></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><b>Pacific Islands Forum:</b> 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><b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <i>Add:</i> "Individuals and organizations <u>and other groups including communities</u> should benefit..."</p> <p><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> underlines especially the remarks of the Observers especially under 12 A.</p>
<p>12 A</p>		<p><b>DT/2: [12 A]</b> Open Access. Need to encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publishers to develop Open Access business models, whether these models are commercial or not-for-profit.</li> <li>• Creation by scientists of not-for-profit Open Access Journals and authors to submit their papers to Open Access Journals.</li> <li>• Existing subscription-based journals to turn to Open Access models.</li> <li>• Authors to write Open Access books and multimedia material for research and education.</li> <li>• Authors to maintain a personal web page whereby all their research findings and reports are freely available.</li> <li>• Creation of institutional Open Archives at the national and international level.</li> <li>• Establishment of a programme funded by the UN (or its agencies) to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a worldwide portal to Open Access journals and Open Access books.</li> <li>• Ensure financial support to not-for-profit Open Access Journals.</li> <li>• Create a worldwide scientific Open Archive.</li> <li>• Distribute free CDs containing Open Access contents to transition countries.</li> <li>• Provide financial support to the creation and maintenance of institutional Open Access archives.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p><b>IFJ/Global Unions:</b> 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><b>United Methodist Church:</b> <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><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> underlines especially the remarks of the Observers especially under 12 A.</p>
<b>12 B</b>		<b>DT/2: [12 B]</b> Development of vocal and tactile e-applications
<b>12 C</b>		<b>DT/2: [12 C]</b> 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.
<b>12 D</b>	12 D	<b>FAO:</b> "Access to locally relevant content in appropriate formats and languages either through public access points or other media."
<b>12 E</b>	12 E	<b>Consumer International:</b> <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><b>13. Access to public domain information:</b> Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled.</p>	<p><b>DT/2: [13]</b> Access to public domain information. Need to encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision for increased access to ICTs and integration into programmes that assist with poverty alleviation and the empowerment of women and men.</li> <li>• Web pages of all public bodies should be fully accessible from any kind of browser, including free software browser, and should follow accessibility guidelines.</li> <li>• Awareness among civil society at large for the need to support an independent, open-access public domain.</li> </ul> <p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>ATD Fourth World: Access to public domain information:</b> 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><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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: Access to public domain information:</i> 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><b>Consumer International: ...</b><u>Governments should adopt electronic freedom of information acts and publish all public information on websites.</u></p>
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	<p><b>IAPA:</b> <u>Access to public domain information: Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled. The authorities must be required legally to make available to the citizens, in opportune and equitable fashion, information produced by the public sector.</u></p> <p><b>FA0:</b> "Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible <u>for women and men</u>, including the disabled."</p> <p><b>IANWGE:</b> <i>Amend:</i> "...easily accessible for <b>women and men</b>, including the disabled</p> <p><b>IPA:</b> The action plan should state clearly that creation and dissemination of digital content necessitate time, effort, skill and investment. Creativity is best stimulated via copyright protection. Copyright encourages progress, diversity and creativity. Furthermore, the action plan should further indicate that the potential of intellectual property rights can be used for job creation growth, prosperity and for dissemination of information and know-how, while increased unauthorised copying in the digital age context tends to threaten creativity, promotion of local content and economic activity by destroying jobs locally, depriving governments of tax revenues and feeding international crime. Intellectual property helps develop a market for a large variety of on-line and off-line content. The action plan should therefore call for high worldwide copyright protection standards (e.g.: WCT, WPPT), copyright awareness and education (e.g.: World Book and Copyright Day), an international framework for the protection of non-original databases.</p> <p><b>League of Arab States:</b> <i>Add:</i> "<u>Information in the public domain should be available in electronic form. Access to public databases (such as library resources) should be available to all, including those with special needs.</u></p> <p>- <u>Multilingual domain names: It is important to develop and disseminate multilingual domain names in order to overcome language barriers to the access to the internet.</u></p> <p>- <u>Electronic payment: Means of electronic payment should be provided to facilitate access to local and international content that is not available free of charge.</u></p> <p>-<u>Harmonization of access strategies: Providers of access and content should coordinate their strategies with a view to integrate global and local contents in order to facilitate universal access and avoid creation of complex isolated islands."</u></p> <p><b>The Daisy Consortium:</b> <i>Amend:</i></p> <p>- The vulnerable, including children and the elderly.</p> <p>- Those with special needs including people with disabilities</p>
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		<p><b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <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><b>Transnational Radical Party:</b> <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><b>United Methodist Church:</b> <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><b>UNESCO:</b> 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><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU:</b> 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><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU:</b> 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. <b>Open standards and open-source software:</b> Development and deployment of open-source software and standards for ICT networking should be encouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [14]</b> Open-source/free software shall be adopted by all public authorities and bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of open-source/free software should be created, especially in the developing countries.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Standardization efforts in the field of terminology and other language resources should be intensified.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A collaborative network of open-source/free software technology tools for civil society must be promoted.</li></ul> <p><b>APC:</b> 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"><li>- the application layer (developing of useful public interest open source application, for example in the health sector)</li><li>- the human capacity layer (building the capacity of programmers and users to benefit from these applications)</li><li>- 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)</li><li>- the policy layer (governments should make specific policies to channel investment towards OS applications and human capacity development)</li></ul> <p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 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.</li><li>– Open-source technologies are incompatible with open standards. It is inappropriate.</li><li>– 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.</li><li>– The term "open-source software" does not mean the same as free software.</li></ul> <p><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU:</b> 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><b>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>".</b></p>
14 B		<p><b>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>".</b></p>
14 C		<p><b>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>".</b></p>
14 D		<p><b>UNESCO: Add: "<u>Promotion of research: Urgently needed research on the following issues should be supported:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Use of existing and novel information technologies in key areas, such as tele-medicine and education.</u></li> <li>- <u>Socio-economic value of public-domain information and open access regimes</u>".</li> </ul>



	<p>15. <b>Information flows:</b> Guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated.</p>	<p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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><b>15 A Glocom:</b> <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><b>UNESCO:</b> <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><b>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Access to information and knowledge</u></b> 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><b>3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development</b></p>	<p><b>Africa civil society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Ensure the participation of civil society, with particular emphasis on marginalized groups in the conceptualization, development and implementation and evaluation of initiatives.</li> <li>- Ensure monitoring and evaluation of initiatives is carried out, as part of which gender disaggregated data should be collected.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ecurie Maloba: <u>The role of governments, the business sector and civil society</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The business sector should actively undertake to deploy a major investment in NICTs in Africa</li> </ul>

		<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"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>United Methodist Church:</b> <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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> Stakeholders do not act as a firm but as members of a society. This point is therefore implicit.</p> <p><b>Pacific Islands Forum:</b> The use of appropriate data management should include patent-free software</p> <p><b>Regional Dakar Council:</b> 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"> <li>- Establish national and regional networks of associations and links between local communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>UNESCO:</b> suggests to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assign responsibilities for implementation of the various elements of the Draft Action Plan.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b> 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><b>Rehabilitation International: <u>Participation</u></b></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><b>16A</b></p>		<p><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU:</b> - Include the following new paragraph as a new Section I.A.2.16:</p> <p>"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><b>17. Cooperation among Stakeholders:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs.</li> <li>• Civil society, including NGOs, should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [17] Cooperation among Stakeholders:</b> 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"> <li>• Develop projects to disseminate digital culture among all social categories, with a priority focus on the handicapped.</li> <li>• Be fully involved in the formulation and implementation of ICTs and sustainable development strategies.</li> <li>• Develop projects that promote dialogue within and between civilizations via electronic networks.</li> <li>• Establish associative networks and linkages between NGOs.</li> <li>• Help to develop distance-learning programmes.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>National government and local authorities must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass media – in their various forms – are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritize and promote local ICT initiatives to service local, national and regional communities.</li> <li>• Reaffirm the role of a more transparent, participatory, and effective democratic UN system as a truly legitimate forum for global governance.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Promote further research programmes on issues related to the goals approved by the United Nations Millennium Assembly especially in the developing countries.</li> <li>• Engage indigenous people as active in the Information Society through multiple stakeholder intergenerational partnerships.</li> </ul> <p><b>Africa civil society:</b> (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><b>International Association of Broadcasting:</b> we propose to add <i>as 5<sup>th</sup> bulletpoint</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> </ul> <p><b>ATD Fourth World:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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></li> </ul> <p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b></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><b>FAO:</b> 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"><li>- The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs.</li><li>- Civil society, including NGOs (<u>Women's, environment, youth...</u>), should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives.</li></ul> <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><b>IANWGE: Amend:"</b></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 <b><u>under-served communities</u></b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The private sector should play an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs.</li><li>- Civil society, including NGOs (<b><u>Women's, environment, youth...</u></b>), should work closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives.</li><li>- Mass media – in their various forms <b><u>advertisements, commercials</u></b>,... – are recognized as important means of fostering public information <b><u>and opinion</u></b>, societal development, social cohesion and <b><u>movements, and gender equality</u></b>.</li></ul> <p><b>IAPA:</b> 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><b>IRIS-HRIS Caucus members:</b> 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><b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <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><b>Telefonica:</b> 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><b>Tiye International:</b> <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><b>UNEP:</b> 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><b>UNESCO:</b></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"><li>- Fostering cooperation among all stakeholders for effective design and implementation of various initiatives</li><li>- Giving priority to locally-available human resources</li></ul> <p>- <i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <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></li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul> <p><b>UNECLAC:</b> 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><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> underlines especially the remarks of the Observers.</p> <p><b>World Federalist Movement:</b> 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. <b>Resource mobilization:</b> All stakeholders are urged to mobilize resources for the development of the Information Society. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing investment in telecommunication infrastructure,</li> <li>• building human capacity,</li> <li>• developing policy frameworks,</li> </ul>	<p>[DT/2 [18] add broadcasting after infrastructure</p> <p><b>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increasing investment in telecommunication infrastructure,</li> <li>- <u>R&amp;D on developing technologies for the illiterate and neo-literate</u></li> <li>- building human capacity,</li> <li>- developing policy frameworks,</li> <li>- developing culturally sensitive local content and applications <u>in local languages.</u></li> <li>- <u>Developing media monitoring mechanisms and capacities to identify abuses.</u></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developing culturally sensitive local content and applications.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> Policy frameworks should defend acquired rights, not corporate concessions.</p> <p><b>IFLA: Resource mobilization:</b> 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><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</b> "- developing culturally sensitive <u>and gender aware</u> local content and applications"</p> <p><b>UNESCO: Add:</b> "<i>enhancing the capabilities of national institutions in developing countries.</i>"</p> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women: -</b> 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. <b>ICT manufacturing capabilities:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [19] ICT manufacturing capabilities:</b> 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><b>FAO and IANWGE: Add:</b> <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"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Public policies must foster innovation and entrepreneurship.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Joint stakeholder efforts to address local obstacles and seek sustainable solutions for infrastructure in underprivileged areas should be encouraged.</li><li>• 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).</li></ul>	<p><b>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Secure and reliable infrastructure:</b> <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><b>Consumer International:</b> <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><b>4) Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training</b></p>	<p><b>Africa civil society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The nature of the African environment calls for a range of innovative training approaches, including distance learning and community based training.</li> <li>- Capacity building must be done at an institutional level too including the networking of public institutions and communities, including schools, research centers and universities</li> <li>- Programs should be developed on advocacy to capacitate people to argue their own case in Africa.</li> <li>- A learning system that will ensure output of quality strategic leadership for Africa's entry into the information society should be created.</li> <li>- Capacity building should be about empowering communities and groups and not simply about developing individuals.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
20.	<p>An ambitious and innovative approach is required in capacity building, taking advantage of the opportunities offered by ICTs.</p>	<p><b>CCBI:</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b>  <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><b>CPSR Comm.</b> 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><b>a) SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH IN COMMUNITY INFORMATICS:</b> 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>b) SUPPORT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM IN COMMUNITY INFORMATICS:</b> 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><b>c) EVOLVING SOFTWARE ENGINEERING STANDARDS TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY INFORMATICS:</b> 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><b>d) ESTABLISH GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS THAT SUPPORT COMMUNITY INFORMATICS:</b> 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><b>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Capacity building</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 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.</li></ul>
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		<p><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</b></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. <b>ICTs in education:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• ICTs should be incorporated in school curricula.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Teacher's skills and curriculum resources need increased support so that teachers can act as a gateway to the Information Society.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT-2[21] ICTs in education:</b> Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Use ICT to increase women's economic literacy and their economic empowerment and participation</li> </ul> <p><b>DT-2[21]</b> 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><b>APC</b> Specific reference should be made to educating girls. This should also be reflected in targets.</p> <p><b>ATD Fourth World: add bullet:</b></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><b>CCBI:</b> 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"><li>• There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy.</li><li>• The capacity of developing and least developed countries to apply ICTs effectively in education must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation.</li></ul>	<p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> <i>Add: ICTs in education:</i> The use of ICTs could contribute to better quality and more <u>efficiency</u><sup>3</sup>, <u>efficacy</u><sup>4</sup> and <u>effectiveness</u><sup>5</sup> in education services. They should also contribute to reaching broad target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 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.</li><li>– <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></li><li>– <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></li><li>– There should be a large-scale integration of ICTs in primary education to generate a dynamic process towards e-literacy.</li><li>– The capacity of developing and least-developed countries to apply ICTs effectively in education must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation.</li><li>– <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></li><li>– <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></li><li>– <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></li><li>– <u>Use ICTs to enhance women's knowledge so as to facilitate the elimination of gender barriers.</u></li></ul> <p><b>Consumer International:</b> <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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<sup>3</sup> Optimum use of resources

<sup>4</sup> Capacity to fulfil proposed objectives

<sup>5</sup> Significance of social goals

		<p><b>FAO: ICTs in education:</b> 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"><li>• 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></li><li>• <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></li></ul> <p><b>IANWGE: Amend:</b> "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><b>IFLA: ICTs in education:</b> 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><b>League of Arab States: Add:"</b> <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><b>UNESCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 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</li><li>– suggests to Demonstrate the impact of ICT-based alternative delivery systems through pilot projects, notably for achieving Education for All targets.</li></ul>
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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><b>Rehabilitation International: Education</b></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><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add new bullet point:</b></p> <p><u>"Gender awareness should be applied across the board in any program related to ICT and education."</u></p> <p><b>Taking ITGlobal:</b> Encouraging the meaningful use of computers in the classroom, through increased access, teacher training, curriculum integration.</p> <p><b>Tiye International: Add:</b> <u>" ICT should also be incorporated in school curricula 'and community centres'.</u></p> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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;</li><li>- 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;</li><li>- 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;</li></ul>
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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;</p> <p><b>United Methodist Church:</b> <i>Add Another bullet point:</i> - Local, community initiatives in and for education should be privileged.</p> <p><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> underlines especially the text of 21 of the Action Plan as well as the remarks of the Observers</p> <p><b>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Secure and reliable infrastructure: ICTs in education:</b> <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><b>OECD. Add:</b></p> <p>"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. <b>Capacity building for ICT use:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in the ICT field.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [22] Capacity building for ICT use:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Youth can provide skills and commitment through volunteer and community initiatives to use ICTs towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs.</li> <li>• All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture.</li> <li>• Community media should be used in capacity building programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Support training initiatives in information management and production skills for grass roots organisations in developing countries.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Africa civil society:</b> (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><b>APC</b> 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><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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><b>APEC:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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</li></ul> <p><b>ATD Fourth World: add bullet:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li></ul> <p><b>University of Buenos Aires:</b></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"><li>- 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)<sup>6</sup></li><li>- <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)</li><li>- <u>Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in the ICT field.</u> (DP)</li></ul>
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<sup>6</sup> (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"><li>- <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></li><li>- <u>Community media should be used in capacity development programmes.</u></li><li>- <u>Ensure that women are not disadvantaged by the working conditions and organizational climate common within the global ICT industry. (DP)</u></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li></ul> <p><b>CSDPTT: <i>Advanced technical education and training is a priority objective</i></b> 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 <b><i>reallocation of public and institutional funding</i></b>, 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><b>FAO: Building Human Capacity:</b> 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><b>Capacity building for ICT use:</b> <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"><li>- 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>.</li><li>- 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>.</li><li>- <u>Girls and boys</u> should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society.</li><li>- 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>.</li><li>- Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs.</li><li>- All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture.</li><li>- <u>Community media should be used in capacity building programmes that address gender-differentiated needs for technology and knowledge</u>.</li></ul> <p><b>IANWGE: Amend:" Capacity building for ICT use: <u>Women and men in rural areas</u></b> 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"><li>- 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 <b><u>the socially and economically</u></b> disadvantaged.</li><li>- Women should be given equal opportunities for obtaining training in ICT fields <b><u>to ensure that newly acquired skills would lead to appropriate employment</u></b>.</li><li>- <b><u>Girls and boys</u></b> should be equipped with knowledge and skills in ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society.</li><li>- 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 <b><u>women and men</u></b>.</li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Intergovernmental organizations should provide resources for capacity building in ICTs.</li><li>- All those still outside the reach of the formal education system should be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture.</li><li>- Community media should be used in capacity building programmes <b><u>that address gender-differentiated needs for technology and knowledge.</u></b></li></ul> <p><b>IFLA: Capacity building for ICT use:</b> 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><b>ITU: Human resource development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>b) Development of an online database of training opportunities available worldwide.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:</b> "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><b>Korean Civil Society: Add</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li></ul>
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	<p><b>League of Arab States. Add:"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li></ul> <p><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add new bullet point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <u>Skills to be able to manage and contribute technological change should be also an important part of a capacity building programme.</u></li></ul> <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><b>Telefonica:</b> 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><b>UNESCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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</li><li>- <i>Add:</i></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li></ul> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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;</li><li>- 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;</li></ul>
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		<p><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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;</li> </ul> <p><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> 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><b>23. Training ICT specialists:</b> 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"> <li>• Education in network infrastructure development and operation is critical for the availability of efficient, reliable, competitive and secure ICT network services.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [23] Training ICT specialists:</b> Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Promote engineering knowledge transfer towards domestic capacity building in developing countries, as well as local engineering capacities to develop local knowledge and needs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Africa civil society:</b> 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"><li>• 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.</li><li>• South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people.</li></ul>	<p><b>ATD Fourth World:</b> <i>add bullet :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li><li>- South to North brain drain should be prevented, in particular through the creation by governments of an adequate environment to keep trained people.</li></ul> <p><b>University of Buenos Aires:</b> <i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li><li>- <u>Ways of preventing the brain drain must be devised, in particular through the creation by governments and the private sector of R&amp;D policies which guarantee the vocational advancement of citizens. (DP)</u></li><li>- <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></li></ul> <p><b>United Methodist Church:</b> 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"><li>- Incentives for those trained and specializing in integrating knowledge from and to local, traditional knowledge bases should be privileged</li><li>- Incentives for creative, innovative ways that ICTs can aid in indigenous persons ability to share the diversity of traditional culture should be privileged</li></ul> <p><b>UNESCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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</li></ul> <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><b>Consumer International:</b> <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><b>5) Security</b></p>	<p><b>APC-WNSP:</b> in the absence of a cohesive value and principle framework, we see little value in articulating action points.</p> <p><b>Africa civil society</b> Building Confidence and security in the use of ICTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Online consumers must be assured that data they provide to online will not be misused.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Governments should actively promote user education and awareness about online privacy and the means of protecting privacy.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>24. Secure and reliable infrastructure:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [24]</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corollary Security guarantees the growth of any computer macrostructure.</li> <li>- <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."</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• This will require appropriate national legislative frameworks that safeguard the public and general interest and that foster electronic communications and transactions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Special mechanisms shall be put in place to encourage the banking sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Add bullet point:</i> - The public interest covers much more than economic "transactions", not forgetting pluralistic access to information.</li> <li>- Banks must assume their responsibility to safeguard, maintain, keep track of and protect assets entrusted to them by citizens, with their own resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consumer International: Security, <del>privacy and credibility</del></b></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><b>Korean Civil Society: add</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> </ul> <p><u>Even in security measures, personal information should be rigidly protected in accordance with the judicial procedure and institution</u></p> <p><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <u>Even in security measures, personal information should be rigidly protected in accordance with the judicial procedure and institution</u></li> </ul>
<p>24 A</p>		<p><b>24 A Consumer International: Privacy protection:</b> <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"> <li>- Privacy should be recognized as a human right in relevant national and international legal documents;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <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></li> </ul> <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><b>Paremsvassi:</b> 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><b>25. Information Security:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [25]</b> 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><b>DT/2: [25]</b> 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><b>CCBI:</b> We strongly oppose the call for a security treaty</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assessing the information security situation, including harmful interference or abuse using information and communication systems and information resources.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Studying the long-term possibility of creating an international convention on the security of information and communication networks.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>	<p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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>"</li><li>- <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.</li><li>- <i>Add:</i> "... to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields.</li></ul> <p><u>Software must have the capacity to secure the following freedoms for users:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 <u>The right to obtain it, including free of charge.</u></li><li>2 <u>Right of access to the source of the software.</u></li><li>3 <u>The right to modify and use it FOR ANY PURPOSE.</u></li><li>4 <u>The right to copy and distribute it freely and to share improvements with others.</u></li></ol> <p><b>IFLA: Information security and Fighting cybercrime:</b> 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><b>ITU: Confidence and security in the use of ICTs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- It is considered necessary to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes.</li></ul>
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		<p>- The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>c) Improving the exchange of technical information and international cooperation in information and communication network security.</li><li>d) Contribution, bearing in mind ITU core competencies, to efforts within the UN system aimed at:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) assessing information security, including harmful interference with, or misuse of, information and telecommunication systems and information resources;</li><li>2) establishing methods and organizations of emergency security incident response, sharing information and technologies on incident response;</li><li>3) considering the elaboration in the long term, of an international convention on information and communication network security.</li></ol></li></ol> <p><b>League of Arab States:</b> <i>Add:</i> "<u>-Developing the required framework for the implementation of electronic signatures.</u>"</p> <p><b>The Daisy Consortium:</b> <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><b>World Federation of United Nations Associations: Secure and reliable infrastructure:</b></p> <p><b>Information Security:</b> <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><b>OECD. Add:</b> "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><b>26. Creating a global culture of cyber-security:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [26]</b> 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"> <li>• Working to develop a culture of security</li> <li>• Preventing Cybercrime and enforcing laws related to it</li> <li>• Facilitating information sharing and analysis centres around the world.</li> </ul> <p><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> <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><b>27. Fighting cybercrime:</b> Protection from civil and criminal offences ("cybercrime") is essential in order to build trust in information networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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.</li> <li>– 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>FAO: Add:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Develop media monitoring mechanisms and capacities to identify abuses.</li> <li>– Legal measures for the prevention of exploitation of women and children through ICTs-driven trafficking should be a national priority</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Existing legal instruments, such as the <i>Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime</i>, offer the international community a foundation from which to build.</li></ul>	<p><b>IANWGE: Amend:" Fighting cybercrime:</b> Protection from civil and criminal offences ("cybercrime" <b>especially pornography, paedophilia...</b>) is essential in order to build trust in information networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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 <b>women, men, girls and boys</b>, including freedom of expression.</li><li>- Existing legal instruments, such as the <i>Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime</i>, offer the international community a foundation from which to build.</li><li>- <u>Develop media monitoring mechanisms and capacities to identify abuses.</u></li><li>- <u>Legal measures for the prevention of exploitation of women and children through ICTs-driven trafficking should be a national priority.</u></li></ul> <p><b>Korean Civil Society:</b></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"><li>- <u>To define cybercrime, the criteria of intentionality and the extent of physical damage needs be deliberately considered.</u></li><li>- <u>In cybercrime, the third party like ISPs or IDCs should not be liable for the customer's own negative behavior]</u></li></ul> <p><u>Privacy Rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <u>Single, unique personal identifier which enables the profiling of different kind of personal information databases should not be used.</u></li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Opt-in policy should be used for the collection and processing of bio information like personal DNA or disease record</u></li> <li>- <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></li> </ul> <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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:</b></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><b>Transnational Radical Party</b></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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:</b></p> <p><b>"Privacy Rights:</b></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"> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <u>Single, unique personal identifier which enables the profiling of different kind of personal information databases should not be used.</u></li> <li>- <u>Opt-in policy should be used for the collection and processing of bio information like personal DNA or disease record.</u></li> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <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></li> </ul>
	<p><b>6) Enabling environment</b></p>	<p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>Africa civil society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- ICT policy at national level should be developed to ensure that the legal and institutional frameworks are enabling.</li> <li>- Infrastructure and data systems should also be developed to ensure that nations are ready for transparent e-governance.</li> </ul>

		<p>- Effective communication can be achieved through an enabling information environment that is characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- policy guidelines</li><li>- legislation</li><li>- well defined strategy</li><li>- telecommunications deregulation in the interest of universal access</li><li>- reliable, scalable and efficient network infrastructure</li><li>- human resource development in the area of ICT</li><li>- knowledge management</li><li>- affordable access to information</li><li>- a natural way for collaboration and conversation</li><li>- seamless integration of services and networks</li><li>- universal access</li><li>- security within the framework of freedom of expression</li></ul> <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><b>ITU:</b> 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"><li>a) Enhanced programmes of assistance, for ICT policy-making and to agencies regulating telecommunications.</li><li>b) The creation of forums for the exchange of experience, along the lines of the ITU Global Symposium for Regulators</li></ol> <p><b>Pacific Islands Forum:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The market environment in most small island countries is insufficient to generate funding support for infrastructure development and locally relevant content.</li><li>- 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.</li></ul>
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<p><b>28. Good governance:</b> 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"> <li>• Commitment and responsibility should be defined at the national and regional levels.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2 : [28]</b> 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><b>DT/2 : [28]</b> 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><b>APC-WNSP:</b>          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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b>          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><b>Consumer International:</b> <i>Add bullets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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		<p>- <b>Protection of Children:</b> 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><b>Ecurie Maloba: <u>Enabling environment.</u></b> 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><b>IFLA: Good governance:</b> 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><b>Korean Civil Society: add</b></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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"</b> - <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><b>Taking ITGlobal:</b> Engaging young people in local, national and international ICT policy making.</p> <p><b>UNESCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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</li></ul> <p><i>Add:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "Increased participation of citizens in civic life and in decision making by means of ICTs should be fostered."</li><li>- "The development of appropriate information and communication tools to support decision making and to encourage dialogue should be promoted."</li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "The role of women and youth in the Information society and the diffusion of information on gender and ICT policy issues should be enhanced."</li><li>- "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."</li></ul> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b> 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><b>UN-ECOSOC-CSW:</b> 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><b>Telefonica:</b> 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><b>29. Market environment:</b> 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"> <li>• Competition, including in the local access network, should be promoted to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services.</li> <li>• Investment in rural communications should be encouraged through an attractive legal framework.</li> <li>• Duties levied on ICT hardware and software should be removed.</li> <li>• Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted.</li> <li>• In order to secure prompt settlement of disputes, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) should be considered along with normal judicial proceedings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [29]</b> Competition is only one out of many ways to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services.</p> <p><b>DT/2: [29]</b> 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><b>DT/2: [29]</b> 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><b>DT/2: [29]</b> 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"> <li>ensure open and non-discriminatory access by content and service providers to broadband platforms owned by others;</li> <li>ensure open and non-discriminatory by content providers to digital and interactive television systems;</li> <li>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)</li> </ul> <p><b>Consumer Federation of America:</b></p> <p><b>Market Environment.</b> We prefer the "Observers' contributions"(see DT/2) formulations of <b>Paragraph 29</b> 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><b><u>Consumer International:</u></b> <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><b>APC:</b> 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><b>CPRS:</b> <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><b>CSDPTT:</b> 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><b>International Association of Broadcasting:</b></p> <p><i>Delete the 4<sup>th</sup> bulletpoint</i></p> <p><del>—Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted.</del> <i>Replace it with</i> <u>Diversity in the sources of information and in free independent media should be promoted.</u></p>
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		<p><b>IFLA: Market environment:</b> 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><del>IAPA: Monopoly in mass communication should be avoided and diversity in the sources of information should be promoted.</del></p> <p><u>Diverse sources of information and news media that are free and independent must be promoted</u></p> <p><b>United Methodist Church</b> <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><b>Glocorn:</b> <u>Universal participation in global policymaking: 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. <b>Standardization:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [30] Standardization:</b> 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><b>APC:</b> 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 <b>non-proprietary</b> internationally interoperable technical standards, accessible for all etc.'</p> <p><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>Consumer International:</b> ... 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><b>EBU:</b> should be maintained and, if possible, further developed:</p> <p><b>FAO: Add:</b> <u>"Establishing regional (e.g. rural vs. urban) tariffs"</u></p> <p><b>Glocom:</b> ...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><b>IANWGE: Amend:</b>"... 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><b>Rehabilitation international: Standardization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The declaration and action plan must promote the development of open, interoperable and accessible standards.</li><li>- The declaration and action plan must challenge governments to adopt and promote standards accessible to disabled people.</li></ul> <p>The declaration and action plan must propose concrete strategies to support the work of developing accessible standards.</p> <p><b>World Broadcasting Unions - Technical Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- Take steps to recognize the value of common worldwide standards by measures that support this more demanding path worldwide.</li><li>- 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.</li></ul>
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	<p>31. <b>Spectrum management:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [31] Spectrum management:</b> 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 <b>International Association of Broadcasting:</b> <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> <b>APC:</b> 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. <b>IAPA:...</b> <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> <b>World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters:</b> <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. <b>Consumer protection:</b> 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><b>Consumer Federation of America:</b> 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><b><u>Consumer Protection.</u></b> 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"><li>- <u>the practical and legal effects of distance and jurisdictional differences between the parties.</u></li><li>- <u>the privacy rights of ICT users in both transactional and nontransactional uses of the technology.</u></li><li>- <u>the protection of minors from inappropriate content.</u></li><li>- <u>inter-governmental cooperative structures to effect regulatory requirements transnationally.</u></li><li>- <u>the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to secure prompt settlement of disputes along with normal judicial proceedings.</u></li></ul> <p><b>Korean Civil Society:</b> 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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO:</b> <i>Add:"</i> <b>Consumer protection:</b> 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><b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <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. <b>Internet governance:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [33] Internet governance:</b> 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><b>CAPTEF:</b> "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><b>Consumer International:</b> 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"><li>- ICANN records, financial and non-financial, should be open to the public;</li><li>- ICANN budgets and all ICANN contracts should be subject to review by countries that provide the ICANN charter.</li></ul> <p><b>CCBI:</b> 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><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU:</b> 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><b>Glocom:</b> <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><b>ISOC:</b> 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 <del>and</del> 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><b>League of Arab States:</b> <i>Alternate text:</i> " <b>Internet governance:</b> 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. <b>Intellectual property rights:</b> It is important to ensure a balance between intellectual property rights (IPR) and the public interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An appropriate legal framework should be defined for the development of a public domain of information and knowledge.</li> <li>• Protection against unfair use of indigenous knowledge should be developed.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [34] Intellectual property rights:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International co-operation and exchange should be favoured and the development of voluntary best practices should be considered.</li> <li>• Protection against unfair exploitation of indigenous knowledge and intellectual property.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A specific status concerning transition and developing countries shall be recognised in regards to IPRs.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Free modification and adaptation of a copyrighted web page shall be permitted for personal non-commercial use as a means of free speech.</li> <li>• Authors must be encouraged to retain ownership of their copyrights and not to automatically transfer copyrights to publishers or other intermediaries.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Fair use:</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Raise awareness on the issue of copyright exemptions and knowledge ownership through the education and training sectors.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Non-commercial use and private copying of digital content should be regarded and protected as fair use.</li><li>• Ensure free access to all scientific and engineering data and information that are available in archives, libraries and research institutions.</li><li>• Rules of loans existing in traditional libraries must be extended without hindrance to digital media belonging to online libraries.</li><li>• Databases:</li><li>• Compilation work done in building databases and non-creative works shall not be protected under copyright law.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul> <p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>CCBI:</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b></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"><li>- <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. <b>An adequate legal framework should be defined to cultivate the public sphere of information and knowledge.</b></u></li><li>- <u>Protection against unfair use of indigenous knowledge should be established.</u></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <u>Authors must be encouraged to retained ownership of their copyright and not to automatically transfer copyright to publishers or other intermediaries.</u></li><li>- <u>Raise awareness of the issue of copyright exemptions and knowledge ownership through the education and training sectors.</u></li><li>- <u>Non-commercial use and private copying of digital content should be regarded and protected as fair use.</u></li><li>- <u>Rules on loans existing in traditional libraries must be extended without hindrance to digital media belonging online to libraries.</u></li></ul> <p><b><u>Consumer International:</u></b> <i>add bullets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li></ul> <p><b>IFLA: Intellectual property rights:</b> 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><b>IRIS-HRIS Caucus members:</b> 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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add:"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- All technical measures for the protection of copyrights should be automatically called off after the expiration of its effective term</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Public web sites of all governmental and public authorities should ensure the accessibility of most browsers.</li><li>- Public software such as the use of online banking, the access to public institutes or public information databases should ensure multi-platform availability.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Hyperlink, frame link or mirroring should be allowed if the original URLs or domain name would be appropriately manifested.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li></ul> <p><b>IFJ:</b> 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><b>Global Unions:</b> 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><b>MDPI:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Business methods shall not be protected by patent laws.</li><li>- Generic domain names shall not be subject, in any way, to trademarks laws.</li><li>- Use of Peer to peer technology shall be promoted to share public domain intellectual property. (not just scientific data).</li></ul> <p><b>Korean Civil Society:</b></p> <p>Intellectual property rights <i>Add</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <u>All technical measures for the protection of copyrights should be automatically called off after the expiration of its effective term</u></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <u>Public web sites of all governmental and public authorities should ensure the accessibility of most browsers.</u></li><li>- <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></li></ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <u>Hyperlink, frame link or mirroring should be allowed if the original URLs or domain name would be appropriately manifested.</u></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <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></li></ul> <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><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</b></p> <p><u>Protection against unfair use of indigenous and local knowledge should be developed</u></p>
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		<p><b>UNESCO:</b> 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: <b>underlines the text of the paragraph ‘Intellectual property rights’.</b></p>
<p><b>34 A</b></p>		<p><b>DT/2 : [34 A] Media:</b> Public service values in the Information Society should be encouraged, including genuine public service broadcasting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State-controlled media should be transformed into editorially independent public service media organizations.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>European Broadcasting Union  DT/2:[34A]should be fully supported by governments and integrated into Section I</p> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b> 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><b>World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters:</b> <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><b>34 B</b></p>		<p><b>DT/2 : [34 B] Limitation to ISP responsibility and liability:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b> Gender issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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;</li> <li>– Encourage regulatory bodies, where they exist, to promote full participation of women in the ownership, control and management in the ICT and media sectors;</li> <li>– 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;</li> </ul>
	<p><b>7) Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all</b></p>	<p><b>African civil society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

		<p><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>DT/2 : [35]</b> 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><b>DT/2 : [35]</b> 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><b>APC:</b> We affirm the inclusion of paragraph 35, but would like to add 'and community' so that the sentence reads: to ensure that traditional <b>and community</b> models are recognized and respected, so that the non-users of ICTs are not marginalized."</p> <p><b>Ecurie Maloba : <u>Development-oriented ICT applications.</u></b> 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><b>Glocom:</b> <u>...In all these examples particular attention must be paid to the accessibility needs of the disabled and elderly.</u></p> <p><b>Telefonica:</b> 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><b>UNCTAD:</b> <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><b>UNESCO:</b> <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><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW :</b> 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. <b>E-Government:</b> 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"> <li>• In the delivery of public services to citizens and to enterprises.</li> <li>• In the design of online services, adapted to the needs of citizens and businesses.</li> <li>• In the better management of financial, human and public resources and goods.</li> </ul>	<p><b>APC</b> 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><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Use ICT to increase women's economic literacy and their economic empowerment and participation</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>IFLA: E-Government:</b> 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><b>Paremvassi:</b> 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><b>Regional Dakar Council:</b>          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><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</b>          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><b>Telefonica:</b> 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><b>UNECLAC:</b> 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><b>UN-ECOSOC-CSW:</b> 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.<sup>22</sup> 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><b>World Federalist Movement:</b> 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><b>OECD. Add:</b>          "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. <b>E-Business:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Governments should adopt a twofold approach: setting the rules and using e-Business in their interaction with the business community.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [37]</b> E-Business: Community information and communication centres should provide business development services to SMEs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Consumer International:</b> <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></li> </ul> <p><b>APC</b> 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><b>CCBI:</b> Only governments can liberalize trade pursuant to trade liberalizing commitments</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> "<b>E-Business:</b> 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><b>IANWGE:</b> <i>Amend:</i>" ... <b>E-Business:</b> 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"> <li>- ....</li> <li>- Use of digital technologies (<b>especially in rural areas though Multipurpose Community Telecentres, MCT</b>) 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. "</li> </ul> <p><b>League of Arab States.</b> <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><b>Taking ITGlobal:</b> <i>Add:</i> - <u>Fostering youth entrepreneurship, especially in the ICT industry through entrepreneurship education, incubators, funds etc.</u></p> <p><b>Telefonica:</b> 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><b>UNCTAD</b>  <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>  <b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b> 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><b>[37A] Telefonica:</b> 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><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU:</b> 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"> <li>• the use of existing and innovative information technologies in key areas, such as health, education, and sustainable development.</li> <li>• the socio-economic value of public-domain information and open access regimes, as exemplified by the World-Wide Web".</li> </ul>

<p>38. <b>E-learning:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, broadband networks and hardware should be promoted.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [38] E-Learning. Need to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the production of international E-learning programmes incorporates contents, context and visions from developing countries so as to contribute to cultural diversity.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>a) Access: Internet and ICT has to be readily accessible to everybody</li> <li>b) Capacity building: Training of human resources that will use and teach how to benefit from e-Learning applications</li> <li>c) Hardware and software: The necessary equipment and the appropriate applications have to be made widely available.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>Several actors should be identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>content providers (companies, universities, libraries);</i></li> <li>- <i>infrastructure providers (public and private institutions);</i></li> <li>- <i>students as recipients;</i></li> </ul> <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"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Special attention shall be devoted to multilingual training and to the use and development of translation software.</li></ul>	<p><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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"><li>- Integrating ICT education in school curricula that takes into account on gender equality and women's practical and strategic needs</li><li>- Realizing girls' full participation in science and technology education</li><li>- Developing relevant distance ICT education and training programmes, especially for rural women and girls;</li></ul> <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><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>ATD Fourth World: E-learning:</b> <i>add bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <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></li></ul> <p><b>University of Buenos Aires:</b> <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><b>Consumer International:</b> <i>add bullets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <u>Stakeholders should work together to develop and implement media campaigns designed to enable and empower individual users of ICTs.</u></li><li>- <u>Educational courses on information technology at schools and universities should include consumer and privacy protection as a key element.</u></li></ul> <p><b>FAO: "E-learning:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [38 A]</b> Education through radio and TV can be interwoven and extended by individualized e-learning</p>

<p>39. <b>E-health:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [39]</b> E-health: Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create healthcare systems that utilize ICTs to increase productivity and efficiency within the provision of healthcare globally.</li> <li>• Promote the use of ICT as an effective tool in distributing information about, and advocating against, gender-based violence.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>Consumer International:</b> <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><b>FAO:</b> <i>Amend:</i> "</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas and <u>under-served communities</u></li> <li>- 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></li> </ul> <p><b>IANWGE:</b> <i>Amend:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas and under-served communities.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• ICTs can be used to provide e-health supports to specific groups (such as the elderly, the chronically ill and children).</li> <li>• An ICT-based e-health network should be established to provide medical assistance following humanitarian disaster and emergencies.</li> <li>• A system should be established to provide e-health services to the populations in remote regions of the globe.</li> </ul>	<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><b>League of Arab States:</b> <i>Add:</i> "<u>Electronic e-education applications should be developed to provide continuing training for medical doctors.</u>"</p> <p><b>RACS:</b> 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><b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <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><b>United Methodist Church:</b>  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><b>UNESCO:</b> <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. <b>E-employment:</b> 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><b>ILO:</b> Replace existing paragraph 40 with: <b>E-Employment:</b> 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><b>IFJ:</b> 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><b>Global Unions:</b> 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><b>Korean Civil Society:</b> <i>Add: <u>Labourers should have the right to use Intranet for communication or the activity of labour union.</u></i></p> <p><i>- <u>Special attention is needed for marginal workers such as women, migrant workers, the disabled and irregular workers to access information equally.</u></i></p> <p><i>- <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></i></p> <p><i>- <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></i></p>
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	<p><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</b> <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><b>Taking ITGlobal:</b> Ensuring fair labour standards for young people working in the ICT industry, including hardware, software, and areas such as call centers.</p> <p><b>UN-ECOSOC-CSW:</b> Labour is highly segregated in the ICT industry.<sup>20</sup> 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><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b></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"> <li>- 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;</li> </ul> <p><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> 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>
40 A	<p><b>DT/2: [40 A] Workers' rights:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add." E-employment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Labourers should have the right to use Intranet for communication or the activity of labour union.</li> <li>- Special attention is needed for marginal workers such as women, migrant workers, the disabled and irregular workers to access information equally.</li> </ul>

		<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. <b>E-environment:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [41] E-Environment:</b> ICTs should be mobilised in order to meet the specific of small islands under an environment endangered by hazards or global warming</p> <p><b>Arctic Council:</b> 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><b>FAO: Add: E-environment:</b> 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><b>IANWGE: Amend: "</b>  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. <b><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></b></p> <p><b>Korean Civil Society:</b> 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><b>Korean National Commission for UNESCO: Add: "</b>... 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><b>The Daisy Consortium: Add: "</b>... 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><b>DT/2: [41 A]</b> There is a need to prioritize and develop uses of ICTs for development e.g. agriculture and early warning systems.</p>

		<p><b>IFRC:</b> 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><b>WMO:</b> 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><b>41 B</b></p>		<p><b>UNEP:</b> Mainstream information and communication technology into sustainability development. Principal action areas should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Dematerialization (reducing the use of natural resources and reducing waste)</li> <li>b. Consumption and production patterns (the role for ICT to reduce environmental impacts)</li> </ul> <p><b>WMO</b> The information society and E-Environment for economic and social development: provision and delivery of weather, water and climate information and services</p> <p><b>FAO: [41 C]</b> 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><b>Action line 1-</b> 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><b>Action line 2-</b> 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><b>41 D</b></p>		<p><b>41 D: ICTs in agriculture</b> - 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"> <li>- the improvement of agricultural productivity and enhancement of livelihoods and food security in poor rural communities;</li> <li>- the development and conservation of natural resources;</li> <li>- the expansion of rural infrastructure (including capacity for food safety, plant and animal health) and broadening market access;</li> <li>- the strengthening of capacity for knowledge generation and dissemination (research, extension, education and communication);</li> </ul> <p>the empowerment of rural communities and ordinary citizens</p>
<p><b>41 E</b></p>		<p><b>FAO: "E-agriculture:</b> 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"> <li>– The promotion of enabling policy and regulatory frameworks for agricultural information at international and national levels;</li> <li>– the improvement of telecommunications infrastructure capabilities and the lowering of telecommunications costs in rural areas;</li> <li>– the investments in broader language coverage;</li> <li>– 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;</li> </ul>



		<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><b>UN-ECOSOC-CSW:</b> 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><b>8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development</b></p>	<p><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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><b>Africa civil society:</b> 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"> <li>- There should be communication mechanism between national governments, traditional authority systems in rural communities and civil society.</li> <li>- Multi-media including community media as tools for documentation and development of Africa's rural heritage should be promoted.</li> <li>- ICT initiatives should be relevant to local context, building on existing local oral knowledge and communication skills.</li> <li>- Integration of community medias to the Internet should be ensured to facilitate use of local languages on the Internet.</li> <li>- Partnerships involving civil society / media organizations should be developed as well as training programs in co-operation with private sector.</li> <li>- African languages should be promoted in order to avoid exclusion and to strengthen unity and recognition around the world.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

		<p>- Gender-aware language should be used across the board.</p>
	<p><b>42. Cultural and linguistic diversity.</b> 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"> <li>• Information should be presented in the language and cultural context most familiar to the user, thereby further encouraging the use of ICTs.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• ICTs should be used to help preserve diversity and indigenous knowledge and traditions.</li> <li>• Means should be developed for enabling access to information resources in different languages, in particular online translation tools.</li> <li>• Means should be developed for processing information in local languages: for instance, standard character sets and language codes, dictionaries, general and application software.</li> <li>• Non-written languages should be preserved by using audio support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [42]</b> Cultural and linguistic diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop alternative incentive and rewards schemes that encourage the creation and dissemination of culturally and linguistically diverse content.</li> <li>• All citizens should have access to pluralistic and independent radio and television services, relevant to their own culture and in their own language.</li> <li>• Software companies and relevant national and international bodies should prioritise software development and transmission protocols in local languages.</li> </ul> <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><b>Ecurie Maloba:</b> <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><b>FAO:</b> <u>Add: the integrated use of ICTs and rural radio as a means to reach rural and isolated communities</u></p> <p><b>IANWGE:</b> <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><b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <u>Add bullet point:</u></p> <p><u>"-Gender aware language should be used across the board.</u></p> <p><b>UNECLA:</b> 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><b>UNESCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- <u>Add:</u></li> <li>- <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></li> <li>- <u>"The role of public radio and television services in the development of audiovisual productions of good quality should be fostered."</u></li> </ul> <p><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> This text about cultural and linguistic diversity is of big importance as well as the remarks of the Observers.</p>

<p>43. <b>Content:</b> Creation of local content should be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Production and exchange of appropriate local content available in a user's mother tongue is of vital importance.</li> <li>• Developing countries must have the capacity for developing hardware and software, as well as content that is relevant to different segments of population.</li> <li>• Content referencing, based on public-private partnership to make web content more accessible, should be encouraged.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Literacy software should be produced in local languages.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [43] Content:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• There should be support for local creativity in any country, especially through promotion of local content to respond to local particularity and needs.</li> <li>• The creation and preservation of traditional and indigenous knowledge should be promoted.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Build capacity for the creation of locally produced audience sensitive content that responds to local needs.</li> <li>• Publishers and libraries should play a crucial role in promoting knowledge, creativity and science and should be fully involved in the Information Society.</li> <li>• Civil society should be active in the promotion of public awareness on the quality of content of information circulated.</li> <li>• Content industries must have facilitated access to ICTs and training, in order to be acquainted with new models of content creation, production and dissemination.</li> </ul> <p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>APEC:</b> Paragraph 43 shall include the idea of content creation by local users.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Libraries and archives should be supported as content providers.</li></ul>	<p><b>ATD Fourth World:</b> <i>add bullet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li></ul> <p><b>Orbicom:</b> In the long-term, <b>archives</b> 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><b>Library and information services</b> 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><b>Coalition of content creators:</b></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><b>Coalition of content creators:</b> <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><b>Principle:</b> 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><b>Consumer International:</b> 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><b>FAO:</b> <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><b>IANWGE:</b> <i>Amend:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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></li></ul> <p><b>EBU:</b> should be maintained and, if possible, further developed</p> <p><b>IFLA: Content:</b> 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><b>RACS Add</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul> <p><b>UNECLA:</b> 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><b>UNESCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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</li><li>- <i>Add:</i></li><li>- <u>The use of ICTs by cultural industries in developing countries should be fostered."</u></li><li>- <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></li><li>- <u>"Developing countries must enhance their communication capacities, including their capacity to produce local content for the media."</u></li><li>- <u>"An international framework for the preservation of digital heritage should be developed."</u></li><li>- <u>"Private sector's contribution to enhancing cultural diversity in the Information society should be encouraged."</u></li></ul> <p><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW</b></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><b>Telefonica</b> 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><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> 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. <b>Media:</b> 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"> <li>• Investment should be made in regional media content as well as new technologies.</li> <li>• Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported.</li> <li>• Appropriate multilateral television networks should be promoted.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [44] Media:</b> 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"> <li>• These media should serve as essential factors of empowering marginalized communities, particularly youth, women, indigenous peoples, children and minority groups.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>International Association of Broadcasting:</b> Delete 2<sup>nd</sup> bulletpoint  - <del>Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported</del> Replace it with:  - <u>Independent production and media plurality should be supported</u></p> <p><b>EBU:</b> should be maintained and, if possible, further developed:</p>

	<p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>IAPA:</b> <del>Independent production and pluralistic media should be supported.</del> <u>Independent production and media plurality should be supported</u></p> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b></p> <p><b>Gender issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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;</li></ul> <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><b>IFJ:</b> 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><b>Orbicom:</b> <b>Traditional media</b> as well as <b>new media</b> 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 <b>public service</b></p>
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		<p><b>broadcasting</b> 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 (<b>local content</b>). 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><b>Taking ITGlobal:</b> 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><b>UNECLA:</b> 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><b>UNESCO:</b> <i>Add: "Community media should be supported".</i></p> <p><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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;</li><li>- 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;</li><li>- 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;</li><li>- 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;</li></ul>
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44 A		<p><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU:</b> - 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><b>9) Identifying and overcoming barriers to the achievement of the Information Society with a human perspective</b></p>	<p><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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><b>Africa civil society:</b> Information Society should aim to be the conduit for encouraging learning, exchange of information and knowledge and mutual understanding and respect.</p> <p><b>FAO: Add:</b> "- 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><b>IANWGE: Add:</b>" <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><b>League of Arab States: Add:"</b> - <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><b>SchoolNetAfrica</b>  <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>B. Objectives</b></p>	
	<p>45. Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:</p>	<p><b>DT/2: [45]:</b> Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 % of world's population to have access to domestic radio services by 2010</li> <li>• 100% of world's population to have access to domestic TV services by 2015</li> <li>• Information and media development programmes to promote local content services in all regions of the world should be in place within three years.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Introduction of anti-monopoly scrutiny and laws regarding media concentration, including areas involving ICTs, in all countries by 2010.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>European Broadcasting Union:</b> 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> indent of DT /2 [45] should be fully supported by governments and integrated into Section I</p> <p><b>ATD Fourth World:</b> ... 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: ... <u>including the point of view of poor and deprived populations in all parts of the world.</u></p> <p><b>IFLA:</b> 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><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> 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><b>World Federation of United Nations Associations:</b> 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) <b>Benchmarks:</b> The following could serve as benchmarks for actions to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all villages to be connected by 2010, with a community access point by 2015;</li> <li>• all universities to be connected by 2005, all secondary schools by 2010 and all primary schools by 2015;</li> <li>• all hospitals to be connected by 2005 and health centres by 2010;</li> <li>• 90 per cent of the world's population to be within wireless coverage by 2010 and 100 per cent by 2015;</li> <li>• all central governments departments to have a website and email address by 2005 and all local governments departments by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [45a]</b> add to the World Wide Web after all villages to be connected</p> <p><b>APC</b> 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><b>APC-WNSP:</b> 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><b>CPRS Add Call</b> <u>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><b>CPSR Caucus</b></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><b>IFLA.</b> 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><b>Pacific Islands Forum</b></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><b>Rehabilitation International:</b> <i>add bullets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An objective relating to "accessible provision".</li> <li>• An objective relating to accessibility of information technologies, particularly websites.</li> <li>• An objective relating to the promotion and adoption of accessible standards.</li> </ul>
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		<p>(Specific deadlines should be worked out in consultation with groups of disabled persons.)</p> <p><b>Sociedad Informatica del Norte:</b></p> <p>By the end of 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- all schools to have access to the Internet and multimedia resources;</li><li>- all teachers and pupils to have access to support services such as information and local network educational resources;</li><li>- 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").</li></ul> <p>By the end of 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- all teachers to be individually equipped and trained to utilize the Internet and multimedia resources;</li><li>- all pupils to have high-speed access to the Internet and multimedia resources in their classrooms.</li></ul> <p>By the end of 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- all pupils to have e-training by the time they leave school.</li></ul> <p>By the end of 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- incumbent operators to offer disaggregated access to the local loop under non-discriminatory terms and conditions, so that all operators may provide innovative services;</li><li>- leased line tariffs to be reduced substantially;</li><li>- licensing requirements for provision of communication services to be significantly relaxed and, wherever possible, individual licences to be replaced by general permits.</li></ul> <p>By the end of 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- frequency allocation for multimedia wireless systems to be decided.</li></ul> <p>By the end of 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- all possible action to be taken to ensure adoption of pending guidelines on e-commerce;</li><li>- 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;</li><li>- online dispute settlement procedures and other consumer redress procedures to be promoted;</li><li>- 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;</li><li>- 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.</li></ul>
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	<p><b>b) E-Strategies:</b> Developing national e-strategies for all countries within three years, including the necessary human capacity building.</p>	<p><b>APC:</b> We affirm the need for the development of national e-strategies, but would add that all stakeholders be involved in such processes.</p> <p><b>OECD. Add:</b> "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><b>UNCTAD</b> <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><b>World Federalist Movement:</b> comments on 45 b: WFM would suggest that international organizations should also be developing international e-strategies.</p>
	<p>c) <b>Global Digital Compact:</b> 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><b>APC:</b> 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><b>CCBI:</b> Need of clarification regarding what an eventual agreement on the Global Digital Compact would include and what would be expected from business.</p> <p><b>APC:</b> We affirm the development of such an index, but would add that any such index must include gender-disaggregated data.</p> <p><b>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:"</b>  <u>"Launching and gradually developing an aggregate ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) sex-disaggregated Index ..."</u></p>

<p>d) <b>Digital development index:</b> 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><b>ITU: Assessment of the digital divide</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- The following actions are submitted to the WSIS preparatory process for consideration:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Development of mechanisms that describe and quantify the digital divide. These mechanisms should contribute towards:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) regular assessment of the digital divide in order to evaluate performances across developing countries over time;</li> <li>2) provision of data allowing for the enhancement of the actions and programmes implemented to bridge the digital divide;</li> <li>3) measuring the effectiveness of international cooperation for bridging the digital divide.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>OECD. Add:</b>          "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><b>UNCTAD</b>          UNCTAD can contribute to work on digital development indices, based on the work it has carried out in this area</p> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b> 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) <b>Handbook on good practices and success stories:</b> 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><b>APC:</b> 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><b>APEC:</b> 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><b>Citizen's Union Paremsvassi:</b> 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><b>UNCTAD</b> UNCTAD can contribute to such a handbook in the area of ICT for economic development.</p> <p><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b> 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) <b>Training content workers:</b> 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><b>Coalition of content creators:</b> 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><b>IFLA: Training content workers:</b> 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) <b>Curriculum revision:</b> 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) <b>World languages on the Internet:</b> 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><b>i) GLOCOM:</b> <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 &lt;<a href="http://www.w3.org/WAI/">http://www.w3.org/WAI/</a>&gt;. 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><b>C. Strategies programmes, methods for implementation</b></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><b>DT/2 [46]</b> 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.  <b>Pacific Islands Forum</b>          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><b>TiKal South South Association .</b>  <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.  <b>UN-ECOSOC-CSW:</b>          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><b>World Confederation of Teachers:</b> will play its role in the evolution towards an Information Society in 'reality-terms'.</p>
	<p>47. <b>Governments</b> 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"> <li>• Establishing regulatory frameworks.</li> <li>• Renewing models for public action and actively shaping the transformation towards an Information Society.</li> <li>• Preparing the future generation for the Information Society, and creating an environment of continuous learning.</li> <li>• Ensuring the full ownership by all stakeholders of the e-Strategies that are elaborated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2 [47]</b> 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><b>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing regulatory frameworks <u>to achieve universal access and affordable services</u></li> <li>- Renewing models for public action and actively shaping the transformation towards an Information Society.</li> <li>- Preparing the future generation for the Information Society, and creating an environment of continuous learning.</li> <li>- Ensuring the full ownership by all stakeholders of the e-Strategies that are elaborated.</li> <li>- <u>Allocation of telecommunication licenses to women-owned businesses or businesses with women in management positions"</u></li> </ul> <p><b>Pacific Islands Forum:</b> <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><b>RACS:</b></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"> <li>- Civil rights and the maintenance of public instruments to review, enforce and protect these rights (e.g.: Australia's Human Rights &amp; Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC)), and</li> <li>- Civil society from the potential exploitation of the private sector (e.g.: market monopolies or oligopolic, collusive behaviours).</li> </ul>

		<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><b>United Methodist Church:</b> <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. <b>Private sector</b> involvement is crucial for a sound and sustainable development of infrastructures, content and application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The private sector can be involved in practical partnerships for innovative applications, for instance, in e-Government initiatives.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coalition of content creators:</b> For content industries to fully contribute to, and benefit from, the new challenges and opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- appropriate incentives for a diversified creation may be needed and an approach respectful of cultural and linguistic identities should be favoured</li> <li>- increased government funding for education and literacy</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul>
	<p>49. <b>Civil society</b> 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"> <li>• Civil society involvement is vital in the take-up and social acceptance of the Information Society.</li> <li>• Civil society can help to strengthen the value aspect in the triangle of regulation, markets and values.</li> </ul>	<p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>Centro de Teletrabajo y Teleformación:</b> 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><b>FAO: Amend:</b> " <b>Civil society</b> 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. <b>Mass media</b> – in their various forms – are recognized as essential requirement for freedom of expression and a guarantee of the plurality of information:</p>	<p><b>APC:</b> 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"> <li>The media provide an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<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. <b>Multilateral organizations</b> 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><b>UNCTAD:</b> 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><b>UNECLAC:</b> 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><b>World Federalist Movement:</b> <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. <b>Performance monitoring:</b> 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><b>APC</b> 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"  <b>-APC-- WNSP:</b> 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"  <b>SchoolNetAfrica:</b> <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><b>UNCTAD</b>  <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><b>UNECLAC:</b> 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><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b> 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. <b>Specific initiatives:</b> 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"> <li>• Promoting long-term government spending on R&amp;D and higher education, with the aim of mastering and adapting specific ICT solutions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>CERN/UNESCO/ICSU: Agenda for Action:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing incentives and regulatory schemes that would enhance private sector capabilities in terms of human resource development, infrastructure and institution building.</li> <li>• Providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies.</li> <li>• Fostering the scale-up of locally successful ICT-related projects dealing with priority applications like health and education programmes.</li> <li>• Focusing part of the R&amp;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.</li> <li>• Creating a network of IT consultants.</li> <li>• Developing a platform for showcasing applications.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Promote interoperability principles and metadata standards to facilitate cooperation and effective use of collected information and data.</li> <li>5. Provide long-term support for the systematic collection, preservation, and provision of essential digital data in all countries.</li> <li>6. Promote electronic publishing, differential pricing schemes, and appropriate open source initiatives to make scientific information accessible on an equitable basis.</li> <li>7. Encourage initiatives to increase scientific literacy and awareness of how to interpret web-based scientific information.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>9. Recognize the important role for science in developing and implementing the new governance mechanisms that are necessary in the information society.</li> </ol> <p><b>CSDPTT:</b>  <b>Rascom:</b> 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><b>Africa ONE:</b> 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><b>APC-WNSP:</b> <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><b>FAO and IANWGE: Amend:"</b> Providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies, <u>MCTs, telecenters, mobile telephony,...</u> "</p> <p><b>ITU:</b> <b>- <i>Participation in research and development in the field of ICTs</i></b> - 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Joint public/private initiatives aimed at helping developing countries to master the most recent technological developments in the field of ICTs.</li><li>b) Adoption of appropriate measures in order to establish new partnership mechanisms in this area among different countries, especially between developed and developing countries.</li><li>c) Development and implementation of South-South cooperation approaches in this area.</li></ul> <p><b>- <i>Special actions for developing countries, least developed countries, underprivileged populations and isolated and remote communities</i></b> 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"><li>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.</li><li>b) Establishing sustainable telecommunity centres in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states.</li></ul> <p><b>Pacific Islands Forum.</b></p> <p>ADD ".....showing application and best practices."</p> <p><b>UNESCO:</b> <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><b>Panaftel:</b> 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><b>Taking ITGlobal:</b> Support for young researchers pushing the boundaries and exploring the impact of the information society</p> <p><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b> 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><b>United Methodist Church:</b></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><b>Univers d'espoir:</b></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><b><i>D. International cooperation and financing</i></b></p>	<p><b>APEC:</b> the sharing of experiences ideas shall be reflected in <i>D. International cooperation and financing</i></p>
	<p><b>54. International cooperation.</b> 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"> <li>• To this end, advantage shall be taken of the opportunities offered by regional financial institutions and the UN Regional Commissions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Encouraging cyber-volunteer programmes, notably in relation to NGOs, activities regarding basic ICT training to marginalized groups, or in relation to specific ICT applications.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [54] International cooperation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Foster and provide mechanisms for volunteer involvement of members of Diaspora (both on-site and online).</li> <li>• 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.).</li> <li>• Encourage international co-operation and exchange of knowledge—North-South, South-South, and North-North—through the use of ICTs</li> </ul> <p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>Africa civil society:</b></p> <p>International and Regional Cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- An accelerated development plan, that incorporates social, cultural and environmental impact assessments, is required to build infrastructure and human and institutional capacity.</li></ul> <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><b>League of Arab States:</b> <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><b>Pacific Islands Forum:</b> 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><b>UNECLAC:</b> 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><b>UNEP:</b> 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><b>United Nations-Economic and Social Council / Division for the Advancement of Women:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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;</li></ul>
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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><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b></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><b>World Federation of United Nations Associations:</b> 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><b>OECD. Add:</b></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. <b>Financing:</b> 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>DT/2: [55]</b> 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><b>DT/2: [55]</b> 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><b>Pacific Islands Forum:</b> Revise the second sentence to read "This will require innovative national, regional and international partnerships".</p> <p><b>UN-ECOSOC-CSW:</b></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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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><b>UN-ECOSOC-DAW:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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	<p>56. <b>Technology transfer:</b> 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><b>APC</b> 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.  <b>IANWGE: Amend:"</b>          It is important to facilitate access, and to transfer knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to developing countries <b><u>from developing as well as developed countries</u></b>, as mutually..."  <b>Pacific Islands Forum</b>          There should be specific reference to the specific circumstances of Small Island Developing States, possibly through inclusion of Paragraph 11 of the Tokyo Declaration.  <b>UNESCO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Add to heading: "... <u>and local technology promotion</u>"</i></li> <li>- <i>Add at the end of the paragraph: "<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>"</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>56 B</b></p>		<p><b>Ecurie Maloba: <u>International policy</u></b>          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><b><i>E. Follow up</i></b></p>	
	<p>57. <b>Indicators:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [57] Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

	<p>benchmarking, peer reviews and contribute to the dissemination of best practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>APC:</b> 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><b>APC-WNSP:</b> Develop reporting mechanisms to monitor progress towards gender equality in the ICT area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide resources for civil society organisations, including women's organisations to enhance grassroots participation in the ICT policy processes.</li> <li>- Include the pursuit of gender equality as a goal within analyses, assessments, discussions, conferences and other preparatory events for the Summit.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>ATD Fourth World: Indicateurs:</b> ... <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><b>Orbicom: Statistics</b> 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><b>IANWGE: Amend:</b>" ...through comparable statistical <b>sex-disaggregated</b> indicators..."</p> <p><b>League of Arab States. Add:</b>" <u>ICT benchmarks and indicators should be reviewed in the light of the conditions prevailing in developing countries.</u>"</p> <p><b>SchoolNetAfrica: Add:</b> <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><b>Telefonica:</b> 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><b>UNCTAD</b> <i>Modify first sentence:</i> <u>A realistic international monitoring and benchmarking (both qualitative and quantitative) exercise, through comparable <b>gender-disaggregated</b> 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><b>UNESCO</b> suggests to Include results to be achieved, benchmarking and indicators;</p>
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	<p>58. <b>Reporting:</b> 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><b>DT/2: [58]</b> 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. <b>Support for implementation:</b> Organizations of the UN family should support countries in the follow up on the agreements adopted in this declaration and action plan.</p>	<p><b>FAO: Add:" Support for implementation:</b> 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> <b>Pacific Islands Forum</b></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>

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