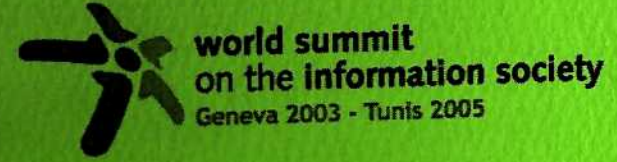


인권정보자료실
CPh1.73



world summit
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Geneva 2003 - Tunis 2005

정보사회 세계정상회의 2차 준비회의 참가 보고 자료집

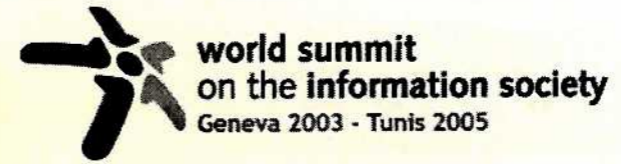
정보사회 세계정상회의
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인권정보자료실
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진보네트웍센터

진보네트웍센터

서울시 갈월동 8-48 신성빌딩 3층 / 전화 02)7744-551 팩스 02)7744-553

이메일 jinbonet@jinbo.net / 홈페이지 <http://www.jinbo.net>



정보사회 세계정상회의 2차 준비회의 참가 보고 자료집

진보네트워크센터

서울시 갑월동 8-48 신성빌딩 3층 / 전화 02)7744-551 팩스 02)7744-553
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정보통신부
정보통신정책연구원

WSIS 2차 준비회의
보고대회

WSIS 2차 준비회의 보고대회

- 일시 : 2003년 4월 9일 (수) 오후 3시-4시 20분
- 장소 : 국가인권위원회 강당
- 주최 : WSIS를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 준비모임
- 주관 : 진보네트워크센터

■ 행사 순서

사회 : 김명준 (영상미디어센터 소장/노동자뉴스제작단 대표)

- 3:00 - 3:15 WSIS 개요 및 현재까지의 경과 / 오병일(진보넷 사무국장)
- 3:15 - 3:30 WSIS 2차 준비회의 참가 보고 / 정우혁 (진보넷 활동가)
- 3:30 - 3:45 WSIS에 대응한 세계 시민사회단체 동향 / 박윤정 (NameCom 위원)
- 3:45 - 4:20 질의 응답 및 토론
- 4:20 - 4:30 휴식

WSIS를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 1차 대표자 회의

- 일시 : 2003년 4월 9일 (수) 오후 4시 30분 - 6시
- 장소 : 국가인권위원회 강당

(사회 : 오병일)

- 4:30 - 4:50 WSIS를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 취지 및 운영 방안 소개 / 오병일
- 4:50 - 6:00 시민사회 네트워크 및 주제별 사업팀 구성 토론

자료집 목차

- 정보사회 세계정상회의 2차 준비회의 참가보고서
- WSIS 진행 경과 (도표)

<WSIS 공식 회의 관련 자료>

- 2차 준비회의 최종보고서 (Final Report of PrepCom-2 for WSIS)
- 선언문 초안 (Draft Declaration of Principle, 21 March 2003)
- 실천 계획 초안 (Draft Action Plan, 21 March 2003)
- WSIS PrepCom-2 주요 논의 내용 (한국 정부대표단 작성)
- 선언문 및 실천 계획 초안 번역문 (한국 정부대표단 번역)
- 1차 준비회의 최종보고서 (Final Report of PrepCom-1 for WSIS)

<WSIS 시민사회 작성 자료>

- 선언문 초안에 대한 시민사회 의견 (Comment of Civil Society on the Draft Declaration)
- 선언문에 대한 시민사회 입장 (Contribution on Common Vision and Key Principles for the Declaration)
- 선언문에 대한 시민사회 7대 핵심 제안("Seven Musts")
- 실천계획에 대한 시민사회 입장 (Plan of Action : Civil Society's Priorities)
- 시민사회 컨텐츠 그룹 활동보고서 (Final Report on PrepCom-2 Activities of the Civil Society on Content and Themes)
- 주제별 시민사회 그룹 담당자 리스트 (Civil Society Caucuses/Groups)
- 시민사회 사무국 (CSB) 각 Family 대표자(Focal Point) 리스트
- 1차 준비회의에 대한 CPSR 보고서 (Report to CPSR on PrepCom-1)

<과거 아시아 지역 회의 자료>

- WSIS : Asian Response (2002년 11월 22일-24일) 최종 선언문 (번역 포함)
- 도쿄 선언문 (Tokyo Declaration - Asia-Pacific Perspective to the WSIS)
- 도쿄 선언문에 대한 시민사회 입장 (Civil Society Observations and Response to the Tokyo Declaration)

- 정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 제안서

정보사회 세계정상회의 2차 준비회의 참가 보고서

2003년 2월 17일-28일, 제네바

(Report on PrepCom-2 for WSIS, Feb. 17-28, Geneva)

작성일 : 2003. 3.

작성자 :

정우혁 patcha@patcha.jinbo.net

오병일 antiropy@www.jinbo.net

탁윤정 yjpark@myepark.com

이 보고서는 '정보사회 세계정상회의(WSIS) 2차 준비회의'의 진행 상황 및 시민사회의 대응에 대한 한국 시민사회단체 참가자의 보고서이다.

1. 회의 개요: 정보사회 세계정상회의 2차 준비회의(PrepCom-2 for WSIS)

1) 개요

- 기간: 2003년 2월 17일 - 2월 28 (12일)
- 장소: 스위스 제네바 CICG / ILO
- 주최: 유엔
- 주관: 국제통신연합 (International Telecommunication Union)
- 참가 인원 : 약 1550여명
 - 정부(Government): 146 개국 참가
 - 국제기구(International Organization): 60여개
 - 시민사회(Civil Society): 200여개 단체 (아시아 25명)
 - 민간기업(Private Sector): 34개
 - 참가자 정보 <http://www.itu.int/wsis/participation/prepcom2/>

2) 주 의제

정보사회 세계정상회의에서 채택될 선언문 및 실천 계획(Principle and Action Plan) 초안 마련

1) 정보사회 세계정상회의의 공식 홈페이지는 <http://www.wsis.org> (혹은 <http://www.itu.int/wsis/>)이다. 이 회의에 대한 (한글) 소개는 <http://www.wsis.or.kr> 참고.

3) 회의 구성

- 주된 공식 회의는 2월 20일 - 28일 개최된, '내용과 주제에 대한 소위원회 2 (Sub-committee 2 on the Contents and Themes)'²⁾였으며, 소위원회 2에서는 워킹그룹을 구성하여 정보사회 선언문 및 실천 계획을 논의하였다.
- 회의 첫 주(2월 17일 - 21일)에는 다양한 주제의 라운드 테이블 및 워크샵, 비공식 회의가 개최되었다.
- 시민사회단체들은 별도의 전체 회의, 지역 회의, 주제별 회의, 워킹그룹 등을 개최하여, 전 세계 시민사회단체들의 참여 방안 및 공통의 입장에 대해서 논의하였다.

- ※ 참고 : 정보사회 세계정상회의 1차 준비회의
- 1차 준비회의(PrepCom-1)는 2002년 7월 1일-5일, 제네바에서 개최되었으며, 주로 정보사회 세계정상회의 참여 절차에 대한 논의가 이루어졌다.
- 1차 준비회의 홈페이지 : <http://www.itu.int/wsis/preparatory/prepcom/prepcom1.html>
 - 1차 준비회의 최종 보고서 <http://cham4.jinbo.net/maybbs/pds/wsis/archive/finalreportofprepcom1.doc>
 - CPSR의 1차 준비회의 참가 보고서 <http://www.cpsr.org/wsis/docs/Report-PrepCom1.html>

2. 공식회의 보고

1) 진행경과

- 첫째날(2월 17일) 첫번째 전체 회의(Plenary Meeting) 개최 : 의제 채택, 옵저버(Observer) 참가에 대한 승인(Accreditation), 활동 보고 등이 이루어짐.
- '내용과 주제에 대한 소위원회 2'는 2월 20일 - 28일 개최되었으며, 워킹그룹을 구성하여 정보사회 선언문 및 실천 계획을 논의
- 소위원회(Sub-committee)의 의장을 각 대륙별로 돌아가면서 맡자는 정부측 사무국(Inter-governmental Bureau)의 제안에 따라, 이번 소위원회 2는 일본의 야수아키 노가와(Mr. Yasuaki Nogawa)가 맡게 되었다.

- 기본논의문서 채택 또는 작성에 대한 논의
- 준비회의(PrepCom) 의장인 사마세쿠(Mr. Samassekou)가 제출한 비공식 문서(non-paper)³⁾와 각 지역회의의 결과를 사무국에서 정리한 Compilation 문서가 회의에 제출되었으며, 논의를 위한 기본 문서로 어

2) 준비회의는 두 개의 소 위원회를 두고 있는데, 절차에 관한 소위원회1(Subcommittee 1 on Rules of procedure)과 내용과 주제에 대한 소위원회 2 (Sub-committee 2 on the Contents and Themes) 가 그것이다.

3) 준비회의 의장인 사마세쿠는 2차 준비회의 며칠 전에 전문가들과의 모임을 통해 선언문과 실천지침 초안을 비공식 문서(non-paper)로 제출하였다. 많은 시민사회 참가자들은 이 문서가 2차 준비회의에서 선언문과 실천지침의 초안을 마련하기 위한 기본 문서가 될 것으로 예상하였으나, 이 문서는 남미 국가들의 반대로 채택되지 못하였다. 하지만, 향후 작업에서 참고는 될 것으로 보인다.

떤 것을 채택할 것인가를 놓고 논쟁. 라틴아메리카 국가들은 단결된 목소리로 각 국 정부의 공식적인 입장이 포함된 Compilation 문서를 기본 문서로 채택할 것을 주장하였으며, 유럽/아시아/북미/아프리카 등 다른 국가들은 PrepCom 의장의 문서가 체계적으로 잘 정리되어있기 때문에 그것을 채택할 것을 주장함. 결국 Compilation 문서를 논의의 기초로 하는 것을 전제로 Small Group을 구성하여 새로운 문서(The Third Document)를 만들기로 함의.

- 작업 문서(working document/draft document) 작성을 위한 워킹그룹: 남아프리카공화국의 린달 쇼페마폴이 의장을 맡음. 2월 26일까지는 정부로만 구성된 워킹그룹이 선언과 실천계획(declaration and action plan)에 대한 작업문서 논의를 진행하였다. 이 기간 동안에, 시민사회의 참여를 보장해야 한다는 요구가 계속 제기되었으며, 결국 25일 - 27일, 3일 동안 매일 오전에 30분 동안 옵저버(국제기구, 시민사회, 기업)에게 입장을 발표할 수 있는 시간이 주어졌다. 이에 시민사회는 자신의 입장을 발표할 수 있는 10분의 시간을 할당받았다. 또한, 작업문서를 작성하는 워킹그룹에 옵저버의 참여가 보장되어야 한다는 의견이 계속 제기되었으나, 파키스탄(과 중국)에서 반대의사를 표명했다. 하지만 26일 결국 파키스탄도 옵저버의 참여를 승인했으며, 27일에는 정부의 워킹그룹 논의가 모든 옵저버에게 오픈되었다.

2) 논의사항 : 선언과 실천계획(Declaration and Action Plan)에 대한 작업 문서

- 각 지역회의의 결과를 취합한 Compilation 문서를 기반으로, 각 국 정부 대표의 의견을 받아 선언문과 실천 계획에 대한 작업 문서(working document) 작성을 진행하였다.
- 각 국 정부 대표단의 발언은 아래 문서 참고 (정부 대표단 작성) http://www.wsiskorea.net/pdsboard/government_read.asp?mode=dw&page_start=1&page=1&uid=76&t_n=pds2&dwuid=76
- 2차 준비회의에서 나온 2개의 문서(Draft Declaration & Draft Action Plan)문서는 최종문서가 아니며, 이후 논의를 위한 기본문서가 될 것이다. 또한, 이 문서의 내용은 확정된 것이 아니며, 모든 문장은 이후에 변경 가능하다. (All of the text should be considered as being in square brackets [])
- 2차 준비회의 이후, 반영되지 않은 의견과 옵저버가 제출한 의견을 종합하여, 워킹그룹 의장(린달 쇼페마폴 - Ms Lyndall Shope-Mafole, South Africa)의 주관하에 수정 작업을 진행하였으며, 최종 갱신된 문서가 3월 21일 WSIS 공식 웹사이트를 통해 발표된다. http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/listing.asp?lang=en&c_event=pci|1&c_type=td
- 최종 보고서는 다음과 같다. http://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-s/md/03/wsispc2/doc/S03-WSISPC2-DOC-0012R11MSW-E.doc
- 2차 준비회의의 모든 공식 문서는 다음 주소에서 확인할 수 있다. http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/index.asp?lang=en&c_event=pc|2

3) 향후 일정

- 2차 준비회의(PrepCom-2)는 준비회의(PrepCom) 의장(아다마 사마세쿠-Adama Samassekou)에게 워킹그룹을 소집해서, 2차 회의 이후 각 국으로부터 받은 코멘트를 바탕으로 선언과 실천계획에 대한 PrepCom-2 기본작업문서(basic working document)를 갱신할 것을 요청하였다. PrepCom-3 이전에 7월 중간회의(inter-sessional meeting)를 통해 기본문서가 다시 논의될 것으로 보인다. 모든 코멘트는 5월 31까지 온라인을 통해서 받을 예정이다.(Email : wsis.ap@itu.int을 통해서 접수) 이때 새롭게 나올 문서는 3차 준비회의 논의 문서로 채택 될 것이다.
- 7월 중간회의(inter-sessional meeting) : 2003년 7월 21일 - 25일, 프랑스 파리에서 개최될 예정이

다.

○ 3차 준비회의(PrepCom-3): 3차 준비회의는 2003년 9월 15일부터 26일까지(2주) 스위스 제네바의 CICG (2차 준비회의와 같은 장소)에서 열릴 예정이다.

4) 평가

○ 이번 회의는 논의를 위한 기본 문서를 채택하는 데에만 2일을 소비하였다. 그리고, 선언문은 어느 정도 논의가 되었지만, 실천 계획은 충분히 논의되지 못하였다. 12월 정상회의 때, 선언문과 실천 계획이 선언되기 위해서는 적어도 9월에 있을 3차 준비회의 기간 동안에는 어느 정도 완성된 선언문과 실천 계획이 제출되어야 한다. 7월에 5일 간의 별도 회의(inter-sessional meeting)를 잡은 것은 이와 같이 지연된 작업 때문이다.

○ WSIS 사무국은 정상회담의 성공 여부는 각 국 정상 등 얼마나 비중있는 인사들이 12월 정상회담에 참여할 것인가에 달려있다고 믿는다. 그러기 위해서는 WSIS 선언문 및 실천 계획이 각 국에 실질적인 영향력을 미칠 수 있는 '구체적인 계획'을 담을 수 있어야 하는데, 이에 대해 낙관적으로 보고 있지는 않다.

○ 시민사회 참여 문제 :

28일 마지막 전체회의(Closing Session)에서의 논의 핵심은 "정부 이외의 다른 이해당사자(stakeholder)들의 참여를 어떻게 할 것인가?"였다. 정부측의 초안(draft) 워킹그룹은 시민사회, 민간기업의 기고(contribution)를 기본논의문서에 반영하자는 제안을 했으며, 이에 대해서 유럽, 캐나다, 아프리카 등의 국가들이 찬성했으나 파키스탄과 중국 등이 이에 대해서 강하게 반대를 했다. 라틴 아메리카 국가들에서는 정부문서와 시민사회 문서를 따로따로 분리하자는 의견도 나왔다. 28일 소위원회 2 워킹그룹 의장의 보고서에는 '권고(Recommendation)'에 [c) 옵저버의 의견은 갱신된 문서에 병합될 것임(c) That inputs from observers at the meetings be incorporated into the revised documents]] 로 처리되었다.

지난 1차 준비회의 때 논의된 절차와 인가에 대한 규칙(Rules of Procedure and Accreditation)은 시민사회의 참여를 무척 제한하여, 시민사회단체의 비판을 받은 바 있다. 이번 회의에서도 이에 대한 불만은 높았으며, 어느 정도 비판적인 분위기까지 형성되었다. 향후에도 시민사회 등 옵저버의 참여 문제를 놓고 계속해서 첨예한 공방이 있을 것으로 예상되며, 경우에 따라 공식 회의와 별도로, 시민사회의 독자 회의가 개최될 가능성도 배제할 수 없다.

3. 시민사회운동의 대응

1) 개요

○ 2002년 7월에 개최된 1차 준비회의에 참가한 시민사회단체 활동가들은 자발적인 대응 그룹인 '시민사회 협력그룹(Civil Society Coordinating Group)을 구성하였다. 또한, 공식 논의들에 맞게 '절차에 관한 시민사회 소위원회 1'(절차에 관한 소위원회 1'에 대응한)과 '내용과 주제에 관한 시민사회 소위원회 2'(내용과 주제에 관한 소위원회 2'에 대응한)를 구성하였다.4)

○ 2차 준비회의는 1차 준비회의 때보다 훨씬 많은 시민사회운동 활동가들이 참여하였다. 회의 기간 동안, 시민사회 활동가들은 WSIS에 개입하기 위해, 공식 회의와 별도의 많은 회의를 개최하였다. 공식 회의는 오전 10시에 시작되는 반면, 시민사회 전체회의는 매일 오전 8시 30분에 개최되었다. 이 전체 회

4) 'CPSR의 1차 준비회의 참가 보고서' 참고
http://www.cpsr.org/wsis/docs/Report-PrepCom1.html

의를 통해 관련 활동 보고, 주요 사안 논의/결정 등이 이루어졌다.

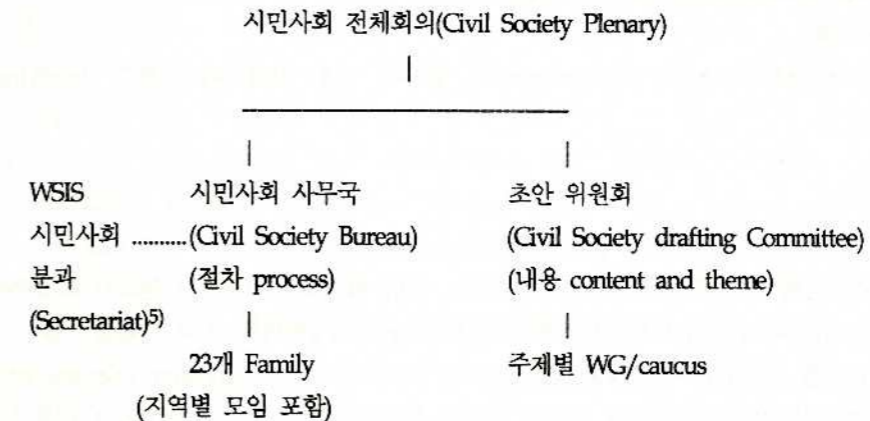
○ 전체 회의 외에 각종 토론회, 지역별 회의(아시아, 아프리카, 남미 등), 주제별 회의(여성 caucus, 지적재산권 Working group, Privacy WG 등), Family 회의(Family에 대해서는 뒤에 설명), CSB 회의, 기타 각종 비공식 회의 등이 개최되었다.

○ 시민사회운동 진영의 원활한 참여와 개입을 위한 공식적인 통로(혹은 코디네이터)의 필요성에 의해, 2차 준비회의 시작 전에 '시민사회 사무국(Civil Society Bureau, 이하 CSB)'에 대한 제안서가 배포되었고, 첫째 주(2월 17일-21일)에 시민사회 전체회의(Civil Society Plenary)에서는 주로 CSB의 구성에 대해 논의하였다.

○ 둘째 주(2월 24일 - 28일)에는 공식 회의에서 선언문과 실천 계획에 관한 작업 문서가 논의됨에 따라, 시민사회운동 진영에서도 이에 개입하기 위한 작업을 진행하였다. 콘텐츠와 관련해서 자발적인 참여에 의한 '초안 위원회(drafting committee)'가 만들어졌으며, 각 주제별 회의의 결과물, 혹은 각 단체의 의견을 반영하여 선언문과 실천 계획에 대한 시민사회의 입장 문서를 작성하였다.

○ 한국의 참가자들은 시민사회 전체회의를 비롯하여, 아시아 지역 회의, Family 회의(NGO family와 Network and Coalition family), CSB 회의, 초안 위원회 회의, 주제별 WG(지적재산권, 프라이버시, 인터넷 거버넌스 등)에 참여하였다.

○ 시민사회운동 진영의 대응 구조는 다음과 같다.



※ Family, 주제별 WG/caucus, 지역별 모임 등이 구체적인 조직/모임 형태로는 서로 혼재되어있음.

2) 시민사회 사무국(Civil Society Bureau, 이하 CSB) 논의

가. 개요

○ CSB는 WSIS process에 시민사회의 원활한 참여와 정부측 사무국(Intergovernmental Bureau)에 대응한 시민사회의 공식적인 채널이 필요하다는 취지에서 제안되었다.

○ 2차 준비회의 직전, CSB에 대한 제안서가 배포되었으며, 회의 둘째날(2월 18일) 열린 첫번째 시민

5) WSIS 집행사무국(Executive Secretariat)은 시민사회분과(Civil Society Division)을 두고 있다. 이들의 역할은 WSIS에 시민사회의 참여를 지원하는 것이다. 이들에 의해 http://www.geneva2003.org 가 운영되고 있다. (http://www.geneva2003.org/wsis/index_c01_3_16.htm 참고) 시민사회 사무국(Civil Society Bureau)은 시민사회단체 자체가 구성한 것이며, WSIS 시민사회분과 직원들과 협력하며, WSIS 에의 시민사회의 참여를 활성화하고, 공식적인 Process에 개입하는 채널의 역할을 하게된다.

사회 전체회의에서부터 CSB에 대한 논의를 시작하여, 21일 공식적으로 CSB가 구성되었다. 그 사이에 각 Family 별 모임을 갖고, Family 대표를 선출하였다.

○ 구성 이후, CSB는 매일 오후 6시 경에 CSB 회의를 진행하였다. (이 회의는 모든 시민사회 참가자들에게 오픈되었다.)

○ CSB는 현재 지역별, 부문별, 주제별 등의 23개의 Family로 구성되어 있다. (예를 들어, 아시아 Family, NGO Family 등) 초기 제안서에는 10개의 Family가 제안되었으나, 이후 수정된 제안서에는 22개, 이후 자원활동가 단체(Volunteer Group)에서 독자적인 Family 구성을 제안해 23개 Family가 성립되었다. 각 Family는 대표 단체(Focal Point 혹은 representative)를 뽑았으며, 각 대표가 family의 의견을 모아서 CSB에서 보고하도록 되어있다.

- CSB 및 Focal point 의 역할 : 초안적인 수준으로 제안되었으며, 추후에 구체화될 필요성이 있다.
- . WSIS process에 시민사회의 효율적인 참여를 위한 가이드라인 제공 (사이드 이벤트, 워크샵 등)
- . 각 family들의 원활한 정보공유
- . WSIS process에 관여할 수 있는 여러 가지 자문
- . WSIS process 관련 여러 가지 정보들에 시민사회가 최대한 접근할 수 있는 채널 구축
- CSB는 다음 4개의 워킹그룹을 운영하고 있다.
- . Info and Outreach WG
- . Contents WG : Contents drafting committee 와의 소통
- . External Liason WG : Governmental Bureau 등과의 소통
- . Finance and Budget WG
- 2차 준비회의 때 구성된 CSB는 '임시(interim)'일 뿐이며, 이후 보완되어야 한다. (evolving structure)

나. 문제점

○ 2차 준비회의 직전(1월 30일)에 제안서가 배포되었고, 이번 회의에서 처음으로 논의가 되었음에도 불구하고, 충분한 논의 없이 일방적으로 CSB에 대한 구성 작업이 진행되었다. 이와 관련해서 2차 준비회의 이전에, CSB 논의를 주도했던 CONGO(Conference of NGOs in the consultative relations with UN)가 1차 준비회의에 참가했던 참가자들과 사전에 논의를 한 것으로 보인다. 각 Family의 대표자는 사전에 거의 내정이 되어 있는 분위기였다.

○ 논의를 주도한 그룹은 충분한 논의를 하기에는 시간이 촉박하다고 주장하였다. 많은 참가자들이 CSB에 대한 필요성에 대해서는 대부분 공감하면서도, 이러한 비민주적 과정에 대해 불만을 제기하였다.

○ 또한, 2차 준비회의에 참석하지 못한 많은 시민사회단체들의 참여가 전혀 보장되지 않았다.

○ Family 구분을 어떻게 할 것인지 모호하다. 즉, 각 Family를 어떻게 구분할 것인지, 각 Family가 포괄하는 범위의 차이(즉, 어떤 Family는 지나치게 광범위한 반면, 다른 Family는 이에 비해 적은 수의 단체를 포함), 특정 단체가 여러 Family에 중복적으로 대표되는 문제 등.

○ CSB 제안자들은 CSB가 '내용'이 아닌 '절차(procedure)'와 관련된 일만을 담당하며, 각 Family 대표들도 단지 코디네이터일 뿐이라고 강조하였다. (문서에는 representing 혹은 executive member라는 표현을 쓰고 있으나, 회의 중에는 'focal point'일 뿐이라고 강조하였다.) 하지만, 참여 절차/과정의 통제권이 실제 '내용(contents)'와 무관할 수는 없다.

○ CSB 운영을 위한 여러 원칙들이 충분히 논의되지 못하였다. 투명하고 민주적 운영 원칙이 없다

6) 제안서 초안은

http://cham4.jinbo.net/maytbs/view.php?db=wsis&code=archive&n=27&page=2 에서 볼 수 있다.

7) CONGO 의장인 Peneta가, 시민사회 전체회의를 주재하면서 CSB 논의를 주도하였다. 또한, 이 회의에 참석한 CONGO 산하 단체 참가자들은 조직적으로 CONGO 의장의 논의를 옹호하는 모습을 보였다.

면, 자칫 CSB는 권력화 될 가능성이 많아 보인다.

다. 약평 및 전망

○ 일정의 시급함 때문에, 애초 일정대로 CSB는 구성되었다. 하지만, 제기된 여러 비판에 의해 초기 제안자들이 어느 정도 조심하면서 진행되었지만, 아직 많은 문제점이 남아있는 것이 사실이다.

○ CSB를 둘러싼 논란은 시민사회단체들간의 세력 다툼(?)을 배경으로 하고 있는 듯 하다. 즉, 1차 준비회의 때는 CRIS Campaign⁸⁾ 참여단체들이 주도하였는데, CONGO 에서 2차 준비회의에 주도적인 역할을 하기 위한 계기로 CSB를 이용하였다. 중국에는 CONGO가 CSB를(물론 CRIS Campaign 활동가나 다른 시민사회단체 활동가들도 CSB의 Family와 Focal Point에 참여하고 있다.), CRIS는 초안 위원회(Drafting Committee)를 주도하는 식으로 역할 분담이 된 듯 하다.

○ CSB의 권력화를 방지하기 위하여 몇 가지 방안이 제시되었다.

. CSB 회의와 문서를 모든 참가자들에게 개방할 것. (http://www.geneva2003.org)

. 시민사회 전체회의의 위상 강화 : 이를 위해 전체회의 의장을 각 대륙별로 돌아가면서 맡게 되었으며, CSB의 논의사항을 시민사회 전체회의에 보고하도록 하였다.

. 2차 준비회의 때 구성된 CSB는 '임시적(interim)'임. 물론 이 조차도 명확하지는 않은데, 2차 준비회의 때 구성된 CSB의 '임기'가 명시되지 않았기 때문이다.

○ 3차 준비회의 이전에 CSB에 대한 제반 원칙들이 온라인을 통해서 토론되고, 재구성되어야 할 과제가 남아있다.

라. 기타

○ CSB와 관련된 문서 별첨

○ CSB 관련 웹사이트 : http://www.geneva2003.org/wsis/main_c01_08.htm

3) 선언문과 실천 계획에 대한 시민사회의 입장 마련 작업

가. 선언문 (비전과 핵심원칙)에 대한 논의

○ PrepCom-2가 시작되고 4일 뒤인 2월 20일(목)부터 소위원회 2가 시작되었으며, 이에 맞추어 시민사회 진영에서도 선언문에 대한 논의를 시작했다. 목요일(2월 20일) 내용과 주제(Contents and Themes)에 대한 회의가 열렸으며, 컨텐츠 초안위원회(Content Drafting Committee)를 꾸렸다. 컨텐츠 초안위원회에는 누구나 자발적으로 참여할 수 있도록 개방되었다.

○ 당초 예상했던 것과는 달리, PrepCom 의장인 사마세쿠가 제출한 비공식문서를 채택할 것인가를 놓고 정부간 회의에서 여러 가지 공방이 계속되었으며, 결국 선언과 실천계획에 관한 제3의 문서(The Third Document)를 만들어야 한다는 쪽으로 의견이 모아졌다. 결국 사무국에서 제출된 Compilation 문서(각 지역회의의 결과를 모아놓은)의 구조를 바탕으로 새로운 작업 문서(working document)를 작성하게 될 것이라는 결정에 따라서 시민사회 쪽에서도 이 compilation 문서를 바탕으로 시민사회의 입장, 그리고 선언문과 실천계획에 대한 기고문(Contribution) 작업을 진행했다.

○ 각 주제별 워킹그룹, 각 지역별 caucus, 각 단체 등으로부터 받은 기고문(contribution)을 바탕으로, 이를 종합/정리하는 작업이 진행되었으며, 다음 3개의 문서가 나왔다. (문서 별첨)

8) Communication Rights의 확산을 위한 시민사회단체 네트워크. http://www.crisinfo.org

- Contribution on Common Vision and Key Principles for the Declaration : 비전과 핵심 원칙에 대한 시민사회 입장

- "Seven Musts": Priority Principles Proposed by Civil Society : 핵심 원칙으로 7가지를 강조한 문서 (반드시 반영해야할 부분을 강조하기 위해서 작성)

- Comments of Civil Society on the Draft Declaration : 정부간 회의에서 제출한 선언문에 대한 시민 사회의 의견서

나. 실천 계획

○ 실천계획에 대한 논의는 거의 이루어지지 못했으며, 2월 27 밤까지 각 단체들로부터 받은 여러 가지 기고문(contribution)을 대부분 수용하고, 종합/정리하여 실천계획 문서를 만들었다.

- Plan of Action: Civil Society's Priorities

다. 평가

○ 정부 문서의 구조를 시민사회 문서의 기본 구조로 채택함으로써, 시민사회의 입장을 적절하게 서술하는데 한계가 있었다. (예를 들어, 지적재산권의 강화에 대한 우려, 오픈 소스의 확대에 대한 요구가 '접근권' 항목에 들어가거나, 프라이버시권에 대한 요구가 '보안(Security)' 항목에 들어가는 등)

○ 시간의 제약으로 시민사회단체 내에서 깊이 있는 토론이 되지 못하였고, 각 단위에서 제출한 문서를 통합하는 수준에 머물렀다.

○ 각 주제에 대한 시민사회 내의 토론, 그리고 시민사회 독자적인 선언문 및 실천 계획의 마련은 추후에 진행되어야 할 과제이다.

○ 그러나, 시민사회단체 내부에 이견이 있을 경우, 이를 어떻게 조정할 것인지 의문이다. (실제 대부분의 이슈들이 단기간의 토론회로 합의를 보기는 힘든 것들이다.) 예를 들어, 이번 회의에서 대부분의 시민사회단체 참가자들은 지적재산권이 지나치게 강화되고 있으며, 오픈 소스 SW를 포함한 지적 공유지를 확장해야한다고 주장한 반면, 출판사 및 예술가 등을 대표하는 'The creators and active promoters of culture' Family 참가자는 이에 반대하였다.

○ 한국의 참가자들은 선언문과 실천지침에서 '지적재산권 이슈', '프라이버시 이슈', '인터넷 거버넌스' 이슈 등에서 기여하였다. 하지만, 이 내용들은 그동안 개인적/단체적 수준에서 정리된 것일 뿐이며, 그나마 행사장에서 긴급하게 정리하였다. 향후에는 국내 시민사회 단체들의 공동의 입장을 좀 더 체계적으로, 미리 준비해 제출할 필요가 있을 것이다.

라. 콘텐츠 초안 위원회 주 활동가 (모두 자원활동임)

Sally Burch (info@alainet.org / Agencia Latino-Americana de Information)⁹⁾

Angela (amkt@apcwomen.org / APC WNSP)

Anne S. Walker (annewalker@iwtc.org / International Women's Tribune Center)

William J. McIver, Jr. Ph.D. (mciver@albany.edu / School of Information Science and Policy / CPSR)

Sussanna George (susanna@isiswomen.org / ISIS International)

9) Sally Burch가 Content Drafting Committee의 코디네이터 역할을 수행하였다. Sally Burch 역시 CRIS Campaign에 참여하고 있다.

Valerie Peugeot (vpeugeot@vecam.org)

Sean (sean@nexus.ie / NEXUS)

Adam Peake (ajp@glocom.ac.jp / GLOCOM)

4) 기타 활동 / 동향

가. 아시아 지역회의

○ 2002년 11월 22일-24일, 태국 방콕에서 개최된 WSIS:Asian Response 회의를 계기로 아시아 시민사회 단체들은 WSIS에 대응한 연대 활동을 시작하였다.¹⁰⁾ 이후, 2003년 1월 13일-15일 일본 도쿄에서 개최된 '정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 아시아 지역회의'로 이어졌으며, 2차 준비회의에서도 매일 오후 아시아 지역회의를 가지며, 진행 상황을 공유하고, 아시아 차원에서의 대응에 대해 논의하였다.

○ 아시아 지역회의의 코디네이터 역할은 필리핀 FMA의 Alan G. Alegre(alalegre@fma.ph)가 하고 있으며, Alan이 아시아 Family의 임시 Focal Point로 선출되었다. (Alan이 일찍 귀국한 후에는 진보통신 연합 APC의 WNSP Asia 프로젝트를 맡고 있는 Angela가 Focal Point를 맡았다.)

○ 아시아 지역 회의 참가자 별첨

나. CRIS Campaign

○ CRIS (Communication Rights in the Information Society)는 2002년 세계사회포럼(World Social Forum)에서 결성된 미디어/정보운동과 관련된 단체들의 네트워크이며, 진보넷이 회원으로 있는 진보통신연합(APC) 역시 CRIS에 참여하고 있다. CRIS는 커뮤니케이션의 권리를 세계적인 차원에서 확산시키고자 만들어졌으며, WSIS를 이룰 위한 주요한 계기로 보고 있다.

○ 2차 준비회의 기간 중 휴식일인 2003년 2월 22일 - 23일, CRIS가 주최한 워크숍이 개최되었으며, 한국의 참가자들도 이 워크숍에 참석하였다. 이 워크숍에서는 'Communication Rights란 무엇인가, 현재 정세와 CRIS 캠페인의 활동 방향과 같은 토론이 있었으며, 반공개로 운영회로도 개최되었다. (운영회의에는 참석하지 못하였다.)

○ CRIS는 WSIS를 커뮤니케이션 권리 캠페인의 주요한 계기로 보고 적극 결합했으나, 이번 회의에서는 이런 전략에 대한 재평가가 이루어졌다. 즉, WSIS와 병행하여, 커뮤니케이션 권리를 확대하기 위한 제반 사업이 필요하다는 제기이다. 이런 맥락에서 WSIS 정상 회의 시기에, '커뮤니케이션 권리 정상회의'를 갖는 것이 제안되었다.¹¹⁾

○ 커뮤니케이션 권리 정상회의 (Communication Rights Summit)

CRIS에서 12월 WSIS 정상회의 때 맞춰서 커뮤니케이션권리 정상회의를 열 것을 제안했다. 일반적인 인권의 맥락에서 정보사회에서 제기되는 여러 가지 정보통신권리 이슈에 초점을 맞춘다. 3가지 정도의 목표가 제안이 되었는데 a. 정보사회의 다양한 정보통신권리 이슈 정리 b. 간결하면서 명확한 성명서 작성 c. 여러 가지 실천들에 참여유도 등이다. 1차 WSIS에 맞추어서 1일동안 열릴 계획이다. 정보사회의 커뮤니케이션 권리에 대해서 실질적인 개념 규정 및 여러 가지 실천 지침을 만들기 위한 회의가 될 것으로 보인다.

○ CRIS 캠페인 - 지역채널 구축 (National & Regional Chapter)

10) 회의 후, http://www.wsisasia.org 홈페이지가 개통되었고, communication@wsisasia.org 라는 메일링리스트를 개통하였다. 방콕 회의에는 진보넷의 정우혁, 피스넷의 전용휘가 참여하였다.

11) 커뮤니케이션 권리 정상회의는 WSIS에 대응한 시민사회단체들의 독자 회의 논의와는 별개로 제안된 것이다. 즉, WSIS Process에 참여할 것인가, 아니면 밖으로 나올 것인가 하는 논의는 현재 진행 중이며, 확정된 것은 아직 없다. 커뮤니케이션 권리 정상회의는 이런 고민과는 별개로, 커뮤니케이션 권리 캠페인의 일환으로 기획된 것이다.

CRIS 워크샵 이슈 중 하나는 지역채널 - 예를 들어 아시아 지역 CRIS 캠페인 - 구축에 대한 논의였다. 현재 CRIS 논의는 국제적인 차원에서 진행되고 있다. 이 캠페인을 각 지역으로, 각 국가로 확대하기 위한 방법으로 국가별, 지역별 선언문이 제안되었다.

○ 커뮤니케이션 권리는 국내 시민사회단체에 익숙한 개념은 아닌 듯하다. CRIS는 '정보사회'라는 개념은 '산업' 중심의 개념임을 비판하며, '정보·커뮤니케이션 사회'라는 개념을 쓸 것을 제안한다. 커뮤니케이션 권리에 대해서 우리나라의 경우도 입장을 마련하고, 해외의 활동가들과 여러 가지 의견을 교환하면서, 이 개념에 대한 좀더 명확한 정리를 해 나갈 필요가 있을 듯 하다.¹²⁾

다. 이후 논의를 위한 온라인 커뮤니케이션 메일링리스트 제안

- 시민사회 전체 가상회의 (전체 회의 메일링리스트): Civil society virtual plenary (plenary@wsis-cs.org)
- 내용과 주제에 관한 논의: the discussions of the content and themes group (ctg@wsis-cs.org)
- Civil Society Bureau 논의: the Civil Society Bureau to continue its work (bureau@wsis-cs.org)
- WSIS civil society 사무국 홈페이지에 게재될 예정 (<http://www.geneva2003.org>)

4. 총평 및 향후 활동을 위한 권고

1) 사전 준비

- 한국의 활동가들은 2002년 7월 개최된 1차 준비회의에 참여하지 않았기 때문에, 이번 2차 준비회의가 첫 번째 참가였다. (물론 2003년 1월 아시아 지역 회의에는 참여하였지만) 그래서, 어떠한 회의가 어떻게 진행될지 정보나 '감'이 거의 없었고, 따라서 전반적인 동향을 파악하고, 미리 필요한 준비를 하는 것이 미흡하였다. (회의가 어떻게 진행될 예정인지, WSIS 사무국 쪽에서 사전에 필요한 정보를 제공하지 않은 원인도 있었다. 한국 참가자뿐만 아니라, 해외 활동가들도 거의 사전 계획을 세울 수 없었다.)
- 회의장에서는 문서를 검토할 여유가 거의 없고, 새롭게 만들어지는 문서를 따라가기에도 급급하므로, 기존에 온라인으로 제출된 문서는 미리 숙지하고, 제출할 문서는 미리 준비해놓아야 한다.

2) 국제 연대

- 국내 시민사회단체들의 국제연대 활동이 한 단계 발전하기 위해서는 해외의 활동가들과의 미팅에 단지 '참가'하는 것이 아니라, 적극적으로 '조직'하는 역할을 수행해야 한다. 이를 위해서는 온라인으로 이루어지는 일상적인 논의 과정에 참여해야 하며(그래야, 전반적인 동향의 파악과 함께, 해외 활동가들에게 '존재'를 인정받을 수 있다.), 회의장에서 해외 활동가들과 만나거나 모임을 갖기 전에 어떠한 사업을 제안하고, 혹은 어떠한 역할을 할지 미리 '기획'해야 한다. (물론, 언어적 장벽이라는 쉽게 극복하기 힘든 장애가 존재하지만...)
- 이번 WSIS 시민사회 활동의 중심점은 주로 유럽 시민사회 단체들에 의해 주도되는 분위기인데, 이에 대응할 만한 아시아의 지역적 연대가 형성되어 있지 않은 상황이 아쉬움으로 남는다. 아시아 시민단체들간의 연대가 어려운 가장 큰 이유중 하나는 시민단체들간의 성향과 활동지원 방식으로 인한 갈등이 노정되는 한계로 지적될 수 있다. 이번 아시아 시민단체를 주도하는 대부분의 시민단체들이 2003년 1

12) 커뮤니케이션 권리와 관련해서 시스 햄링크의 문서를 (DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT TO COMMUNICATE)를 참고해 볼만하다. (<http://www.article19.org/docimages/1514.doc>)

월 동경 WSIS 지역회의에 Glocom의 재정지원하에 참가하는 '전문 국제 NGO'들로 영어로 국제무대에서 활동하는데 어려움이 없는 단체들이다. 이들의 입장은 중국에는 재정지원 단체에 좌우되기가 쉬우며, PrepCom-2까지는 그런 양상이 연장되는 현상을 보였다. 결국 이들이 많은 시민단체들의 우려를 뒤로하고 이번 CSB를 탄생시킨 주역으로서 많은 역할을 했으며, 아시아의 대표적 단체로서 WSIS 사무국과 긴밀한 대화채널을 확보하고 있다는 것은 향후 극복해야 할 어려움으로 남아있다.

3) 회의 참여

- 한국의 참가자들 사이에, 참가 목표, 회의장에서의 역할과 계획에 대해 사전에 미리 논의하고, 조정 과정을 거쳐야 할 것이다. WSIS 아시아 지역 회의뿐만 아니라, 2차 준비회의에서도 이러한 사전 논의 과정이 부재했다. (2차 준비회의 전에 시민사회 토론회를 개최하기는 했으나, 구체적인 '참여 전략'은 부재했다.)
- 전술한대로, 회의 참여 전에 WSIS에 제출할 입장에 대해 사전에 마련되어야 할 것이다. 특히, 한국에서 기여할 수 있는 '핵심' 부분을 정리해놓을 필요가 있을 듯 하다.
- 회의의 기간을 통해서 이슈화하고자 하는 주제를 잡아서, 회의 기간 동안에 워크샵/이벤트 등을 개최하는 방안도 고려해보자.

4) 기타

- 준비회의와 정상회의가 모두 제네바에서 개최되는데, 시민사회단체들이 이에 필요한 비용을 감당하기는 쉽지 않다. 하지만, OECD에 가입해있는 한국으로서는 재단이나 사무국의 Funding을 받기도 쉽지 않은 상황이다. 한편으로는 참여 비용 마련을 위한 계획(Funding에 대한 조사 등)과 함께, 또 한편으로는 적은 인원으로도 효율적으로 개입하기 위한 전략이 필요할 듯 하다.
- 주최측에서 Internet Cafe를 운영하고 있으나, 수 천명의 참가자들이 있어 컴퓨터와 인터넷을 사용하는 것이 쉽지 않다. 노트북, 유선과 무선의 (가능한 모두) 랜카드를 준비해 가는 것이 좋다. (왜냐하면, 사용할 수 있는 유선 랜 갯수도 한정되어 있다.)
- 스위스는 물가가 매우 비싸다.(한국의 2~3배) 해먹을 수 있는 음식을 미리 준비해 가거나, 호텔을 인접한 프랑스 쪽에 잡는 것도 고려해볼 수 있을 듯하다.

5. 참고 자료

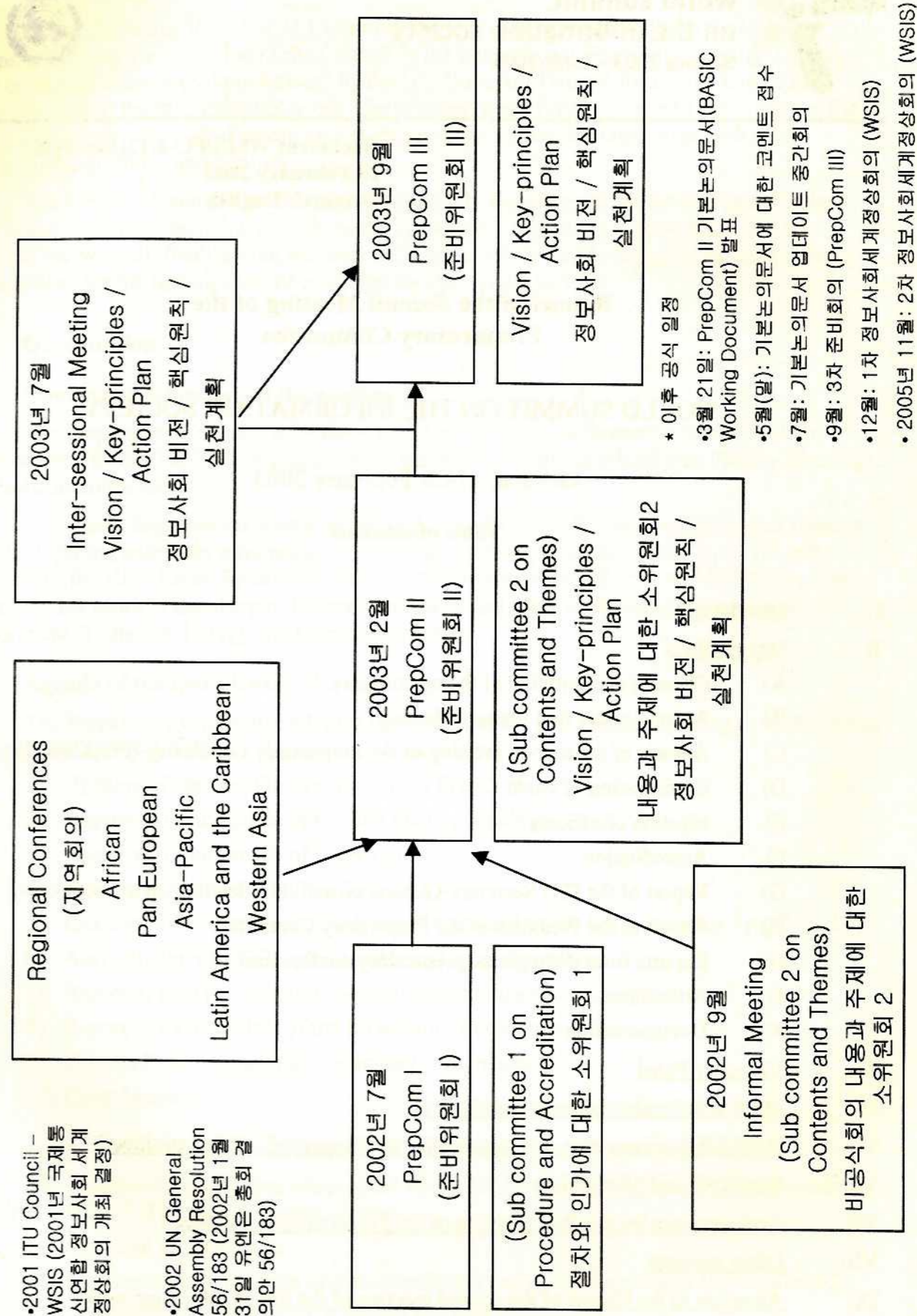
1) 웹사이트

- <http://www.itu.int/wsis> : WSIS공식 웹사이트
- <http://www.geneva2003.org> : WSIS civil society secretariat에서 운영
- <http://www.wsis-japan.jp> : WSIS Asia 지역회의 웹사이트
- <http://www.wsisasia.org> : WSIS Asia Civil Society 웹사이트
- <http://www.wsis.or.kr> : WSIS를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 웹사이트
- <http://www.wsisokorea.net> : WSIS 관련 한국 정부의 웹사이트 (정보문화진흥원 운영)
- <http://www.crisinfo.org> : CRIS 캠페인 웹사이트
- <http://www.prepcom.net> : CONGO 에서 운영하고 있는 WSIS 준비회의를 위한 홈페이지
- <http://www.worldsummit2003.de/> : German WSIS Civil Society Coordinating Group에서 운영

2) 메일링리스트

- wsis@list.jinbo.net : 한국의 WSIS 시민사회 네트워크 메일링리스트 (<http://www.wsis.or.kr> 에서 가입 가능)
- wsis-prep1@lists.cpsr.org : PrepCom-1 이후 시민사회단체 내의 소통을 위해 개설된 메일링리스트 (<https://ssl.cpsr.org/mailman/listinfo/wsis-prep1>에서 가입가능)
- communication@wsisasia.org: 아시아 시민사회 커뮤니케이션 메일링리스트 (메일링리스트 관리자 - Hamada Tarrata (taratta@ca.or.jp) JCAFE)
- WSIS-SCT@listserv.albany.edu: WSIS Civil Society - Content and Themes. 주로 컨텐츠 (내용과 주제)에 관련된 논의 진행 (메일링리스트 관리자 Bill McIver - mciver@ALBANY.EDU)
- Crisinfo@comunica.org: CRIS 캠페인 메일링리스트. 최근 WSIS 관련 사항을 주로 논의 (<http://www.crisinfo.org> 에서 가입 가능)
- alt.wsis@lists.riseup.net : WSIS에 대한 시민사회의 대안 회의 논의를 위해 개설한 메일링리스트 (alt.wsis-subscribe@lists.riseup.net 로 메일을 보내서 가입)

2002년 2003년 정보사회세계정상회의 준비과정 (도표)



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**Report of the Second Meeting of the
Preparatory Committee**

WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Geneva, 17-28 February 2003

Table of contents

I	<u>Introduction</u>
II	<u>Organization</u>
	A) Opening and duration of the meeting
	B) Agenda of the first Plenary Meeting
	C) Agenda of the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom-2)
	D) Organization of work
	E) Election of officers
	F) Accreditation
	G) Report of the ITU Secretary-General on activities leading up to PrepCom-2
	H) Report of the President of the Preparatory Committee
	I) Reports from the regional preparatory conferences
	J) Attendance
	K) Documentation
III	<u>Visionary Panel</u>
IV	<u>Multi-stakeholder thematic round tables</u>
V	<u>Draft WSIS Declaration and Action Plan and Report of Subcommittee 2</u>
VI	<u>Inter-sessional Mechanism</u>
VII	<u>Arrangements for the third meeting of the Preparatory Committee</u>
VIII	<u>Other business</u>
IX	<u>Adoption of the Report of the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee</u>
X	<u>Annexes: 2</u>

I Introduction

1 In its Resolution 56/183 of 21 December 2001, the General Assembly of the United Nations welcomed the resolution of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) endorsing the proposal put forward by the ITU Secretary-General for the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society. The General Assembly also invited ITU to assume the leading role in organizing the Summit and its preparatory process, in cooperation with other interested organizations and partners.

2 The General Assembly further recommended that the preparations for the Summit take place through an open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee that would define the agenda of the Summit, finalize both the draft declaration and the draft plan of action, and decide on the modalities for the participation of other stakeholders in the Summit.

II Organization

A Opening and duration of the meeting

3 The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on the Information Society held its second session from 17 to 28 February 2003 in Geneva. The committee held four Plenary Meetings and 9 subcommittee meetings.

4 Mr Adama Samassékou, President of the Preparatory Committee, opened the first Plenary Meeting. Opening addresses were made by Mr Yoshio Utsumi, Secretary-General of ITU and Chairman of the High-Level Summit Organizing Committee (HLSOC), and, on behalf of the host country, by Mr Moritz Leuenberger, Federal Councillor and Head of the Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications.

B Agenda of the first Plenary Meeting

5 The Preparatory Committee adopted the agenda of the first Plenary Meeting as contained in Document WSIS/PC-2/ADM/4. The agenda was as follows:

- 1) Opening of the first Plenary Meeting of PrepCom-2
- 2) Approval of the agenda of the first Plenary Meeting
- 3) Approval of the agenda of PrepCom-2
- 4) Organization of work at PrepCom-2
- 5) Election of the Chairman of Subcommittee 2 and of the Rapporteur for PrepCom-2
- 6) Accreditation of NGOs, civil society and business entities
- 7) Report of the ITU Secretary-General on activities leading to PrepCom-2
- 8) Report of the President of the Preparatory Committee
- 9) Reports from the regional preparatory conferences
- 10) Other business

C Agenda of the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom-2)

6 The Preparatory Committee adopted the agenda of PrepCom-2, as contained in Document WSIS/PC-2/DOC/1. The agenda was as follows:

- 1) Approval of the agenda
- 2) Election of the Chairman of Subcommittee 2 and of the Rapporteur for PrepCom-2
- 3) Accreditation of NGOs, civil society and business entities

- 4) Report of the ITU Secretary-General
- 5) Report of the President of the Preparatory Committee
- 6) Reports from the regional preparatory conferences
- 7) Multi-stakeholder round tables (informal part of PrepCom-2)
- 8) Report on the outcome of the round tables
- 9) Draft WSIS Action Plan and draft WSIS Declaration
- 10) Report of Subcommittee 2
- 11) Arrangements for the third meeting of the Preparatory Committee
- 12) Adoption of the report of the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee
- 13) Other business

D Organization of work

7 The Executive Secretary informed participants about the annotated agenda (Document WSIS/PC-2/ADM/3) and the draft time management plan (Document WSIS/PC-2/ADM/2).

E Election of officers

8 Based on the Bureau's recommendation that the chairmanship of the subcommittees should rotate at each session of the Preparatory Committee, the Preparatory Committee was asked to elect a new chairman for Subcommittee-2. That agenda item was postponed to Thursday, 20 February 2003 at 1000 hours, at which meeting of the Plenary H.E. Mr Yasuaki Nogawa (Japan) was elected by acclamation.

9 The Preparatory Committee further elected by acclamation Mr Andrey Pirogov (Russia) as Rapporteur for the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

F Accreditation

10 The Preparatory Committee approved the lists of entities having requested accreditation (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/9 Annexes 1 and 2), and took note of the list of entities in consultative status with ECOSOC which had indicated an interest in participating in PrepCom-2 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/9 Annex 3).

G Report of the ITU Secretary-General on activities leading up to PrepCom-2

11 The ITU Secretary-General and Chairman of the High-Level Summit Organizing Committee (HLSOC) provided a report on the activities he had undertaken, as well as on those undertaken by the United Nations system, for PrepCom-2. He also provided information on activities undertaken by ITU, including its Plenipotentiary Conference (Marrakesh, 2002), in relation to WSIS (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/2 and Add.1).

H Report of the President of the Preparatory Committee

12 The President of the Preparatory Committee provided a report on the activities he had undertaken for PrepCom-2 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/10 and Corr.1).

I Reports from the regional preparatory conferences

13 The Preparatory Committee heard reports from the following regional preparatory conferences:

- African Regional Conference, Bamako, Mali, 28-30 May 2002 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/4);
- Pan-European Regional Conference, Bucharest, Romania, 7-9 September 2002 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/5);
- Asia-Pacific Regional Conference, Tokyo, Japan, 13-15 January 2003 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/6);
- Latin America and Caribbean Regional Conference, Bávaro, Dominican Republic, 29-31 January 2003 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/7);
- Western Asia Conference, Beirut, Lebanon, 4-6 February 2003 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/8).

J Attendance

14 In accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 56/183, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on the Information Society was open to the full participation of all States that were members of the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies.

15 The following 146 States were represented: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uganda, Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

16 The European Community was also represented in line with the Rules of Procedure.

17 Palestine, having received a standing invitation from the United Nations General Assembly, was represented at the PrepCom

18 The following United Nations bodies were represented: International Trade Centre, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations ICT Task Force, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, United Nations Mission to Kosovo, United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, United Nations University, United Nations Volunteers.

19 The following specialized agencies were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Labour Office, International Telecommunication Union, The World Bank, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Universal Postal Union, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization and World Meteorological Organization.

20 The following invited intergovernmental organizations were represented: Agence National de la Francophonie, Asociación Hispanoamericana de Centros de Investigación y Empresas de Telecomunicaciones, Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, African Telecommunications Union, The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Commonwealth of Independent States, Commonwealth Science Council, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Europe, Inter-American Development Bank, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Telecommunication Satellite Organization, League of Arab States, African Union, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Telecommunications, Red de información tecnológica Latinoamericana.

21 A large number of non-governmental organizations and business sector entities, including ITU Sector Members, participated.

K Documentation

22 The second meeting of the Preparatory Committee had before it the following official, administrative and working documents:

- Draft agenda of PrepCom-2 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/1);
- Report of the ITU Secretary-General on activities leading to PrepCom-2 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/2 and Add.1);
- Outcome of the informal meeting of Subcommittee 2 of PrepCom-1 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/3);
- Report of the African Regional Conference, Bamako, 28-30 May 2002 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/4);
- Report of the Pan-European Regional Conference, Bucharest, 7-9 November 2002 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/5);
- Report of the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference, Tokyo, 13-15 January 2003 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/6);
- Report of the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Conference, Bávaro, 29-31 January 2003 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/7 and Corr.1);
- Report of the Western Asia Regional Conference, Beirut (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/8);
- Accreditation of NGOs, civil society and business sector entities to the WSIS (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/9);
- Report of the President on the preparation process leading to PrepCom-2 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/10 and Corr.1);

- Round tables (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/11);
- Consolidated document of input from regional conferences (WSIS/PC-2/TD/GEN/1(Rev.2));
- Draft Declaration based on the discussion in the working group of Subcommittee 2 (WSIS/PC-2/TD/GEN/0002);
- Draft Action Plan based on the discussion in the working group of Subcommittee 2 (WSIS/PC-2/TD/GEN/0003);
- Draft time management plan (WSIS/PC-2/ADM/2);
- Draft annotated agenda (WSIS/PC-2/ADM/3);
- Draft agenda of the first Plenary Meeting (WSIS/PC-2/ADM/4).

These documents can be found on the WSIS website at the following address:
<http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/>.

III Visionary Panel

23 A Visionary Panel took place on the afternoon of Monday, 17 February 2003. The Panel was chaired by the Secretary-General of ITU and moderated by Maria Livanos Cattai, Secretary-General, International Chamber of Commerce. Visionary addresses were delivered by:

- H.E. Mr Ion Iliescu, President of Romania
- H.E. Maître Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal
- Professor Lawrence Lessig, Stanford Law School, United States
- Mr Jacques Attali, Writer and Chair, PlaNet Finance

The texts of these addresses can be found on the WSIS website at:
<http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/>.

The President of the PrepCom conveyed an expression of appreciation.

IV Multi-stakeholder thematic round tables

24 In accordance with Annex 2 of the final report of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom-1), eight multi-stakeholder thematic round tables were organized on Tuesday, 18 and Wednesday, 19 February 2003 as an informal part of PrepCom-2 on the following themes:

- 1) ICT infrastructure and financing
- 2) Access to knowledge, open access, cultural and linguistic diversity and local content
- 3) ICTs and security
- 4) The needs of special groups
- 5) Capacity-building
- 6) Enabling environment: legal and regulatory framework
- 7) ICT applications and services
- 8) The role of the different stakeholders in the information society

Reports on the outcome of the multi-stakeholder round tables were made to the Plenary of the Preparatory Committee on Monday, 24 February 2003, under the authority of the President, Mr Adama Samassékou. Document 11 (WSIS/PC-2/DOC/11) contains a compilation of these reports and can be found, in six languages, on the WSIS website at the following address: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/>.

V Draft WSIS Action Plan and draft WSIS Declaration and Work of Subcommittee 2

25 Subcommittee 2 met nine times during PrepCom-2 under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr Yasuaki Nogawa (Japan) and took the following action:

- i) A small working group was set up under the chairmanship of Mr Adama Samassékou, President of PrepCom, to work on the establishment of a general structure for the draft Declaration of Principles and Action Plan of the World Summit on the Information Society. Subcommittee 2 approved this general structure on Friday, 21 February 2003, as a basis for further work.
- ii) The Executive Secretariat was requested to revise the compilation document on the outcomes of regional conferences, in accordance with the above-mentioned general structure. The revised document is contained in Document WSIS/PC-2/DT/1(Rev.2).
- iii) A working group, open to all States, was established under the chair of Ms Lyndall Shope-Mafole (South Africa) to begin work on the draft Declaration of Principles and Action Plan of the World Summit on the Information Society. The Observers' statements were heard each day in Subcommittee 2, for a period of some thirty minutes, immediately after the daily progress report of the Chairman of the Working Group. As of Thursday, 27 February 2003, the working group was open to all Observers.

26 On the afternoon of Thursday, 27 February 2003, the Chair of the Working Group reported to the Subcommittee on the progress the group had made on the draft Declaration and Action Plan. It was noted that, owing to time constraints, it had not been possible to include all inputs received in those draft working documents, but that these had been noted in synthesis tables, which would be further updated. The working group recommended to the Subcommittee that:

- a) the two documents (WSIS/PC-2/DT/2 and WSIS/PC-2/DT/3, as revised, and the compilation table related to WSIS/PC-2/DT/3,) represented work in progress from the working group. These documents should serve as the basic working documents for the further work of the PrepCom. All of the text should be in square brackets;
- b) the Chair of the Working Group, with the help of the Executive Secretariat, should be mandated to complete the work of incorporating the comments made into the two documents and should provide a revised draft by 21 March 2003. The working documents would then be posted on the website and sent to all accredited participants;
- c) the inputs from the Observers at the meetings should be incorporated into the revised documents.

27 The Subcommittee took note of the report of the Chairman of the Working Group, but was not able to reach agreement on recommendation c) concerning inputs from Observers.

28 The Plenary agreed that inputs from Observers would be reflected in a separate section of the revised documents with a distinct title, on the understanding that proposals by governments

would constitute the basis of negotiations. The PrepCom adopted the report of Subcommittee 2 (annexed) with the above understanding and agreed that the two documents (WSIS/PC-2/DT/2 and WSIS/PC-2/DT/3), once revised pursuant to the above recommendations, should serve as the basic working documents for the further work of the PrepCom.

VI Inter-sessional mechanism

29 At its last Plenary on Friday 28 February 2003, the PrepCom adopted a proposal which outlines the work to be carried out over the inter-sessional period between PrepCom-2 and PrepCom-3. That proposal is attached to this report.

VII Arrangements for the third meeting of the Preparatory Committee

30 PrepCom-2 is responsible for deciding on the date and venue of PrepCom-3. It was decided that PrepCom-3 would be held in Geneva, at the CICG, from 15 to 26 September 2003.

31 The Secretary-General of the ITU provided information on the possible structure and framework of the Summit. The core Summit event would be held over a three-day period, from 10-12 December 2003, at Palexpo, in Geneva. The primary responsibility for the organization of the core Summit event, which could also include high-level roundtables, would rest with the Executive Secretariat. Side events and parallel events would be organized in addition to the core Summit event. The assignment of rooms for these events would rest with the Host Government. Guidelines on the organization of these side and parallel events would soon be developed, and posted on the WSIS website.

VIII Other business

32 At its third Plenary Meeting on Monday, 24 February 2003, the Preparatory Committee heard brief statements from UNESCO, a representative for the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Bureau of Civil Society Caucus.

33 The third Plenary Meeting was informed by the President of the PrepCom about consultations that had taken place on the articulation between Geneva and Tunis, including the formation of a coordination group consisting of the host countries, the ITU Secretary-General and the President of the PrepCom. This group will cooperate closely until 2005.

34 The President of the PrepCom informed that the first phase would result in a Declaration of Principles and an Action Plan setting forth a vision and covering the essential issues associated with the information society. The second phase of the Summit, following on from the results of the first phase held in Geneva in 2003, would deal with the transition towards a knowledge society. It could result in the adoption of an instrument in the form, for example, of a charter, as well as of a Tunis Agenda enshrining digital solidarity at the global level and setting forth regional action plans. The second phase would be preceded by structured preparations during 2004 and 2005 which would include the organization of PrepComs.

35 The Tunisian Government announced that the dates of the second phase, to be held in Tunis, would be 16 to 18 November 2005.

36 On the morning of February 28th, the Preparatory Committee heard brief statements from H.E. Mr Omar Hiale, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva, Mr Roberto Zachmann, ILO, Mr Nasr Hajji, Parliamentarian and former Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Post, Telecommunication Technologies and Information, Morocco, Ms Ayesha Hassan of the International Chamber of Commerce and Mr Gabou Gueye of Union Network International.

IX Adoption of the report of the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee

37 The report of the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee was adopted during the final Plenary Meeting, on Friday, 28 February 2003. The Rapporteur was entrusted with the task of finalizing the report, with the support of the Executive Secretariat.

X Annexes

Annex 1 Report of Sub-committee 2 (Ref. DT/5 (Rev1))

Appendix 1 to Annex 1 - Draft Declaration (Ref. DT/2)

Appendix 2 to Annex 1 - Draft Action Plan (Ref. DT/3)

Annex 2 Proposal for the next steps of the work of the PrepCom of the WSIS, including the intersessional period (Ref. DT/6 (Rev1))

ANNEX 1

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE 2

Sub-committee 2 met nine times during PrepCom 2 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr Yasuaki Nogawa (Japan) and took the following action:

(i) A small Working Group was set up under the Chairmanship of Mr Adama Samassekou, President of PrepCom, to work on the establishment of a general structure for the draft Declaration of Principles and Action Plan of the World Summit. This general structure was approved, as a basis for further work, by the Subcommittee on Friday 21 February.

(ii) The Executive Secretariat was requested to revise the compilation document on the outcomes of regional conferences. The revised document is contained in document (Doc. WSIS/PC-2/DT/1(Rev.2)-E).

(iii) A Working Group, open to all States, was established under the Chair of Ms. Lyndall Shope-Mafole (South Africa) to begin work on the draft Declaration of Principles and Action Plan of the World Summit on the Information Society. The Observers' statements, for a period of about thirty minutes, were heard each day in Subcommittee 2 immediately after the daily progress report of the Chair of the Working Group.

As of Thursday, 27 February 2003, the Working Group was open to all Observers.

(iv) The Chair of the Working Group informed the Subcommittee, in the afternoon of Thursday, 27 February 2003, of the progress it had made on the draft Declaration and Action Plan. It was noted that because of time constraints, it had not been possible to include all inputs received in these draft working documents but that they had been noted in synthesis tables, which would be further updated. The Working Group recommended to the Subcommittee that:

(a) the two documents (WSIS/PC-2/DT/2 and WSIS/PC-2/DT/3 and the synthesis document relating to WSIS/PC-2/DT/3, as revised) annexed to its report, and which represent work in progress from the Working Group, serve as the basic working documents for the further work of the PrepCom. All of the text would be in square brackets.

(b) the Chair of the Working Group, with the help of the Executive Secretariat, be mandated to complete the work of incorporating the comments made to the two documents and provide a revised draft by 21 March 2003. The working documents would then be posted on the website and sent to all accredited participants.

[(c) the inputs from the Observers at the meetings be incorporated into the revised documents.]

[(v) The Subcommittee took note of the report of the Chair of the Working Group and agreed to recommend to the Plenary that the two documents (WSIS/PC-2/DT/2 and WSIS/PC-2/DT/3) attached to its report, once revised, should serve as the basic working documents for the further work of the PrepCom].

Appendices: 2

DRAFT DECLARATION

Based on the

DISCUSSION IN THE WORKING GROUP OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2

A. Preamble

- 1 An inclusive global information society is one where all persons, without distinction, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge for their economic, social, cultural and political development.
- 2 The World Summit on the Information Society offers an historic opportunity to realize this vision.
- 3 By harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies, in all areas of human life, we can now provide new and better responses to vital and longstanding issues, such as in poverty reduction and wealth creation, as well as equity and social justice.
- 4 Knowledge has always been at the core of human progress and endeavour. Yet now, as never before, knowledge and information constitute the fundamental sources of well-being and progress. Our individual and collective ability to create and share knowledge has become the driving force in shaping all our futures.
- 5 Today, the dramatic increase in the volume, speed and ubiquity of information flows that has been made possible through new information and communications technologies has already brought about profound changes in the demands and expectations upon government, business, civil society and the individual.
- 6 Meanwhile the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy. The untapped potential of ICT to improve productivity and quality of life is a serious issue for many developing countries, which risk being left behind.
- 7 Faced with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all stakeholders have critical choices to make. New forms of solidarity and cooperation, new modes of social and economic organization and new ways of thinking are called for.
- 8 In order to translate the rhetoric of the information and communication revolution into equitable growth and sustainable development on a global scale, and to realize the potential of ICTs to empower people, all stakeholders need to embrace fully their new roles and responsibilities.
- 9 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) should be regarded as a tool and not as an end in themselves.
- 10 In all parts of the world remarkable success has been witnessed in using information and knowledge for individual and collective development. The Summit provides a platform to allow the dissemination and replication of such success stories and best practices. In so doing it will contribute to reducing disparities, including those of the "digital divide".

- 11 To take advantage of the unprecedented win-win situation that an information society can yield, concrete action and global commitment are now required.

B. Common Vision

- 12 The Information Society is an economic and social system where knowledge and information constitute the fundamental sources of well-being and progress and represent an opportunity for our countries and societies. The development of that society should take place within a global and local context of fundamental principles such as those of respect for human rights, democracy, environmental protection, the advancement of peace, the right to development, fundamental freedoms, economic progress and social equity.
- 13 The vision of an Information Society is one where all persons, without distinction of any kind, exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to hold opinions without interference, and to [create,] seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
- 14 The concept of an Information Society is one in which highly-developed ICT networks, equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication can help people to achieve their potential, promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life for all, alleviate poverty and hunger, and facilitate participatory decision-making processes. Hence they enable the sharing of social and economic benefits by all, by means of ubiquitous access to information networks, while preserving diversity and cultural heritage.
- 15 The Information Society should be people-centred, with citizens and communities at its core. It should be at the service of humankind, including disadvantaged and marginalized groups and those with special needs. To reach its full potential, the Information Society requires the genuine participation, contribution and commitment of all, especially Governments, private sector and civil society.
- 16 The Information Society we envisage is one that reduces poverty and creates wealth to satisfy the basic needs and rights of all peoples. The Information Society offers great potential in promoting international peace, sustainable development, democracy, transparency, accountability, and good governance.
- 17 Full exploitation of the new opportunities provided by information and communication technologies (ICTs) and of their combination with traditional media, as well as an adequate response to the challenge of the digital divide, should be important parts in any strategy, national and international, aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and gender inequality.¹ Without the widespread and innovative use of ICTs, the MDGs may prove impossible to attain.
- 18 The right to communicate and the right to access information for citizens should be considered a basic human right.

¹ Elements from para 2-4 of the UN Millennium Declaration to be inserted later.

19 The use of ICTs in human resources and human capacity development, including ICT literacy, should be promoted as a continuous and fundamental requirement of the Information Society, with special reference to people with disabilities. Education and training, the fostering of science, innovation and technology deserve full and adequate support.

20 Recognising that confidence, trust and security are essential to the full functioning of the Information Society, guarantees should be provided to users of media, communication and information networks against cybercrime and child pornography as well as protection of privacy and confidentiality.

21 Preservation of cultural identity and linguistic diversity of hallmarks of a successful information society. Creativity and the creation, processing dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through an adequate balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information.

22 The existence of independent and free communication media, in accordance with the legal system of each country, is an essential requirement for freedom of expression and a guarantee of the plurality of information. Unhindered access by individuals and communication media to information sources shall be ensured and strengthened in order to promote the existence of vigorous public opinion as a pillar of civil responsibility in accordance with article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international and regional instruments dealing with human rights.

C. Key Principles

23 The Summit should be aimed at extending the benefits of the Information Society to all and should be development-oriented. The Global Information Society should address the interests of all nations, most particularly, the interests of the developing countries, in a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the people of the world.

24 A primary aim of the Information Society must be to facilitate full utilization of information and communication technologies (ICT) at all levels in society and hence enable the sharing of social and economic benefits by all, by means of ubiquitous access to information networks, while preserving diversity and cultural heritage.

25 In building an Information Society, we should take into account:

- Gender issues: Unequal power relations and other social and cultural aspects have contributed to differential access, participation and status for men and women. In this regard, more attention should be given to overcoming these constraints and ensuring that women can equally benefit from the increased use of ICTs for empowerment and full participation in shaping political, economic and social development;
- Special circumstances of Small Island Developing States (SIDS): These countries, with fragile ecosystems vulnerable to environmental hazards, and characterized by small, homogenous markets, high costs of access and equipment, human resource constraints exacerbated by the problem of "brain-drain", limited access to networks and remote locations, will require particular attention and tailored solutions to meet their needs;

26 The social and economic progress of countries and the well-being of persons and communities shall occupy a central place in activities aimed at building an information society.

27 The information society shall be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic differences in our societies, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion and becoming a positive force for all of the world's people by helping to reduce the disparity between developed and developing countries, as well as within countries.

28 The information society should serve the public interest and the aim of social well-being by contributing to the eradication of poverty, the creation of wealth, the promotion and enhancement of social development, democratic participation, linguistic diversity and cultural identity, while at the same time ensuring equal opportunities for gaining access to information and communication technologies and at all times upholding the principle of legality to ensure its efficient and orderly use.

29 It will be necessary to formulate an agenda for action aimed at achieving specific objectives leading to the transition into an information society, emphasizing the needs of youth, women and underprivileged groups by selecting appropriate and affordable technologies for implementation, thus bridging the digital divide.

1) Information and communication infrastructure

30 Access to information and free flow of information are fundamental human rights. Equitable and appropriate access for all is essential for a well-developed, affordable and easily-accessed information and communication network infrastructures. All citizens should be provided with the means of using ICT networks as a public service.

31 An adequately developed infrastructure is the precondition for secure, reliable and affordable access to information by all stakeholders, and for the upgrading of relevant services. The improvement of connectivity is of special importance in this respect, and it is undertaken by the public and the private sectors, acting in partnership. Community-led development is a critical element in the strategy for achieving universal access to information and knowledge. Community access centres and public services (such as post offices, libraries, schools) can provide effective means for promoting universal access in particular in remote areas, as an important factor of their development. Moreover, in order to ensure greater affordability, policy action should aim at setting up an appropriate open and competitive environment.

32 Information and communication services should be provided to disadvantaged groups in society, in particular those from lower income groups, to contribute to the alleviation of poverty.

33 In building an Information Society, we should take into account the unique geographic features and demographic diversity of nations and regions.

34 Universal access to information and communication technologies shall be an objective of all the stakeholders involved in building the information society, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country.

35 While technology is significantly improving and costs are decreasing, it is important to ensure that access to information will be made available to all segments of the population. This is still not the case in many developing countries. Rural communities and poor strata of the population still cannot afford information services. Through a combination of new and more efficient technologies, common and shared access, open systems, and universal service provision, information and its ensuing knowledge should be considered vital, and prioritized and delivered accordingly.

36 It is advisable to devise ICT-specific indicators, which realistically reflect needs and performance of developing countries. Such indicators should take into account the particular conditions of developing countries where several people often share access to the Internet and a

whole community may share usage of ICT equipment and infrastructure. Targets should also be set to benchmark penetration of ICT services within communities at urban and rural levels.

2) Access to information and knowledge

37 Individuals and organisations should benefit from access to information, knowledge and ideas. Notably, information in the public domain should be easily accessible. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process and a prerequisite for any democracy. Knowledge is the key agent for transforming both our global society and local communities.

38 The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities, leading to a vibrant public domain of information.

39 It is recognized that the barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity. In this context, particular attention should be given to least developed countries, economies in transition and post-conflict countries.

40 The integration of all socially vulnerable sectors, including, but not limited to, older adults, children, rural communities, indigenous peoples, differently abled persons, the unemployed, displaced persons and migrants shall be a priority objective in building the information society. To that end, barriers to participation, such as illiteracy, the lack of user training, cultural and linguistic constraints and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology, shall be overcome.

3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development

41 All partners—public, private sector and civil society organizations—have a stake in the development of communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. This will require:

- forging new forms of partnership based on complementarities among the various categories of public, private sector and civil society stakeholders;
- establishing and/or strengthening at the local, national, regional and international levels, institutions that will create greater coherence and achieve better synergy in developing the information society.

42 The transition to the information society shall be led by the Governments in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society. An integral approach shall be taken that provides for an open and participatory dialogue with the whole of society in order to incorporate all stakeholders involved in the process of building a common vision for the development of an information society in the region.

43 The importance of the ICT sector has grown over time, especially in the developed world. However, developing countries are lagging behind in terms of ICT manufacturing capabilities, imports of embodied ICT technology and, more importantly, research and development (R and D), incubation schemes and venture capital investment. It is essential for governments to encourage investment in the creation of regional ICT production facilities.

44 The growth in the demand for applications should spawn the dynamics for creating a favourable environment for the private sector to invest and meet the challenges that applications present in moving towards the information society. The demand created by e-government, e-learning, e-health and e-business applications should induce the introduction and development of new services.

4) Capacity building

45 People should be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively in and understand the Information Society and benefit in full from the possibilities it offers. Individuals should be engaged in defining their own needs and in the development of programs to meet those needs. Technological change will progressively require life-long learning and continuous training by all. Public policy should take into account inequalities in access to quality education and training, particularly in the case of vulnerable groups and underserved or remote areas. Specific attention has to be paid to training of trainers.

46 The use of ICTs for capacity-building and human resource development, including ICT literacy, should be promoted, with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.

47 Building and exploiting processes for education, establishing new institutional forms, including incubation schemes and technology-based business start-up support programmes as well as other enterprise promotion modalities, and creating training and technology assessment networks that specifically target educational systems, are of utmost importance.

48 Institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge are as critically important as human capacities.

5) Security

49 To realise the full benefits of ICTs, networks and information systems should be sufficiently robust to prevent, detect and to respond appropriately to security incidents. However, effective security of information systems is not merely a matter of government and law enforcement practices, nor of technology. A global culture of cyber-security needs to be developed.

50 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, as well as in relation to the functioning of their economies. It is also necessary to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes.

51 Governments should promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen international co-operation, including with the private sector so as to build confidence and trust in the Information Society.

52 The issue of Internet security is critical. National and regional efforts should be coordinated, taking into consideration the importance of secure infrastructure and data flow in concordance with international standards and guidelines.

6) Enabling environment

53 The existence of a supportive and predictable legal framework is an important prerequisite for enhancing trust in ICTs and e-business.

54 To maximise the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring the necessary investments, mainly from the private sector, in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services.

55 In building an Information Society, we should take into account the imbalance of information flows.

56 Access to information and communication technologies shall be secured in accordance with international law, bearing in mind that some countries are affected by unilateral measures which are not compatible with it and which create obstacles for international trade².

57 Strengthening the policy-making capacity in the area of ICTs to enhance national and regional ICT policy-making processes and institutions is of utmost importance. ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated in a national development strategy. Governments are the primary actors, in concert with the private sector and civil society, in the pursuit of access for all to ICTs for development.

58 The responsibility for root directories and domain names should rest with a suitable international [inter-governmental] organization and should take multilingualism into consideration. Countries' top-level-domain-names and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should be the sovereign right of those countries. Internet governance should be multilateral, democratic and transparent and should take into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society.

7) ICT-Applications

59 Cooperation and collaboration should be enhanced through the development of applications and content suited to local needs.

60 The effort to build an information society shall encompass access to information and communication technologies, the utilization of these technologies through the articulation of local, regional and global actions, and their use for public and social purposes in such areas as government, health care and learning.

61 E-government empowers citizens through access to information, improves interactions with business and industry, and leads to better delivery of government services to citizens and more efficient government management. The resulting benefits can be greater convenience, improved efficiency of the economic system, increased transparency and less corruption, leading to increased possibility for developing countries to attract foreign investments and financial assistance.

62 Member States should ensure that all schools, universities and other learning institutions have Internet and multimedia access for educational, training, re-skilling and research purposes. Attention must be directed to the training of teachers to adapt to the new learning environment.

² Reservations that have been made to this paragraph:

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

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

Legal, economic and social issues that are considered as obstacles to the development of the e-learning process in the region should be identified.

63 Healthcare applications over networks could provide unique opportunities for patients and practitioners alike, particularly for those from developing countries provided the infrastructure supports such applications. Healthcare is becoming information intensive. Hospital management systems need to be encouraged and the Internet increasingly used to obtain medical information. Health information networks between points of care, such as hospitals, laboratories and homes, electronic health cards and online health services have already been implemented or are being considered in many developed countries. Member States should take advantage of the success achieved in this field.

64 The restructuring of business processes to make use of digital technologies is essential, particularly for small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) and public policies should support this process. These policies should also aim at strengthening the entrepreneurial spirit of the business community.

8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development

65 The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression. New ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and plurilingualism and enhance the capacity of governments to develop active policies to that end.

66 The creation of local content should be accorded high priority.

67 Technology supply should be diversified through:

- the implementation of an operational plan of action geared to the cultural and linguistic specificities of all countries.
- Investment and funding strategies should be pursued through assistance with content creation and democratisation of access with particular emphasis to women and the youth.

68 Multilingualism should be promoted and cultural diversity maintained as the driving force for the process of developing content for local and international use.

69 ICTs can strengthen traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society.

70 Active steps towards encouraging the production of local content should be taken. Steps involve the establishment of conditions for development of digital content and local multimedia industries including intellectual property right provisions, promotion of tools for the management of local languages, including internationalised domain names, as a means for promoting multilingualism and investment in projects aiming at the promotion of this objective.

9) Ethical dimensions of ICT

10) International co-operation

71 The information society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, a policy dialogue based on global trends in the information society should take place at the world, regional and subregional levels in order to facilitate:

- the provision of technical assistance aimed at national and regional capacity-building for the maintenance and reinforcement of regional and international cooperation;
- the sharing of experiences;

- the sharing of knowledge; and
- the development of compatible regulations and standards that respect national characteristics and concerns.

72 International policy dialogue on the Information Society at global, regional and sub-regional levels should promote the exchange of experience, the identification and application of compatible norms and standards, the transfer of know-how and the provision of technical assistance with a view to bridging capacity gaps and setting up international cooperation programmes, in particular in the field of creation of content. Sharing success stories and experiences will also pave the way for new forms of international co-operation.

11) Other issues

73 Every citizen should be guaranteed freedom of expression and protected access to information in the worldwide public domain as part of their inalienable right to freely accessing the information constituting the heritage of humankind, which is disseminated in all media. This may involve the strengthening of networks that can increase individual participation in local, national, regional and international democracy.

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DRAFT ACTION PLAN

BASED ON DISCUSSIONS IN THE WORKING GROUP OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2

ACTION PLAN

1. The Information Society is an evolving concept, the realisation 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 which can be used as a reference framework and as a source of guidance and inspiration at regional and national levels.

A. List of issues

1) Information and communication infrastructure: financing and investment, affordability, development, and sustainability

2 Our countries, aware of the need to generate equal opportunities for access and use of information and communication technologies, 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.

3 In order to achieve affordable and universal access it is important to enable existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all, in particular through institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices and multi-purpose community centres. Special attention should be paid to:

- how ICTs can benefit the disadvantaged, through innovative initiatives;
- the study and promotion of relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs in the rural areas;
- establishment of public access points and the creation of IP backbones using innovative communication infrastructure.

4 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 subregional levels through any media. As a sharp increase in the volume of international and regional Internet traffic is anticipated, it is important to strengthen regional and international broadband network infrastructure to provide the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens.

5 Community information and communication centres are critical to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas. Universal access policies shall promote the best possible level of connectivity at a reasonable cost for under-served areas. 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. The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment and multi-purpose community access points shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide.

6 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. Fees for the use of networks and infrastructure shall be set on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory parameters.

7 Regional ICT backbones should be implemented to facilitate exchange between countries and avoid the hub and spoke effect where information leaves the region and returns after transiting through other regions. The development of the infrastructure necessary for connectivity requires complementarities between determined government policies to ensure connectivity and private sector participation. Steps towards liberalization, privatization and competition, and the removal of excessive levels of tariffs are essential.

2) Access to information and knowledge

3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development

8 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

9 The public sector should explore innovative ways to correct market failures and bring the information society to all sectors of the economy and society, especially to those living in poverty. The private sector plays an important role in the development and diffusion of ICTs, while civil society, including NGOs, works closely with communities in strengthening ICT-related initiatives. Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed between governmental and intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and civil society, for effective design and implementation of various initiatives, by giving priority to locally-available human resources.

10 All stakeholders are urged to mobilize resources for the development of the Information Society, including through increasing investment in telecommunication infrastructure, human capacity building, policy frameworks and the development of culturally sensitive local content and applications. International and regional organizations, including financial and development institutions, have an important role to play in integrating the use of ICTs in the development process and making available the necessary resources for this purpose.

11 Priority shall be placed on strengthening local microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises through their integration into the digital economy. Public policies must foster innovation and entrepreneurship. The development of technology-based firms shall be encouraged through such mechanisms as venture capital funds, technology parks and business incubators, together with the participation of academic institutions and research networks. In addition, special mechanisms shall be put in place to encourage the banking sector to develop secure and reliable applications to facilitate online transactions.

4) Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training

12 In order for people to make the most of the Information Society, they must have enhanced levels of ICT literacy and ICT skills. To achieve this, 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 for the disadvantaged. The capacity of developing and least developed countries to apply ICTs effectively must be enhanced through regional and international cooperation.

13 ICTs can contribute to enhancing the quality of teaching and learning, and the sharing of knowledge and information. Teachers act as a gateway to the Information Society, and their skills development and curriculum resources need increased support. It is also important to improve both basic and advanced education in science and technology. This will help to create a critical mass of highly qualified and skilled ICT professionals and experts that will continue to serve as a foundation for the region's ICT development. It is recognized that education in network infrastructure development and operation is of particular importance, and is critical to the availability of efficient, reliable, competitive and secure ICT network services;

14 E-learning is about development of skills to access knowledge, which addresses numerous issues such as local content, cultural identity and linguistic diversity and intellectual property rights. Access to knowledge is an essential tool in economic, cultural and social development. The potential exists for all those still outside the reach of the formal educational system to be offered education and information tailored to their need and culture. Education empowers people to overcome poverty, therefore e-learning is one of the most important issues in the bridging of the digital divide;

15 In building an Information Society, we should take into account Youth, which forms the majority of the population in many developing regions and is a force for socio-economic development. Equipping young people with knowledge and skills on ICTs to prepare them for full participation in the Information Society is an important goal.

16 It is essential to disseminate information regarding the potential of new technologies through the exchange of information on best practices, campaigns, pilot projects, demonstrations and public discussions. "E-literacy" courses should be aimed at training the population in the use of information and communication technologies, and these courses should provide ICT users with the skills they need to utilize and produce useful and socially meaningful content for the benefit of all socio-economic levels. 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.

5) Security

17 Establishing appropriate national legislative frameworks that safeguard the public and general interest and intellectual property and that foster electronic communications and transactions is essential. Protection from civil and criminal offences ("cybercrime"), settlement and clearance issues, network security and assurance of the confidentiality of personal information are essential in order to build trust in information networks. Multilateral, transparent and democratic Internet governance should form part of this effort, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors, as well as those of civil society.

18 Among the challenges to be faced are the general lack of awareness of information security issues, the rapidly evolving complexity, capacity and reach of information technology, the anonymity offered by these technologies, and the trans-national nature of communication frameworks. 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. A multi-pronged approach is needed to address these challenges, and 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.

19 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. Effective information security could be guaranteed not only by technology, but also by education and training, policy and law, and international cooperation. In the long term, development of a "global culture of cybersecurity", based on a common understanding of regulations and appropriate mechanisms for information and technology exchange and international cooperation, should be promoted;

6) Enabling environment

20 The transition to the Information Society requires the creation of appropriate and transparent legal, regulatory and policy frameworks at the global, regional and national levels. These frameworks should give due regard to the rights and obligations of all stakeholders in such areas as freedom of expression, privacy, security, management of Internet addresses and domain names, and consumer protection, while also maintaining economic incentives and ensuring trust and confidence for business activities. In order to secure prompt settlement of disputes, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) should be considered along with normal judicial proceedings.

21 Competition shall be promoted as the best way to drive down prices and to ensure the ongoing modernization of networks and services.

22 Working towards open and flexible international and interoperable standards is an important issue for all countries so as to ensure that all can utilize the technology and associated content and services to their maximum potential. Development and deployment of open-source software should be encouraged, as appropriate, as should open standards for ICT networking.

23 It is important to ensure a balance between intellectual property rights (IPR) and the public interest. While intellectual property rights 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;

24 Managing the radio-electric spectrum 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.

25 Specific proposals from the Africa region include:

- adopting policies to stimulate the building of ICT infrastructure and providing universal access particularly in rural and remote areas through innovative and Africa-friendly solutions;
- removing duties levied on ICT hardware and software until the second phase of WSIS takes place in Tunis in 2005;
- adopting the "African charter" on radio broadcasting as a framework for the development of policies and legislations regarding information technologies and broadcasting in Africa.

7) Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all

26 Information and Communication Technologies can support social and economic development, including the emergence of e-communities. 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.

27 E-Government: ICT tools will make policies more accountable and transparent and will enable better monitoring, evaluation and control of public services and allow for greater efficiency in their delivery. Public administration can make use of ICT tools to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency in the delivery of public services to citizens (education, health, transportation etc.) and to enterprises;

28 E-Business: Enterprises both large and small can use ICTs to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, reduce transaction costs and benefit from network externalities. In support of this process, Governments need to stimulate, through the adoption of an enabling environment services, regulatory framework for the promotion of private investment applications and content, based on a widely available broadband infrastructure, and foster public - private partnerships. On the consumer side, ICTs can bring to consumers greater satisfaction through their interaction with many potential suppliers, beyond the constraints of location.

29 E-learning: Access to education and knowledge is essential for economic, social and cultural development, and as a means of personal empowerment, community development and business efficiency. ICT networks have the potential to offer unprecedented educational opportunities to all groups in all areas. Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, broadband networks and hardware should be promoted. The introduction and development of ICTs in various schools and other learning institutions shall be supported through the establishment and maintenance of a human resources network that institutionalizes the ongoing training of teachers and instructors, who are the backbone of innovation. Advantage shall be taken of best practices to create high-quality, readily accessible teaching material from all over the world to facilitate knowledge transfer to the national level. Special attention shall be devoted to multilingual training and to the use and development of translation software.

30 E-health: Access to healthcare information and services is a basic right. Many countries lack adequate healthcare facilities and personnel, particularly in rural and remote areas. The use of ICTs promotes 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. 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. Innovative solutions and options must be devised for providing health services to under-served areas. Another e-health priority shall be the prevention, treatment and control of the spread of diseases, specifically HIV/AIDS.

8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development

31 Linguistic and cultural diversity enriches the development of society by giving expression to a range of different values and ideas. It can facilitate the spread and use of information by presenting it in the language and cultural context most familiar to the user, thereby further encouraging the use of ICTs.

32 Public policy should also foster the creation of varied information content, which helps to preserve and disseminate local and national culture, language and heritage. 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. Promotion of cultural diversity and identity, including the creation of varied information content and the digitalisation of the educational, scientific and cultural heritage is an important priority in the development of the Information Society. Research on the social and cultural impact of ICTs should be continued.

33 Promoting broadband networks could not only support research, business and personal activities, but also help to preserve cultural diversity and indigenous knowledge and traditions. In this context, an effort should be made to support multilingual domain names, local content development, digital archives, diverse forms of digital media, content translation and adaptation. The development of standard and recognized character sets and language codes should also be supported.

34 Specific proposals from African States include to:

- support the African Language Academy;
- recreate the "African news exchange";
- establish a special fund for digitizing African archives and libraries
- establish a multilateral African television network;
- invest in African media content as well as new technologies;
- develop independent production.

9) Identifying and overcoming barriers to the achievement of the information society with a human perspective

10) Other issues

B. Objectives

35 Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:

- a) The following could serve as **benchmarks** for actions to be taken:
- all villages to be connected by 2010, with a community access points by 2015;
 - all universities be connected by 2005 and all secondary schools by 2010 and all primary schools by 2015;
 - all hospitals to be connected by 2005 and health centres by 2010;
 - 90% of the world's population to be within wireless coverage by 2010 and 100% by 2015;
 - all central governments departments to have a website and email address by 2005 and all local governments departments by 2010.
- b) Developing national **e-strategies** for all countries within three years, including the necessary human capacity building.
- c) 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, will work together to achieve IT 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.) (a model that could start from the institutional relationships already existing in ITU, with ITU as coordinator).

- d) Launching and gradually developing an aggregate **ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index** and publish it annually or every two years in a **ICT Development Report**, where ranking of countries will be accompanied by analytical work on policies and their implementation. (ITU is to catalyse and combine in a coherent structure the existing experiences in various organizations, universities, think-tanks etc.)
- e) Elaborating and launching during the Geneva phase of the Summit 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.
- f) **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.
- g) 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.
- h) Create the necessary technical (software and hardware) conditions, which would permit all **languages** in the world to be present and used on the Internet.

C. Strategies programmes, methods for implementation

36 It is important for Governments to promote comprehensive and forward-looking national strategies for the development of the Information Society, involving private sector and civil society. Private sector involvement is crucial for a sound and sustainable development of infrastructures, content and application. National e-strategies need to be adapted to the specific requirements of varied communities and reflect the stage of development and the structural characteristics of the national economy. Such strategies can benefit from existing knowledge and experience and exchanges notably on best practices would play a key role, allowing countries to learn from one another through peer dialogue.

37 To be effective, beyond the identification of goals, the strategies should include timeframes, indicators and mechanisms for monitoring performance based not only on quantitative but also qualitative criteria. In the case of smaller countries, regional strategies can contribute to the emergence of larger markets, offering more attractive conditions for private sector investment as well as for a competitive environment. Furthermore ICTs could be of particular relevance in the development context, because they offer opportunities to Public Administrations, help attract private investments and allow for leapfrogging using new and advanced technologies.

38 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:

- promoting long-term government spending on R and D and higher education, with the aim of mastering and adapting specific ICT solutions;
- providing incentives and regulatory schemes that would enhance private sector capabilities in terms of human resource development, infrastructure and institution building.
- providing tax incentives for start up ICT companies.

39 The development and establishment of performance evaluation and dissemination systems should be promoted, together with mechanisms that include community measures and indicators that reflect the efforts and progress made by the countries of the region in establishing facilities for ICT access and use within a community context.

D. Cooperation and funding

40 Close international cooperation among national authorities, stakeholders and international organizations in all aspects of the information society is more vital today than ever and, to this end, advantage shall be taken of the opportunities offered by regional financial institutions. The international community is called upon to provide technical and financial cooperation at both the multilateral and bilateral levels. There is a need to reaffirm the need for the developed countries to make available the official development assistance (ODA) commitments that they announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development. It is necessary for all countries to comply with all aspects of the consensus reached at that conference. The countries represented at the Conference call upon those developed countries that have not already done so to take concrete action to fulfill the target level of 0.7% of their GDP as official development assistance.

E. Follow up

FROM GENEVA TO TUNIS

ANNEX 2

PROPOSAL FOR THE NEXT STEPS OF THE WORK OF THE PREPCOM OF THE WSIS, INCLUDING THE INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD.

1 PrepCom II provides a mandate to the President of the PrepCom to supervise the Intersessional Process including the convening of a formal open ended intergovernmental drafting group to a five-day meeting to be convened in July 2003. The PrepCom II gives the mandate to the drafting group to advance negotiations. This meeting should be open to observers within the rules of procedure of the PrepCom.

2 PrepCom II requests the chairperson of the Working group of sub-Committee 2 to consolidate the comments received until 28 February 2003 into the basic working document as approved in the report of sub-committee 2. These documents shall be consolidated, refined and drafted in the traditional UN Summit format and language. These documents shall be put on 21 March 2003 on the WSIS website.

3 PrepCom II decides to set up an intersessional mechanism based on the membership of the Bureau to refine further the documents for the meeting of the above mentioned drafting group. The outcome of each meeting will be put on the WSIS website.

4 The final outcome of the intersessional mechanism will be the basic working document for the discussion of the July meeting.

5 Further comments to the basic working document may be submitted electronically by the end of May. All comments shall be put on the WSIS website.

6 PrepCom II provides a mandate to the Secretariat to prepare a reference document that contains the comments referred to in paragraph 5, and which easily identifies where these contributions may be included in the basic working document.

7 Prep Com III will consist of two full weeks of negotiations of all issues related to the Summit. All documents (agenda, time management plan, etc) should be circulated in advance of PrepCom III.

8 Text coming from PrepComIII should be sufficiently mature to guide leaders' preparation for the Summit.

9 A roadmap to the Geneva phase of the Summit will be developed by the Executive Secretariat and the Host Government and circulated as soon as possible. The roadmap will include:

- Description of substantive preparations for Summit
- Description of all parallel activities related to the Summit

Document WSIS/PCIP/DT/1-E
21 March 2003
Original: English

[Draft declaration of Principles

Based on discussions in the Working Group of Sub-Committee 2

(DT-2 revised)

[NOTE: the whole text of this Draft Declaration is in square brackets]

Section I

A. Building the Information Society: a new global challenge in the new Millennium

1. **We the representatives of the peoples of the world**, assembled at Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, declare our common desire and commitment to build a new kind of society, the Information Society, premised on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which new technologies, in particular information and communications technologies (ICTs) become an essential tool, accessible to all, for the attainment of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world based upon our common humanity in all its diversity.
2. **We recognize** that knowledge, information and communication are at the core of human progress, endeavour, and well-being and that, although the dramatic increase in the volume, speed and ubiquity of information flows, which has been made possible through new information and communication technologies, have already brought about profound changes in peoples lives, and are creating enormous new opportunities, they have yet to benefit the vast majority of the peoples of the world.
3. **We recall** our common resolve as reflected in the Millennium Declaration to promote democracy and respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and re-iterate our commitment to sustainable development.
4. **We are convinced** that the information and communication revolution is still in its infancy, and the untapped potential of ICTs to improve productivity and quality of life is a serious issue for all of us, particularly for the majority of the peoples of the world who live in developing countries and countries with economies in transition who risk being left behind and further marginalized.
5. **We are fully aware** that our individual and collective ability to create and share knowledge has become a driving force in shaping our future, and that concrete action and global commitment are now required; to ensure that these new technologies accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals that we set for ourselves at the Millennium Summit.

6. **Faced** with complex and ever-evolving challenges, all of us; governments, the private sector and civil society, have challenges that require new forms of solidarity and cooperation and new or increased roles and responsibilities.

B. We declare our Common Vision of the Information Society:

7. The Information Society that we seek to build is one which is inclusive, where all persons, without distinction of any kind, are empowered freely to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge, in any media and regardless of frontiers.
8. The Information Society should be people-centered, with citizens and communities at its core, and be at the service of humankind. It should be an environment where information and knowledge are disseminated and utilized by all sectors of the population, for their economic, social, cultural and political development.
9. The Information Society is a new and higher form of social organization, where highly-developed ICT networks, equitable and ubiquitous access to information, appropriate content in accessible formats and effective communication must enable all the people to achieve their full potential, promote sustainable economic and social development, improve quality of life and alleviate poverty and hunger.
10. The essential requirements for the development of an equitable Information Society include:
 - The respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Notably the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including the right to hold opinions without interference and seek to, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers in accordance with article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to unhindered access by individuals to communication media and information sources,
 - The commitment to democracy and good governance as well as the existence, in accordance with the legal system of each country, of independent, pluralistic and free mass and other communication media in their various forms, as an important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.
 - The adherence to international undertakings with respect to peace and security, sustainable development, equality, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, economic progress, and the protection of the environment and building of new values, trust and norms with respect to the use of ICTs.
 - The building of an environment that inspires confidence and trust in using ICTs, and ensures security of networks and information, in particular the protection of privacy.
 - Ensuring the adequate development of human capacity in order to be able to fully exploit the benefits that ICTs and building public awareness on the capabilities of ICTs to improve the lives of people by circumventing traditional obstacles like distance and time.
 - The nurturing of creativity and support for the flourishing of free flow of a multiplicity of ideas from a diversity of sources, recognizing cultural identity in all its variety, linguistic diversity, and multilingualism as well as the creating favorable conditions for the production, processing, dissemination and protection of local content.
11. The Information Society must respond to the additional development challenges posed by the digital divide and help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of combating poverty and hunger, , eliminating illiteracy, reducing infant mortality, improving the status of women, improving maternal health, combating disease and promoting environmental sustainability.

C. An information Society for all: key principles

12. The Information Society must serve the interests of all nations, in a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the people of the world. Most particularly, the interests of the developing and least developed countries (LDCs), Smaller Islands Developing States (SIDS),

economies in transitions and post-conflict countries, should be addressed, taking into account the unique geographic features and demographic diversity of nations and regions.

13. The Information Society must be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic differences in our societies, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion and becoming a positive force for all of the world's people by helping to reduce the disparities between and within countries.
14. Empowerment and inclusion are fundamental characteristics and objectives of the Information Society. Accordingly, special attention must be paid to:
 - The marginalized, including migrants and refugees, unemployed, underprivileged and disenfranchised peoples.
 - The vulnerable, including children and the elderly, the disabled, and those with special needs.
 - Indigenous peoples and communities.
15. Unequal power relations and other social and cultural aspects have contributed to differential access, participation and status for men and women. More attention must be given to overcoming these constraints and ensuring that women can equally benefit from the increased use of ICTs for empowering themselves by full participation in shaping political, economic and social development and improving their lives.
16. Young people constitute the majority of the world's population, and are leading creators and adopters of ICTs. Yet too many of them, especially those in developing countries, remain disadvantaged and disconnected. More and special attention must be given to empower young people as learners, the future workforce, and citizens with special needs.

1) Information and communication infrastructure

17. Universal, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs must be an objective of all stakeholders involved in building the Information Society.
18. **Building the infrastructure:** A well-developed and easily-accessed and affordable information and communication network infrastructure is essential for the social and economic progress of countries, and the well-being of all citizens and communities. The improvement of connectivity is of special importance in this respect.
19. **Community access points:** Public access from community centres such as post offices, libraries, and schools, provides an effective means for promoting universal access in particular in rural and remote areas and poor urban areas.
20. **Measuring and mapping the Information Society:** Indicators are essential to measure the evolution of the Information Society, more particularly the needs and performance of developing countries and their particular conditions. Targets should also be set to benchmark the penetration of ICTs services within communities at urban and rural levels.

2) Access to information and knowledge

21. The right to communicate and the right for citizens to access information are fundamental to the Information Society.
22. **Access to knowledge:** Individuals and organisations should benefit from access to information, knowledge and ideas. The sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development can be enhanced by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities.
23. **Access to public domain information:** A vibrant and rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society. Information in the public domain must be easily accessible.
24. **Open standards and open source:** Open standards and open source software are basic elements in the development of a more affordable access to ICTs.
25. **Barriers:** Barriers to equitable access result from differences in education and literacy levels, gender, age, income and connectivity, as well as from a lack of user training and cultural and linguistic

constraints and particular conditions of access to the relevant technology. ICTs can also be used in order to overcome these and other barriers in society.

26. **Information flows:** A better balance of the information flows should be sought in building the Information Society.

3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development

27. All partners—public, private sector and civil society organizations—have a stake in the development of information and communications and should be fully involved in decision making at the local, national, regional and international levels. Governments should work in close coordination with private enterprise and civil society.
28. **ICTs manufacturing capabilities:** It is essential for governments to encourage technology transfer and investment, including venture capital, in the creation of national and regional ICT production facilities, research and development (R&D), incubation schemes and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Most developing countries are lagging behind in this respect.
29. **Demand-driven applications:** Growth in the demand for applications (such as e-government, e-learning, e-health and e-business) will create a favourable environment for the private sector to invest in the development of new services.

4) Capacity building

30. All people must be enabled to acquire the necessary skills in order to participate actively in, and understand, the Information Society and knowledge economy thus benefiting fully from the possibilities it offers. Special attention must be paid to training of trainers as well as building the institutional capacities to collect, organize, store and share information and knowledge.
31. **ICTs for education:** The use of ICTs for education and human resource development, including ICT literacy, should be promoted, with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.
32. **Capacity building to enable people to benefit from the opportunities provided by ICTs:** Individuals should be engaged in defining their own needs and in the development of programmes to meet those needs. Technological change requires life-long learning and continuous training by all. Public policy should take into account inequalities in access to quality education and training, particularly in the case of vulnerable groups and underserved or remote areas.
33. **Training ICT specialists:** The increasing demand for a wide range of ICTs specialists at all levels must be addressed.

5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

34. An adequately developed infrastructure is a precondition for secure and reliable access to information by all stakeholders, and for the upgrading of relevant services.
35. **Secure and reliable infrastructure:** To realise the full benefits of ICTs, networks and information systems must be sufficiently robust to prevent, detect and to respond appropriately to security incidents. However, effective security of information systems is not merely a matter of government and law enforcement practices, nor of technology. A global culture of cyber-security needs to be developed (UNGA Resolution 57/295, of 20 December 2002).
36. **Role of stakeholders:** Governments must promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen co-operation with the private sector and civil society to prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes, so as to build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs and the Information Society. The community and the family also have a special role to play in this regard.
37. **International cooperation:** International, regional and national efforts to improve ICT security, in both civil and military fields, must be coordinated, taking into consideration the importance of secure infrastructure and data flow, in concordance with international standards and guidelines.

6) Enabling environment

38. The existence of a supportive and predictable policy, legal and regulatory framework is an important prerequisite for enhancing trust in the development of the Information Society.
39. **Good governance:** The Information Society must support participative democracy, transparency, and accountability, at all times upholding the principle of legality. Information is the basis of a well-functioning and transparent decision-making process for both global society and local communities. ICTs can be an important and very effective tool not only for good governance but also for more accessible government.
40. **Market environment:** To maximise the economic and social benefits of the Information Society, governments need to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment, capable of promoting technological innovation and competition, thus favouring investment in the deployment of infrastructures and development of new services.
41. **Policy-making and national strategies:** Strengthening the policy-making capacity in the area of ICTs to enhance national and regional ICT policy-making processes and institutions is of utmost importance. ICTs will advance development if related efforts and programmes are integrated in national development strategies.
42. **Standardization:** Standardization is one of the essential building blocks of the Information Society. International policy dialogue at global, regional and sub-regional levels should promote the identification and application of interoperable standards, the transfer of know-how and the provision of technical assistance. The development and use of open standards are particularly important for developing countries. In this regard the increased use of open-source software can contribute greatly to increasing access and to adding to the diversity of choice of software for consumers.
43. **Spectrum management:** The radio frequency spectrum must be managed in the public and general interest and in accordance with the basic principle of legality, with full observance of national laws and regulation and international agreements governing the management of frequencies.
44. **Management of Internet names and addresses:** Internet governance must be multilateral, democratic and transparent, taking into account the needs of the public and private sectors as well as those of the civil society, and respecting multilingualism. The coordination responsibility for root servers, domain names, and Internet Protocol (IP) address assignment should rest with a suitable international, inter-governmental organization. The policy authority for country code top-level-domain names (ccTLDs) should be the sovereign right of countries.
45. Access to information and communication technologies shall be secured in accordance with international law, bearing in mind that some countries are affected by unilateral measures which are not compatible with it and which create obstacles for international trade¹.

7) ICT-Applications

46. The usage and deployment of ICTs create benefits in all aspects of our daily life including government, health care, education and business.
47. **Appropriate applications:** Cooperation and collaboration are enhanced through the development of applications and content suited to local needs that encourage social and economic development, with particular emphasis on serving rural and remote areas, through supporting projects ensuring the sharing of information.

¹ Reservations that have been made to this paragraph:

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

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

8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development

48. The Information Society is founded on respect for, and enjoyment of, cultural expression. ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism and governments should develop active policies to that end.
49. **Cultural and linguistic diversity:** Cultural identity, linguistic diversity, multilingualism and local languages are driving forces for the process of developing content for local and international use (UNESCO, Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001).
50. **Content:** The creation of local content must be accorded high priority. Creativity and the creation, processing, dissemination and conservation of local content can best be stimulated through an adequate balance between intellectual property rights and the needs of the users of information.
51. **Media:** ICTs strengthen the role of traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society.

9) Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

52. Cyberspace must be subject to universally held ethical values such as truth, justice, solidarity, tolerance, human dignity, shared responsibility and accountability. All actors in the Information Society must seek to promote the common good and to prevent abusive uses of ICTs.

10) International and regional co-operation

53. The Information Society is intrinsically global in nature. Thus, a policy dialogue based on global trends in the Information Society must take place at global, regional and sub-regional levels in order to facilitate:
 - The provision of technical assistance aimed at national and regional capacity-building for the maintenance and reinforcement of regional and international cooperation;
 - Technology transfer;
 - The sharing of experiences;
 - The sharing of knowledge; and
 - The development of compatible regulations and standards that respect national characteristics and concerns.

Section II

Observers' contributions to the Declaration of Principles*

A. Preamble

[2] The media are central to any conception of an Information Society. For the political and cultural potential of the Information Society to be realized, citizens require access to full information for democratic participation at all levels, including unbiased information and a plurality of opinions, as well as access to a wide range of content, including material reflecting national and regional cultures and content relevant to local communities

[4] By harnessing and developing the potential of information and communication technologies, including the traditional mass media of radio and television, we can now provide new and better responses to vital and longstanding issues in all areas of human life, including poverty reduction and wealth creation, as well as equity and social justice.

B. Common Vision of the Information Society

[7] The global Information Society represents the social and human construction which is progressively built by all the vital forces of the world since they have started few decades ago. Looking at the fantastic, quick and continuous progresses made by the ICT industry and understanding the enormous possibilities that these progresses would allow in terms of networking infrastructures and services, it is necessary to consider and deal with ICTs not only as a particular economic activity among others but mainly as an economic and technological platform to be used for all human activities, involving stakeholders as well as individuals.

[8] By nature, the global Information Society is the society where all peoples of the world shall appear as representing together a unique community and where each individual shall be able, looking beyond their particular identity, to feel that they are part of this unique community. Building the global Information Society represents the first opportunity given to the international community to imagine and prepare as a whole its own future, which should help at least to narrow those imperfections, contradictions, and divides.

[9] ICTs should therefore be regarded as a tool and not as an end in themselves. They are useful only to the extent that they enrich and empower individuals through the information and capabilities they offer.

[10] The essential requirements for an equitable development of the Information Society include:

- A secure infrastructure.
- A sound and equitable education and health care system.
- A recognition of the benefits of ICT applications, such as e-learning, e-health and e-government.
- Adoption of national legal frameworks and regulatory policies that should be pro-competitive with the aim to attract investments in all the various segments that comprise the Information Society and identification and elimination of all obstacles that delay or halt economic growth.
- Adoption of good-governance procedures at all levels which supposes transparency, accountability, sustainability, predictability and generalization of administrative reforms aiming to bring governments being e-Model Users.

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

- Adoption of national ICT strategies involving at all levels the development partners, in particular business entities.
- Recognition of the multi-stakeholders partnerships framework as being the key-framework for the launching of ICT-development programs and recognition of the leading role of the business sector, in particular local SMEs with respect to the management of these programmes.

[10] There is a need to build the global Information Society under a Human Rights perspective, meaning a global Information Society that would develop while respecting, preserving and enforcing fundamental human rights. This would be possible only when all the stakeholders (governments, business entities, international organisations and entities of civil society), as well as the individuals, shall be committed to promoting the development and use of ICTs and services:

- In a manner that secures the fair, balanced and harmonious development of all the peoples of the world with particular attention to the needs and expectations of the developing countries and in each country, to those of the most disadvantaged communities such as: women, youth, inhabitants of remote, rural or desert areas, disabled, indigenous peoples.
- While respecting, preserving and enforcing by all possible legal, technical and regulatory means the religious, cultural and linguistic identities and patrimonies of the various peoples of the world, accepting their diversity with a spirit of tolerance.
- While adopting at the national level, laws, rules and regulation that enforce the individual freedom and that punish all kinds of action, activity or behaviour that would represent an attempt to this individual freedom.
- While adopting a framework for international cooperation based on a spirit of real and sincere solidarity aiming to enable developing countries to benefit from adequate means to achieve an harmonious social integration and economic development noting that such a result is the most important factor that could ensure to all peoples of the world security, peace and stability.
- Safe and healthy, secure and fair working conditions.
- Human dignity, human rights and world peace.
- Global solidarity to redress social and geographic inequities.
- Transparent and accountable government structures at local, national and international levels.
- Respect for and enforcement of universal human rights standards.
- Preserve and actively foster cultural development, linguistic diversity, cultural identity and local content.
- The supply of a diversity of creative works and content is an essential engine for social, cultural, political and economic development. Creators, publishers and producers of content thus play a crucial role in promoting knowledge, creativity and science. As such, they are fully involved in the Information Society, which offers enhanced means of communication, dissemination and transmission of knowledge.
- The right to participate in the communication and information process in conformity with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and press freedom, as well as the right to access, create and disseminate information, without any kind of censorship, should be considered basic human right.

[11] Health should not be seen as a narrowly-defined ICT application, but as a part of a comprehensive health system. In the same way that education is understood as fundamental to development, health also plays a crucial role in development. Further, health-related investment can spur economic development, as highlighted in the 2001 report released by the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, which specifically mentions ICTs.

[11 A] One of the priorities of the Information Society must be to drastically diminish information poverty, drawing from all available resources (including from volunteer resources). Volunteers, by actively helping people to combat this dimension of poverty, are already playing an important role in the creation and evolution of a fair and equitable Information Society. As the Information Society spreads, their participation as information agents and enablers will extend proportionately. Volunteers are instrumental in creating and energizing community and citizen networks.

C. Key Principles

[12] **ICT as a tool for Development:** Being a horizontal platform for economic development and a tool for social integration, information and communication infrastructures and services must be, without delay, extensively deployed and used in all developing countries in order to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in particular to help in promoting a sustainable development and in eradicating poverty.

[12 A] Knowledge is the heritage of all humanity.

[12 B] In a democratic society, information and communications are the foundation for transparency, debate and decision-making and for informed choice of an active citizenry.

[12 C] The traditional media of radio and television will long remain the major providers of information to the large majority of the world's population, particularly in the developing world. As such, they must be developed and exploited to the full as basic foundations of the information society and as providers of content to newer media made possible by ICTs.

[13] The Information Society shall be oriented towards eliminating existing socio-economic differences in our societies, promoting job creation, averting the emergence of new forms of exclusion and becoming a positive force for all of the world's people by helping to reduce the disparity between developed and developing countries, as well as within countries.

[14] The Information Society is one where every citizen has the opportunity not only to access information but also to produce it and exercise their creativity.

[14] The knowledge and experience of citizens should be harnessed as the driving force behind the Information Society.

[15] Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace (art. 13, Beijing Declaration).

[15] **Gender Perspective:** Building the Global Information Society shall not be possible if all stakeholders (governments, business entities, NGOs and Civil Society, international organizations) fail in incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of actions they have the responsibility to undertake and manage.

[17] Universal access to information and communication technologies, including radio and television, shall be an objective of all the stakeholders involved in building the information society, in accordance with the legal framework in force in each country.

1) Information and communication infrastructure

2) Access to information and knowledge

[20] The availability of power sources is a prerequisite in bridging the digital divide. It is therefore essential to elaborate an active policy in terms of renewable energy resources; this policy defined by public authorities is to be secured by all partners involved in ICT deployment, to warrant an adequate quality and a permanent availability for all users, particularly those in rural and isolated areas.

[21 A] **Right to Information and Right to Communicate:** The right to information and knowledge as well as the right to communicate are recognized as being fundamental human rights and should be so added to the list of Fundamental Human Rights (UN Charter-Human Rights Charter). There is no global Information Society unless everyone, everywhere is granted the opportunity and the capacity to access an information or a communication network. This is what is meant by universal access.

[22 A] Access to information is a fundamental human right. The media—both new and traditional—have a major role to play in bringing about an Information Society in which all citizens are included and can participate.

- For this purpose, the media need to be accessible and affordable for all citizens. Free-to-air broadcasting, and especially broadcasting with universal coverage, is an important means of achieving this objective; universal coverage needs to be improved, particularly in developing countries. The new opportunities offered by the information age should also be at the service of the whole range of communities.
- To fulfill their role, the media must have unhindered access to events of interest to the public, including the right to make recordings and to establish contribution links without any interference by the public authorities.

[23] Global knowledge commons and the public domain of information constitute resources that are cornerstones of a global public interest. They should be protected, expanded and promoted, in particular, via open-source and free software.

[26 A] Volunteers can be seen as the human and dynamic "last-miles" of connectivity and access, often as part of civil society organizations. They extend the products and benefits of access to many more people who do not have the means for direct access - most of whom are "information poor". In this regard, these "last-mile" volunteers can be effective in the advancement towards the ultimate goal of "information and communication services for all".

3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development

[27] Need to develop public-private partnerships to promote capacity building and human resource development.

4) Capacity building

[32] **Human Resources Development:** Developing countries cannot enter the Global Information Society without strengthening their human, institutional and organizational capacities and without increasing awareness for production of local ICT contents and use of local languages for ICT through:

- Capacity-building and training programmes;
- Knowledge and expertise transfer.

[32] Meaningful access to information via ICT channels requires the capacity to use those technology tools. Volunteers have a natural niche in helping people and institutions acquire the skills and capacity to make good use of these technologies, as evidenced by initiatives like UNITEs, NetCorps Canada, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, and many others.

5) Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

[35] Confidence, trust and robust technical reliability are essential to the full functioning of the Information Society, and should underpin measures taken to protect users of media, communication and information networks against any misuse and the violation of privacy and confidentiality.

[35] Efforts to achieve secure networks and information systems must ensure that human rights and civil liberties such as privacy and legal protection are guaranteed.

[36] Governments should promote awareness in their societies of cyber security risks and seek to strengthen international co-operation, including with the private sector and civil society so as to build confidence and trust in the Information Society, by respecting privacy and the free flow of information.

6) Enabling environment

[39] Adoption of pro-competitive, transparent and predictable policies that promote investment in ICT infrastructure and applications.

[39] Policy action should aim at establishing a transparent and enabling regulatory framework.

[40] Development of national ICT strategies that create an opportunity for measurable targets to assess progress toward their implementation.

[40] Commitment to an open policy-making process where all stakeholders can contribute equally, recognizing their unique contribution to policy dialogues.

[45 A] **Transfer of ICTs:** Building the global Information Society shall not be possible while unilateral regulatory decisions, based on political considerations and aiming to prevent countries from access to ICT technologies, would prevail.

7) ICT-Applications

[46] Life-long learning.

[47] Enhanced possibilities for more community-level participation in governance issues.

[47] The vision for the Information Society is for open, equitable and unrestricted access to reliable (or evidence based) information for health, a global public good, by making full use of ICT in health system development.

[47 A] Volunteers can participate in the development and spread of ICTs application, and contribute to raising awareness among decision-makers as well as the population in general on the opportunities that ICT brings to development.

8) Cultural and linguistic diversity, local content and media development

[49] Work on a global convention on cultural diversity.

[51] In this regard, mass media, independent and pluralistic – in their various forms – are recognized as important means of fostering public information, societal development and social cohesion.

- Limit, through legislation, excessive media concentration that undermines pluralism and free expression and sees information only as a commodity.
- Commit [all participants, especially national delegations] to a tripartite effort to support media both of developing countries and media serving vulnerable sectors in every country. Such efforts require professional training, respect for professional independence, security and protection of journalists, support to local content and community media, durability of materials and software, easier access to now technologies.
- National and global media concentration is contrary to diversity of information.
- To ensure diversity and pluralism in the Information society, monopolies and excessive concentration in the media, including those in new communication and information technologies should be subject to general anti-monopoly laws. Such general laws should be enacted where they do not already exist and strengthened where necessary.
- The existence of independent and free communication media, including community media.
- All forms of media and new ICTs should stimulate cultural diversity and multilingualism.

[51] ICTs can strengthen traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society. Digital broadcasting, with its interactive enhancements, will be an essential tool for making the services of the information society widely available, thus contributing to bridging the digital divide. Transition to digital therefore needs to be actively promoted.

9) Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

[52] An inclusive and sustainable society can only develop when knowledge is clearly considered a common good and when the principle of access to and the free flow of information can come to reality.

[52 A] Due to the heterogeneity of the interests of the different parties involved in the development of the Information Society and due to the diversity of the underlying cultures and values it is almost unavoidable that conflicts, even clashes will permanently occur. Information societies will have to live with it. These conflicts should not be solved on the basis of political power or economic dominance but solutions to these conflicts need to rely and should be based on an ethical-based discourse. Any ethical discourse must respect heterogeneous interests and cultures and must build reliable partnership between governments, private sector, and civil society.

[52 B] Uses of health and medical information, which can preserve as well as take away life, require application of the highest ethical standards.

[52 C] Ethical dimensions of ICTs include the need to guarantee the respect of personal privacy and of human dignity, particularly in the context of growing invasive information technologies, surveillance systems and "information awareness".

10) International and regional co-operation

Draft action plan

Based on discussions in the Working Group of Sub-Committee 2

(WSIS/PC-2/DT-3 revised)

[NOTE: The whole text is in square brackets]

Section I

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.

A. List of issues

- 1) **Information and communication infrastructure: financing and investment, affordability, development and sustainability**
2. **Bridging the digital divide:** Our countries are committed to taking action to overcome the digital divide, which reflects and is a factor in the differences that exist between and within countries in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects, education, health and access to knowledge.
3. **Universal access:** In order to achieve affordable and universal access in basic services it is essential:
 - To utilize existing and new technologies to provide connectivity to all.
 - To develop connectivity for institutions accessible to the public such as schools, libraries, post offices, etc.
 - To study and promote relevant solutions adapted to the environment for ICTs in remote and rural areas.
 - To establish multi-purpose community access points to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas.

- To evolve the concept of universal access/service to reflect advances and opportunities offered by technology, existing infrastructures, market development and changes in user demand.
4. **Broadband:** It is essential to strengthen regional and international broadband network infrastructure in order to provide the capacity to match the needs of countries and their citizens and for the delivery of new services.
 5. **Low cost equipment:** The creation and provision of low-cost access equipment shall be an integral part of the agenda for reducing the digital divide.
 6. **Low cost connectivity:** Universal access policies shall promote the best possible level of connectivity at a reasonable cost for under-served areas. In particular, unused satellite capacity should be used to improve low cost connectivity in developing countries.
 7. **Convergence:** Technological convergence must be monitored with a view to integrating traditional and new ICTs in order to create alternative forms of access that can help narrow the digital divide.
 8. **Interconnection:** The optimization of connections among major information networks should be promoted through the creation of regional traffic hubs to reduce interconnection costs and allow the penetration of access networks to be broadened.
 9. **Interconnection fees:** Interconnection fees for the use of networks and infrastructure shall be set on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory and market-led parameters.
 10. **Regional infrastructure:** Regional ICT backbones and exchange points should be implemented to facilitate traffic exchange between countries.
 11. **Environmental protection:** Governments and the business community must initiate actions as well as develop and implement programmes and projects for the environmentally safe disposal (including recycling) of discarded ICT hardware and parts.
- 2) **Access to information and knowledge**
12. Individuals and organizations should benefit from enhanced access to knowledge and information.
 13. **Access to public domain information:** Information in the public domain should be of high quality, easily accessible for all, including the disabled.
 14. **Open standards and open-source software:** Development and deployment of open-source software and standards for ICT networking should be encouraged:
 - Open and flexible international and interoperable standards should be promoted to ensure that all can utilize the technology and associated content and services to their maximum potential.
 - Open-source software, including UNESCO software CDS/ISIS, multi-platform and open platform as well as interoperability standards, should be used more broadly to provide freedom of choice and to facilitate access to ICTs by all citizens, at an affordable cost.
 - Standardization efforts in the field of terminology and other language resources should be intensified.
 15. **Information flows:** Guidelines on Internet contracts should be established and existing contracts for Internet traffic renegotiated.
- 3) **The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development**
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.
 17. **Cooperation among Stakeholders:** Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed between governmental and intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society and the media, for effective design and implementation of various initiatives, giving priority to locally-available human resources:
 - 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.