

Document WSIS-II/PC-2/DT/2-E  
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## Chair of the WSIS PrepCom-2 Sub-Committee

### COMPILATION OF COMMENTS ON CHAPTER ONE OF THE OPERATIONAL PART (IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM)

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

Existing text	Sources of Proposed text	Proposed Text
1. We recognise that it is now time to move from principles to action, by encouraging stakeholders to take the Plan of Action one step further, identifying those areas in which progress has been made in implementing the commitments undertaken in Geneva, and by defining those areas where further efforts and resources are required.	Malawi	1.-----those areas in which progress has been made, <b>and where none has been undertaken</b> , in implementing the commitments undertaken in Geneva, and by defining those areas where <del>further</del> efforts and resources are required, <b>irrespective of any step undertaken</b> .
2. We acknowledge the leading role of governments in implementing the WSIS Action Plan at the national level. We encourage, as appropriate, those governments that have not yet done so to elaborate comprehensive, forward looking and sustainable national e-strategies, as an integral part of national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies, in partnership with other stakeholders[, by 2008].	USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, Indonesia	2. [ <i>last phrase</i> ] -----in partnership with other stakeholders[, <del>by 2008</del> ].
	Uganda	2. [ <i>2008 is OK, but 2009 &amp; 2010 could also be considered</i> ]
	El Salvador Burkina Faso, Ghana (African Group), DR Congo, Guinea	2. [ <i>need a date, prefer 2008</i> ]
	EU, Algeria	2. [ <i>If include a date, it should probably be 2010, to align with MDG review</i> ]

<p>3. We value regional and international integration efforts as a contribution to the development of the global Information Society, and strong cooperation within and among regions is indispensable. The regional dialogue should contribute to national capacity-building and to the development, as appropriate, of national e-strategies and, regional implementation strategies. South-South cooperation shall be enhanced in order to foster knowledge sharing.</p>	Argentina	3. <i>[2nd sentence]</i> The regional dialogue should contribute to national capacity-building and to <b>the formulation of sectoral e-strategies for an effective regional implementation.</b>
	India Brazil	3. <i>[Replace last sentence with]</i> ... <b>We would recommend greater South-South cooperation as a means to foster knowledge-sharing.</b>
	Azerbaijan	3. <i>[The last sentence should include all partners.]</i>
<p>4. Exchange of views and the sharing of effective practices are essential to implementing the Geneva decisions at the regional and international levels. To this end, efforts should be made to provide and share useful knowledge and know-how, related to the elaboration, monitoring and evaluation of national e-strategies and policies, as appropriate, in order to bridge the digital divide.</p>	Uganda	4. <i>[2nd sentence]</i> -----and know-how, related to the elaboration, <b>implementation</b> , monitoring and evaluation of national e-strategies ---
<p>5. We reaffirm that, through the cooperation and partnership of all stakeholders, it will be possible to succeed in our challenge of harnessing the potential of ICTs as a tool to achieve the development goals of the Millennium Declaration and thereby to continue improving the social welfare and development of all human beings.</p>	Egypt India	5. We reaffirm that <b>only through international cooperation between governments and other actors will it be possible</b> -----
	Cuba Colombia	<i>[new 5 bis]</i> <b>We are determined to improve global, regional and national connectivity and access to ICTs through an enhanced international cooperation that promotes technology exchanges and human resources training and development so as to increase the developing countries' capacity to participate fully in the Information Society. Within that context, we undertake to assess regularly the impact of that cooperation and to work jointly in order to eliminate any obstacles against it.</b>
	Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	5. We reaffirm that, <b>only</b> through the <b>international cooperation of governments and other actors</b> <del>and partnership of all stakeholders</del> , it will <b>it</b> be possible to succeed in -----.

6. We are committed to achieving the indicative targets, set out in the Plan of Action, that serve as global references for improving connectivity and access in the use of ICTs in promoting the objectives of the Plan of Action, to be achieved by 2015, and to using ICTs as a tool to achieve the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, by:	New Zealand	<b>6. We reaffirm our commitment to providing equitable access to information and knowledge for all.</b> We are committed to <b>working toward</b> the indicative targets, set out in the Plan of Action, ----- -----
	Australia, Canada, El Salvador, India	6. We are committed to achieving the indicative <b>national</b> targets, <b>considering the different national circumstances</b> , set out in the Plan of Action -----
	Cuba	6. We are committed to achieving the indicative targets, set out in the Plan of Action, that serve as global references for improving <b>universal</b> connectivity and <b>non-discriminatory</b> access in the use of ICTs in -----
	Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	6. We are committed to achieving -----, that serve as global references for improving connectivity and <b>non-discriminatory, universal</b> access in the use of ICTs in promoting -----
	USA, Canada	6. We <del>are committed to achieving</del> <b>reaffirm our efforts to achieve</b> the indicative targets, set out in the Plan of Action,
	ILO, OECD, UNCTAD	<i>[new 6 BIS]</i> <b>International organizations could develop their policy analysis and capacity building programmes based on practical and replicable experiences of ICT policies and actions that have led to Economic growth and poverty alleviation through improved competitiveness of enterprises, resulting in greater trade and better employment. Such programmes should result from policy development dialogues that seek to render international and national development strategies coherent.</b>
a. mainstreaming and aligning national e-strategies across national action plans, as appropriate, [with in-built time-bound measures/if possible, by 2008], aimed at achieving the development goals of the Millennium Declaration;	Argentina, Brazil	a. ----- mainstreaming and aligning national, <b>local and regional</b> e-strategies across national ----
b. designing and implementing enabling policies and a regulatory environment that is supportive of ICT entrepreneurship and that promotes investment and the mobilisation of domestic resources;	Egypt Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	b. ----- and a regulatory environment <b>reflecting national realities</b> that is supportive of ICT entrepreneurship -----

	Brazil	b. -----that is supportive of <b>international cooperation</b> and ICT entrepreneurship -----
	ILO, OECD, UNCTAD	<i>[New 6b]</i> <b>A healthy business environment is fundamental for firms to thrive and benefit from ICTs. This includes an open, transparent and competitive business, clear independent rule of law for all firms, easy se-up and dissolution of business, transparent, simple and accessible corporate regulations and equal and stable legal treatment for national and cross border transactions. The availability of transaction facilities, trust mechanisms, logistics and transportation and access to energy and communication facilities are essential;</b>
	ILO	<i>[Add the following as 6b 2]</i> <b>Enhancing the role of ICTs in the promotion of productivity within enterprises is critical to economic growth. The attainment of the MDGs requires both coherent strategies that enhance the use of ICTs by enterprises, particularly SMEs, and at the same time ensure decent employment.</b>
c. building the ICT capacities of people and improving educational programmes to allow greater access to ICTs;	Canada	c. building the ICT capacities of people and improving educational programmes to allow greater access <b>and adaptation</b> to ICTs;
	Malawi	c. building the ICT capacities of people and improving educational programmes to allow greater access to ICTs <b>building human and material ICT capacity of nations;</b>
	Switzerland	<b>New 6c2. enhancing trust in ICT utilization by ensuring sustainable (long term) access to high quality and trustful information as well as by improving educational programmes.</b>
	New Zealand	<b>New 6c 3. developing and maintaining information services for affordable digital access by all to content relevant to all sectors of society;</b>
	New Zealand	<b>New 6 c4. to ensure that library and information services are available to support informal and formal education, research and innovation;</b>
	ILO, OECD, UNCTAD	<i>[new 6c 5]</i> <b>The introduction of ICTs requires training and retraining of the labour force. It further requires a profound review of education and training system o ensure that the workforce will be able to adapt to increasingly more frequent changes in work practices;</b>

	Iraq	c. building the ICT capacities of people and improving educational programmes to allow greater access to ICTs <b>targeting in particular the Least Developed Countries.</b>
	Armenia	c. building the ICT capacities of people and improving educational programmes <b>including distance learning</b> , to allow greater access to ICTs;
	Sudan	c. building the ICT capacities of people and improving educational programmes to allow greater access to ICTs; <b>and particularly in their own languages and for the creation of local content.</b>
	New Zealand	<b>c. building confidence in the use of ICT by developing and implementing training initiatives for ICT literacy at all levels;</b>
	Burundi Algeria	<b>c. making people aware of the importance of ICTs</b> , building the ICT capacities of <del>people</del> <b>governments and representatives of civil society and the private sector</b> , and improving educational programmes to allow greater access to ICTs;
	EU	c. building the ICT capacities of <b>people to benefit from new technologies, contents and services by investing more in formal education and by improving ICT-related educational and training programmes;</b>
	Iraq	<i>[supports the EU proposal on 6c, but with following addition]</i> <b>promoting the ability of building local skilled resources capabilities with ICTs programmes such as “training the trainers”.</b>
d. promoting community volunteerism in the ICT4D sector;	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	<i>[ITU should use its expertise to provide all countries with advice on information and communication technology and how best these technologies can be used.]</i>
	Ghana	<b>d. promoting community access to promote ICT application;</b>
	Canada	d. <i>[spell out ICT4D. It does not work in French]</i>
	Holy See	d. promoting community volunteerism in the ICT4D sector, <b>promoting community volunteerism in the ICT4D sector, through relevant training in the culture of solidarity and co-responsibility.</b>
e. promoting public policies aimed at making/providing/ensuring affordable accessibility to hardware as well as software to populations living in developing regions, in particular in rural areas;	Brazil	e. -----making/providing/ensuring <b>universal and</b> affordable accessibility to hardware-----
	Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	e. ----- aimed at <del>making</del> /providing/ensuring affordable accessibility to -----

f. improving access to the world's health knowledge, in areas as diverse as global cooperation in emergency response, to reaching health professionals and individual citizens to improve healthcare and quality of life;	Iraq	f. ----- to improve healthcare and quality of life, <b>and environmental conditions</b> ;
	Russia	f. improving access to the world's health knowledge <b>and telemedicine services</b> , in areas as ----- ---
	Chad	f. --- to reaching health professionals and <del>individual</del> citizens ---
	Burkina Faso	<i>New 6 f2.</i> <b>local content production and link to rural life. Supporting the local production of content and combating poverty in rural areas;</b>
g. establishing monitoring and early-warning systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters.	Burundi Algeria	g. establishing monitoring and early-warning systems, using ICTs, <b>in all areas of the world at risk, in order</b> to forecast and -----
	Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)	g. establishing monitoring and early-warning systems, <b>in high-risk regions all over the world</b> , using ICTs, to forecast and -----
	EU (Lux)	g. establishing monitoring and early-warning systems <b>and facilitating emergency response</b> , using ICTs to forecast, monitor <b>and reduce</b> the impact of natural and man-made disasters.
	Japan	g. establishing monitoring and early-warning systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, <b>as well as information and communications networks to disseminate understandable warnings to those at risk.</b>
	USA	g. establishing monitoring and <b>standards-based</b> ---- --
	Guinea	<i>g. [French translation is doubtful. "impact" is not "consequences".]</i>
	Bangladesh	<b>New 6 h. developing local-language content that are relevant for improving socio-economic conditions of people in all regions.</b> <b>New 6i. building necessary ICT infrastructure to allow universal access and connectivity.</b>
	Brazil	<b>New 6 j. developing regulatory policies aimed at providing universal access to ICTs, which are adequate to an environment of increasing technological convergence.</b>

	South Africa	<p><i>[Add texts from Accra.]</i></p> <p><b>New 6j. Paying particular attention to human resources training and development, particularly teacher and student so as to promote content and infrastructure development with a view to facilitate emergence of an inclusive information society.</b></p> <p><b>New 6k. Providing increased attention and support to human resource development and education for the information society with emphasis on the youth and women in order to increase contribution to the broader knowledge economy.</b></p>
	ILO, OECD, UNCTAD	<p><i>[new points under paragraph 6]</i></p> <p><b>New 6l. The potential of ICTs to facilitate and increase trade should be included in national and multilateral trade policies and negotiations;</b></p> <p><b>New 6m. The development of entrepreneurship is an indispensable component of any ICTs implementation policy. E-competences could be integrated by raising awareness, transferring knowledge and building competence of entrepreneurs such that they can make rational decisions as to where and when they should utilize ICTs</b></p> <p><b>New 6n. Particular efforts should be deployed o facilitate the access of SMEs o ICTs. Such efforts should include:</b></p> <p><b>New 6o. Promoting business development services that assist in the design of business models, redefinition of production process and the assessment of the most cost effective means of implementing ICTs solutions;</b></p> <p><b>New 6p. Exploring effective ways of providing inexpensive access to ICTs;</b></p> <p><b>New 6q. Integrating SMEs into supply chains by adopting industrial and trade policies that seek to expand both exports and local value added;</b></p> <p><b>New 6r. Encouraging commercial access o reliable, low-cost connections and boosting local content. Reliability and security of the service is important to maintain customer relationship.</b></p> <p><b>New 6s. To avoid active and passive rejection of new production processes associated with ICTs it is important to establish full dialogue with workers. Policies that promote labour flexibility should also be adopted in a concerted manner; for the strategy of firms.</b></p>

		<p><b>New 6t. The favourable effects that ICTs can bring to the labour force can be negated by race to the bottom strategies such as those that lower labour standards rather than improve productivity. Social partners can adopt win-win strategies that strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises and at the same time enhance the conditions of work thus contribution to the sustainable alleviation of poverty.</b></p> <p><b>New 6u. More socio-economic research is required in order to gain better understanding of the relationships between investments in and use of ICTs, managerial practices, returns on investment, employment, productivity and the competitiveness of firms and clarify the policy implication for governments and consequences</b></p>
	<p>Dominican Republic</p>	<p><b>New 6w. We will define basic guidelines that could be easily followed by all nations, including developing countries, describing cost-effective and technologically viable models to be adopted and adapted by the academic sector to achieve inter-networking; guidelines and models will also be outlined for connectivity and information-sharing in the scientific community, as well as public libraries, cultural centres, museums, post offices and archives; we could shape dedicated on-line forums to discuss and monitor national projects;</b></p> <p><b>New 6y. Best Practices models could be made available to all nations on health centres and hospitals applications using ICTs; a particular stocktaking data base could be set-up for these models to be available continuously on-line;</b></p>



		<p><b>New 6z. We will encourage nations to also include in their national e-strategies specific guidelines for the development and implementation of a common architecture/platform for all e-government applications; this platform should be an infrastructure for information exchange primarily between authorities in the public sector, but also between authorities and enterprises; regional task forces could be also assembled to meet in a regular basis to follow-up on these projects;</b></p> <p><b>New 6aa. Proposals to transform radio and television into teaching and learning tools will be outlined and made available to all nations through on-line interactive forums, as well as continuous updates on broadcast advances leaning to lower the costs of the associated technologies;</b></p>
<p>7. The Geneva Plan of Action identifies international performance evaluation and benchmarking, taking into account different national circumstances, as an important aspect of the follow-up and evaluation. We applaud the initiatives taken in this area, including by those key stakeholders involved in the statistical measurement of ICTs who have joined forces to create a global Partnership on "Measuring ICT for Development". We encourage national statistical offices to assist these efforts by providing data and technical support.</p>	<p>Russia</p>	<p>7. <i>[last sentence]</i> We encourage national statistical offices <b>and international organizations</b> to assist these efforts -----.</p>
	<p>Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)</p>	<p>7. <i>[second sentence]</i> We <del>applaud</del> <b>encourage</b> the initiatives taken -----.</p> <p><i>[third sentence]</i> We encourage <b>the enhancement of capacities of national statistical offices, to enable them</b> to assist these efforts by providing <b>the necessary data and technical support.</b></p> <p><i>[new sentence]</i> <b>We recognize the need to achieve a common set of core ICT indicators to be harmonized and agreed-upon internationally.</b></p>
	<p>Azerbaijan</p>	<p>7. <i>[third sentence]</i> We encourage national statistical offices, <b>NGOs and e-government agencies</b> to assist these efforts by providing data and technical support.</p>
	<p>Sudan</p>	<p>7. <i>[after the end of the third sentence]</i> The partnership on Measuring ICT for development should continue its work on assisting the developing countries in their statistical work on ICT indicators.</p>

Chad	7. <i>[second sentence]</i> We <del>applaud</del> <b>welcome</b> the initiatives taken in this area,
EU	7. <i>[new third sentence]</i> <b>We welcome the progress made on a list of ICT indicators and encourage further coordination with the work currently done by the UN statistical commission, in particular for measuring progress forwards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</b> We encourage national statistical offices to assist these efforts by providing data and technical support <b>and invite the international community to give appropriate support at national and regional level to developing countries in strengthening their statistical capacity.</b>
Ghana	7. <i>[second sentence]</i> We applaud the initiatives taken in this area, including <del>by</del> those key stakeholders involved in the statistical measurement of ICTs who have joined forces to create a global Partnership on "Measuring ICT for Development". <i>[last sentence]</i> We encourage national statistical offices <b>and other stakeholders</b> to assist these efforts by providing data and technical support.
Kenya Ghana	7. <i>[after first sentence]</i> <b>We also recognize that structuring optimal partnerships requires expertise and call upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to set up a working group as part of the Tunis outcomes, to serve in an expert advisory capacity in the evolution of multi-stakeholder partnerships at the national, regional and international level.</b> We encourage -----
Civil society organizations (CRIS, APC, ITeM, Bread for All, Digital Divide Data and IT for Change)	<i>[all stakeholder, governments, civil society, private sector and multilateral organizations need to be mentioned.]</i>
Australia	7. <i>[Delete first sentence.]</i>
Ghana	7. <i>[after first sentence]</i> <b>All countries are invited to establish an information gathering mechanism at the national level with the involvement of all concerned parties.</b> We encourage all WSIS -----
Bangladesh	7. <i>[after last sentence]</i> <b>This database will be accessible by all WSIS stakeholders and may be used for sharing knowledge, monitoring improvement and assessing comparative progress.</b>

<p>8. We recognize that our goals can be accomplished through the involvement and cooperation of all Information Society stakeholders. We encourage continuing co-operation between and among stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the Geneva and Tunis decisions, for instance through the promotion of Multi-stakeholder partnerships including Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), in a joint effort and dialogue with less developed countries, donors and actors in the ICT sector.</p>	<p>Civil society organizations (CRIS, APC, ITeM, Bread for All, Digital Divide Data and IT for Change)</p>	<p>8. <i>[1<sup>st</sup> sentence]</i> -----and international cooperation efforts in building the Information Society <b>and identify gaps and deficits in investment and devise strategies to address them.</b> We encourage ----- -</p>
	<p>Iraq</p>	<p>8. <i>[first sentence]</i> -----, -----, based upon co-operation among governments, <b>private sector</b>, and all stakeholders, with the overarching goal of helping countries, <b>specifically less Developed Ones</b> and societies -----.</p>
<p>9. We commit ourselves to evaluate and follow-up progress in bridging the digital divide, taking into account different levels of development, so as to reach internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and to assess the effectiveness of investment and international cooperation efforts in building the Information Society. We encourage all WSIS stakeholders to continue to contribute new and updated information on their activities to the WSIS stocktaking database, which was launched in October 2004 by the WSIS-ES and will be maintained by ITU, so that it becomes a valuable tool, beyond the conclusion of the Tunis Phase of the Summit.</p>	<p>ILO, OECD, UNCTAD</p>	<p>9. <i>[After last sentence]</i> <b>Among the data that need to be gathered and made available are the following:</b> <b>New 9a. Longitudinal data at the enterprise level on investments in – and use of – ICTs, the enabling resources that have led to the effective use of ICTs and, finally, the performance of these enterprises;</b> <b>New 9b. Best practices – in enterprises and in business development services – of enabling policies that have led o improved competitiveness through ICTs and of entrepreneurship strategies that have used ICTs to gain competitive edge;</b> <b>New 9.b Firm level data on changes in the patterns of occupations and skill requirements demanded of the labour force and general data on the shifts of employment patterns related to changes in production process.</b></p>
	<p>EU</p>	<p>9. <i>[last part of the second sentence]</i> -----, which was launched in October 2004 by the WSIS-ES [and will be maintained by ITU, it so that it becomes a valuable tool, beyond the conclusion of the Tunis Phase of the Summit]</p>
	<p>Canada</p>	<p>9. <i>[last part of the second sentence]</i> -----, which was launched in October 2004 by the WSIS-ES [and will be maintained by ITU], so that it becomes -----</p>
	<p>Saudi Arabia (Arab Group)</p>	<p>9. <i>[second sentence]</i> <b>For this purpose, we We</b> encourage all WSIS stakeholders to-----</p>

	Cuba	<i>[new paragraph 9 bis]</i> <b>Inspired by the principles agreed upon by the World Summit on the Information Society, we invite the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and relevant regional organizations to periodically brief the implementation mechanism for the Plan of Action of the WSIS on those actions guaranteeing to safeguard the use of the radio frequency spectrum in the public interest and with full observance of applicable national and international laws and regulations.</b>
	Dominican Republic	<b>9. <i>[after second sentence]</i> The inventory of contributions downloaded to this data base should be segregated and organized by input categories, in such a way that the stocktaking could become a more effective instrument for follow-up and reference to the countries members in their efforts to accomplish the targets set in the Plan of Action.</b>
10. In order to assure the sustainability of the WSIS process after the completion of its Tunis phase, we agree to establish an implementation mechanism for the Geneva and Tunis Plans of Action, based upon co-operation among governments and all stakeholders, with the overarching goal of helping countries and societies to achieve the development goals of the Millennium Declaration. To that end, for each Action Line in the Geneva and Tunis Plans of Action (as identified in the Annex), a team of stakeholders will work together to promote implementation. We request the UN Secretary-General to nominate, from among existing UN bodies or specialised agencies, those that will [moderate/coordinate] the work of each team, based on respect for their mandates and leveraging on their expertise, and within their existing resources.	Nigeria	<i>[paragraph 10 and 11 to be moved to Chapter 4]</i> <i>[first sentence]</i> -----, -----, based upon co-operation among <b>all stake holders</b> , with -----
	Cuba	<i>[new paragraph 10 bis]</i> <b>We request the above-mentioned implementation mechanism to assist those countries affected by any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, and that hinders the well-being of their population, in overcoming obstacles to guarantee full access of their populations to the benefits on the Information Society.</b>
	Canada	10. In order to assure the sustainability of the WSIS process after the completion of its Tunis phase, we agree to establish an implementation mechanism for the Geneva and Tunis Plans of Action, based upon co-operation among governments and all stakeholders. <del>with the overarching goal of helping countries</del> ----- <i>[thereafter delete]</i>
	Iraq, Uganda, Kenya, Iran	<b>10. + 11 + Annex</b> <i>[ supports for 'coordinator' ]</i>

<p>Civil society organizations (CRIS, APC, ITeM, Bread for All, Digital Divide Data and IT for Change)</p>	<p>10. In order <del>to assure the sustainability of the WSIS process to ensure sustained follow-up on the WSIS process, and implementation of the outcomes</del> after the completion of its Tunis phase, we agree to establish an implementation mechanism for the Geneva and Tunis Plans of Action, based upon co-operation among governments and all stakeholders, with the overarching goal of helping countries and societies to achieve the development goals of the Millennium Declaration. To that end, for each Action Line in the Geneva and Tunis Plans of Action (as identified in the Annex), <del>a team of stakeholders a multi-stakeholder team</del> will work together to promote implementation. We request the UN Secretary-General to nominate, from among existing UN bodies or specialised agencies, those that will [moderate/coordinate] the work of each team, based on respect for their mandates and leveraging on their expertise, and <del>within their existing resources. we also encourage setting up of such multi-stakeholder partnerships” at national, sub-national and local levels for achieving WSIS goals.</del></p>
<p>Russia</p>	<p><i>[last sentence]</i> We request the UN Secretary-General -----, those that will [moderate/coordinate] the work of each team, based on -----.</p>
<p>Japan</p>	<p><i>10. + 11 + Annex [prefers “moderator”]</i></p>
<p>El Salvador</p>	<p><i>10. + 11 + Annex [prefers “team leader”]</i></p>
<p>Dominican Republic</p>	<p><i>[new sentence]</i>  <b>10. Some of the mechanisms that could be incorporated to follow-up the implementation of the targets related to the WSIS goals are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a. Working groups / task forces convened to focus on each particular indicative target or clusters of targets, with meetings set on a regular basis;</b></li> <li><b>b. Interactive on-line forums with appointed members to contribute and to seek information on current local implementations;</b></li> <li><b>c. The set up of best practices and guidelines/models data bases with on-line access;</b></li> <li><b>d. Status reports to be submitted to the working groups periodically.</b></li> </ul>

<p>11. The [moderator/coordinator] of each team identified in the Annex should periodically prepare a report on the implementation of the Geneva and Tunis Plans of Action based upon the information provided by, and the outputs from collaboration among, stakeholders, focussing particular attention on the progress towards achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration, and submit it to [a defined coordination body]. The [head of a defined coordination body] will submit regular reports to the UN General Assembly, following its existing rules of procedure.</p> <p>[Options for a defined coordination body (with participation of representatives of all stakeholders):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITU/WSIS-ES;</li> <li>• “existing UN division” (within UN DESA) for following-up major UN conferences;</li> <li>• Newly-created UN Inter-agency task force, HLSOC-type, (supported by a 2-3 person secretariat);</li> <li>• Newly-created UN ICT Task Force-type forum (supported by 2-3 person secretariat);</li> </ul> <p>]</p>	<p>Russia</p>	<p>11. The <del>[moderator/coordinator]</del> of each team <del>team</del> <b>Action Line</b> identified in the Annex should periodically prepare a report on the implementation of the Geneva and Tunis Plans of Action based upon the information provided by, and the outputs from collaboration among, stakeholders, focussing particular attention on the progress towards achievement of the internationally-agreed development goals of the Millennium Declaration, and submit it to <del>{a defined coordination body}</del>. The <del>{head of a defined coordination body}</del> will submit regular reports to the UN General Assembly, following its existing rules of procedure.</p> <p><b>To assign on determined coordinators the preparation of not only reports, but also detailed Global Coordination Programs (GCPs) for the respective Action Lines formed under a &lt;&lt;bottom-up&gt;&gt; approach on the basis of proposals from the states, regional and international organizations, private sector, civil society with the indication of terms, actors and sources of financing. The level of the activities included in these GCPs can be both international or regional and national or even business – units. The drawing up of GCPs will allow to provide the coordination and information exchange already at planning and implementation stages;</b></p> <p><b>To appoint ITU as the coordinator of the Plan of Action.</b></p> <p><del>{Options for a defined coordination body (with participation of representatives of all stakeholders):</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• ITU/WSIS-ES;</del></li> <li><del>• “existing UN division” (within UN DESA) for following-up major UN conferences;</del></li> <li><del>• Newly created UN Inter-agency task force, HLSOC-type, (supported by a 2-3 person secretariat);</del></li> <li><del>• Newly created UN ICT Task Force-type forum (supported by 2-3 person secretariat);</del></li> </ul>
	<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>11. The <del>[moderator/</del>coordinator] of each team identified -----, ----- of the Millennium Declaration, and submit it to <del>{a defined coordination body}</del> <b>a central coordinating body (ITU/WSIS-ES)</b>. The <del>{head of a defined coordination body}</del> <b>head of a central coordinating body (ITU/WSIS-ES)</b> will submit regular report -----.</p>

	Guinea Kenya, Algeria, South Africa Malawi, Haiti, Pakistan, DR Congo, India	<i>[prefer ITU to be the defined coordination body]</i>
	Canada	<b>We request the Secretary General of the United Nations to report periodically to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the WSIS Plans of Action.</b>
	Australia, EU, USA, Israel, Mexico	<i>[prefers UN and DESA to be the defined coordination body]</i>
	Ghana	<i>[The various UN regional Economic Commissions (e.g. UNECA) should coordinate at the respective regional levels to augment the work of the ITU.]</i>
	Mali	<i>[Regional commissions of the UN should be involved]</i>
	Switzerland, Cuba	<i>[Only a single Plan of Action, at present, but the text could be modified to accommodate the outcome from Tunis.]</i>
	Holy See	<b>11. <i>[After the first sentence]</i> We request the UN Secretary General, after the Tunis Summit, to transform the WSIS assembly into the World Survey of the Information Society with the specific task of following up the practical application of the Plan of Action. The coordination body will submit reports to the World Survey of the Information Society which will be convoked to discuss the reports and consider related initiatives to be presented to the UN General Assembly.</b>

Russia	<p><b>Annex</b></p> <p><b>Action Lines</b></p> <p>C1. The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for Development --</p> <p>C2. Information and communication infrastructure <b>ITU</b></p> <p>C3. Access to information and knowledge <b>ITU</b></p> <p>C4. Capacity building <b>ITU/UNESCO</b></p> <p>C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs --</p> <p>C6. Enabling environment <b>ITU</b></p> <p>C7. ICT applications <b>ITU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● E-government</li> <li>● E-business</li> <li>● E-learning <b>UNESCO</b></li> <li>● E-health <b>WHO</b></li> <li>● E-employment <b>ILO</b></li> <li>● E-environment <b>WHO</b></li> <li>● E-agriculture <b>FAO</b></li> <li>● E-science <b>UNESCO</b></li> </ul> <p>C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content --</p> <p>C9. Media --</p> <p>C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society --</p> <p>C11. International and regional cooperation <b>ITU</b></p> <hr/> <p>B. Objectives, goals and targets --</p> <p>D. Digital Solidarity --</p> <p>E. Follow-up and evaluation --</p>
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