

## Chair of the WSIS PrepCom-2 Sub-Committee

### Compilation of comments on Political Chapeau

Note: New text in **bold**. Deleted text in ~~strike through~~. [*Comments in italics.*]

Existing text	Sources of proposed text	Proposed Text
<p>1. We, the representatives of the peoples of the world, have gathered in Tunis from 16-18 November 2005 for this second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to reiterate our unequivocal support for the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva in December 2003. We reaffirm our desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and effective multilateralism, and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so that people everywhere can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, to achieve their full potential and to attain the internationally-agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration.</p>	<p>Norway, Switzerland</p>	<p><i>[Add new text]:</i> <b>1. Recognizing that the ability to generate and the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, knowledge and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, is increasingly the key to development and to pluralistic, prosperous and socially stable societies, at the national as well as the global level, we commit ourselves to promoting and protecting the freedom of expression and editorially independent media in the information society.</b></p>
	<p>Russian Federation, Iran (I. R.), Azerbaijan</p>	<p><b>1.</b> .....premiered on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, <b>national sovereignty</b> international law and effective multilateralism, ...</p>
	<p>WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change</p>	<p><b>1.....</b>We reaffirm our desire and commitment to build a people-centred, <b>gender equitable</b>, inclusive and ... the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so that <b>women and men</b> <del>people</del> everywhere can create, ... development <b>aims</b> <del>goals</del> of the Millennium Declaration.</p>

	Coordinating Committee of Business Interlocutors (CCBI)	1. ...the representatives <b>of governments</b> of the world,...
	Haiti	1. ... to promote sustainable development, to improve quality of life, <del>to eradicate poverty and to attain the internationally agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration</del>
	Ghana	<i>Support the text of the paragraph as it stands.</i>
	Iran (I. R.)	1. ... and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, <b>and the Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)</b> , so that people...
	China	<i>Reserves the right to come back in the second reading.</i>
	Luxembourg (EU), Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	<i>Proposes to keep the text as it stands, otherwise they reserve the right to come back.</i>
	United States	<p>1. <i>[After first sentence, add new text:]</i> ... <b>We reaffirm our desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, to eradicate poverty and to attain the internationally-agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and upholding international law and effective multilateralism.</b></p> <p><del>We reaffirm our desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and effective multilateralism, and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so that people everywhere can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, to achieve their full potential and to promote sustainable development, to improve quality of life, to eradicate poverty and to attain the internationally agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration.</del></p>

	Cuba	<b>New 1 A: We reaffirm article 19, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which provides that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities, and it may therefore be subject to certain restrictions provided by law for respect of the rights or reputations of others and for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.</b>
<p><b>2.</b> The Tunis Summit represents a unique opportunity for us to strengthen the confidence in the future while its core subjects concerning the Information Society shift world attention away from narrowly-defined concepts to global ones, which transform peoples' activities and interactions in ways that challenge traditional assumptions. The implementation of the commitments undertaken in the Geneva Summit is taking place amidst accelerating development of ICTs, which impact policies, human, economic, social and cultural development, bringing about profound changes in society.</p>	Coordinating Committee of Business Interlocutors (CCBI)	<p><i>[Change the 1<sup>st</sup> sentence: ]</i>  <b>2. The Tunis Summit represents a unique opportunity to increase optimism regarding the future by focusing on concepts that challenge traditional assumptions and which promote an environment that can transform peoples activities, interactions and lives for the better, globally.</b></p>
	Cultural Diversity Working Group	<p><b>2...</b> which <b>can</b> transform peoples' activities and interactions in ways that challenge <del>traditional</del><b>all</b> assumptions. The implementation of the commitments undertaken in the Geneva Summit is taking place amidst accelerating development of ICTs, which impact policies, human, economic, social and cultural development <del>of ICTs, which impact policies, human, economic, social and cultural development,</del> <b>and diversity as common heritage of the world</b> bringing about profound changes in society.</p>
	Egypt, Cuba	<p><i>[Change the 1<sup>st</sup> sentence: ]</i>  <b>2. The Tunis Summit represents a unique opportunity for us to strengthen the concepts of the information society and translates into activities and interactions to strengthen the confidence in the future for the benefit of humanity.</b></p>
	Turkey	<p><b>2. ....</b>concerning the Information Society shift world attention away from <del>narrowly defined</del> <b>local</b> concepts to global ones,...</p>
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<p><b>2.</b> The Tunis Summit represents a unique opportunity for us to <b>create a truly empowering Information Society in which all people contribute and benefit.</b> <del>strengthen the confidence in the future while its core subjects concerning the Information Society shift world attention away from narrowly defined concepts to global ones, which transform peoples' activities and interactions in ways that challenge traditional</del> assumptions. The implementation of the commitments          ....</p>
Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	<p><i>Support the text of the paragraph as it stands.</i></p>	

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<p><b>3.</b> This Summit is an important stepping-stone in the world's efforts to eradicate poverty and to attain the internationally-agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration. By the Geneva decisions, we established a solid long-term link between the WSIS process, and other major United Nations conferences and summits. We call upon governments and all stakeholders to join together to implement the commitments set forth in the Geneva Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action. In this context, the outcomes of the recently concluded Summit meeting of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation of the Millennium Declaration are of special relevance.</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)</p>	<p><b>3.</b> This Summit is an important stepping-stone in the world's efforts to attain the internationally-agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration, <b>including the poverty eradication.</b> By the Geneva decisions, we established a solid long-term link between the WSIS process, and other <b>relevant</b> major United Nations conferences and summits. We call upon governments and <b>other</b> <del>all</del> stakeholders to join together...</p>
	<p>Turkey</p>	<p><b>3.</b> ....We call upon governments, <b>as well as private sector, civil society and international organizations</b> <del>and all stakeholders</del> to join together to implement ....</p>
	<p>WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change</p>	<p><i>Support the text as it stands.</i></p>
	<p>Norway</p>	<p><b>3....</b>By the Geneva decisions, we established a <b>coherent</b> <del>solid</del> long-term link between the WSIS process, ...</p>
<p><b>4.</b> We seek to reaffirm the commitments made in Geneva and build on them in Tunis by focusing on Financial Mechanisms for bridging the digital divide, on Internet Governance and related issues, as well as on follow-up and implementation of the Geneva and Tunis decisions, as referenced in chapters two, three and four of [the operational part of this document/the operational document: Tunis agenda for action].</p>	<p>Turkey</p>	<p><b>4.</b> We seek to reaffirm the commitments made in Geneva and build on them in Tunis by focussing on Financial Mechanisms for bridging the digital divide, [on Internet Governance and related issues,].....</p>
	<p>WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change</p>	<p><b>4.</b> We seek to reaffirm the commitments made in Geneva and build on them in Tunis by focusing on Financial Mechanisms for bridging the digital divide <b>including the gender digital divide</b>, on Internet Governance ...</p>
	<p>New Zealand</p>	<p><b>4.</b> -We <del>seek to</del> affirm ...</p>
<p><b>5.</b> We reaffirm our resolution in the quest to ensure that everyone can benefit from the opportunities that ICTs can offer, by recalling that governments, as well as private sector, civil society and the United Nations and other international organizations, should work together to: improve access to information</p>	<p>Cultural Diversity Working Group of Civil society</p>	<p><b>5.....</b>organizations, should work together to: <b>establish and</b> improve access <b>and active contribution</b> to <b>information and knowledge</b> as well as to <b>information and communication infrastructure and technologies</b> build capacity; increase confidence and security in the use of ICTs; create an enabling environment at all levels; develop and widen ICT applications; <b>preserve, promote and protect</b> cultural diversity; recognize the role of the media; address the ethical dimensions of the Information Society; and encourage international and regional cooperation.</p>

<p>and communication infrastructure and technologies as well as to information and knowledge; build capacity; increase confidence and security in the use of ICTs; create an enabling environment at all levels; develop and widen ICT applications; foster and respect cultural diversity; recognize the role of the media; address the ethical dimensions of the Information Society; and encourage international and regional cooperation. We confirm that these are the key principles for building an inclusive Information society, the elaboration of which is found in the Geneva Declaration of Principles.</p>	Norway	<p><b>5.</b> ... should work together to: <b>establish and</b> improve access to information and communication infrastructure and technologies...          ... create an enabling environment, <b>including good governance</b> at all levels;          ..... recognize the <b>independent</b> role of the media;          address</p>
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<p><b>5.</b> .... recognize the role of the media <b>and the new opportunities in the information society for participatory and pluralistic media</b>; address <b>the social justice ethical</b> dimensions of the Information Society; and encourage international and regional cooperation.          ...</p>
	Bangladesh	<p><b>5.</b> ...; build capacity <b>to participate in the global information society</b>; increase confidence and security in the use of ICTs; create <b>and enhance an</b> enabling environment at all levels; develop <del>and widen</del> ICT applications <b>and digital content in local language where appropriate, and ensure the universal access</b>;          ....</p>
	South Africa	<p><b>5.</b> ..... widen ICT applications; foster and respect cultural diversity <b>and identity</b>;...</p>
	United States	<p><b>5. We reaffirm, as an essential foundation of the Information Society and as outlined in art. 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media ad regardless of frontiers.</b>          We <b>also</b> reaffirm our resolution in the quest to ensure that everyone .....and regional cooperation. <b>We further reaffirm our commitment to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information as well as those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of media.</b> We confirm ....</p>
	Saudi Arabia Algeria, Morocco	<p><b>5. We confirm</b> that these are <del>the</del> key principles for building an inclusive Information society, the elaboration of which is found in the Geneva Declaration of Principles.</p>
	Luxembourg (EU)	<p><b>5.</b> ...widen ICT applications; foster and respect cultural <b>and linguistic</b> diversity....</p>
	Ghana	<p><b>5.</b> ....; address the ethical dimensions of the Information Society, <b>elimination of gender barriers</b>;....</p>
	Morocco	<p><b>5.</b> .... ; <b>enhancing freedom of media</b> <del>recognize the role of the media</del>; address the ethical dimensions of the Information Society;...</p>

China, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia (Arab Group), Algeria, Oman	<i>[Support the text of the paragraph 5 as it stands.]</i>
Cuba	<p><b>New 5 A: We recognize the important contribution that could be made by media on fostering international understanding and co-operation in the interested of peace, development and the goal of all human rights for all, and to countering propaganda which are designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.</b></p> <p><b>New 5 B: We call for the responsible use and treatment of information by the media in accordance with the highest ethical and professional standards.</b></p> <p><b>New 5 C: We recognize that the professional responsibility of correspondents and information agencies requires them to report facts objectively, without discrimination and in their proper context.</b></p> <p><b>New 5 D: We will take appropriate measures to combat illegal and harmful content in media content, inter alia, ensuring full compliance with article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</b></p> <p><b>New 5 E: We reaffirm that access by the public to information should be guaranteed by the diversity of the sources and means of information available to it, thus enabling each individual to check the accuracy of facts and to appraise events objectively. To this end, we will promote a pluralistic approach to information through encouraging a diversity of ownership of media and of sources of information, including mass media and taking effective regulations to impede undue concentration of ownership of the media in the private sector.</b></p> <p><b>New 5 F: We encourage the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order, promoting a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, correcting the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries.</b></p> <p><b>New 5 G: We recognize the importance of a free flow and wider dissemination of information and knowledge. We declare knowledge as a common heritage of humankind. We will remove any obstacle limiting the access of everyone and every nation to knowledge and to the enjoyment of the benefits of scientific progress and its applications as well as culture.</b></p>

<p><b>6.</b> We recognise that knowledge is vital to human existence and that strengthening diffusion and exchange of knowledge would contribute to economic, social and cultural development, and help all countries reach the internationally-agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</p>	Cultural Diversity Working Group of Civil society	<p><b>6.</b> We recognise that <b>access and active contribution to knowledge is a fundamental right</b> vital and that strengthening diffusion and exchange of knowledge would contribute to economic, social cultural <b>and linguistic</b> development, and help all countries reach the internationally-agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</p>
	New Zealand	<p><b>6.</b> We recognise that knowledge is vital <b>if we are to strengthen economic; social and cultural development, to human existence and that strengthening diffusion and exchange of knowledge would contribute to economic, social and cultural development,</b> and help all countries ....</p>
	Iran (I. R.)	<p><b>6.</b> We recognise that knowledge is vital to human existence and that strengthening <b>production and diffusion, access and</b> exchange of knowledge ...</p>
	Ghana	<p><b>6.</b> We recognise that knowledge is vital to human existence and that strengthening <b>sharing diffusion, and</b> exchange of knowledge ...</p>
	Republic of Libya	<p><b>6.</b> We recognise that knowledge is <del>vital to human existence</del> <b>a natural right of each man</b> and that strengthening diffusion.....</p>
	Kenya	<p><b>6.</b> We recognise that <b>access to</b> knowledge is vital to human existence and that strengthening <b>sharing diffusion, and</b> exchange of knowledge ...</p>
<p><b>7.</b> Furthermore, ICTs have made it possible for a vastly larger population than at any time in the past to join in sharing and expanding the base of human knowledge, and contributing to its further growth and application to education, health and science. ICTs have enormous potential to expand access to quality education, to boost literacy and universal primary education, and to facilitate the learning process itself and thus lay the groundwork for a fully-inclusive and open information and knowledge society.</p>	Haiti	<p><b>7.</b> Furthermore, ICTs <del>have made</del> <b>make</b> it possible ... and to facilitate the <del>learning process itself and thus lay the groundwork for</del> <b>establishment of a fully-inclusive and open information and shared</b> knowledge society.</p>
	New Zealand	<p><b>7.</b> ...ICTs have enormous potential to expand access to <del>quality</del> education, to boost....</p>
	Ghana	<p><b>7.</b> Furthermore, ICTs <del>have made</del> <b>are making</b> it possible for ....</p>
	Nigeria	<p><b>7.</b>....and contributing to its further growth <b>of all spheres of human endeavour</b> and application to education, health and science</p>
	Cultural Diversity Working Group of Civil society	<p><b>7.</b> ...to facilitate the learning process itself and thus lay the groundwork for a fully-inclusive and open information and knowledge society <b>which respects cultural differences.</b></p>
	Cuba	<p><i>[Proposes to keep "quality education" as it stands in text].</i></p>

	New Zealand	New 7 A: <b>We recognise that equitable and sustainable access to information requires the implementation of strategies for the long-term preservation of the digital information that is being created.</b>
	Guatemala, ITC, OECD, UNCTAD, ILO	New 7 B: <b>We emphasise that the adoption of ICTs by enterprises plays a fundamental role in economic growth. The growth and productivity enhancing effects of well implemented investments in ICTs can lead to increased trade and to more and better employment. For this reason, both enterprise development and labour market policies play a fundamental role in the adoption of ICTs. We invite governments and the private sector to enhance the capacity of SMEs since they furnish the greatest number of jobs in most world economies.”</b>
<p><b>8.</b> We also recognize that, [just as] the ICT revolution can have a tremendous positive impact as an instrument of sustainable development[, in the absence of an appropriate enabling environment at national and international levels, it could reinforce and increase existing social and economic divisions, widen the gap between rich and poor countries, between regions, and between individuals—including between men and women].</p>	New Zealand, Israel	<p><i>[Propose that this paragraph be deleted and replaced by this new paragraph: ]</i></p> <p><b>Alt 8. We also recognise that the ICT revolution is a driver of sustainable development. An appropriate enabling environment at national and international levels will ensure that the overall positive impact does not at the same time aggravate existing social and economic divisions.</b></p>
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<p><i>[Propose to remove square brackets at the end of the paragraph.]</i></p>
	Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	<p><b>8.</b> We also recognize that, <del>[just as]</del> the ICT revolution can have a tremendous positive impact as an instrument of sustainable development <del>[-, in the absence of an appropriate enabling environment at national and international levels, it could reinforce and increase existing social and economic divisions, widen the gap.</del> <b>In addition, it’s clear that an existing appropriate enabling environment at national and international levels could prevent increasing social and economic divisions, and widening the gap</b> between rich and poor countries, between regions, and between individuals—including between men and women. }</p>
	Haiti	<p><b>8.</b> We also recognize that, <del>[just as]</del> the ICT revolution <del>can</del><b>will</b> have a tremendous positive impact as an instrument of sustainable development {<b>but that</b>, in the absence of an appropriate enabling environment at national and international levels, it could reinforce and increase existing social and economic divisions <b>in the world</b>, widen the gap between rich and poor countries, between regions and between individuals—including between men and women}.</p>

	<p>Russian Federation, Venezuela, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus</p>	<p><b>New 8 A: ICTs are effective tools to promote peace, security and stability, to enhance democracy, social cohesion, good governance and the rule of law. They can be used to promote economic growth and enterprise development. Infrastructure development, human capacity building, information security and network security are critical to achieve these goals. We recognize that in order to confront effectively challenges and threats resulting from use of ICTs for purposes that are inconsistent with objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security, as well as for criminal and terrorist purposes, we need to multiply our efforts in developing effective means of assuring information security and network security.</b></p>
	<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p><b>New 8 B: We also recognize that in addition to building ICT infrastructure, there should be adequate emphasis on developing human capacity and creating ICT applications and digital content in local language, where appropriate, so as to ensure a comprehensive approach to build a global information society.</b></p>
<p><b>9.</b> We reaffirm our commitment to removing all obstacles to bridging the digital divide, particularly those that hinder the full achievement of the economic and social development of countries and the welfare of their citizens, in particular, in developing countries.</p>	<p>Nigeria</p>	<p><del>9. .... We reaffirm our commitment to removing all obstacles.</del> <b>We urge states to take appropriate steps to remove all obstacles</b> to bridging the digital divide, particularly those that hinder the full achievement of the economic and social development of countries and the welfare of their citizens, <del>in particular, in developing countries.</del></p>
	<p>Brazil</p>	<p><b>9.</b> We reaffirm our commitment to removing all obstacles to bridging the digital divide, particularly those that hinder the full achievement of the economic and social development of countries and the welfare of their citizens, <del>in particular, in developing countries.</del> <b>and to the right to express and access knowledge. Confidence, security, accessibility, connectivity, auditability, and privacy in the use of ICTs shall be fostered and protected, particularly in developing countries, by the choice to acquire, use, produce and distribute software according to the free and open source licence models.</b></p>
	<p>Algeria, Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)</p>	<p><i>[Support the text of the paragraph 9 as it stands and ask to delete Alt 9.]</i></p>
	<p>Turkey</p>	<p><b>9. .... and the welfare of their citizens, in particular, in developing countries and Least Developed Countries.</b></p>
	<p>Canada</p>	<p><b>9. ...and the welfare of their citizens people,</b> in particular, in developing countries.</p>

	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<b>9. ... to bridging the digital divide including the gender digital divide</b> , particularly those ....
	Iran (I. R.)	<b>9. ... the full achievement of the economic, <del>and</del> social and cultural</b> development of countries...
	Mauritania	<b>9. ... that hinder the full achievement of the economic and social development of countries and namely the financing</b> and the welfare...
	Haiti	<b>9. We reaffirm our commitment to removing all obstacles to bridging the digital divide, particularly those that hinder the full <del>achievement of the economic and social development of countries and the welfare of their citizens, in particular, in developing countries</del> development of humankind and its environment.</b>
<b>Alt 9.</b> We urge states to take steps to assist in overcoming obstacles to bridge the digital divide, particularly those that impede the full achievement of the economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and hinder the well-being of their population.	Mauritania	<b>Alt 9.</b> We urge states <b>and other players</b> to take steps to assist in overcoming....
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<i>[Proposes to delete Alt 9.]</i>
	Japan, Australia	<b>Alt 9.</b> <i>[The text of this paragraph is preferred]</i>
<b>10.</b> We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs for people everywhere, to ensure that the benefits are more evenly distributed between and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all.	Russian Federation, Azerbaijan	<i>[Support the text of the paragraph as it stands and the others should be deleted.]</i>
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<b>10. ...access to ICTs for women and men people</b> everywhere, to ensure ....

<p><b>Alternate 10+11:</b> We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to ICTs for people everywhere, to ensure that the benefits of the Information Society are more evenly distributed among and within societies, and to bridge the digital divide in order to create digital opportunities for all. In so doing, we shall pay special attention to the roles and special needs of all countries and all segments of society and we reaffirm the commitments taken in this regard in the Geneva Declaration of Principles.</p>	Thailand	<b>Alt 10+11.</b> ... equitable and affordable access to ICTs <b>by all available means, including universal design and assistive technologies,</b> for all people...
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<i>[Proposes to delete Alt 10+11.]</i>
	Israel	<i>[Support the text of the paragraph Alt 10+11 as it stands.]</i>
	Saudi Arabia	<b>Alt 10+11.</b> We shall strive unremittingly, therefore, to promote universal, ubiquitous, equitable and ... for all. <b>To that end, in so doing,</b> we shall pay special attention to the roles and <del>special</del> <b>particular</b> needs ....
<p><b>11.</b> To that end, we shall pay special attention to the roles and particular needs of all countries and all segments of society, and reaffirm the commitments taken in this regard in the Geneva Declaration.</p>	Civil Society (Association for Progressive Communications, Bread for All, CRIS, Instituto del Tercer Mundo, IT for change and Gender Caucus)	<i>[Propose to include a reference to the central role of public resources in implementing Geneva Plan of Action.]</i>
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<i>[Proposes to delete paragraph 11.]</i>
	Coordinating Committee of Business Interlocutors (CCBI)	<i>[Insert a reference to “people from countries impacted by natural disasters”]</i>
<p><b>Alternate 11A.</b> To that end we shall pay special attention to</p>	Russian Federation, Azerbaijan	<i>[Support the text of the paragraph as it stands.]</i>

<p>the role and particular needs of children, young people, women, marginalized and vulnerable groups of society including migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees, unemployed and underprivileged people, minorities and nomadic people, people with disabilities, poor people, particularly those living in remote, rural and marginalized urban areas, indigenous peoples, people of developing countries, countries with economies in transition, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, Landlocked Developing Countries, Highly Indebted Poor Countries, countries and territories under occupation, and countries recovering from conflict or natural disasters.</p>	<p>WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change</p>	<p><b>Alternate 11A.</b> To that end we shall pay special attention to <b>gender equality and to</b> the role and particular needs of children, young <del>people</del>, <b>as well as older people</b> <del>women</del>, marginalized and vulnerable groups of society including migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees, unemployed and underprivileged people, <del>minorities and</del> nomadic people, people with disabilities, poor people, particularly those living in remote, rural and marginalized urban areas, indigenous peoples, <b>women and men</b> <del>people</del> of developing countries, countries ....</p>
<p><b>Alternate 11B.</b> To that end, we shall pay special attention to the role and particular needs of the youth, women and older people and to the special situation of indigenous peoples. We also recognize the role and special needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups of society including the disabled, migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees, underprivileged and poor people and of people of countries facing adverse economic situations, geographic isolation, occupation, conflicts or natural disasters.</p>	<p>New Zealand, Norway</p>	<p><i>[Alt. 11B is preferred.]</i> ...to the role and particular needs of <del>the</del> youth, women and older people and to the <del>special</del> situation of indigenous peoples....</p>
	<p>Thailand, Canada</p>	<p><i>Preference for Alt 11B to replace paragraph 11.</i></p>
	<p>Cultural Diversity Working Group of Civil Society</p>	<p><b>Alt.11B</b> ...of countries facing adverse economic situations, geographic isolation, occupation, conflicts or natural disasters <b>as well as Small Island Developing States, Landlocked Developing Countries, Highly, Indebted Poor Countries.</b></p>
	<p>WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change</p>	<p><i>[Proposes to delete paragraph Alternative 11B.]</i></p>
<p>[Further commitments]</p>	<p>European Union</p>	<p><b>New 11 A: We recognize the importance of creative content and applications to overcome the digital divide and to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed goals of Millennium Declaration.</b></p>

	El Salvador	<b>New 11 B: We hereby undertake further commitments towards the implementation of a comprehensive financial strategy that covers debt sustainability; a multilateral trade system with justice, transparency and clear rules; and the urgent need to act quickly to fully operationalize an agreed common agenda to increase international cooperation and assistance to bridge the digital divide.</b>
[Resource mobilization, including human resources]	Ghana (African Group)	<b>New 11 C: We hereby undertake further commitments to promote the inclusiveness of all peoples in the information society by promoting the use of local languages in ICTs to enhance the promotion and preservation of cultural diversity and identity as well as a necessary requirement for development.</b>
	El Salvador	<b>New 11 D: We acknowledge that capacity building at all levels is needed to ensure that the required institutional and individual expertise is available to best effect. While technical cooperation can help, capacities at all levels need to be developed and strengthened to play their proper roles in the longer term. That is, we need to focus on the people and the skills and wider aptitude they need to operate in an information society.</b>
	Ghana (African Group)	<b>New 11 E: We commit ourselves to mobilizing resources, including human and new financial resources to enable us implement the short, medium and long-term plans dedicated to the building of the information society as set forth by the Geneva action Plan.</b>
	Civil Society (CRIS, APC, IteM, Bread for All, Digital Divide Data and IT for Change)	<p><b>New 11 F: The central role of public policy—both for guiding private investment, and making specific public investments—must be emphasized as the main framework in which resource mobilization can take place for achieving the commitments stated earlier in the political chapeau and Geneva documents. While encouraging the role of private investment in meeting the goals of ICD, the limits of the market in reaching these goals must be recognized.</b></p> <p><b>i) Public resources need to be mobilized at local, national and international levels.</b></p> <p><b>ii) The global public goods approach should provide the rationale for exploring and creating new financing mechanisms for achieving these commitments.</b></p>

	Japan	<b>New 11 G: We commit ourselves to mobilizing resources, including human resources, to help bridge the digital divide between those that are well endowed and those that are not, so that ICTs will unleash its full potential as a powerful instrument for achieving sustainable development and for empowering individuals, that are prerequisite for attaining the goals set by the Millennium Declaration.</b>
	Algeria	<b>New 11 H: We commit ourselves to mobilizing resources, in particular human resources, for the follow-up and implementation of the commitments and decisions of Geneva and Tunis.</b>
	Cuba	<b>New 11 I: We commit ourselves to mobilising resources, including human resources, to build and develop capacities in developing countries in order to have a better use of ICTs for development.</b>
<b>12.</b> We are convinced that our goals can be accomplished through the involvement, cooperation and partnership of governments and all stakeholders and that international cooperation and solidarity at all levels are indispensable if the fruits of the Information Society are to be shared equitably by all.	Iran (I. R.)	<b>12. ... fruits of the Information Society are to be shared equitably <u>equally</u> by all.</b>
	Saudi Arabia	<b>12. ....and partnership of governments and <del>all</del> other stakeholders and that..</b>
	Egypt	<b>12. ... through the <u>international cooperation between governments and other actors</u> and that..”</b>
	WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change	<b>12. ... and that international <u>partnership</u> <del>cooperation</del> and solidarity at all levels...</b>
<b>13.</b> Our efforts will not stop with the conclusion of the Summit. The emergence of the global Information Society to which we all contribute provides increasing opportunities for all our peoples and for the global community that were unimaginable only a few years ago. We must harness these opportunities.	Turkey	<b>13. Our efforts will <u>increasingly continue after the Summit</u> <del>not stop with the conclusion of the Summit.</del> ....</b>
	Armenia	<b>13. We must harness these opportunities <u>and support their further development and progress.</u></b>
	Haiti	<b>13. Our efforts <del>will</del> <u>must</u> not stop with the conclusion of the Summit. ... and for <del>the</del> <u>an inclusive</u> global community that were unimaginable only a few years ago. We must harness these opportunities <b>today</b>.</b>

<p><b>14.</b> [We strongly believe that full and timely implementation of decisions we took in Geneva and in Tunis, the establishment of appropriate follow-up mechanisms thereto, and closely integrating this process in the overall strategy embodied in the Millennium Declaration—through openness, inclusiveness and transparency; promotion of co-operation among stakeholders; and flexibility—is the way to achieve this goal. We therefore reaffirm our strong resolve to develop and implement an effective and sustainable response to challenges and opportunities of building a truly global Information Society that benefits all our peoples. ]</p>	<p>Coordinating Committee of Business Interlocutors (CCBI)</p>	<p>14. <del>{We strongly believe that full and timely implementation of decisions we took in Geneva and in Tunis, the establishment of appropriate follow-up mechanisms thereto, and ensuring that this process is open, inclusive, transparent, flexible and promotes co-operation among stakeholders is the way to achieve the goals and overall strategy embodied in the Millennium Declaration. We therefore reaffirm our strong resolve to develop and implement an effective and sustainable response to challenges and opportunities of building a truly global Information Society that benefits all our peoples. and closely integrating this process in the overall strategy embodied in the Millennium Declaration—through openness, inclusiveness and transparency; promotion of co-operation among stakeholders; and flexibility—is the way to achieve this goal. We therefore reaffirm our strong resolve to develop and implement an effective and sustainable response to challenges and opportunities of building a truly global Information Society that benefits all our peoples.}</del></p>
	<p>Iran (I. R.), Algeria</p>	<p><i>[Propose to remove square brackets.]</i></p>
	<p>New Zealand</p>	<p><b>14.</b> We strongly believe that <b>the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for the full and timely implementation of decisions we took in Geneva and in Tunis, the establishment of appropriate follow-up mechanisms thereto, and closely integrating .....</b></p>
	<p>Luxembourg (EU), Canada</p>	<p><i>[Propose to keep square brackets.]</i></p>
	<p>WSIS Gender Caucus, DAWN, AMARC Africa, IT for change</p>	<p><b>14.</b> ... we took in Geneva and in Tunis, the establishment of appropriate <b>multi-stakeholder</b> follow-up mechanisms thereto, ...</p> <p><i>[Supports this paragraph and proposes to remove square brackets.]</i></p>