focal information points in all the francophone countries; setting up a widespread, compact structure that reinforces local network ties with regional and international networks;

- creating, disseminating and promoting francophone information content in such areas as culture, education and health by using world-wide resources; developing software and services in French and distributing them to the communities of the North and the South;

- supporting the development and providing assistance to companies in the information industry through interchange, training, and research and development incentives;

- giving access to the largest number of people by seeking to reduce user costs.

These measures could be implemented by taking advantage of the massive investments that are available throughout the world at the present time.

Canada believes it is desirable to form ties with other linguistic communities so that not only French but other national languages can establish themselves and blossom on the information highways. The generation of data in national languages will have a much greater chance of succeeding to break the monopoly of English if other communities involve themselves in similar efforts.

Moreover, French should be established more strongly in diplomacy so that countries whose small francophone communities wish to establish more diversified relations with members of the Francophonie can do so on the information highways. Such is the case of Vietnam, for instance, and other Southeast Asian and Eastern European countries.