

CPSR members, including Robert Guerra and Lisa Koonts, were also involved in provide press functions for representatives of civil society and in the creation of a Web site, www.wsis.info, for communicating information about civil society activities; and the creation of a listserv list, wsis-prep1@lists.cpsr.org for ongoing communication amongst representatives from civil society.

1. 1. Background on the WSIS

A brief overview of the chronology of the WSIS is as follows:

- • The WSIS is an initiative of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The ITU passed a resolution at its 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference that asked for the United Nation's endorsement in holding a summit to examine questions and develop solutions to problems that have resulted from the deployment of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).
- • In response, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly passed resolution 56/183 in 2001 endorsing the WSIS under the "high patronage" of the UN Secretary-General and to be organized by the ITU.
- • The purpose of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) as articulated in UN Resolution 56/183 is to develop "a common vision and understanding of the information society and the adoption of a declaration and plan of action for implementation by Governments, international institutions and all sectors of civil society" (see <http://www.itu.int/wsis>).
- • The ITU in 2001 decided to hold WSIS in two "phases": the first in Geneva in 2003 and second in Tunis in 2005 (see background documents at <http://www.itu.int/wsis>).
- • Preparations for the summit, as with other UN summits, are to be carried out through a series of preparatory conferences (PrepComs), during which rules of procedure, the agenda, plan of action, and language for a final declaration are to be worked out.
- • The first of these, PrepCom-1, was held July 1 -5, 2002 in Geneva. Various regional, inter- governmental and other types of consultations were held prior to the PrepCom-1 and are planned in the interim between PrepComs. Two other PrepComs are planned prior to the first phase of the summit.

A high level overview of the structure of the WSIS and its bureaucratic relationships are as follows:

- • The WSIS is formally under the auspices of the UN with organization being performed under the direction of the ITU.
- • The UN Resolution gives a mandate to the ITU to involve governments, the private sector, civil society, and other United Nations organizations in preparations for the WSIS:
- • The structure established to guide the preparation for the WSIS is composed of heads of UN Agencies within a High-level Summit Organizing Committee (HLSOC) and an Executive Secretariat that includes staff from member states and UN Agencies, as well as staff designated to work on behalf of the private sector and civil society.
- • An elected bureau has been designated to oversee the work of the preparatory

committee of the WSIS. Mr Adama Samassekou of Mali was elected the president of the bureau. Adama Sanassekou is former Minister of Basic Education of the Government of Mali. He has a Masters degree in Russian philology and linguistics and a Doctorat de 3e in training and counseling. He was recently appointed to establish the African Academy_ of Languages. He has founded PDHRE Mali and PDHRE Africa and is now in the process of forming the African Learning Institution for Human Rights Education (ALIHRE) and a human rights City in Kati, Mali.

- • The staff of the Civil Society division is mostly drawn from swiss based foundation: *Fondation du devenir*. They were responsible for the initial organization of the PrepCom and provided liaison functions between NGOs and the secretariat for obtaining opportunities to speak in the inter-governmental plenary and to make other types of input to the secretariat and member states. The Civil Society Secretariat includes Alain Clerc, Louise Lassonde and Marie Thorndahl who are on the foundation's board. Alain Clerc was nominated policy advisor to the president of the preparatory process.
- • The major inter-governmental committees that were operative for PrepCom-1 were the Sub- committee on Rules of Procedure and the Sub-committee on Content and Themes.

Criticism of the overall organizational structure has been voice by various participants in the Civil Society segment. Some believe that the ITU is not well suited to organizing events involving Civil Society since it has never had structures and processes for involving NGOs in its other work. Others Civil Society participants claimed that there was a lack of outreach from the ITU to certain UN organizations, such as UNIFEM, to become involved in the WSIS. These claims were not substantiated.

A number of Civil Society participants were also of the opinion that UNESCO should have the lead role in the summit, thinking that its charter is more appropriate to the goals of the WSIS and that it has extensive experience in involving NGOs in these types of events. Nevertheless, UNESCO seems to be engaged in the summit and provided a document as input into PrepCom-1.

2. 2. PrepCom-1 Agenda

The overall agenda for PrepCom-1 was divided into agendas for member states -- the inter-governmental sessions -- and civil society. The former was in effect the main agenda since its decisions about the WSIS are binding.

There were two major items on the agenda for member states:

- • the adoption of rules of procedure for the summit, and
- • the adoption of a document articulating proposed themes and possible outcomes for the summit.

In addition, a fund raising conference was held among member states, UN agencies and one private corporation¹[1]. Informal regional meetings were also held between member states and NGOs, mainly to discuss the regional preparatory conferences for the WSIS.

The civil society agenda was initially organized into a series of caucuses and workshops based mainly on proposals submitted to the secretariat prior to the PrepCom. It appeared that the secretariat expected these to be informational sessions as opposed to ones where decisions would be taken regarding input into the inter-governmental session.

A cross section of civil society participants reacted strongly to this issue and forced the plenary parts of the civil society agenda to be quickly reorganized to provide a forum for discussing and organizing responses to the activities of the inter-governmental Sub-committees on Rules of Procedure and Content and Themes.

The major outcome of the inter-governmental agenda was a highly contentious debate in the area of civil society participation. This was dealt with in the context of the Sub-committee of Rule of Procedure. Major progress was not made in finalizing themes and expected outcomes for the WSIS, but processes were set in motion to continue work in the interim before the next PrepCom.

1.1 1.1 Civil society participation in the PrepComs and the WSIS

The most contentious issue of PrepCom-1 was the question of how civil society will be allowed to participate in the preparatory processes of the WSIS and the WSIS itself -- often referred to as modalities for participation. These modalities concern several different processes, including the following:

1. 1. the ability to gain accreditation,
2. 2. the right observe proceedings of the Inter-governmental sessions of the PrepComs and WSIS (not just plenaries), and
3. 3. the right to make input into these processes in the form of consultations, documents, and statements in sessions.

The fact that modalities of participation was a contentious issue at PrepCom-1 contradicted official messages about the WSIS, precedent extending from other UN summits, and official resolutions within the UN system. Support for civil society significant participation in the WSIS was articulated in UN Resolution 56/183 and in various other documents and official statements issued subsequently. Precedent for modalities of participation exists in a number of UN summits over the past decade in which civil society has been allowed significant rights of participation. ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 effectively codifies these precedents. Statements made during the opening plenary of conference by member states and ITU and UN officials contained many phrases associating ICTs with democracy and improvement of civil societies globally. Ironically, major obstacles to meaningful modalities of participation for civil society participation in the PrepCom-1 and the WSIS were present from the start.

The draft Rules of Procedure that were under consideration by member states during PrepCom-1 contained two competing rules articulating modalities for NGO participation in the PrepCom and the WSIS, one which was generally acceptable to many representatives from civil society and another that would effectively eliminate meaningful participation.

A number of member states were reportedly attempting to block or remove language in the rules that would permit NGO participation. At the same time, a number of other member states, including Canada, Switzerland, and the EU, appeared to be advocates for ensuring meaningful civil society participation. This support was seen in statements they issued, consultations with representatives from civil society in which they participated, and brokering of these positions back and forth between the inter-governmental and civil society sessions.

The final agreement reached on Rule of Procedure out of PrepCom-1 is a compromise that addresses participation for the PrepComs, but not in the WSIS itself. The general consensus from representatives of civil society organizations with which the CPSR delegation is involved is that the language is weak and ambiguous, apparently allowing observation of public meetings and not deliberations of the inter-governmental sessions. Under these rules that were adopted, input by NGOs may be greatly limited through the prerogative of the "presiding officer" and member states to adjudge the competence of representatives of NGOs to speak on the issue at hand and to force them to make input through groupings of NGOs (or constituencies) based on time limitations.

The other critical issues within the debate over the Rules of Procedure had to do with the accreditation of NGOs and "Business Sector Entities." The protections accorded NGOs

previously in the accreditation process, such as the right of reply to rejections and the right to explanations of such rejections have not been included in the Rules of Procedure adopted by PrepCom-1. The most ominous development is the creation of rules that allow for-profit entities, "Business Sector Entities," to obtain individual accreditation. Previously businesses were restricted to seeking representation through non-profit associations -- within the private sector division -- that, presumably, represented their business sector. It is now theoretically possible for Bill Gates and others to be accredited directly, giving them multiple representation, through ITU sector memberships, private sector representation and individually.

Civil Society Response

Representatives from civil society formed the Civil Society Sub-committee on Rules of Procedure to respond to developments out of the Inter-governmental agenda. Many civil society participants had in fact been working on this issue prior to the PrepCom. This work included statements prepared by CRIS and IRIS (Imaginons un réseau Internet solidaire). This committee was relatively successful in that its work. It contributed to the pressure against those member states that would do away with civil society participation and it presented a credible threat to the WSIS Secretariat in terms of the organization of a shadow summit if meaningful modalities of participation are not made available. This sub-committee issued a number of statements in response to each phase in the deliberations. These are available at www.wsis.info. More in-depth analyses of the Rules of Procedure from PrepCom-1 are also provided by other representatives from civil society, including Seán Ó Siochrú from CRIS and NEXUS in Ireland (see www.wsis.info).

Representatives from civil society, lead by Steve Buckley, secured a meeting the Secretary-General of the ITU, Yoshio Utsumi, to discuss the ITU's role in improving modalities for participation. The delegation from civil society was:

1. Steve Buckley, Deputy President, World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters, Canada;
2. George Christensen, Board Member - Technology, Regional Office for Africa, World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters, South Africa/Gambia;
3. Susanna George, Executive Director, ISIS International, Philippines;
4. William J. McIver, Jr., CPSR, USA; and,
5. Seán Ó Siochrú, Research Director, Nexus Research Co-operative, Ireland.

A general agreement was reached in the meeting for the ITU and members of civil society to explore a number of ideas for improving modalities for participation. Seán Ó Siochrú reiterated a novel proposal he has made to the ITU previously, which is to reduce or waive the onerous fees for NGOs to obtain membership in the ITU -- which, interestingly, has no accreditation procedure for NGOs, unlike other UN sphere organizations.

1.1 1.1 Content and Themes

The WSIS Secretariat issued a document on "Proposed Themes for the Summit and Possible Outcomes" prior to PrepCom-1, which articulated the following areas of focus for the summit:

- • Building the infrastructure
- • Opening the gates
- • Services and applications
- • The needs of users
- • Developing a framework
- • ICTs and Education
- • The role of ICTs in good governance

Many representatives from civil society with whom the CPSR delegation worked during PrepCom-1 were concerned that human rights did not have "first class" status within this proposal. In particular, the examination of role of human rights in the information society, including the right to communicate. The document contains only one reference to "human rights," which is itself a reference to the UN Millennium Declaration in the context of the proposed theme "The role of ICTs in good governance." The Millennium Declaration commits member states to "the rule of law, while respecting internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Non-Paper 1 focused on principles for guiding the preparations for the WSIS. This document called for a "development-oriented" approach to preparing for the summit with the goal of "bridging the digital divide." It also called for working in the context of: ethical considerations, preserving diversity (cultural and linguistic), previous work on relevant issues, supporting partnerships between stakeholders, supporting a "spirit" of international cooperation, and viewing ICTs as a means -- not an end -- to achieving such social and economic goals as "poverty eradication." Non-Paper 1's reference to previous work was ambiguous in not including specific reference to relevant work of NGOs.

Non-Paper 2 addressed the proposed themes for the WSIS. It called, in part, for focus on: developing "shared understanding" of the digital divide and the information society, ICT applications, information security, governance, access to ICTs, policy and regulatory frameworks, and education.

Civil Society Response

Representatives from civil society, including members of CRIS, formed a Civil Society Sub-Committee on Content and Themes during PrepCom-1 to respond to this proposal. Two statements were issued:

1. A response to the at the commencement of the Content and Themes part of the Inter-governmental agenda, and
2. a reaction the two "non-papers" that were issued by the Inter-governmental Sub-committee on Content and Themes near the end of PrepCom-1.

The first civil society statement called for a human-centered approach to developing the "common vision" called for by the WSIS. In addition, it argued against a view of the information society that is concerned with only "tools and channels" and that "relegates citizens to the status of mere users of technology will be unable to achieve the goals of the summit." See www.wsis.info for the detailed statement.

The civil society statement responding to these two documents recognized some progress that was made in the inter-governmental position. In particular, linguistic and cultural diversity was beginning to be addressed and the view of ICTs and ends unto themselves was beginning to be de-emphasized. The civil society response to Non-Paper 1 called for the inclusion of other principles, including:

- the use of the human right to communicate as a guiding principle;
- explicit mention of civil society, governments, and the private sector with respect to the use of previous relevant work on themes;
- recognition of the need for active participation of citizens in the information society, its formation and governance; and
- the need to address diverse needs of different groups of people.

The civil society response to Non-Paper 2 called for the inclusion of other themes and re-articulations of themes it proposed, including:

- recognition that "the digital divide" is not just a North/South phenomenon, but that inequities exist within developed nations;
- not just technical education, but education necessary to appreciate and use content;
- access must consider both new and traditional ICTs; and
- a focus on barriers to accessing ICTs must include social and political factors in addition to technical and economic ones.

Both civil society statements were prepared in English, French, and Spanish. All versions will be available shortly on www.wsis.info.

A listserv list, WSIS-SCT@listserv.albany.edu, has been established to support communication amongst representatives from civil society with respect to Content and Themes. In particular, the committee must prepared input in the inter-sessional meetings that are scheduled to continue deliberations around Proposed Themes and Possible Outcomes in preparation for PrepCom-2.

1.1 Finance

The WSIS Secretariat and member states held a funding conference during PrepCom-1 and were able to secure significant funding and in-kind support for the WSIS from various UN Agencies, member states, and one corporation. Approximately 2 million CHF were raised (~ \$1.2 million), along with ~17 FTE in experts from various UN Agencies and member states.

Finance is a critical issue for the civil society "segment" of the WSIS. The WSIS Secretariat has failed thus far to directly address the financial and resource needs of civil society participants so that they can participate. Of particular concern are NGOs from developing nations, who have more acute needs in terms of the costs of preparation and participation in WSIS activities.

Civil Society Response

Representatives from civil society formed a Sub-committee on Funding and Supporting NGO Participation in WSIS and held a meeting to explore fund raising possibilities. The meeting was attended by governments, development agencies and a few foundations. A statement was prepared, which called for, among other things:

- • the raising of funds not only for preparation and participation in the WSIS, but also for implementation of initiatives arising out of it;
- • the identification of priorities for support;
- • the use of highly-informed decision making based for issuing support, in terms of the particular needs of regions, gender concerns, and marginalized communities; and
- • the use of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) or other similar agencies to administer any funds that are brought in for civil society.

A final report of this committee's PrepCom-1 work is to be posted on <http://www.cpsr.org/wsis>

2. 2. Recommendations for CPSR

CPSR should continue its participation in the WSIS in the following ways:

- • **Establish an internationalized presence.** CPSR must improve its interface with respect to the international community of organizations with which we are interfacing in our work on WSIS. This includes: translation of key CPSR documents into other languages, at minimum the primary languages of North America: Spanish and French. Ideally, our documents should exist in all of the official languages of the WSIS. See <http://www.itu.int/wsis>. Small things like the common failure of Americans' to display country codes on with phone numbers and "USA" on addresses are also important.
- • **Apply for permanent NGO status in the UN Sphere, in particular ECOSOC accreditation.** This is a matter of principle for an organization that is expanding international and it is critical to our continued participation in WSIS and related events. The final accreditation rules are not yet fixed and support for

wide civil society participation is still highly uncertain, as was reported above. Having permanent accreditation in this context would increase the probability that we can continue to participate. Along with this, CPSR might consider adding an officer to the board whose focus is in this area.

- • **Expand on-line support for civil society committee work.** This would include the hosting of Web portal instances analogous to that used by Privaterra to support the efficient posting of news and documents. In addition, listserv support should continue and, perhaps, be expanded to include Sub-committees where necessary.
- • **Contribute CPSR's traditional areas of expertise to civil society activities.** As technical experts, CPSR members should continue to provide the public and policy makers with realistic assessments of the power, promise and limitations of computer technology. This would include participation in the development of civil society input into the WSIS relating to issues in which CPSR has traditionally been involved, including (but not limited to):

- • advocacy of moral and ethical development and use of ICTs,
- • security and privacy issues,
- • participatory design,
- • community involvement with ICTs,
- • the organization of community knowledge.

In the context of the implementation of the declarations from the WSIS, CPSR should continue acting as both a public interest advocacy group and as an outlet for computer professionals to create projects benefiting specific non-profit sectors (e.g. sectors identified through the WSIS process). This would include its traditional roles in supporting organizations and individuals working in the cause of social responsibility in technology use, including those working for human rights, openness of communications, public responsibility and related causes.

Both CPSR's continued empowerment of computer professionals and computer users to advocate for the responsible use of information technology and its encouragement of all those who use computer technology to participate in the public

debate would also be very important contributions to this process.

As an organization of concerned citizens, CPSR should also continue to direct public attention to critical choices concerning the applications of computing and how those choices affect society. These activities can be enriched by knowledge developed by civil society efforts in the WSIS process.

- • **Organize round table discussions on potential WSIS themes:** CPSR's sponsorship of meetings to discuss potential WSIS themes within CPSR's areas of expertise would make an important contribution to the preparation process. Such meetings would draw CPSR members and other representatives of civil society, as well as private sector and government representatives.
- • **Include a focus on the WSIS in CPSR events.** CPSR should continue to include a focus on the WSIS in its events, as was done at DIAC 2002. For example, the annual conference in Boston this year should include a session on the WSIS.
- • **Secure funding for continued participation:** Funding will be key for CPSR to continue its participation in the WSIS process. This includes networking with key stakeholders; developing policy papers; participating in civil society committee work in the PrepComs, intersession periods and the two phases of the summit; and in participating in the implementation of the final WSIS declaration.

2. 2. Appendix

1.1 1.1 PrepCom 1 Statements Endorsed by CPSR (available at <http://www.wsis.info>)

- • **PRESS RELEASE.** CRIS Campaign, World Summit on the Information Society Preparatory Committee (Geneva, 1-5 July 2002), 1.7.2002. Civil Society demands full participation in World Summit on the Information Society.
- • **COMMUNIQUÉ** To the President of the Preparatory Committee World Summit on the Information Society From the Campaign on Communication Rights in the Information Society (CRIS). Geneva, 1 July 2002.
- • **CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN WSIS**
- • **CIVIL SOCIETY RESPONSE TO NEGOTIATIONS ON RULES OF PROCEDURE AND MODALITIES FOR PARTICIPATION, 3rd JULY 2002**

- • **Civil Society Segment Sub-Committee on Content and Themes, STATEMENT ON WSIS CONTENT AND THEMES, Putting People First in the Information Society, World Summit on the Information Society, PrepCom-1, Geneva, July 1 – 5, 2002. Document WSIS/CSS/SCT-4 (Final) 4 July 2002, Original: English.**
- • **Civil Society Response on the PrepCom Sub-Committee Agreement of Rules of Procedure. July 4th Endorsed Version.**
- • **Civil Society Plenary Statement on Rules of Procedure, Accreditation and Modalities for NGO participation. 5 July 2002 Final Statement, Geneva.**
- • **Statement by Bruce Girard, co-chair of the civil society plenary at PrepCom1 and member of the Coordinating Committee of the Campaign for Communication Rights in the Information Society (CRIS) to the WSIS Civil Society Press Conference - July 5, 2002.**
- • **Civil Society Segment Submission, Indigenous Peoples Inclusion in the World Summit for the Information Society, Submitted July 5, 2002 to: The President of the PrepComm Session, The President of SubCommittee 1, The President of SubCommittee 2. Submitted by: The Global Community Networking Partnership (GCNP) at the request and invitation of GCNP member Robyn Kamira, Te Rarawa, Te Aupouri.**
- • **Final Civil Society Plenary Statement on Funding and Supporting NGO Participation in WSIS. 5 July 2000.**

2.0 2.0 Other organizations that endorsed the various documents CPSR endorsed (may not be complete):

- • **Agencia Latinoamericana de Informacion (ALAI)**
- • **Association for Progressive Communications (APC)**
- • **Association for Progressive Communications (APC) Women's Program**
- • **Asociación Latinoamericana de Educacion Radiofunica (ALER)**
- • **Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility (CPSR)**
- • **Conference of NGOs (CONGO)**

- • Centre de coordination pour la recherche et l'enseignement en informatique et société (CREIS)
- • DigIT Africa / ITVision www.digitafrica.org
- • Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO)
- • GLOCOM
- • GreenNet
- • Institut PANOS Afrique de l'ouest / PANOS Institute
- • International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC)
- • Internet Society
- • Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA)
- • Taking IT Global
- • Transparency International
- • World Alliance of YMCAs
- • World Federalist Movement
- • VECAM-GCNP
- • Youth Caucus

3.0 3.0 Other Documents of Interest

- • Cees J. Hamelink: Keynote at the Opening Session of the Civil Society Sector Meeting at the Prepcom 1 for the World Summit on the Information Society, July 1, 2002, Geneva.
- • Minutes provided by the ITU Secretary General's office following his meeting with the civil society delegation on Friday morning (hard copy was circulated at the CS plenary 5 July 2002). Meeting between the ITU Secretary -General and the NGO delegation Friday 5 July 2002 from 10h30 to 11h15, CIGG office.

Present:

- • Yoshio Utsumi, ITU Secretary -General
- • Sean O Siochru, Research Director, Nexus Research Co-operative, Ireland
- • William J. McIver, Jr, (CPSR), Assistant Professor School of Information Science - and Policy, Albany State University of New York, USA
- • Steve Buckley, Deputy President, World Association of Community Radio

Broadcasters, Canada

- • George Christensen, Board Member Technology, Regional Office for Africa, World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters, South Africa/Gambia
- • Susanna George, Executive Director, ISIS International, Philippines

3.1. 3.1. WSIS Civil Society Secretariat

Alain Clerc, Louise Lassonde & Marie Thorndahl

C/o UIT – Place des Nations

CH 1211 Genève 20

Switzerland

<http://www.itu.int/wsis>

Telephone

Work: +41 (22) 730-6304

Work fax: +41 (22) 730-6363

E-mail: info@geneva2003.org

3.2. 3.2. WSIS – References - Official

WSIS/ ITU

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/>

WSIS - Civil Society Secretariat

<http://www.geneva2003.org>

(civil society platform)

3.3. 3.3. WSIS – References – CPSR Hosted Lists & Sites

WSIS - Civil Society PrepCom Mailing List (english)

<http://lists.cpsr.org/wsis-prep1/>

WSIS – Civil Society Mailing List (spanish)

(Sociedad de la informacion)

<http://lists.cpsr.org/socinfo/>

WSIS – Civil Society – Financial Subcommittee Mailing List
(english)

<http://lists.cpsr.org/fincom/>

Civil Society Sub-committee on Content and Themes (SCT)
List

<mailto:WSIS-SCT@listserv.albany.edu>

Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility –
2002 Annual Meeting – Shrinking World, Expanding Net
<http://www.cpsr.org/conferences/annmtg02/index.html>

3.4. 3.4. WSIS – References – NGOs/Others

Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

<http://www.apc.org>

Communication Rights in the Information Society (CRIS)

<http://www.crisinfo.org>

Communication Rights in the Information Society (CRIS)

<http://www.crisinfo.org>

Takingitglobal.org

<http://www.takingitglobal.org>

VECAM: Réflexion et Action pour L'Internet Citoyen
(English, French & Spanish)

<http://montreal.vecam.org/>

World Forum on Community Networking

<http://www.globalcn.org>

4.0. 4.0. WSIS – References – Governments

4.1. 4.1. United Nations

United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force - UN
ICT TF

<http://www.unicttaskforce.org/>

UNESCO and the World Summit on the Information Society

<http://www.unesco.org/wsis>

4.2. 4.2. Brazil

Programa Sociedade da Informação no Brasil

<http://www.socinfo.org.br/>

4.3. 4.3. Canada

Canadian Commission for UNESCO

<http://www.unesco.ca/>

WSIS Canadian Consultation

<http://www.dgroups.org/groups/xsWSIS/index.cfm>

The World Summit on the Information Society: an Asian Response

Bangkok, Thailand
November 22nd to 24th 2002

Final Document

Background

In anticipation of and preparation for the Asian Regional Conference of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) – to be held in Tokyo from the 13th to the 15th of January 2003 – Bread for All (Switzerland), the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC, UK) and the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum Asia, Thailand) organised the seminar: *The World Summit on the Information Society: An Asian Response*. The seminar was held in Bangkok from the 22nd to the 24th of November, with representatives of 34 organisations from 16 different countries. The organisations present were primarily NGOs with a communication focus.

The objectives of the seminar were:

- to achieve a clearer understanding of the importance, the process and the meaning of the WSIS for Asia, and to identify a common understanding of the Information Society;
- to discuss the current work and situation of Asian NGOs as well as their policy positioning for the following five key Information Society themes:
 - access
 - democratisation of media
 - freedom of expression
 - cultural and linguistic diversity
 - gender justice
- to define further issues, themes and proposals to be raised in the WSIS process and Summit, from the perspective of Asian civil society media organisations; and
- to draft a common position as official input to the Asian Regional Conference (Tokyo, 13th-15th of January) of the WSIS and to discuss the strategy and financial problems for further advocacy of Asian NGOs in the WSIS process

Focus and Issues

The participants approached the discussion from the perspective of their experience and of the WSIS process. The following points summarise the main issues raised.

1. Access

The reality of a digital divide between Northern and Southern countries, but also within Southern countries, is widely recognised. Access in Asian countries is largely confined to urban areas, profitable markets and to well-educated, upper income male users, thus widening existing social inequalities. In a context of globalisation and liberalisation, what regulations and policies are required to ensure global and national access and guarantee effective use of ICTs for all? What is needed to transform ICTs into a means of empowerment for all people?

2. Democratisation of media

Media ownership in Asia is undergoing profound changes. There are attempts to transform state broadcasters into truly public service entities, and under the pressure of liberalisation, private media are emerging. In this changing media landscape, what measures need to be taken to democratise and reinforce public media and to ensure the accountability of private media? What is the place, the role and the potential of community-based media and what measures need to be taken to ensure their sustainability and independence?

3. Freedom of expression

Human rights and freedom of expression are central issues to the information society for northern, as well as for southern and Asian countries. While government censorship of traditional media has decreased in many Asian countries recently, freedom of expression and diversity of opinion is far from guaranteed. Outright censorship continues to be found in some countries and in others the media engage in self-censorship in order to maintain broadcasting or publishing licences. Increased concentration of ownership of the media in a few private hands also threatens to restrict diversity and accountability. For the Internet new laws passed in the name of "national security" or "dangerous content" may threaten freedom of speech and the very open nature of this media. How must civil society respond to censorship and to questions of media and Internet content regulation?

4. Linguistic and cultural diversity

Over the course of the past few decades, the growth of a world-wide cultural industry has raised many questions about linguistic and cultural diversity. For the film industry, a few production centres, from Hollywood to Bollywood, are capturing huge segments of the market and threatening the diversity of content, symbols and processes. For the Internet, some predict that English and Chinese will become the predominant languages of use. In this context, what measures need to be taken to promote local Asian productions and to protect indigenous expression and knowledge? How do intellectual property rights protections reinforce these tendencies?

5. Gender Justice

ICTs are not gender neutral and there are many barriers to women's access to and participation in the Information society. Barriers are economic, political and social. They are built on deeply rooted gender inequalities, like gendered socialisation (women's general relationship to science and knowledge), lower average income, a shortage of time due to family responsibilities and a lack of participation in policy-making processes. Given this situation, how can a more democratic, inclusive and neutrally gendered Information Society be shaped? How can ICTs be used to empower women and respond to their needs?

WSIS: An Asian Response Final Declaration

Beginning with the issues raised and seeking to positively contribute to the Asian Regional Conference and to the WSIS process at the global level, the 33 participants have come to a consensus on the following vision, principles and plan of action.

Preamble

Asia is a region of great diversity—not only in terms of geography, culture, and language - but also in the ownership and distribution of wealth, knowledge, and power. Many of humanity's important cultures, civilisations and philosophies trace their origins to different

parts of Asia, making the region a significant contributor to global knowledge and humanity's rich cultural base. It is home to more than half the world's inhabitants -including some of its most prosperous, but sadly, also a majority of the planet's poor. While Asia is seen as a centre of global economic dynamism—with some of its nations counting among the leaders of the world economy—gross underdevelopment persists in many economies and societies.

It is in this context that we as Asians now confront the deep social implications of what is now referred to as the emergent global "information society". The **World Summit on the Information Society** occurs at a time when the region is struggling to confront the challenge of globalisation and its effects on the lives of Asians and non-Asians alike. As we therefore remain cognisant of the reality that new systems and technologies may reproduce existing inequities and divides among people, we continue to strive for an Information Society that enables citizens and marginalised communities to transcend these divides and build a global community that upholds the highest public interest.

Vision

Our vision of society, is one that is based on justice, equality, and human rights. The right to communicate is fundamental to the strengthening of the political, economic, social and cultural lives of our people. For us this vision is grounded in respect for diversity and plurality. It is a people-centred society and we envision our evolution into a truly communicative, just and peaceful society. The participation of civil society, especially from those communities who are excluded, marginalised and severely deprived, is critical in defining and building such a society.

Principles

The occasion of the WSIS must be utilised to carry all humanity forward. The declaration and plan of action that emerge from the summit must above all, be guided by this principle. The commitments made with respect to the output of the summit must be resourced, and transparent monitoring mechanisms must be put in place.

This must be guided by the following principles:

Communication rights are fundamental to democracy and human development and are already referred to in various international covenants, such as Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The "information society" offers new opportunities to strengthen, further embed and universally endorse these rights

Democratic, transparent and accountable governance is fundamental to human development. The "information society" requires such governance, from the global to local levels.

While information and communication technologies can bridge many gaps, they also offer new challenges. Linguistic and cultural diversity, plurality and gender equity must be the cornerstones of the "information society".

Information and knowledge must be readily available for human development and not locked up in private hands. This requires a strong and viable public domain.

Information and communication technologies, new and old, offer enormous potential to enrich and expand education. Harnessed well, they can be a powerful tool to bridge learning gaps and promote lifelong learning.

Information and communication technologies are not an end, but only a possible means. If they are to be used to enhance human development, steps must be taken to ensure affordable access and effective use by all. This implies the need for innovative and gender sensitive policies, programmes, regulations and public investment; all designed to serve human needs.

Proposals for action

We, therefore, call upon Asian governments, civil society and other stakeholders to:

Strengthen community

For many Asians, particularly those in rural communities, the next generation information and communication technology would be a radio station located in their community. For others, it might be a community Internet access point.

Local, participatory and independent community radio speaks in the language and with the accent of its community, is not stopped by the barrier of literacy, and offers a forum for dialogue, cultural expression, and knowledge sharing. Local radio can vastly improve people's connectivity to their neighbours, their region and, when combined with newer technologies, with the information and knowledge from all over the world.

By sharing technology and offering training and support, community Internet access points, also known as telecentres or cyber cafes, offer poor people the possibility of accessing and using the world's information and knowledge and communication infrastructure.

By combining technologies, communities such as Kothmale in Sri Lanka (URL - www.kothmale.net) have discovered new ways of accessing and sharing knowledge by using the radio as a gateway to the Internet.

Therefore, there is a need to promote and support community-based media and access points through financial support, training, preferred access to licenses, frequencies and technologies, including technologies that facilitate links between traditional media and new ones.

Ensure access

Despite impressive growth and investment figures in the global information infrastructure, most people in the South – with their largest population inhabiting the countries of Asia – are yet to benefit from it in any significant manner. Tremendous disparities in access exist not only between the North and the South, but also within the countries of the South, and if the present trends continue, these divides will be further exacerbated.

It is therefore imperative to work towards and guarantee access for all starting from the community level. While that access should be affordable and premised on effective use of information and communication technologies, recognition should also be made that this requires not only infrastructure and technology but also meaningful content, capacity building and an enabling environment that encompasses the needs based on gender, lack or total absence of literacy, ethno-cultural diversity and political plurality.

Enhance the creation of appropriate content

Asian countries are increasingly confronted by the challenges posed by Trans-national media conglomerates engaged in creating content that homogenise and offers unfair competition to local cultural production. Hence, there is an urgent need to:

Invest in capacity building that is focused on the creation of locally produced, audience sensitive content that responds to local needs, especially that of marginalised communities and indigenous groups.

Strengthen programmes focused on gender-sensitive curriculum in formal and informal education for all and enhance communications and media literacy for women and young girls, as a step towards increasing the creation of content that is relevant and welcoming to women.

Invigorate global governance

In the era of trade liberalisation, institutions outside the UN structure have assumed greater powers and eroded the effectiveness and relevance of the UN's global governance mandate. Consequently, Asian countries have been affected and national governance systems weakened. Hence, there is an urgent need to:

Recommit to principles of open, transparent, decentralised and accountable governance mechanisms at all levels, from the local to global, and in all spheres of society, including those related to the governance of information and communication systems.

Guarantee and extend the participation of civil society, in particular representatives from marginalised communities, indigenous peoples, women and youth, in the policy and decision making processes in all sectors and levels of the "information society".

Reaffirm the role of a more transparent, participatory, and effective democratic UN system as a truly legitimate forum for global governance.

Uphold human rights

Countries in Asia are witness to and experience varying degrees of conflict, unrest and underdevelopment. Regulatory and informal mechanisms have however restricted the flourishing of civil society as a necessary partner in peace and development. These include restrictions to freedom of information, expression and barriers to access along political, racial, religious and gender lines. Upholding human rights is a critical step towards resolving conflict and underdevelopment concerns.

Further, surveillance on people by governments, consumers by entrepreneurs, employees by employers, by utilising new information and communication technologies are a severe threat to human rights.

Therefore it is imperative to reaffirm the commitment to uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially articles 19 and 28, all other recognised international conventions, and further embed and strengthen the right to communicate in all international treaties and conventions.

Guarantee and take appropriate action to protect the right to privacy, including freedom from surveillance at all levels of the "information society".

Protect independent and professional journalism in all media, especially in conflict areas, and guarantee freedom of expression in the political, the cultural and the social domains and in all types of information services

Extend the public domain

While new information and communication technologies enhance the accessibility to the appropriate information and knowledge for people centred development, this possibility is frequently restricted by privatised intellectual property rights. Consequently, in most Asian countries, indigenous intellectual legacy and wisdom is endangered; and sharing within communities or public health severely threatened. Given the new challenges of the "information society" it is imperative to:

Review the Intellectual Property Rights regimes to restore a balance between private ownership and public domain.

Work towards harmonising exemptions for fair use of information and guarantee an extension of the public domain as a mean to ensure access for all to information.

Promote the development of open source technologies and free/open software as an alternative that favours innovation and the development of appropriate technologies and content.

Protect and promote cultural and linguistic diversity

The strength of Asia is its cultural, linguistic, historic diversity. This diversity and richness is under threat from the homogenisation resulting from globalisation and monopolisation of communication systems.

Hence, it is necessary to protect, promote and create possibilities for community-based forms of communication and expression, including the oral based traditions of knowledge transfer.

Recently, an international standards making body established technical standards defining how the Khmer language would be represented on computers without the input of native Khmer speakers. The result was far from optimal and has taken great efforts from the Cambodian people to resolve.

The development of policy, procedure and tools to ensure multi-lingualism in cyberspace, and in all other forms of media and communication systems, must respect the different language communities in the development of international standards.

Ensure public investment in infrastructure

New information and communication technologies have the potential to contribute to the socio-economic empowerment of the marginalised, and should be encouraged through infrastructure-building with public investments.

To this end, governments should commit to provide resources wherein people shall participate in policy-making, monitoring and evaluation.

Further, a fair distribution of such technologies must be ensured with home grown solutions in simple, feasible and affordable methods.

In conclusion, we submit our vision, principle and plans of action to contribute positively to the global dialogue. We bring our expertise and experience from different corners of Asia, representing a wide range of communities, and seek to define our common future and evolution into truly communicative communities.

정보사회 세계정상회담 : 아시아의 입장

방콕, 태국
2002년 11월 22일-24일

최종 문서

배경

2002년 1월 13-15일 도쿄에서 개최되는 WSIS 아시아 지역회의를 준비하기 위해, 아래 단체들-Bread for All (스위스), the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC, 영국), 그리고 the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum Asia, 태국)-은 '정보사회 세계정상회담 : 아시아의 입장' 회의를 개최하였다. 이 회의는 11월 22-24일, 16개국 34개 단체의 대표들이 참석한 가운데 열렸다. 참여한 단체들은 주로 커뮤니케이션에 중심을 둔 단체들이다.

이 회의의 목적은 다음과 같다:

- WSIS가 아시아에 대해 갖는 중요성, 과정 그리고 의미에 대한 명확한 이해를 얻고, 정보 사회에 대한 공통의 이해 확인
- 다음 다섯 가지의 정보 사회 의제에 대한 아시아 단체들의 정책적 입장뿐만 아니라, 현재 수행하고 있는 사업과 상황 논의

접근

미디어의 민주화

표현의 자유

문화적, 언어적 다양성

젠더적 평등

- 아시아 시민사회 미디어 단체의 관점에서, WSIS에서 제기될 이슈, 주제, 제안 등을 규정
- WSIS 아시아 지역 회의에 공식적으로 제출할 공통의 입장에 대한 초안 마련. 또한, WSIS 과정에 아시아 NGO들의 입장을 대변하기 위한 전략과 재정 문제 논의

축점 및 이슈

참가자들은 그들의 경험으로부터, 그리고 WSIS 과정이라는 측면에서 토론을 접근하였다. 다음은 제기된 주요 이슈들을 정리한 것이다.

1. 접근(Access)

개도국 내의 정보격차 뿐만 아니라, 남북간의 정보격차의 실상이 널리 인식되고 있다. 아시아 국가에서, 접근은 도시 지역, 이윤이 나는 시장과 잘 교육받고 수입이 많은 남성 이용자에게 전반적으로 한정되어 있으며, 따라서 기존 사회적 불평등을 심화시키고 있다. 세계화와 자유화라는 맥락에서, 지구적, 국가적 접근 문제를 해결하고, 모두에게 정보통신기술(ICT)에 대한 효과적인 접근을 보장할 수 있기 위해 필요한 규제와 정책은 무엇인가? ICT가 모든 민중들을 위한 수단으로 쓰일 수 있기 위해서는 무엇이 필요한가?

2. 미디어의 민주화

아시아에서 미디어 소유는 엄청난 변화를 겪고 있다. 국영 방송국을 사실상 공공 서비스 단위로 전환하려는 시도들이 있었으며, 자유화의 압력 속에 사적 미디어가 등장하고 있다. 이러한 미디어 지형의 변화 속에, 미디어를 민주화하고, 공적 미디어를 강화하며, 사적 미디어의 책임성을 보장하기 위한 방법은 무엇인가? 공동체 기반 미디어의 위치, 역할, 그리고 가능성은 무엇이며, 그것의 지속가능성과 독립성을 보장하기 위해서는 무엇이 필요한가?

3. 표현의 자유

인권과 표현의 자유는 개도국과 아시아 국가뿐만 아니라, 선진국 정보사회에서도 핵심적인 이슈이다. 많은 아시아 국가에서 전통적 미디어의 국가 검열이 감소하는 반면, 최근 표현의 자유와 의견의 다양성은 전혀 보장받고 있지 못하다. 몇몇 나라에서 완전한 검열이 지속되고 있으며, 다른 나라에서는 미디어가 방송, 출판 허가를 유지하기 위해 자기 검열을 하고 있다. 또한, 점차 미디어의 소유권이 소수에 집중되면서 다양성과 책임성을 위협하고 있다. “국가 안보”나 “불은 정보”라는 이름으로 통과되고 있는 인터넷 관련 새로운 법률들은 표현의 자유와 인터넷이라는 미디어의 열린 속성을 위협하고 있다. 시민사회는 검열에 어떻게 대응해야 하며, 미디어와 인터넷 내용규제에 대한 질문에 어떻게 대응해야 하는가?

4. 언어적, 문화적 다양성

지난 몇십년 동안 진행된 세계적 문화 산업의 성장은 언어적, 문화적 다양성에 많은 문제를 제기하고 있다. 영화 산업의 경우, 헐리우드에서 볼리우드(Bollywood)에 이르는 몇몇의 생산 기지가 시장의 거대한 부분을 독식하고 있으며, 내용, 상징, 그리고 공정의 다양성을 위협하고 있다. 인터넷의 경우, 어떤 사람들은 영어와 중국어가 지배적인 이용 언어가 될 것이라고 예상한다. 이런 맥락에서, 아시아의 지역적 생산을 증진하고 토착적인 표현과 지식을 보호하기 위해 필요한 조치는 무엇인가? 지적재산권 보호는 이러한 경향을 어떻게 강화하고 있는가?

5. 젠더적 평등

ICT는 젠더 중립적이지 않으며, 여성의 접근과 정보사회에의 참여에는 많은 장벽이 존재한다. 장벽들은 경제적, 정치적, 사회적인 것이다. 그것들은 성평등적 사회화(과학과 지식에 대한 여성의 일반적 관계), 낮은 평균 임금, 가사로 인해 부족한 시간, 그리고 정책 결정 과정에의 참여 부족과 같은 뿌리깊은 성적 불평등에 기반하고 있다. 이러한 상황에서, 더 민주적이고, 포용적이며, 성평등적인 정보사회가 가능하겠는가? ICT가 여성의 힘을 강화하고, 이러한 요구에 부응할 수 있는 방법은 무엇인가?

정보사회 세계정상회담 : 아시아의 입장

최종 선언문

제기된 이슈로부터 시작하여, 아시아 지역 회의와 지구적 차원의 WSIS 수행에의 적극적인 기여를 모색하면서, 33명의 참석자들은 다음의 비전, 원칙, 행동 계획에 대한 합의에 도달하였다.

서문

아시아는 지리, 문화, 언어적 측면에서 뿐만 아니라, 부, 지식, 권력의 소유와 분산이라는 측면에서도 매우 많은 다양성을 갖고 있는 지역이다. 인류의 중요한 문화, 문명, 그리고 철학의 많은 것들이 그 기원을 아시아의 다른 지역에 두고 있어, 그 지역은 지구적인 지식과 인류의 풍부한 문화 기반에 중요한 기여를 하고 있다. 전 세계 인류 절반 이상이 아시아에 근거를 두고 있으며, 일부는 매우 발전되어있으나, 슬프게도, 대다수는 가난하다. 아시아는, 몇몇 나라가 세계 경제의 주축으로 인정이 되고 있는, 지구의 경제 동력의 중심으로 보여지고 있으나, 전체적인 저개발이 많은 경제와 사회에 지속되고 있다.

아시아인으로서는 우리가 현재 지구적 정보 사회의 출현으로 언급되고 있는 것의 깊은 사회적 함의에 직면하고 있는 것은 이런 맥락에서이다. WSIS는 이 지역이 지구화의 도전과 그것이 (다른 지역 사람들과 마찬가지로) 아시아인의 삶에 미치는 효과에 직면하여 분투하는 때에 열리게 된다. 따라서, 새로운 시스템과 기술이 기존의 불평등을 재생산하고 사람들을 구분하는 현실을 우리가 계속 목도하게 된다면, 우리는 시민과 소외된 공동체가 이러한 간극을 극복하고 고도의 공공 이익이 지지되는 지구적 공동체를 건설할 수 있는 정보사회가 될 수 있도록 계속 싸워나갈 것이다.

비전

사회에 대한 우리의 비전은 정의, 평등, 인권이다. 소통의 권리(The right to communicate)는 우리 민중들의 정치적, 경제적, 사회적, 문화적 삶을 강화시키기 위해 필수적이다. 우리는 이러한 비전이 다양성과 복수성의 존중에 기반하고 있다고 본다. 그것은 민중 중심의 사회이며, 우리는 진정으로 소통적이며, 정의롭고, 평화로운 사회로의 발전을 추구한다. 시민사회의 참여, 특히 제외되고, 소외된, 그리고 심각하게 박탈당한 공동체의 참여는 그러한 사회를 규정하고 건설하는데 결정적이다.

원칙

WSIS는 모든 인류가 앞으로 전진할 수 있도록 이용되어야 한다. 정상회담의 선언과 실천 계획은 무엇보다도 이러한 원칙에 기반하여야 한다. 정상회담의 결과물에 관련된 모든 것은 자료화되어야 하며, 투명한 감시 메커니즘이 적용되어야 한다.

그것(정상회담의 결과물, 즉 선언과 실천 계획)은 다음과 같은 원칙에 기반해야 한다.:

소통의 권리는 민주주의와 인간 개발에 기본적이며, 이미 다양한 국제 규약-세계인권선언 19조와 같은-에서 언급되었다. “정보 사회”는 이러한 권리들을 강화하고, 더 폭넓게 정착시키며, 보편적으로 승인하기 위한 새로운 기회를 제공한다.

민주적이고, 투명하며, 책임있는 정책 결정구조(governance)는 인간 개발에 필수적이다. “정보 사회”는 지구적 수준에서부터 지역적 수준에까지 그러한 거버넌스를 요구한다.

ICT가 많은 간극을 좁힐 수 있음에도 불구하고, 또한 새로운 도전을 야기할 수 있다. 언어적, 문화적 다양성, 그리고 복수성과 성적 평등은 “정보 사회”의 초석이 되어야 한다.

정보와 지식은 인간 개발을 위해 언제든지 획득될 수 있어야 하며, 사적으로 독점되어서는 안된다. 이는 강하고, 현실적인 공적 지식영역(public domain)을 요구한다.

ICT는 - 옛 것이든 새로운 것이든- 교육을 풍부하게 하고 확장할 수 있는 많은 가능성을 제공한다. 제대로 이용된다면, 그것은 지식 격차를 줄이고, 평생 교육을 증진시킬 수 있는 강력한 도구가 될 수 있다.

ICT는 그 자체가 목적이 아니라, 단지 가능한 수단일 뿐이다. 만일 그것이 인간 개발의 증진에 이용될 수 있으려면, 모든 사람이 저렴하게 접근하고 효과적으로 이용할 수 있는 조치가 취해져야만 한다. 이는 혁신적이고 성평등적 정책, 프로그램, 규제, 공적 투자-인간의 필요에 복무할 수 있도록 고안된-를 필요로 한다.

실천을 위한 제안들

따라서, 우리는 아시아 정부와 시민사회, 그리고 다른 이해당사자들에게 다음과 같은 것을 제안한다.

공동체의 강화

많은 아시아인들에게, 특히 농촌 공동체에게, 차세대 정보통신기술은 공동체 내에 위치한 라디오 방송국이다. 다른 사람들에게는, 그것은 공동체 인터넷 접속점이 될 수 있다.

그 공동체의 언어와 역양으로 얘기하는 지역적, 참여적, 독립적 공동체 라디오는 문맹의 장벽의 구애를 받지 않으며, 대화, 문화적 표현, 지식 공유의 공간을 제공한다. 지역 라디오는 사람들이 이웃과 그 지역에 연결될 수 있도록 하며, 더 새로운 기술이 결합된다면, 전 세계의 정보와 지식에 연결될 수 있다.

기술을 공유하고, 교육과 지원을 제공함으로써, 전자센터(telecenter) 혹은 사이버카페로 알려진 공동체 인터넷 접속점은 가난한 사람들에게 세계의 정보, 지식, 소용 인프라에 접근하고 사용할 수 있는 가능성을 제공한다.

기술들을 결합함으로써, 스리랑카의 코트말리(Kothmale in Sri Lanka)와 같은 공동체(URL - www.kothmale.net)는 인터넷 연결점으로 라디오를 사용하여 지식에 접근하고 공유하는 새로운 방법을 발견하였다.

따라서, 재정적 지원, 교육, 면허와 주파수와 기술-전통적 미디어와 새로운 미디어를 연결할 수 있는 기술을 포함-에 대한 특혜를 통하여 공동체 기반 미디어와 접속점을 증진시키고 지원할 필요가 있다.

접근의 보장

지구적 정보기반의 주목할만한 성장과 투자 수치에도 불구하고, 개도국의 대부분의 사람들-그 대부분의 인구가 아시아 국가들에 거주하는-은 아직 심각한 수준으로 그 혜택을 받지 못하고 있다. 접근에 있어서의 엄청난 격차가 남북간 뿐만 아니라, 개도국 내에 존재하며,

이러한 경향이 지속된다면, 격차는 더욱 심해질 것이다.

따라서, 공동체 수준에서 시작하여, 모든 사람들에게 접근을 보장할 수 있는 방향으로 작업할 필요가 있다. ICT의 효과적인 사용에 대한 그러한 접근이 저렴해야며, 전제가 되어야 하지만, 또한 다음과 같은 것들을 인식해야 한다. 즉, 이는 단지 인프라와 기술을 요구할 뿐만 아니라, 의미있는 콘텐츠, 역량 강화, 그리고 환경적 요인-젠더, 교육의 부재, 민족문화적 다양성 및 정치적 복수성 등을 고려한 필요를 포함하는-또한 요구된다는 것이다.

적절한 내용 생산의 증진

아시아 국가들은 (세계를) 동질화하고 지역 문화 생산에 불공정한 경쟁을 유발하는 초국적 미디어 기업의 위협에 점차 직면하고 있다. 따라서, 다음과 같은 긴급한 필요가 있다.

지역적으로 생산되고, 수요자 관점의 내용-지역의 필요, 특히 소외된 공동체와 원주민 그룹의 필요,에 대응한-에 중심을 둔, 역량 강화에의 투자

여성 친화적인 내용의 생산을 증가시키기 위한 단계로서, 모두를 위한 공식적, 비공식적 교육에서 성평등을 고려한 교재에 중심을 둔 프로그램을 강화하고, 여성과 어린 소녀를 위한 커뮤니케이션 미디어 교육의 강화 필요.

지구적 거버넌스의 활성화

무역 자유화의 시대에, UN 기구 밖의 기관이 거대한 권력을 갖게 되었으며, UN의 지구적 거버넌스 권한의 효과성과 관계성을 침식하고 있다. 결과적으로, 아시아 국가들은 영향을 받아왔고, 국가적 거버넌스 시스템은 약화되었다. 따라서, 다음과 같은 긴급한 필요가 있다.

지역적 수준에서 지구적 수준까지, 그리고 정보 커뮤니케이션 시스템의 거버넌스를 포함하여 사회의 모든 영역에서, 열린, 투명한, 분산된, 책임성있는 거버넌스 메커니즘의 원칙을 재천명

“정보 사회”의 모든 부문과 수준의 정책, 의사결정 과정에 있어서, 시민 사회-특히 소외된 공동체, 원주민, 여성과 어린이-의 참가를 보장하고 확장

지구적 거버넌스의 진실로 합법적 공간으로서 더 투명하고, 참여적이며, 효과적인 민주적 UN 시스템의 역할에 대한 재확인

인권의 지지

아시아의 국가들은 다양한 수준의 분쟁, 불안, 저개발을 목격하고, 경험하고 있다. 하지만, 비공식적, 규제적 메커니즘이 평화와 개발에 필수적인 파트너로서 시민사회의 발전을 제약하고 있다. 이것들은 정보, 표현의 자유에 대한 제한과 정치적, 인종적, 종교적, 성적 구분에 따른 접근 장벽을 포함한다. 인권을 지지하는 것은 분쟁과 저개발 문제를 해결하기 위한 필수적인 단계이다.

또한, 새로운 정보통신기술을 이용한 정부에 의한 국민 감시, 기업에 의한 소비자 감시, 고용주에 의한 노동자 감시는 인권에 심각한 위협이 되고 있다.

따라서, 세계인권선언, 특히 19조와 28조와 다른 모든 국제 협정들에 대한 지지를 재확인하고, 모든 국제 조약과 협약에서 소통의 권리를 더욱 폭넓게 정착시키고, 강화하는 것이 필수적이다.

"정보 사회"의 모든 수준에서 감시받지 않을 자유를 포함해서, 프라이버시권을 보호할 수 있는 적절한 조치가 확보되어야 한다.

모든 미디어에서, 특히 분쟁 지역에서, 독립적이고 전문적인 저널리즘을 보호하고, 정치적, 문화적, 사회적 영역에서, 또한 모든 형태의 정보 서비스에서 표현의 자유가 보장되어야 한다.

공적 (지식) 영역(Public Domain)의 확장

새로운 ICT가 인간중심의 개발을 위해 적절한 정보와 지식에 대한 접근성을 증가시켰지만, 이러한 가능성은 종종 사유화된 지적재산권에 의해 제한된다. 그 결과, 대부분의 아시아 국가들에서, 토착적인 지적 전통과 지혜가 위협받고 있다. 또한, 공동체 내의 지식 공유와 공공 건강이 심각하게 위협받고 있다. 이와 같은 "정보 사회"의 새로운 도전에 대응하기 위해, 다음과 같은 것이 필수적이다.:

사적 소유권과 공적 (지식) 영역의 균형을 회복하기 위한 지적재산권 체제에 대한 재검토

모두에게 정보에 대한 접근을 보장하기 위한 수단으로, 공정 이용의 예외를 확대시키고, 공공 영역의 확장을 보장하기 위한 작업

혁신, 그리고 적절한 기술과 내용의 개발을 지원할 수 있는 대안으로서 공개 소스 기술과 자유/열린 소프트웨어의 개발을 증진

문화적, 언어적 다양성의 보호와 증진

아시아의 힘은 문화적, 언어적, 역사적 다양성이다. 이러한 다양성과 풍부함이 지구화와 커뮤니케이션 시스템의 독점에 의한 동질화로 인해 위협받고 있다.

따라서, 구두로 전승되는 지식 전파를 포함하여 공동체 기반의 커뮤니케이션과 표현의 방식을 보호하고, 증진시키며, 창조할 필요가 있다.

최근, 국제표준제정기구가 크메르(Khmer) 언어를 컴퓨터에서 사용할 수 있는 기술 표준을 제정하였는데, 토착 크메르인의 참여없이 이루어졌다. 그 결과는 결코 바람직하지 않았으며, 이를 해결하려는 캄보디아 사람들의 많은 노력이 이루어졌다.

사이버 공간과 다른 모든 형태의 미디어, 커뮤니케이션 시스템에서 다언어성

(multi-lingualism)를 보장하기 위한 정책, 절차, 도구의 개발은 국제 표준의 개발에 서로 다른 언어 공동체를 존중하는 방향으로 이루어져야 한다.

인프라에 대한 공공 투자 보장

새로운 ICT는 소외된 사람들의 사회 경제적 역량 강화에 기여할 수 있는 가능성을 가지고 있으며, 이러한 가능성은 공공 투자를 통한 인프라 구축을 통해 촉진되어야 한다.

이를 위해, 정부는 자원 제공을 위해 노력해야하며, 사람들이 이를 위한 정책 개발, 감시, 평가에 참여할 수 있어야 한다.

또한, 그러한 기술의 공정한 분배는 단순하고, 적절하며, 저렴한 방법으로 집에서 해결할 수 있도록 보장되어야 한다.

결론적으로, 우리는 지구적 대화에 적극적으로 기여하고자 우리의 비전, 원칙, 실천 계획을 제출한다. 우리는 아시아 서로 다른 지역에서 살고 있는, 그래서 광범한 공동체를 대표하는, 우리의 전문성과 경험을 끌어내고, 우리 공통의 미래를 규정하며, 진정으로 소통적 공동체로 진화하고자 한다.

(번역 : 오병일 antiropy@www.jinbo.net)

**World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)
Asia-Pacific Regional Conference**

**The Tokyo Declaration
- the Asia-Pacific perspective to the WSIS -**

Preamble

Representatives of the governments of 47 countries, 22 international organizations, 54 private sector entities and 116 non-governmental organizations (NGO) of the Asia-Pacific region gathered at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference, held in Tokyo from 13 to 15 January 2003, to develop a shared vision and common strategies for the "Information Society". The objective of the conference was to discuss how best to work together to contribute to the region's effective transition to an Information Society that will accelerate and enhance regional economic, social, cultural and technological development.

The conference emphasized that 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.

The Conference endorsed the important role that ICTs can play in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which describe a fundamental set of principles and guidelines for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and gender inequality.

1. Shared vision of the Information Society

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. The Information Society in the Asia-Pacific region must:

- 1) Provide equitable and appropriate access for all to well-developed, affordable and easily-accessed information and communication network infrastructures.
- 2) Use ICTs as a driving force for the promotion of sustainable economic and technological development by enlarging the gross national product (GNP) through increased technological innovation and continuous research and development resulting in reduced levels of poverty through robust economic growth.
- 3) Enhance the sharing and strengthening of global knowledge for development by ensuring equitable access to information for educational, scientific, economic, social, political and cultural activities, leading to a vibrant public domain of information.
- 4) Preserve the rich and diverse cultural heritage and social values of the Asia-Pacific region in the information age.
- 5) Provide information and communication services targeted at disadvantaged groups in society, in particular those from lower income groups, to contribute to the alleviation of poverty.
- 6) Use ICTs to strengthen traditional media such as broadcasting and print, which will continue to have an important role in disseminating content in the Information Society.
- 7) Promote the use of ICTs for capacity-building and human resource development, including ICT literacy, with special reference to the requirements of people with disabilities.
- 8) Ensure the security and reliability of information and communication networks so as to build confidence and trust in the Information Society.

- 9) By providing a secure environment for communication, ensure that the use of information and communication services does not place vulnerable groups at risk.
- 10) Facilitate the important role played by the private sector and civil society in the development of diversified information and communication technologies, networks and services in the Information Society. Concurrently, acknowledge the significant role of governments in terms of creating stakeholder partnerships that engender trust and confidence, promote fair competition, and encourage innovative private sector investment and new initiatives, and promote global and regional cooperation, while protecting consumers and safeguarding public interests.
- 11) Promote strategies to assess and deal with the environmental impact of ICTs.
- 12) Continue the ongoing spirit of cooperation and solidarity among the countries of the region.

1. Recognizing the unique features of the Information Society in the Asia-Pacific region

In building an Information Society for the Asia-Pacific region, we should take into account its unique features:

- 1) Geographic and demographic diversity: The region comprises the earth's largest land mass and vast ocean as well as many small islands. The region has over 65 per cent of the world's population, including over 75 per cent of the world's poor. Many countries of the region have very low population densities spread over large percentages of their areas. Many rural populations are also inaccessible, and have limited contact with other communities.
- 2) Cultural and linguistic diversity: This region enjoys a richness of ancient and modern cultures, including diverse languages, social traditions and customs. Of the more than 6,800 languages in the world, 3,500 (51 per cent) are spoken in the Asia-Pacific region, including languages without written scripts.

- 3) Institutional stability: Generally speaking, the region is institutionally stable. Such stability will enable the region to attract more investors, including innovators, entrepreneurs, operators, manufacturers and vendors in the field of ICTs.
- 4) Productive workforce: the region's economic growth depends on a large, productive workforce capable of fully utilizing ICTs. Given the strong integration of the region into the global economy, this would maintain and enhance the competitive position of its enterprises, leading to the growth of decent employment.
- 5) Gender issues: Unequal power relations and other social and cultural aspects have contributed to differential access, participation and status for men and women in the region. 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.
- 6) Disability issues: There are an estimated 400 million persons with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region. The majority are poor and have been excluded from the benefits of ICT development due to the lack of appropriate or affordable technology for persons with disabilities. More effort, including implementation of disability-concerned regional plans of action and programmes, should be made to ensure equitable access to ICTs for persons with disabilities.
- 7) Youth issues: Youth forms the majority of the population in the Asia-Pacific region 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.
- 8) Digital divide disparities: In the region as a whole, there is a noticeable disparity in access to, and use of, the latest ICTs, including Internet access and broadband availability, between and within countries. 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.

- 9) Imbalance of information flows: While there is substantial internal international trade within the Asia-Pacific, North American and European regions, the same cannot be said for the flow of information between these regions. There is potential for growth in information flows between the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world, as well as between countries within the region.
- 10) Pioneering role in selected ICT areas: Within the region, some countries have been pioneering, *inter alia*, broadband, satellite and mobile telecommunication services, among others, which are having a significant impact on the way people communicate and on the delivery of government and business services. The experience gained by those countries in this field can be shared with others to promote good practice at local, national, regional and global levels.
- 11) Special circumstances of regional small island developing States: These countries, vulnerable to environmental hazards, and characterized by small, homogenous markets, high costs of access and equipment, human resource constraints exacerbated by the problem of "brain-drain", limited access to networks and remote locations, will require particular attention and tailored solutions to meet their needs.

2. Advancing the region's Information Society

In order to promote the development and advancement of the Information Society, it is necessary to address many issues, within and across sectors, while ensuring that the essential platform of ICT infrastructure and services, standards and innovation is established.

(1) Priority areas for action

a) Infrastructure development

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. In this regard, in addition to enhancing people's awareness of the advantages of using ICTs, reliable, advanced and appropriate, ICT technologies and services infrastructure are required.

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 by using new technologies to enhance network efficiency and provide the capacity to match the needs of the countries in the region.

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.

b) Securing affordable, universal access to ICTs

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.

High-quality access, attainable through broadband, has great potential to help better deliver essential services required to meet basic human needs through applications such as e-education and e-health, as well as e-business and other ICT applications. Also, new technologies, such as wireless and satellite networks can assist remote areas, including small island nations, to gain access to information and knowledge.

c) Preserving linguistic and cultural diversity and promoting local content

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.

Promoting broadband networks in the Asia-Pacific region 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.

d) Developing human resources

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.

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.

e) Establishing legal, regulatory and policy frameworks

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.

f) Ensuring balance between intellectual property rights (IPR) and 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.

Copyright holders and distributors of content should be cognizant of the need to ensure that content is accessible for all, including persons with disabilities. In this connection, access requirements should be included in legal, regulatory and policy frameworks, where appropriate.

g) Ensuring the security of ICTs

Among the challenges to the region 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 transnational 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.

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.

h) Fostering partnerships and mobilizing resources

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. 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.

(2) Cross-sectoral priority programmes and activities

To make significant progress, all countries of the region will need to mainstream ICTs, with special reference to gender, within their national and regional development strategies, and across all sectors.

In this context, the following initiatives can support social and economic development, including the emergence of e-communities, while at the same time ensuring that traditional models are recognized and respected, so that the non-users of ICTs are not marginalized.

a) e-government

ICT networks can offer better public services to citizens by more efficient and effective dissemination of information and delivery of essential government services.

E-government can also generate a greater sense of community participation, and improve informed decision-making and development programme implementation.

b) e-business

Through the application of ICT, businesses in all sectors can achieve increased productivity and profitability, reach wider markets, lower their transaction costs and control inventories more effectively. On the consumer side, ICTs can bring to consumers greater satisfaction through their interaction with many potential suppliers, beyond the constraints of location.

c) 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 of the Asia-Pacific region. Implementation of affordable and universal educational programmes, content, broadband networks and hardware should be promoted.

d) 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.

e) Community information and communication centres

Community information and communication centres are critical to ensure inclusive access to information and social services, particularly in rural areas.

(3) National and regional e-strategies

Comprehensive ICT strategies that have been endorsed at the highest political levels and that include clear goals need to be formulated at community, national, regional and global levels in order to create the Information Society. These strategies will be encouraged to be designed and implemented through collaboration and

participation of all stakeholders. In this regard, awareness of the vast potential of the positive use of ICTs should be promoted among all concerned.

3. Conclusion

This Declaration was adopted at the conclusion of the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference and will be submitted as the Asia-Pacific region's input to the WSIS process. Furthermore, the Conference recognizes the importance of the declaration and plan of action resulting from the WSIS process, taking into account internationally agreed goals, including those of the Millennium Declaration.

Jan 15, 2003

Asia Pacific Regional Conference on the World Summit on the Information Society Civil Society Observations and Response to the Tokyo Declaration

Preamble

Civil society entities have been fully committed to promoting and defining the information society, particularly since the Prep Com I of the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) on July 1, 2002 in Geneva.

Despite the efforts to integrate different perspectives and views from every level of the region by most stakeholders throughout the preparation for WSIS, which is to be held in December 2003, some government representatives opposed to the participation of non governmental organizations (NGOs) in the drafting committee of the Asia Pacific Regional Conference on the WSIS, which was formed to facilitate the accomplishment of official output of the conference (Tokyo Declaration). This is in contradiction of the avowed principle of WSIS to be inclusive of all stakeholders in shaping the future information society.

The regional conference was originally designed as a forum for discussion for all stakeholders rather than exclusively governments and inter-governmental agencies so as to fully incorporate opinions from various communities, including the grassroots voices in the region to guarantee full-scale evolution of the information society.

The event was convened by the Government of Japan (Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications and Ministry of Foreign Affairs) on 13-15, January 2003 to prepare for the year-end Summit. Participants invited include representatives of the government of 37 countries and territories, 26 international organizations, 58 private sector entities and 199 NGOs.

Civil society firmly believes that, efficiency, economic growth and productivity should not be the only priority of the information society. Information communication technologies (ICTs), therefore, should be regarded as merely modern instruments for the pursuit of ultimate goals, which includes the promotion of gender equality, equitable and sustainable human development, empowerment of the people and all fundamental human rights.

We, the undersigned organizations, are convinced that these voices of civil society, or the people, must be adequately presented despite being deminished by negotiations in the regional conference's drafting committee, and therefore propose this paper to reflect the grassroots perspectives so as to promote comprehensive and balanced evolution of the information society. These voices of civil society are inspired and built upon the Asian NGOs' previous outputs, which are respectively The Declaration of the Asian Civil Society Caucus at Prep Com I in Geneva, The World Summit on the Information Society: an Asian Response and the Joint Statement from Asia Civil Society Forum Participants on World Summit on the Information Society.

1. Communication rights should be fully recognized as a fundamental and universal human right to be protected and promoted in the information society.
2. The participation of civil society in the information society at all levels should be ensured and sustained, from policy planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The information society should be promoted with collaborative efforts of civil society, governments and private sector entities altogether.
3. Fundamental issues, such as poverty, democracy, gender justice/gender equity, environment and the impact of globalization should be taken into account apart from technological and economic evolution in the development of the information society.
4. Special attention shall be given in the information society to marginalized groups, such as indigenous peoples, women, people with disabilities, older people, refugees, migrants and those who lack access to formal education and higher technical training.
5. In all forums to discuss ICT policies, the participation of women and consideration of gender issues should be supported and promoted so as to realize women's full potential as contributors and beneficiaries of the information society.
6. Young people, the first Asia-Pacific generation growing up with the internet, need support in adapting to changes in education, employment and participation within society, especially when youth are at the forefront of technological development and

adoption of our region?their expertise and energy can assist in bridging the digital divide.

7. Transparency and accountability of the government as well as civil society participation in policy, programme and service development, should be enhanced in the formation of the information society.
8. Governments must ensure that market competition is fair and that monopolies are not perpetuated.
9. While governments should promote and facilitate infrastructure building, provide training, and create an enabling environment for ICT to be accessible for all, they should not play the role of regulators of information flow and content.
10. Privacy and government surveillance issues should be the priority concern in the assessment of whether national compulsory projects utilizing ICTs, such as electronic national ID card and electronic health care card initiatives and national fingerprint database building, should be implemented.
11. Availability of both traditional and newer technologies should be guaranteed to promote equitable access to information at all levels of the information society.
12. Technological progress based on community needs with emphasis on local content to preserve cultural and linguistic diversity should be promoted.
13. Surveillance on people by governments, consumers by entrepreneurs, employees by employers, by utilising new information and communication technologies are a severe threat to human rights. We call on all parties to take appropriate measures to protect the right to privacy including freedom from surveillance at all levels of information society. We are opposed to any kind of censorship imposed by anyone that restricts freedom of expression.

Privacy and personal security should be ensured in the information society when promoting ICTs. Values of human rights, democracy, and freedom of expression should never be threatened/compromised by any kind of surveillance and censorship.
14. Community based media should be supported and promoted. The equitable and affordable access to information for all should be assured in the information society.
15. Civil society acknowledges its role as a major content provider in the information society and should, therefore, be active in the promotion of public awareness on the quality of content of information circulated in the society.
16. In the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR), priority should be given to cultural and human development instead of mere economic development and

commercial profits. The protection of IPR should not deter the free and balanced flow of ideas and innovations. Public information commons, including open source technologies, should be promoted by all stakeholders in the information society.

15. We recognize that safeguarding the environmental resources is central to achieving a healthy networked community for all. Life cycle management in the production flow of ICT related goods must be promoted and implemented by the global ICT sector. Also, special attention should be given to people who are living in small islands under the endangered environment by hazards or global warming/ small islands in an environment endangered by hazards or global warming.

The following civil society organizations that endorse this document, hereby request the governments in the region to take into account the above principles and recommendations in their decisions and implementation of policies in relation to the development and definition of the information society.

[제안서]

정보사회의 비전 마련과 UN 주최의 '정보사회 세계정상회의'(WSIS) 대응을 위한

(가칭)'정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크' 구성을 제안합니다!

1. 제안의 취지

○ '정보화'라는 화두는 비단 국내에서만 아니라, 전 세계적인 차원에서 주목을 받고 있습니다. 이미 전 세계를 지배하는 규칙이 된 '신자유주의', 그리고 세계화의 흐름은 정보통신기술과 인터넷이라는 기반이 없으면 어찌면 불가능했는지 모릅니다. 한국의 정부와 기업도 IT 산업이 경쟁력 강화의 주요한 기반이 될 것이라는 전제하에 정보산업의 지원 위주의 정보화 정책을 추진하고 있습니다.

○ 이와 동시에 기존의 남북간(선진국화 제3세계)의 대립이 정보 격차로 재생산되고 있음에 대한 우려도 나타나고 있습니다. 선진국들이 인터넷을 통해, 그리고 인터넷 자체를 시장 확대의 수단으로 삼고 있는데 반해서, 아직 전화 보급조차 제대로 되어있지 않은 나라들이 있습니다. 지식의 생산자를 보호한다는 지적재산권은 주로 선진국에 기반한 다국적 기업이 제3세계의 건강과 지식을 착취하는 무기로 기능하고 있습니다. 방송 등 주류 미디어는 소수 미디어 기업에 독점되어, 실질적인 표현의 자유를 제약하고, 전 세계 정보의 흐름을 통제하고 있습니다. 이와 함께, 정보화의 진전은 네트워크에서의 내용 규제, 프라이버시권의 침해, 법적 관할권의 문제 등 새로운 문제들을 발생시키고 있습니다.

○ 하지만, 정보통신기술은 자본의 세계화를 가능하게 한 기반임과 동시에, 공동체의 소통을 재활성화하고, 사회적 약자의 목소리를 널리 알릴 수 있는 무기로 인식되고 있습니다. 동시에, 라디오나 영화 등 전통적인 매체 역시 공동체의 문화 생산과 소통을 위한 소중한 도구로 활용되고 있습니다. WTO에 반대하는 전 세계 민중들의 시애틀에서의 시위, 사파티스타에 대한 전세계적 연대 투쟁과 같은 거대한 사례에서부터, 소외된 지역의 민중들을 위한 대안 미디어의 실험까지, 민중들은 자신들의 투쟁과 삶을 위해 신·구 미디어들을 적절하게 활용해 왔으며, 이는 더욱 더 활성화되어야 합니다.

○ 한국의 경우, 인터넷 인프라의 급속한 확산과 정보화의 진전에도 불구하고, 구시대적 관행과 산업 위주의 정보화 정책에 의해 주도되어 왔습니다. 이에 따라, 한편으로는 정보화라는 미명하에 환경, 민주주의, 인권 등 소중한 가치들이 무시되거나, 또 한편으로는 정보사회에 적합한 문화적, 제도적 장치를 마련하는데 실패하고 있습니다. 한국의 시민사회 운동도 정보화를 기술적 활용이라는 측면에서만 고민하거나, 개별 이슈에 대한 대응에 머물러 왔습니다.

○ 정보사회 역시 평화와 인권에 기반한, 여성과 장애인이 차별받지 않아야 할, 민주적 참여가 보장된, 그리고 지속가능한 사회여야 합니다. 민중들은 지식과 문화의 생산, 그리고 소통을 위해 신문, 라디오, 영상, 그리고 인터넷 등 모든 매체를 자유롭게 공정하게 사용할 수 있어야 합니다.

이제 기술 중심적, 산업 중심적인 정보화에서 벗어나, 아직 해결되지 않고 있는 과거의 모순과 정보화라는 사회 변화가 발생시키는 새로운 문제를 인식하며, 보다 인간적인 정보사회의 구축을 위한 원칙들과 실천 전략을 만들어나갈 때입니다.

○ 한편, UN에서도 정보사회와 관련된 논의를 위한 정상회의를 개최한다고 합니다. 2003년과 2005년에 걸쳐 진행될 '정보사회 세계정상회의'에서는 정보사회의 효과적인 성장과 정보격차의 해소를 위한 원칙과 실천 전략에 대한 선언을 채택할 예정입니다. 물론 이 선언은 여타의 UN 선언과 마찬가지로 법적 강제력은 없지만, 국제적 차원에서 합의된 기준으로서 각 국 정책에 많은 영향을 미칠 것입니다. 또한, 각 국의 시민사회단체들이 활동에 사용할 수 있는 일종의 지침, 혹은 정부에 어떠한 정책을 요구할 수 있는 근거로서의 역할을 할 것입니다.

○ 이미 전 세계의 시민사회단체들은 이 회의에 영향력을 행사하기 위하여 움직이고 있습니다. 물론 UN 회의의 성격상 시민사회단체가 개입할 수 있는 여지는 많지 않습니다. 하지만, 이 과정에서 인간적인 정보사회의 원칙들을 널리 알리기 위하여 바쁜 움직임을 보이고 있습니다.

○ 이미 정보사회의 제반 문제에 대한 풍부한 경험을 가지고 있는 한국의 시민사회단체들은 위와 같은 국제적인 논의 과정에 큰 기여를 할 수 있습니다. 지금까지와 같이 국제적인 논의를 따라가기에 바쁘거나, 혹은 그 결과를 수동적으로 받아들이는 것이 아니라, 주도적으로 논의 과정에 참여할 수 있는 좋은 계기입니다. 또한, 그 과정에서 국제적인 차원의 시민사회단체들과 연대 네트워크를 형성할 수 있는 기회이기도 합니다.

○ 하지만, 논의의 핵심이 '국제회의에의 참가' 문제로 좁혀져서는 안될 것입니다. 이 계기를 통하여, 올바른 정보사회에 대한 (비단 시민사회단체들만이 아닌) 사회적 토론이 이루어지고, 원칙과 실천 지침을 만들어나가는 기회로 삼아야 할 것입니다. 그리고, 그 결과는 자연스럽게 국제적인 차원의 기여를 위한 밑거름이 될 것입니다.

2. 제안의 개요

1) 명칭 : (가칭) '정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크'
(Korean Civil Society Network for WSIS)

2) 목표

- 국내적 수준에서 정보사회의 비전과 활동지침 마련
- '정보사회 세계정상회의'에 의제와 입장에 대한 문서 제출
- 세계 시민사회단체 네트워크에 참여

3) 시한

정보사회 세계정상회의는 두 단계로 이루어질 예정입니다. 1차 회의는 2003년 12월 스위스 제네바에서, 2차 회의는 2005년 튀니지 튀니스에서 진행됩니다. 현재 구성하고자 하는 '시민사회 네트워크'의 활동은 일

단 제네바에서 열리는 1차 회의까지를 활동 시한으로 하며, 추후 2차 회의 때까지 어떻게 할 것인지는 1차 회의에 대한 평가를 토대로 다시 논의할 예정입니다.

3. 조직 구조

대표자 회의

|
사무국장

|
각 사업팀

○ 대표자회의 : 조직 운영 및 사업방향을 논의, 의결하는 최고 의사결정 단위. 각 단체의 활동가들이 참여하며, 매주 혹은 격주 회의를 통해 '시민사회 네트워크'의 일상적인 사업 혹은 조직 운영에 관한 사항을 토론하고, 결정한다.

○ 사무국장 : 조직 운영 및 사업에 대한 일상적 조정자(코디네이터)

○ 사업팀 : 참여 단체 활동가들은 각 사업팀 중 적어도 하나의 팀에 참여해야 합니다.

- 국제연대팀 : 국제 동향 파악 및 해외 단체들과의 소통/연대
- 조직/홍보팀 : 시민사회 워크샵 등 여러 행사 준비 및 홍보 담당
- 주제별 논의팀 : 각 주제별로 논의팀을 구성하여, 시민사회 선언 및 실천 지침을 위한 내용을 생산. (주제별 논의팀을 어떻게 구성할 것인지는 대표자회의를 통해 결정할 예정임)
- 선언문 초안팀 : 주제별 논의팀의 팀장으로 구성하며, 각 주제별 논의팀에서 생산한 내용을 취합하여, 시민사회 선언 및 실천 지침의 초안 마련

4. 주요 사업

1) 정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 워크샵 준비

- '정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 워크샵'을 통하여, 그동안의 토론과 연구의 성과를 수렴하고, 정보사회의 원칙과 실천 지침에 대한 초안을 마련할 수 있을 것입니다.
- 이 초안은 좀 더 보완되어, '한국 시민사회단체의 정보사회 선언 및 실천 지침'으로 선언되며, 한국 포럼 및 WSIS에 제출될 수 있을 것입니다.
- 2003년 5월 9일-10일 예정

2) 정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 한국 포럼 참여

- 5월 말경, 한국내 정부, 업계, 학계, 시민사회 등 모든 이해당사자를 포괄하는 '정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 한국 포럼'이 개최될 예정입니다.
- 이 포럼은 정보사회에 대한 다양한 입장의 제출과 토론을 통해, 정보사회에 대한 국내 비전을 만들기 위한 노력의 일환입니다. 이 입장은 향후 정상 회담에서 한국 대표단을 통해 발표될 수 있도록 촉구될 것입니다.

- '정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크'는 한국 포럼에 적극적으로 참여하여 시민사회의 입장이 적극적으로 반영될 수 있도록 노력해야 할 것입니다.

3) WSIS 3차 준비회의(PrepCom3) 및 정상회의 등 국제 행사 참여

- 9월에 WSIS 3차 준비회의, 그리고 12월에 WSIS 1차 정상회의가 예정되어 있습니다.
- 9월의 회의는 WSIS의 공식 선언 및 실천 지침에 시민사회의 입장을 반영하기 위한 마지막 기회입니다. WSIS의 공식 선언 및 실천 지침이 보다 효과적이고, 민주적이며, 정보사회에 대한 인권적 원칙을 포함할 수 있도록 전 세계 시민사회단체들과의 연대활동이 필요합니다.
- WSIS가 비민주적으로 진행될 경우, 공식 행사와 별개로, 시민사회단체들의 독자적인 행사를 개최하고, 별개의 선언문을 채택할 수도 있을 것입니다.

4) 정보사회 선언 및 실천 지침 마련

- 국제적인 차원에서의 선언 및 실천 지침과 별개로, 국내 상황에 적합한 정보사회 선언 및 실천 지침을 마련할 필요가 있습니다. 이는 국내적으로 (특히 시민사회단체들간의) 정보사회에 대한 공통의 비전을 마련한다는 의미와 함께, 향후 활동을 위한 지침으로 활용될 수 있을 것입니다.

5) 대중적 홍보 활동

정보사회 세계정상회의 및 이에 참여하는 시민사회의 입장을 널리 알리기 위한 제반 사업과 홍보 활동을 전개합니다.

5. 재정

- 참여 단체의 월 회비는 없습니다.
- 다만, 시민사회 워크샵 등 그때 그때의 행사를 위해 필요한 경우 10만원 이내의 분담금을 낼 수 있습니다.
- 또한, 큰 규모의 행사나 해외 출장 등 비용이 많이 드는 행사의 경우, 재단 등의 기금을 통해 해결할 예정입니다.

6. 소통

○ 메일링리스트

메일링리스트를 통해 일상적인 논의 과정에 참여할 수 있습니다. 메일링리스트 가입은 홈페이지 (<http://www.wsis.or.kr>)에서 하실 수 있습니다.

- 내용적인 토론 : wsis@list.jinbo.net
- 실무적인 토론 : wsis-sec@list.jinbo.net

○ 홈페이지 : <http://www.wsis.or.kr>

7. 대략적인 일정

- 2003년 4월 9일 : WSIS 2차 준비회의(PrepCom 2) 보고대회 및 정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 1차 대표자회의
- 2003년 5월 9일-10일(예정) : WSIS를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 발족식 및 WSIS를 위한 시민사회 워크샵 개최
- 2003년 5월 말까지 WSIS 선언 및 실천지침 작업 문서에 대한 코멘트 접수
- 2003년 5월 23일-24일 : WSIS 준비를 위한 한국 포럼
- 2003년 7월 21일-25일 : WSIS Intersessional meeting, 프랑스 파리
- 2003년 9월 15일-26일 : WSIS 3차 준비회의 (PrepCom 3), 스위스 제네바
- 2003년 10월 중 : WSIS 3차 준비회의 보고대회 개최
- 2003년 11월 중 : WSIS 1차 정상회의 대응을 위한 토론회
- 2003년 12월 10일-12일 : WSIS, 스위스 제네바
- 2003년 12월 중 (혹은 2004년 1월) : WSIS 1차 정상회의 및 시민사회 네트워크 활동 평가

‘정보사회 세계정상회의’ 개요

1. 개요 및 의의

정보사회 세계정상회의(World Summit on the Information Society, 이하 WSIS)는 리우환경회의, 베이징 여성회의 등 UN이 개최했던 일련의 정상회의의 하나이다. 2001년 12월 21일, UN은 ‘정보사회에 대한 세계 회의’에 대한 결의안을 채택하였다. 이 회의는 UN 사무총장 코피아난의 지원하에 국제통신연합(International Telecommunications Union, ITU)의 주관으로 준비된다. 이 회의는 정보사회와 관련된 광범위한 질문들을 제기할 것이며, 공통의 비전과 사회 변화에 대한 이해를 마련하기 위한 것이다. 이 회의는 결과물로 정보사회의 효과적인 성장과 정보격차의 해소를 위한 원칙과 실천 전략에 대한 선언을 채택할 것이다. 여타 정상회의와 마찬가지로 이 선언과 실천 계획은 각 국에 법적 강제력은 없지만, 활용여하에 따라 많은 영향을 행사하게 될 것이다. 또한, 이 회의는 정부, 기업, 시민사회 등 관련된 모든 이해당사자의 적극적인 참여 하에 이루어질 것을 천명하고 있다.

2. 일정

WSIS 는 두 단계의 회의로 이루어진다.

- 1차 회의 : 2003년 12월 10일 - 12일, 스위스 제네바
2003년 12월 10-12 사이에 제네바 개최예정. 정보사회에 대한 구체적인 주제들의 범위에 대해서 논의예정. 기본 원칙과 계획에 대한 선언 초안 채택

- 2차 회의: 2005년, 튀니지 튀니스
2005년 Tunis에서 열릴 계획. 발전주제들의 쟁점에 대한 핵심논의 및 선언채택

3. 준비과정

1) 준비회의 (PrepCom: Preparatory Committee) : 2003년 12월 1차 회의 이전에 3차에 걸친 준비회의가 개최된다. 이 준비회의를 통해 회의 참여 방식 및 의제, 그리고 선언문 초안이 논의되게 된다. 장소는 스위스 제네바에서 열린다.

- 1차 준비회의: 2002년 7월 1일 - 5일 (이미 개최되었음)
- 2차 준비회의: 2003년 2월 17일 - 28일
- 3차 준비회의: 2003년 9월 15일 - 26일

· 2) 지역 회의 : 제네바에서 열리는 세 차례의 준비회의와 별도로 각 대륙별로 지역 회의가 개최된다. 이는 각 지역별로 특수한 상황을 고려한 의견을 수렴하기 위한 것이다.

- 아프리카 : 2002년 5월 28일 - 30일, Bamako (이미 개최되었음)
- 아시아/태평양 : 2003년 1월 13일 - 15일, 일본, 도쿄
- 유럽 : 2002년 11월 7일 - 9일, 루마니아 부카레스트
- 라틴아메리카 : 2003년 1월 27일 - 30일, 칠레, 산티아고

3) 이 외에 다각도의 비공식 회의가 개최되거나, 혹은 기존 회의에서 WSIS를 중요하게 다루기도 한다. 특히, 전 세계의 NGO 들은 각 국가별, 혹은 지역별로 WSIS에 대비한 회의와 연대 네트워크를 이미 조직하고 있다. 이러한 회의를 통한 결과물은 문서로 정리되어, WSIS 사무국에 제출된다.

4. 의제(Content and Themes)

정보사회 세계정상회의에서 채택될 선언문 및 실천 지침은 3차에 걸친 준비회의를 통해서 준비되게 된다. 2002년 7월에 열린 1차 준비회의에서는 주로 회의의 진행 방식(process)에 대한 논의가 진행되었으며, 2003년 2월에 열린 2차 준비회의에서 선언문 및 실천 지침을 위한 작업 문서가 마련되었습니다. 이 작업 문서는 WSIS 공식 홈페이지에 올라와 있으며, 5월 말까지 이 문서에 대한 의견을 받고 있습니다. 이 문서는 7월에 파리에서 열리는 임시 회의와 9월에 제네바에서 열리는 3차 준비회의를 통해서 발전될 것이며, 선언문과 실천 지침으로 만들어질 것입니다.

하지만, 선언문과 실천 지침에 포함될 의제 및 내용에 대해서 선진국과 제3세계간, 정부와 시민사회간 많은 시각차를 보이고 있는 것이 사실입니다. 전 세계 시민사회단체들은 자체적인 주제별 대회와 콘텐츠 작업 반을 꾸려서 시민사회의 독자적인 입장을 마련하고 있으며, 선언문과 실천지침에 시민사회의 목소리를 반영시킬 수 있도록 현재 많은 노력을 하고 있습니다.

5. 시민사회단체의 참여

시민사회단체는 ‘공개 회의(Public meeting)’에 참관(observer) 자격으로 참여할 수 있다. 하지만, ECOSOC의 기존 회원은 자동으로 참가자격을 얻지만, 여타의 NGO들은 사무국에 참가 신청서를 제출하고 승인(creditation)을 받아야 한다.

주제별 논의팀 구성 및 시민사회 선언문 작성 방안

1. 방식

- 주제별 논의팀을 구성하여, 각 주제별 논의팀의 논의 결과가 시민사회 워크숍 및 국내 시민사회 선언문에 반영되도록 한다.
- 주제별 논의팀을 통해, 각 주제별 '쟁점' 및 '연구 과제'를 추출할 필요가 있다.
예컨대, 장애인의 정보접근권은 좀 더 연구, 검토가 필요한 과제이며, 스팸메일, 표현의 자유 vs 사회적 약자 보호 등은 시민사회 입장을 정하기 위한 토론이 필요한 부분이다.
- 각 주제별 논의팀 마다 참가자 및 '의장'(코디네이터) 명확히
- WSIS 2차 준비모임(PrepCom 2)의 결과물인 선언문 및 실천지침 검토
- 초안 위원회(Drafting Committee)는 각 주제별 논의팀의 코디네이터로 구성

2. 작업 일정

주제별 논의팀 구성 : 시민사회 네트워크 전체 회의를 통해 주제별 논의팀 결정

-> 주제별 논의팀 논의 : 4월 - 5월 초

-> 초안 위원회(drafting committee)에서 각 입장 취합 : 주제별 논의팀 결과 취합, 개별 단체 및 개인 입장 제출 가능

-> 시민사회 워크숍에서 전체 논의 : 5월 초 (5월 9일-10일 예정)

-> 시민사회 네트워크 참여 단체에 배포, 승인

3. 구성 초안

* 현실적인 시민사회운동 구분 고려

- 1) 지적재산권 / Public Domain
- 2) 프라이버시 : 데이터베이스, 노동 감시, 주민등록 등 국가 DB, 프라이버시 보호법, 위원회, 에셜론, 네트워크 보안 등
- 3) 젠더
- 4) 미디어와 문화적 다양성 : 미디어 소유권, 문화적 다양성, 지역 콘텐츠, 공동체 미디어 등
- 5) 노동과 정보화
- 6) 장애인 정보접근권
- 7) 민주적 거버넌스 : 법, 규제정책, 표현의 자유, 인터넷 거버넌스, 전자 정부 등
- 8) 환경과 정보화
- 9) (추가 가능)

※ 초안 위원회에서 전반적인 체계 마련 필요

4. 참고

<2차 준비회의 선언문 및 실천 계획 초안의 구분안>

- 1) 정보통신 인프라 : 금융과 투자, 가용성, 개발 및 지속가능성 (Information and Communication

Infrastructure)

- 2) 정보화 지식에의 접속 (Access to information and knowledge)
- 3) 정부, 기업분야 및 시민단체의 역할 (The role of government, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development)
- 4) 능력 배양 : 인적자원 개발, 교육과 훈련 (Capacity building)
- 5) ICT 사용에 있어서 신뢰와 보안의 확립 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs)
- 6) 가능케하는 환경 (Enabling environment)
- 7) ICT 애플리케이션 (ICT Application)
- 8) 문화적 다양성, 언어적 다양성, 로컬 콘텐츠 및 미디어 개발 (Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local contents and media development)
- 9) 정보사회의 윤리적 측면 (Ethical dimensions of the information society)
- 10) 국제 및 지역간 협력 (International and regional co-operation)

<정보문화진흥원 의제별 분과 구성안>

제1분과 : 정보인프라

- Network 관련 신기술의 발전 : IPv6, 위성인터넷 등
- 정보인프라의 상호운용성 증진 등
- 브로드밴드 네트워크 구축 성공사례
- Universal Access & Universal Service
- 통신, 방송 융합의 발전방향
- Ubiquitous Network
- traditional Media
- 전파자원 관리

제2분과 : 인적개발, 정보접근

- 개도국 인적 자원 개발을 위한 지원
- 다양한 유형의 지역접근센터 구축 (지역 정보화)
- 정보화에 대한 인식고양 프로그램
- Gender Issue, SIDS
- 언어 및 문화의 다양성
- 기본권으로서의 정보접근
- 정보격차해소 : 국가간, 국내계층간
- Digital Literacy

제3분과 : 정보보호

- privacy 보호
- culture of cyber-security
- 통신망 보호(network security)
- cyber crime

- 불법/음란정보 및 표현의 자유
- 해킹, virus, 사이버테러
- (정보윤리)

제4분과 : 표준, 기술이전

- 국제표준과 개도국 정보화
- 기술 종속, braindrain
- compatible standards
- 개도국 정보화를 위한 실질적인 기술이전
- Open source SW
- 전파자원 관리
- 기술 협력
- interoperability

제5분과 : Application

- e-government
- e-commerce
- e-health, e-learning, e-community
- e-democracy
- e-transportation(TIS), e-geography(GIS)
- 중소기업정보화(성공사례:소기업네트워크 등)
- 기타 분야별 정보화

제6분과 : 정책, 제도, 규범

- 정보사회에 적합한 법제 체계
- good governance : 정책의 투명성, 민간 참여 확대
- ADR (alternative dispute resolution)
- 지적재산권
- 인권 (표현의 자유)
- 소비자 보호
- internet governace
- E-strategy
- (정보윤리)

정보사회 세계정상회의(WSSIS) 준비를 위한 시민사회 워크샵 기획(안)

작성 일시 : 2003. 4. 9

작성자 : 오병일

1. 취지

- WSSIS 동향 공유 및 개입 방안 논의
- 국내 정보사회 이슈에 대한 토론
- 정보사회 원칙 및 실천 전략에 대한 국내 시민사회의 선언문 초안 마련

2. 행사 개요

- 시기 : 2003년 5월 9일(금) - 10일(토) (1박 2일)
- 장소 : 미정
- 대상 : 시민사회단체 활동가 및 관심있는 개인들
- 주최 : 정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크
- 후원 : 한국 유네스코

3. 내용

- 정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 발족식
- 워크샵 : 국내 시민사회단체 내 토론과 공유가 필요한 이슈 선정 : 이슈가 많을 경우, 몇 개의 트랙으로 나눠 진행
- 각 주제별 논의팀 논의 결과 발표
- 정보사회 원칙 및 실천 계획 초안에 대한 토론

4. 프로그램

제1일 1:00 - 2:00 집합, 등록

2:00 - 3:00 정보사회 세계정상회의를 위한 시민사회 네트워크 발족식

3:10 - 4:30 워크샵 1

4:40 - 6:00 워크샵 2

6:00 - 7:00 저녁식사

7:30 - 10:00 각 주제별 논의팀 논의 결과 발표, 토론

10:00 - 친목

제2일 8:00 - 9:30 아침식사

9:30 - 12:00 시민사회단체 성명서 초안 검토

12:00 해산

※ 그 외 친목을 위한 프로그램 및 전시 (각 단체 소개 등)

5. 예산

- 시민사회 네트워크 참여단체 분담금
- 유네스코 후원
- 개인 참가비

6. 추진 일정

- 4월 16일 : 기획안 확정 (워크샵 내용 기획안 등) / 장소 섭외
- 4월 23일 : 워크샵 발제자 섭외 완료, 1차 홍보
- 5월 3일 : 각 주제별 논의팀 논의 결과 제출 / 워크샵 발제문 제출
- 5월 7일 : 자료집 제작 / 시민사회 선언문 및 실천 계획 초안 배포(온라인)
- 5월 9-10일 : 시민사회 워크샵