

Regarding content, the workshops participants recommended that the content ~~could be directed to use~~ ¹² freedom of access by recognizing diversity of ~~only into consumption, but also propagation & interaction.~~ Freedom of access includes ~~also~~ ~~recognition~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~need~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~addressed~~ ~~recognized~~ ~~in~~. Cultural & linguistic barriers need to be addressed recognized in.

II- Content – To have an Internet for all, it's necessary to have information from all

- That the Canadian government promote a definition of access that allows people not only to consume information, but also to **freely publish and interact**.
- The Canadian government should **promote the recognition of all of the cultures and linguistic diversities in the world**. In order to do this, the Canadian government, in co-operation with other countries, should promote the development of appropriate technologies, such as voice technologies, facilitating the presence of a diversity of languages on the network.
- Canada should **promote the use of low-cost ICTs adapted to the uses of peoples and cultures** so that they can use the technology in a way that will serve their own purposes.
- **Promote an international consultative process** on the subject of diversity of languages and voices on the network.

Other ideas and options mentioned during the discussions:

The Canadian government could:

- Ask the international community about civil society's role regarding new information technologies. Canada could be the spokesperson on this issue.
- Use existing documents to examine the issues and to make a list of existing recommendations.
- Conduct a concrete study of the social impact that a tool like the Internet would have on certain developing areas of the world.
- Promote the production of telecommunications equipment, computers and computer peripherals.
- Use available technology in such a way as to ensure that certain enemy countries share information on common realities.
- Support projects to export community Internet access techniques.
- Support policies aimed at community access and not confine itself to marketing issues.
- The Canadian government should look into civil society's concerns and discuss them with its foreign counterparts in international organizations in which it participates (UN, UNDP, OAS, IDB).