يوشيو أوتسومي
رئيس اللجنة رفيعة المستوى لتنظيم القمة
الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات

تقرير عن الأنشطة السابقة للاجتماع الثالث للجنة التحضيرية

أولاً. الخلفية

1. قرر مؤتمر المندوبين المفوضين للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات بموجب قراره 73 (مينيابوليس، 1998) الذي قدمته تونس تكليف الأمين العام للاتحاد بإدراج مسألة عقد قمة عالمية لمجتمع المعلومات في جدول أعمال لجنة التنسيق الإدارية للأمم المتحدة (التي تغير اسمها الآن إلى مجلس الرؤساء التنفيذيين). وكانت استجابة لجنة التنسيق الإدارية إيجابية، واعتمدت في عام 2000 خطة عمل أعدها الأمين العام للاتحاد لتنظيم القمة.

2. ونظر المجلس في دورته في 2001 في تقرير الأمين العام وأيد في قراره 1179 (الوثيقة C2001/114) إطاراً لعقد القمة على مرحلتين، على أن تكون الأولى في جنيف في 2003 وتكون الثانية في تونس 2005.

3. وفي 21 ديسمبر 2001 أيدت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في قرارها 183/56 قرار مجلس الاتحاد ورحبت بعقد القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات على أرفع مستوى ممكن تحت الرعاية السامية للأمين العام للأمم المتحدة مع قيام الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات بالدور القيادي في الأعمال التحضيرية للقمة. وأيد القرار إطار عقد القمة على مرحلتين وهو ما كان قد وافق عليه مجلس الاتحاد.

4. وأوصت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في قرارها كذلك بإجراء الأعمال التحضيرية للقمة من خلال لجنة تحضيرية دولية حكومية مفتوحة العضوية تحدد جدول أعمال القمة وتبت في طرائق مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة الآخرين وتضع الصياغة النهائية لمشروع مبادئ الإعلان ومشروع خطة العمل. ودعا القرار الاتحاد إلى الاضطلاع بالدور الإداري القيادي في الأمانة التنفيذية للقمة. وفي ديسمبر 2002 اعتمدت الجمعية العامة القرار 238/57 الذي أكد من جديد ما سبق أن جاء في القرار 183/56 من تأييد للقمة.

ثانياً. نتيجة الاجتماع الأول للجنة التحضيرية

5. عقدت اللجنة التحضيرية اجتماعها الأول في جنيف من 1 إلى 5 يوليو 2002. وانتخب آدم ساماسيكو من مالي رئيساً للجنة التحضيرية إلى جانب 14 نائباً للرئيس ونائب واحد للرئيس من كل من سويسرا وتونس بحكم المركز، ويؤلف هؤلاء جميعاً مكتب اللجنة التحضيرية. وحضر الاجتماع 969 مشاركاً منهم 607 مندوبين من 142 دولة و34 مشاركاً من كيانات قطاع الأعمال و223 من المنظمات غير الحكومية والمجتمع المدني و110 مشاركين من هيئات الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية. (يمكن الاطلاع على تقرير الاجتماع الأول للجنة التحضيرية والوثائق المقدمة للاجتماع في الموقع: (http://www.itu.int/wsis/preparatory/prepcom/prepcom1.html.

6. وأنشأت اللجنة التحضيرية لجنتين فرعيتين لتسيير أعمالها هما اللجنة الفرعية الأولى المعنية بالنظام الداخلي واللجنة الفرعية الثانية المعنية بالموضوعات والنتائج. واعتمد الاجتماع النظام الداخلي لاجتماعات اللجنة التحضيرية وترتيبات اعتماد المشاركين. واعتمد الاجتماع أيضاً وثيقة عن مبادئ القمة.

ثالثاً.   الأنشطة التحضيرية السابقة للاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية

7. عقد اجتماع غير رسمي للجنة الفرعية الثانية من 16 إلى 18 سبتمبر 2002 في جنيف لإحراز تقدم في الأعمال بشأن موضوع القمة ومحتواها. ويمكن الاطلاع على تقرير ذلك الاجتماع في الموقع: http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents.

8. وعقدت أربعة مؤتمرات تحضيرية إقليمية سابقة للاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية. فعقد المؤتمر الوزاري الإقليمي الأوروبي في بوخارست من 7 إلى 9 نوفمبر 2002 وسبقه مؤتمران على الصعيد دون الإقليمي في بشكيك وموسكو. وعقدت مؤتمرات تحضيرية إقليمية أخرى في طوكيو من 13 إلى 15 يناير 2003 وفي بافارو (الجمهورية الدومينيكية) من 29 إلى 31 يناير 2003 وفي بيروت من 4 إلى 6 فبراير 2003.

9. وتشمل الاجتماعات الكبرى الأخرى المتصلة بالقمة اجتماع جامعة الدول العربية في القاهرة بمصر من 16 إلى 18 يونيو 2003 والمؤتمر الوزاري لإتاحة النفاذ إلى تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات للجميع الذي عقد من 3 إلى 5 أبريل 2003 في بوانت أو بيمان (موريشيوس) واجتماع الوزراء الناطقين بالفرنسية في الرباط (المغرب) من 3 إلى 5 سبتمبر 2003.

رابعاً.   نتيجة الاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية

10. عقد الاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية في جنيف من 17 إلى 28 فبراير 2003. وحضر الاجتماع 1586 مشاركاً منهم 918 مندوباً من 146 دولة و60 مشاركاً من كيانات قطاع الأعمال و398 مشاركاً من المنظمات غير الحكومية والمجتمع المدني و128 مشاركاً من الأمم المتحدة ووكالاتها المتخصصة و59 مشاركاً من المنظمات الدولية الحكومية الأخرى.

11. وتحدث رئيسا رومانيا والسنغال في فريق استشراف المستقبل في اليوم الأول للاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية. ويمكن الاطلاع على تقرير الاجتماع الثاني ووثائقه في الموقع: http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents. وقد ورد أكثر من 100 مساهمة مكتوبة.

12. واتفق الاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية على وثيقتي عمل أساساً لاستخدامهما أساساً للمناقشات المقبلة بشأن مشروع إعلان المبادئ ومشروع خطة العمل. ووافق الاجتماع الثاني أيضاً على الإشارة إلى المدخلات المقدمة من المراقبين في قسم منفصل من الوثائق المنقحة تحت عنوان منفصل على أن يكون مفهوماً أن الاقتراحات المقدمة من الحكومات هي التي تشكل أساس المفاوضات. وتم بعد ذلك تنقيح هاتين الوثيقتين ونشرهما في 21 مارس 2003 في موقع القمة: http://www.itu.int/wsis/hlsoc.

13. وأنشأت اللجنة التحضيرية في اجتماعها الثاني آلية للعمل بين الدورتين تستند إلى أعضاء المكتب لمواصلة تنقيح الوثائق لعرضها على فريق الصياغة الدولي الحكومي مفتوح العضوية الذي عقد من 15 إلى 18 يوليو 2003 في مقر اليونسكو في باريس. ويمكن الاطلاع على معلومات تفصيلية عن آلية العمل بين الدورتين التي اعتمدتها اللجنة التحضيرية في اجتماعها الثاني في الموقع: http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents. وتقرر عقد الاجتماع الثالث للجنة التحضيرية من 15 إلى 26 سبتمبر 2003 في المركز الدولي للمؤتمرات في جنيف.

14. وبحلول الموعد النهائي في 31 مايو (الذي حددته اللجنة التحضيرية في اجتماعها الثاني لتلقي التعليقات على مشروعي الإعلان وخطة العمل) كان قد تم تقديم 800 صفحة من التعليقات على الوثيقتين كما وردت تعليقات أخرى بعد

ذلك. ووفقاً للولاية الصادرة عن الاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية تم نشر كل هذه التعليقات في موقع القمة
(www.itu.int/wsis).

خامساً. نتيجة اجتماع باريس

15.   عقد اجتماع فريق الصياغة الدولي الحكومي مفتوح العضوية في باريس من 15 إلى 18 يوليو بناء على دعوة كريمة
وبدعم لوجستي من اليونسكو. وأتيحت لهذا الاجتماع بين الدورتين ثلاث وثائق هي:

'1'   نص أولي منقح لمشروعي الإعلان وخطة العمل لا يشمل أي مواد جديدة. وأشير إلى أن هذه الوثيقة المنقحة
قد عرضت على مكتب اللجنة التحضيرية.

'2'   وثيقة مرجعية تشمل جميع التعليقات الواردة من الحكومات والمراقبين حتى 31 مايو. ووضعت هذه الوثيقة
في شكل جدول وتتضمن في جانب منها النص الأولي لمشروعي الإعلان وخطة العمل حتى 21 مارس وفي
الجانب الآخر تعليقات مقدمة من الحكومات والمراقبين على النص.

'3'   وثيقة لتكون أساس العمل في اجتماع باريس وتتألف من الوثيقة المنقحة وأدخلت التعليقات الواردة من
الحكومات في النص.

16.   وتم الاتفاق في باريس على إحالة نص مشروع إعلان المبادئ (التنقيح 3) الذي نظر فيه اجتماع باريس في جلسته
العامة الأخيرة في 18 يوليو إلى الاجتماع الثالث للجنة التحضيرية دون تعديل. ويظل النص بأكمله بين قوسين معقوفتين.

17.   وتم الاتفاق أيضاً على أن يشكل مشروع خطة العمل الذي نظر فيه اجتماع باريس، مقترناً بالتعليقات التي أبديت
في ذلك الاجتماع، الأساس لمواصلة تنقيح خطة العمل. وسيقوم رئيس اجتماع باريس بالاشتراك مع المنسقين
الإقليميين في مكتب القمة العالمية وبمساعدة الأمانة التنفيذية وبإشراف رئيس اللجنة التحضيرية. والهدف الأساسي لهذا
التنقيح هو تحسين هيكل مشروع خطة العمل وتنسيقه مع إعلان المبادئ لكي يكون النص أساساً أفضل للمفاوضات في
الاجتماع الثالث للجنة التحضيرية. وسيتم تقديم النص المنقح لمشروع خطة العمل إلى المكتب عند اجتماعه في 22 أغسطس
2003. وبعد ذلك مباشرة سيتم نشر النص في موقع القمة في شبكة الويب.

سادساً. تنظيم القمة

18.   تقع المسؤولية الإدارية الشاملة عن تنظيم القمة على الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات بموجب القرارات التي اتخذها مجلس
الاتحاد وبموجب قراري الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة 183/56 و238/57. وستعقد القمة تحت الرعاية السامية للسيد كوفي
عنان الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة. وفي 21 أبريل 2003 أرسلت خطابات الدعوة الرسمية من نيويورك بتوقيع كوفي عنان إلى
رؤساء الدول والحكومات للمشاركة في القمة. وفي يونيو 2003 أرسل الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات رسالة إعلامية
إلى الحكومات وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين.

19.   وفي يوليو تم تعيين نيتين ديساي، وكيل الأمين العام للشؤون الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في الأمم المتحدة، مستشاراً
خاصاً للأمين العام كوفي عنان لشؤون القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات.

20.   وقد تم تخطيط الحدث الأساسي في القمة التي ستعقد من 10 إلى 12 ديسمبر 2003 في بالكسبو — في جنيف —
لكي يجذب رؤساء الدول وكذلك ممثلين على أرفع المستويات من المنظمات الدولية وكيانات الأعمال والمجتمع المدني.
وسيتيح هذا الاجتماع الذي سيستمر ثلاثة أيام الفرصة للدول والمراقبين لإلقاء بيانات موجزة عامة عن مجتمع المعلومات.

ومن المقترح أيضاً أن يشمل هذا الحدث الأساسي للقمة عدداً من مناقشات الموائد المستديرة رفيعة المستوى بشأن الموضوعات الأساسية في مجتمع المعلومات.

21. وسيتم أيضاً تنظيم بعض الأحداث الجانبية عن الموضوعات التي تتصل مباشرة بالقمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات وستعقد قبل وأثناء الحدث الأساسي للقمة.

سابعاً.   أنشطة الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات

22. أنشأ مجلس الاتحاد في دورته لعام 2002 (القرار 1196) فريق عمل معني بالقمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات مفتوح العضوية لجميع الدول الأعضاء وأعضاء القطاعات في الاتحاد وكلفه بمهمة صياغة إطار للمساهمات الموضوعية المقدمة من الاتحاد إلى اجتماعات اللجنة التحضيرية وإعداد تقرير معلومات. ويرأس فريق العمل السيد يوري غرين (الاتحاد الروسي) وعقد فريق العمل أول اجتماع له في 21 سبتمبر 2002 في مراكش.

23. وقرر مؤتمر المندوبين المفوضين للاتحاد في مقرره 8 (مراكش، 2002) أن يحيل إلى فريق العمل الإطار الوارد في الملحق 1 لهذا المقرر ليكون بمثابة خطوط توجيهية لمواصلة صياغة مساهمة الاتحاد الموضوعية في إعلان المبادئ وخطة العمل اللذين سيصدران عن القمة. وأصدر فريق العمل المعني بالقمة العالمية مساهمتين للعملية التحضيرية للقمة العالمية في اجتماعه المعقود في لشبونة في ديسمبر 2002. وتتألف الوثيقة الأولى منهما من نص منقح للملحق 1 للمقرر 8 (مراكش، 2002) يصف أنشطة الاتحاد ذات الصلة. وتتألف المساهمة الثانية من وثيقة مدخلات تكميلية من الاتحاد في إعلان المبادئ وخطة العمل اللذين سيصدران عن القمة. وتوجز المساهمة القضايا التي ستدرسها القمة في ثلاث نقاط رئيسية وتعين مجالات العمل التي يمكن أن تستفيد من اختصاص وخبرة الاتحاد. وتشمل هذه المجالات تنمية البنية التحتية لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات ومعايير المعدات وأمن الشبكات والمساعدة في صنع سياسات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات وتطوير الآليات لتقييم الفجوة الرقمية وتحديدها كمياً، إلخ. وتتطرق الوثيقة أيضاً إلى الاحتياجات الخاصة للبلدان النامية وأقل البلدان نمواً وتؤكد على الحاجة إلى أشكال جديدة من التعاون والشراكات المبتكرة.

24. وتحدث الأمين العام للاتحاد أمام الجلسة العامة في الاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية وعرض ثلاثة أهداف أساسية وضعها أعضاء الاتحاد في صدد القمة. وأرفقت المساهمة الموضوعية من أعضاء الاتحاد والتقرير عن أنشطة الاتحاد بتقرير الأمين العام كوثيقة رسمية من وثائق اللجنة التحضيرية في اجتماعها الثاني (http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents).

25. وقام مجلس الاتحاد في دورته لعام 2003 وبموجب قراره 1207 بتكليف الأمين العام للاتحاد ومديري المكاتب بالقيام "بعملية تقييم" وإعداد ورقة تحليلية لتوضيح كيف يوصي برنامج العمل الحالي للاتحاد في تحقيق الأهداف الموضحة في مشروع خطة العمل للقمة العالمية ونشر هذه المواد في موقعي الاتحاد والقمة العالمية في شبكة الويب بحلول 1 يوليو 2003. وقد تم القيام بهذا العمل ونشره في الموقع: http://www.itu.int/council/wsis/CouncilRes1207/stocktaking.doc. ويتضمن القرار عدداً من المهام والمبادرات الأخرى بما فيها إعداد ورقة عن حالة أنشطة الاتحاد المتصلة بالفجوة الرقمية.

26. وفي القرار نفسه شجع مجلس الاتحاد الأمين العام بصفته رئيس اللجنة رفيعة المستوى لتنظيم القمة على تشجيع سائر وكالات الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية على القيام بعملية تقييم مماثلة لأنشطتها من ناحية اتصالها بخطة عمل القمة العالمية. (يرجى الاطلاع على التقرير عن هذا الموضوع في القسم الثامن).

27. واتخذ الأمين العام عدة خطوات لعرض موضوع القمة على زعماء العالم وكبار أصحاب المصلحة وكذلك وسائط الإعلام. وتم تقديم تقرير عن القمة العالمية إلى المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وتحدث نائب الأمين العام عن هذه المسألة أمام أعضاء المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي في 17 يوليو 2003 في جنيف. وأيد اجتماع زعماء مجموعة الثمانية في إيفيان (مايو 2003) واجتماع رؤساء دول وحكومات الاتحاد الإفريقي (مابوتو، يوليو 2003) تأييدهما لعملية القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات.

ثامناً.   اللجنة رفيعة المستوى لتنظيم القمة

28.   تقتضي خطة العمل التي وافق عليها مجلس الرؤساء التنفيذيين إنشاء لجنة رفيعة المستوى لتنظيم القمة تتألف من وكالات الأمم المتحدة المهتمة بالمشاركة في التحضير للقمة. وأنشئت اللجنة رفيعة المستوى رسمياً في مارس 2001 برئاسة الأمين العام للاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات السيد يوشيو أوتسومي. والمهمة الرئيسية للجنة هي الإشراف والتنسيق عموماً في صدد أعمال التخطيط والتحضير للقمة التي تقوم بها منظومة الأمم المتحدة. (ترد قائمة بالأعضاء الحاليين في اللجنة رفيعة المستوى واختصاصات اللجنة في الموقع: http://www.itu.int/wsis/hlsoc).

29.   وعقدت اللجنة رفيعة المستوى اجتماعين رفيعي المستوى في 18 أكتوبر 2001 (نيويورك) و24 أبريل 2003 (باريس) على هامش اجتماعات مجلس الرؤساء التنفيذيين. وعقدت اللجنة رفيعة المستوى أربعة اجتماعات عمل في 29 مارس و25 يونيو و5 يوليو و4 ديسمبر 2002.

30.   وبالإضافة إلى ذلك يواصل الأمين العام للاتحاد إبلاغ مجلس الرؤساء التنفيذيين بانتظام بالتحضيرات للقمة. وفي اجتماع مجلس الرؤساء التنفيذيين المعقود في باريس في 25 أبريل 2003 أعرب أعضاء المجلس رسمياً عن اهتمامهم الشديد ودعمهم الكبير لأهداف القمة ووافقوا على استنتاجات اللجنة رفيعة المستوى فيما يتعلق بدور وكالات الأمم المتحدة في عملية القمة واستمرار مساهماتها بما في ذلك بالتحديد تقديم مدخلات بشأن المحتويات.

31.   ويعمل أعضاء اللجنة رفيعة المستوى بنشاط في عملية القمة العالمية. وتتضمن الوثيقة PC-1/CONTR/1-E جميع مساهماتهم المكتوبة بشأن الموضوعات وتم تقديم هذه الوثيقة إلى اللجنة التحضيرية في اجتماعها الأول. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك شارك تسعة أعضاء في اللجنة رفيعة المستوى (منظمة العمل الدولية والاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات والأونكتاد وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي واليونسكو ومعهد الأمم المتحدة للتدريب والبحث ومنظمة الصحة العالمية والمنظمة العالمية للملكية الفكرية والبنك الدولي) في الموائد المستديرة التي نظمت أثناء الاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية بشأن عدد من الموضوعات وشارك فيها العديد من أصحاب المصلحة.

32.   وعقدت اللجنة رفيعة المستوى اجتماعاً خاصاً في مقر الاتحاد في جنيف يوم 23 يونيو 2003 لتجميع مدخلات وكالات الأمم المتحدة في مشروع خطة عمل القمة. وقدم 13 عضواً في اللجنة رفيعة المستوى مدخلات لمشروعي الإعلان وخطة العمل بحلول الموعد النهائي في 31 مايو 2003 وانتهز عدة أعضاء فرصة الاجتماع الخاص للجنة رفيعة المستوى لتقديم مساهماتهم.

33.   وأيد أعضاء اللجنة رفيعة المستوى توصية مجلس الاتحاد بأن تضطلع كل منظمة بعملية تقييم لأنشطتها من ناحية اتصالها بخطة عمل القمة العالمية. وأشير إلى أن تجميع الأنشطة ذات الصلة التي يقوم بها أعضاء اللجنة رفيعة المستوى في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات سيكون أداة مفيدة ويمكن أن يساعد على تطوير مشاريع الشراكات بين العديد من أصحاب المصلحة. ويرد في ملحق بهذه الوثيقة ناتج عملية التقييم التي قام بها أعضاء اللجنة رفيعة المستوى.

تاسعاً.   الأمانة التنفيذية

34.   عملاً بخطة العمل التي اعتمدها مجلس الرؤساء التنفيذيين أنشأ الأمين العام للاتحاد أمانة تنفيذية في خريف 2001 في مكاتب وفرها الاتحاد في جنيف. والأمانة التنفيذية للقمة هي الهيئة التي تقوم بتنظيم الكثير من الأعمال التحضيرية للقمة وتتألف من خبراء من الحكومات ووكالات الأمم المتحدة والقطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني. وفي مايو 2002 تم تعيين السيد بيير غانييه مديراً تنفيذياً للأمانة التنفيذية. وتم انتداب قرابة 21 خبيراً للعمل في الأمانة التنفيذية بدوام كامل أو دوام جزئي (انظر الملحق ألف).

35. ومنذ بداية العملية التحضيرية قدم الاتحاد أربعة موظفين بدوام كامل (فريق الاتحاد لأعمال القمة العالمية) وخمسة موظفين إضافيين رفيعي المستوى يخصصون 50% من وقتهم للأنشطة المتصلة بالقمة العالمية ويعملون جميعاً بالتعاون الوثيق مع الأمانة التنفيذية. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك قدم الاتحاد الأماكن ومعدات المكاتب وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات اللازمة لسير أعمال الأمانة التنفيذية. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك يقدم الاتحاد في كثير من الحالات بقدر ما يمكن عملياً الخدمات للقيام بالأعمال التحضيرية للقمة وخاصة تلك الخدمات المقدمة من مكتب الأمين العام ونائب الأمين العام ووحدة الشؤون القانونية ووحدات التنسيق والعلاقات الخارجية والاتصال، ودوائر المؤتمرات والخدمات المشتركة وخدمات المعلوماتية. ومن المخطط في مرحلة القمة في جنيف أن يُطلب من كثير من الموظفين الإضافيين من الاتحاد العمل للمساعدة في مجالات مثل المراسم والدعم اللوجستي والوسائط وتسجيل الوفود.

عاشراً. التمويل

36. بالإضافة إلى الدعم المالي المقدم من البلدين المضيفين سويسرا وتونس يجب تنظيم القمة وعملياتها التحضيرية على أساس مساهمات من جميع أصحاب المصلحة. ولا ينص القرار 183/56 أو القرار 238/57 على أي تمويل للقمة.

37. ويدعو القرار 183/56 المجتمع الدولي إلى تقديم تبرعات إلى صندوق استئماني خاص ينشئه الاتحاد لدعم القمة، كما يدعو إلى تيسير مشاركة ممثلي البلدان النامية، ولا سيما ممثلي أقل البلدان نمواً. وقد أنشأ الاتحاد هذا الصندوق فعلاً. ويتضمن الملحق باء قائمة بالمساهمات.

38. وقد تم الإعلان عن الالتزامات التالية منذ الاجتماع الثاني للجنة التحضيرية: 35 000 يورو من بلجيكا؛ و250 000 يورو من إيطاليا و10 000 فرنك سويسري من سلوفينيا. ووردت مساهمة ثانية بمبلغ 15 000 فرنك سويسري من المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية.

39. وقرر مجلس الاتحاد بموجب مقرره 509 أن ينشئ آلية لتقديم قرض يتيح السيولة للقمة حسب الاقتضاء. ووفقاً للقرار 6 لمؤتمر المندوبين المفوضين للاتحاد في 2002 تشمل الخطة المالية للاتحاد في الفترة 2007-2004 اعتماداً بمبلغ 1 194 000 فرنك سويسري لأغراض القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات. وستتاح هذه الاعتمادات في الفترة 2007-2004 انتظاراً لقرار من مجلس الاتحاد بشأن ميزانية فترة السنتين للاتحاد.

حادي عشر. الخلاصة

40. منذ أن بدأت العملية التحضيرية تم إحراز تقدم كبير في الجانبين التنظيمي والموضوعي على السواء للتحضير للمرحلة الأولى للقمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات. وقد استرشدت عملية القمة بنهج تعدد أصحاب المصلحة واقترن ذلك بقيام وكالات الأمم المتحدة بدور نشط وأدى ذلك إلى إرساء أسلوب جديد لعقد مؤتمرات القمة، والهدف من ذلك هو تشجيع المجتمع العالمي على أن يستفيد على قدم المساواة من الفرص التي تتيحها ثورة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات.

الملحقات:

الملحق ألف: الموظفون المعارون للقمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات

الملحق باء: المساهمات في القمة (حتى 23 يوليو 2003)

الملحق جيم: مساهمات أعضاء اللجنة رفيعة المستوى لتنظيم القمة في العملية التحضيرية (بالإنكليزية فقط)

الملحق ألف

الموظفون المعارون للقمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات

.1 **موظفو الأمانة التنفيذية (تتحمل الكيانات الأصلية لهؤلاء الموظفين مرتباتهم)**

3 خبراء	حكومة سويسرا
خبير واحد	حكومة إسبانيا
خبيران	حكومة اليابان
خبير واحد*	حكومة رومانيا
خبير واحد	حكومة كوريا
خبير واحد	حكومة كندا
خبير واحد	برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي
خبير واحد	اليونسكو
خبير واحد	معهد الأمم المتحدة للتدريب والبحث
8 خبراء	المجتمع المدني (يتحمل كانتون جنيف المرتبات)
خبير واحد**	شركة KDDI [اليابان]

*   حتى أكتوبر 2002

**   بدوام جزئي

.2 **تسهيلات للأمانة التنفيذية**

الأثاث	حكومة سويسرا
المكاتب والحواسيب	الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات

.3 **موظفو الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات**

4	موظفون بدوام كامل
5	موظفون بدوام جزئي
	موظفون آخرون
دائرة المؤتمرات	
دائرة الخدمات المشتركة	
وحدة التنسيق	
الدائرة القانونية	
دائرة خدمات المعلوماتية	

الملحق بـــاء

المساهمات في القمة (حتى 23 يوليو 2003)

1. **تبرعات لصندوق القمة العالمية لمجتمع المعلومات**

بالفرنكات السويسرية	1.1 المساهمات الواردة
796 835	حكومة اليابان (62 691 030 ين)
750	الاتحاد الإفريقي للاتصالات (500 دولار أمريكي)
30 000	المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
3 512	حكومة مالطة
30 000	حكومة البرتغال
15 000	الاتحاد البريدي العالمي
124 100	شركة الاتصالات المتنقلة — NTT DoCoMo (اليابان) (10 000 000 ين)
15 000	حكومة بوركينا فاصو (10 000 دولار أمريكي)
245 565	حكومة فنلندا (170 000 يورو)
208 173	مكتب الاتصالات الاتحادي (سويسرا)
145 200	حكومة إسبانيا (100 000 يورو)
317 660	حكومة السويد (210 000 يورو)
1 390	الاتحاد الائتماني الفدرالي للأمم المتحدة (1 000 دولار أمريكي)
450 000	الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والتعاون (سويسرا)
901 917	حكومة كندا (مليون دولار كندي)
3 285 102	**مجموع المساهمات الواردة**

	2.1 الالتزامات
103 687	مكتب الاتصالات الاتحادي (سويسرا)
1 194 000	الاتحاد الدولي للاتصالات (الخطة المالية، 2004-2007)
432 000	المفوضية الأوروبية (300 000 يورو)
50 000	الوكالة السويسرية للتنمية والتعاون (سويسرا)
52 000	حكومة بلجيكا (35 000 يورو)
375 000	حكومة إيطاليا (250 000 يورو)
10 000	حكومة سلوفينيا
2 217 187	**مجموع الالتزامات**

ملحوظة — المساهمة السويسرية والالتزام السويسري هما بالإضافة إلى الدعم المباشر والخدمات المباشرة المقدمة من سويسرا بصفتها البلد المضيف للمرحلة الأولى للقمة.

2. **القروض**

الصندوق الرأسمالي لتليكوم الاتحاد حتى مبلغ 5 000 000 فرنك سويسري

ANNEX C
HLSOC Preparatory Activity for the World Summit on the Information Society

Yoshio Utsumi
Chairman, High-Level Summit Organizing Committee
Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union

Based on ITU Res. 1207, and on a decision of the HLSOC during its last meeting, held in Geneva on 23 June 2003, UN agencies and other international organization have conducted a stock-taking of their own activities as they relate to the WSIS Plan of Action, to show how their programmes contribute to the fulfilment of the WSIS objectives. Contributions to this report were provided by FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNECE, and UNCTAD.

The table structure is based on the WSIS draft Action Plan (5 June 2003), available online at:
http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents/doc_multi.asp?lang=en&id=624|626

WSIS Action Plan	ITU Activities		Links and information
	Activities/projects/initiatives	Responsible Sector/office	
A. List of issues			
1) Information and communication infrastructure: financing and investment, affordability, development and sustainability	**ITU:** Trends in Telecomunication Reform 2003: promoting Universal Access to ICTs, Practical Tools for Regulators	**ITU: BDT/PSF/RRU**	1. Explores universal access market opportunities and sustainable development projects that receive jump-start financing from universal service funds. 1. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/cs/
2. Bridging the digital divide:	**ITU:** Central to the objectives of Istanbul Action Plan is bridging the <u>digital</u> divide. Through its 6 Programmes, 38 Resolutions, 5 Recommendations and Special Initiatives for Gender, Youth and people with special needs, ITU is assisting developing countries in creating a favorable environment for the development of telecommunications and ICTs, coordinating the development of telecommunication networks, bringing the benefits of ICTs to various sectors of the population, assisting in the development of financing policies and strategies, building capacity through human resources development and paying special attention to least developed countries. Activities covering these areas have been implemented in all regions of the world. The E-Strategies Programme focuses directly on harnessing the potentials of ICTs to reduce the social divide and facilitate access to the information society	**BDT/PSF/E - STR**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	ITU: In line with Resolution 123 of PP-02 and the Council recommendation on ITU Reform (CR4) to increase the awareness of ITU-T products and services, a number of events are held in the regions.	ITU TSB/ASEP/ CPS and TSB/SSCD	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem http://www.itu.int/events/upcomingevents.asp?sector=ITU-T
	ITU: ITU-D Study Groups (all Questions)	**2. BDT/IOS/STG**	2. Definition of all Questions. (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/pdf/B406011-1_001-en.doc & http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/pdf/B406021-2_001-) en.doc
	ITU: ITU/CITEL Telecommunications Policies for the Americas Region: The Blue Book 2003 This 3rd edition of the Americas Blue Book is aimed at enhancing the development of ICTs throughout the region. The report will focus on regulatory challenges in light of convergence, the connectivity agenda and strategies for promoting an information society in the Americas Region.	**2. BDT/FOP/AM**	
	ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003 Explores how regulatory reform contributes to bridging the digital divide, e.g., by promoting the rise of mobile services and keeping regulatory barriers to ICT access low.	**BDT/PSF/RRU**	

		FAO: Address the five distinct but interrelated priorities identified by FAO and its Members in the framework of the Anti-Hunger Programme launched in 2002. FAO's work in this area comprises an interconnected series of interventions, encompassing firstly national and regional level case studies and pilot interventions on information exchange and communication, and the dissemination of the results obtained at national and regional levels through the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM) meetings and secondly a capacity building resource network. The Organization will facilitate the process of brokering and sharing the expertise accumulated by Member States and regional/international organizations.	**FAO**	
		UNIDO: BISnet Programme	UNIDO/SME	Capacity Building for Business Information Networking (http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229)
3. **Universal access:**		**ITU:** ITU/CTO Universal Service models	**3. BDT/PSF/RRU**	3. A three-part model developed jointly by BDT and CTO covering universal access/service policies, regulations, and procedures. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/2002/GSR/index.html
		ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003: Promoting Universal Access to ICTs, Practical Tools for Regulators Trends 2003 explores how regulatory reform, especially competition in an effective regulatory environment, can be used to achieve universal access; includes ITU/CTO universal service models on universal service funds used to jump start rural ICT public access projects using minimum subsidy auction mechanisms; as well as principles, policies and procedures for ICT telecentres.	**3. BDT/PSF/RRU**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/
		ITU: GREX Virtual WiFi for Rural and Public Access conference	**3. BDT/PSF/RRU**	3. GREX Virtual WiFi conference explored regulatory aspects of the use of WiFi technology to achieve rural and public access. http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)
		ITU: ITU-D SG Question 7-1/1 Universal Access	**3. BDT/PSF/RRU & BDT/IOS/STG**	3. Study Group question examines financing for universal access. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_2002-2006/SG1/StudyQuestions/SG1Quest.html
		ITU: "Universal Service in the Americas", jointly published in 2000 by ITU, CITEL and AHCIET.	**3. BDT/FOP/AM**	3. A joint publication highlighting the experiences of countries in Americas with Universal Service policies and financing

	ITU: Research project "Mobile overtakes fixed", June 2003. In 2002, mobile subscribers worldwide have outnumbered fixed-line subscribers. The dimensions in which this cross-over gain significance are access to basic telecommunications services as well as information and communication technologies (ICTs) as a tool for economic and social development. The main issues the project will deal with regard the need for policy changes or for the re-constructions of regulatory frameworks, possible market failures, effects on building infrastructure, and the potential of mobile communication industry to continue its prosperous development in the future.	**OSG/SPU**	A background paper to serve as an introduction to the topic is available for download, together with other information and links: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/mobileovertakes/index.html
4. Broadband:	**ITU:** ITU-D Study Group 2 (Questions 12-1/2 and 20/2)	**4. BDT/IOS/STG**	4. Definition of Questions & 20/2 12-1/2
	ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop "Promoting Broadband", which has been held in Geneva in April 2003. The workshop attempted to identify the characteristics of successful broadband deployment and use around the world, which can be used by other governments, especially in developing countries, in establishing their own broadband policies.	**OSG/SPU**	Background papers, country case studies and other information are available online at: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/promotebroadband/
	ITU: Broadband access standards such as ADSL and Optical are produced by ITU-T Study Group15. Cable-based broadband is handled in ITU-T Study Group 9	**TSB/SG15 and SG9**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups
5. Low cost equipment:	**ITU:** G-REX Virtual WiFi for rural and public access conference	**5. BDT/PSF/RRU**	5. G-REX Virtual WiFi for rural and public access conference examined regulatory aspects of low cost WiFi-based equipment and connectivity http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)
6. Low cost connectivity:			
7. Convergence:	**ITU:** ITU-D Study Group 1 (Question 10-1/1)	**BDT/IOS/STG**	7. Definition of Question 10-1/1
	ITU: ITU-D SG 10-1/1 Impact of Convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and information technology	**BDT/PSF/RRU & BDT/IOS/STG**	7. Convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and information studies - various approaches to the regulatory framework required to accommodate convergence. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_2002-2006/SG1/StudyQuestions/SG1Quest.html

	ITU: "ITU Internet Reports 2002: Internet for a Mobile Generation". Report prepared by the ITU Strategy and Policy Unit (SPU). This edition (240 pages) examines the possibilities and challenges emerging from the convergence of two distinct sectors of the telecommunication economy, the Internet, and mobile telephony.	**OSG/SPU**	The Report includes an 80page annex of Mobile/Internet Statistical Tables, with data on over 200 economies worldwide. Executive summary: www.itu.int/mobileintern et/ or in SPU News at http://www.itu.int/osg/sp u/spunews/2002/jul-sep/jul-septrends.html
8. Interconnection:	**ITU:** ITU-D Study Group1 (Question 6-1/1)	**8. BDT/IOS/STG**	8. Definition of Question 6-1/1
	ITU: International Internet connectivity	TSB/SG3	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com03/ind ex.asp
	ITU: International interconnection for telephony services	TSB/SG3	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com03/ind ex.asp
	ITU: Trends In Telecommunication Reform 2000/2001: Interconnection Regulation Trends 2000/2001 addresses regulatory and economic aspects of interconnection. It aims to identify the key issues raised by interconnection regulation and to provide concrete examples of how regulators and policy makers around the globe have addressed these issues.	**8. BDT/PSF/R RU**	http://www.itu.int/publica tions/ docs/trends2000.html
	ITU: ITU-D SG Question 6-1/1: Interconnection	**8. BDT/PSF/R RU & BDT/IOS/STG**	ITU-D SG Question 6-1/1 Interconnection addresses technical, economic and regulatory aspects of interconnection. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_2002-2006/SG1/StudyQuestion s/SG1Quest.html
9. Interconnection fees:	**ITU:** ITU-D Study Group 1 (Question 6-1/1)	**9. BDT/IOS/STG**	9. Definition of Question 6-1/1
	ITU: COSITU is the ITU Software for the Calculation of Costs, Tariffs and Rates for Telephone Services. The objective of this tool is to permit operators, service providers, regulators and policy-makers to calculate cost-oriented or cost-based tariffs, taxes related to trade international traffic and interconnection rates for national and international telephone services, both fixed and mobile.	**9. BDT/PSF/ MEF**	Online http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/finance/COSITU/
10. Regional infrastructure:			
11. Environmental protection	**ITU:** In implementing WTDC-02 Recommendation 7, ITU and UNEP are actively involved in a global initiative together with telecommunications companies (operators and manufacturers) to address the issues relevant to building solutions aimed at reducing the negative environmental impact of telecommunications and ICT development.	**11. BDT/PSF/E -STR**	http://www.gesi.org11. WTDC-02 Resolution 7 – Role of telecommunications and information technologies in the protection of the environment.
	Materials and waste standards	TSB/SG6	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com06/ind ex.asp
2) Access to information and knowledge			

13. Access to public domain information:	**UNECE: Management of statistical information technology systems** The ECE strongly focuses on managerial aspects related to statistical information technology. It aims to assist its member countries in the development of an appropriate strategy in the implementation of IT and improve its management in statistical agencies. This includes the definition of suitable architecture for computing, communications and information holding, the choice of appropriate interface standards, the impact of IT development on the organization of statistical services in statistical agencies, the reduction of costs of statistical production, the requalification of statistical staff etc. This initiative draws upon the recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians for international organizations: - To investigate the possibility of developing a common system (portal) for monitoring data collection activities; - To ensure the development of data sharing models; - To give both NSOs and other data providers easy access to statistics available at the international organizations in a form allowing comparisons and usage in national dissemination programmes; - To put in place secure and operational methods and tools for the transmission of sensitive information, and - To work with national statistical offices to facilitate the reuse of their standard products.	UNECE-Statistical Division	
	FAO: WAICENT was established to improve access to essential documents, statistics, maps and multimedia resources to millions of users around the globe. Today, WAICENT is one of the world's most comprehensive sources of agricultural information, providing access to the accumulated knowledge and expertise of FAO, improving the capacities of decision-makers, professionals and the public-at-large to obtain and use information essential for achieving sustainable agricultural development and helping to combat hunger.	FAO	
	UNIDO: Assisting the Government of Mozambique	UNIDO/SME	Capacity Building for Business Information Networking (http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229)
14. Open standards and open-source software:	**ITU**-T standardization activities are open and are promoted in the media and via ITU-T workshops and seminars		http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/news
	ITU: A multilingual ITU-T standardized terminology database is maintained and freely available		http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/dbase
	UNCTAD: Research and policy advice to developing countries on open source software.	UNCTAD/SITE	www.unctad.org/ecommerce
15. Information flows			
3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of	**ITU**: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003	**3) BDT/PSF/RRU**	3) Trends 2003 addresses how governments can promote ICTs for development by fostering an effective regulatory environment.

ICTs for development	**ITU**: G-REX Virtual Conferences G-REX Virtual Conferences enable regulators and policy makers to share information on key regulatory topics while using the very ICTs over which they may have a policy and regulatory mandate	**3)** **BDT/PSF/R** **RU**	http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)
	ITU: Case studies providing feedback to regulators from the private sector, investors and consumers. Case studies providing feedback to regulators from the private sector, investors and consumers articulated the perspective of these three key stakeholders in promoting ICTs for development	**3)** **BDT/PSF/R** **RU**	http://www.itu.int/itunews/issue/2003/03/consumers.html http://www.itu.int/itunews/issue/2003/03/investors.html http://www.itu.int/itunews/issue/2003/03/privates.html
17. Cooperation among Stakeholders:	**ITU**: ITU-D Study Groups	**17.** **BDT/IOS/S** **TG**	17. Resolution 3 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/pdf/B406021-2_002-en.doc
	ITU: Global Symposium for Regulators The GSR fosters cooperation among national regulatory authorities around the globe and seeks to encourage dialogue between regulators and key stakeholders including private sector, investors and consumers	**BDT/PSF/R** **RU**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/2003/GSR/index.html
	ITU: G-REX	**BDT/PSF/R** **RU**	17. G-REX is facilitating cooperation among national regulatory authorities and policy makers around the globe http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)
	ITU: Cooperation among stakeholders: in line with WTDC-02, Resolution 29, ITU should (i) continue to apply the principles of transparency and non exclusivity to partnership opportunities and projects involving the private sector. (ii) promote increased sector membership & active participation of sector members in ITU-D activities and develop ITU regional offices tasks that improve mechanisms for increased sector member participation in their activities. (iii) facilitate exchange of views and information between Member States and Sector Members on private sector issues related to telecommunication policies and regulation, technologies and related services, market access and investment conditions. (iv) promote and facilitate the creation of human resource development programmes… encouraging private and public sector participation. (v) coordinate and cooperate with public and private organizations, foundations and financial institutions on issues concerning telecommunication development and promote opportunities for ITU-D sector members. vi) facilitate cooperation and coordination between sector members and regional associations of the private sector. vii) facilitate the development of public and private sector partnerships for the implementation of regional initiatives such as the NEPAD, the Agenda for the Connectivity of the Americas.	**BDT**	17. WTDC-02- Res. 29 and Res.6
	ITU-T standardization activities involve a unique partnership of Governments and the private sector working together	**ITU-T**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/membership
	ITU: Partnerships and external cooperation in the field of standardization including MoUs, formal communication processes and informal groups	TSB/Dir	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/tsb-director

	UNCTAD : forum for developing countries to discuss ICT-related policy issues, exchange of experience and best practices. Intergovernmental meetings, regional conferences and seminars.	UNCTAD	www.unctad.org
18. Resource mobilization:	**ITU**: Resource Mobilization and Partnership	**18. BDT/**	WTDC-02 Res. 13
19. ICT manufacturing capabilities:			
4) Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training			
21. ICTs in education:	**ITU**: 21&22. ITU organizes regular training courses in ICT-related subjects addressed to policy makers, regulators, operators and service providers. Approximately 200 actions are implemented per year including: face-to-face workshops and seminars; e-learning and coaching; case studies, benchmarks, best practices; regional and global meetings of specialists on ICTs. Subjects range from policy-making and regulation, to new technologies, including business and human resources management and development. A variety of agreements with ITU-D members and academia allow ITU to provide formal education programmes up to the Masters level, which use ICTs and e-learning tools for training.	**21&22. BDT/FOP/ HRD**	21&22. http://web/itu/ITU-D/hrd/
	UNCTAD: Unctad has developed the following courses with distance-learning components: Commercial diplomacy, Trade, environment and development, The implementation of a competition law and policy, Negotiators of international investment agreements; Port Management Programme; Distance-learning instructors' workshop	**UNCTAD/S ITE**	**www.unctad.org/trainfo rtrade**
22. Capacity building for ICT use:	**UNCTAD**: Capacity building in e-business, e-strategies, e-measurements, legal issues; training courses on Practice of e-commerce, Legal aspects of e-commerce, and Use of ICT for ports	**UNCTAD/S ITE**	**www.unctad.org/trainfo rtrade**
	UNIDO: BISnet Programme "Capacity Building for Business Information Networking"	**UNIDO/SM E**	(http://www.unido.org/file storage/download/?file% 5fid=13229)

	FAO: FAO has contributed to the establishment and/or strengthening of national and regional agricultural information centres and systems through its field activities since 1968. The scope of the early field projects was similar to the scope of AGRIS/CARIS, i.e. bibliographic information and information on on-going research. The FAO entity entitled "Facilitation of WAICENT Outreach" provides a strategic approach and mechanism for collaboration, capacity building and training with governments and local communities in providing technical advice and support to strengthen their information management capacities, through the effective use of ICTs. By working with partners, the programme has been assisting in the development of tailored systems according to clients´ needs, such as the development of national agricultural information systems and/or promoting the establishment of regional consortiums on the use of tools for agricultural information management. Annex 1 provides a table of on-going Regular Programme and extra budgetary field projects and activities which include an information management component, as a sample of the on-going support and collaboration with Member Nations undertaken by FAO. In early 2000 a distance learning initiative was launched for strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions to manage and access agricultural information in the form of an Information Management Resource Kit. The Resource Kit is being developed and sustained by FAO in a consultative process with contributing partner organizations. The Resource Kit will be delivered starting in 2003 as a computer-based distance learning resource made up of a series of discrete modules on CD-ROM or downloadable from the Internet, with each module containing one or more inter-related topics on information management. The modules are being developed using the latest methods in interactive e-learning which are highly suitable for self-paced learning. The modules will be supplemented by Internet-based virtual community for contributors and learners, allowing them to exchange information, and to collaborate with other professionals. Software applications and tools developed by FAO and partner organizations are also being provided with each module. The Resource Kit will contain only non-proprietary materials and be made available free of charge. FAO is bringing about important information-based organizational innovations and partnership with other United Nations organizations, the private sector, and national and international institutions. FAO´s activities cover the use of modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the development and promotion of institutional innovations and capacities, such as the Virtual Extension and Research Communication Network (VERCON); farming communities networking programme (FARMNet). Also, FAO has established a working relationship with the private sector in the development of new ways of improving access to information and knowledge.	**FAO**	www.fao.int/waicent
23. Training ICT specialists	**UNCTAD**: Training of trainers who will deliver courses with distance-learning components	**UNCTAD/S ITE**	**www.unctad.org/trainfo rtrade**
	ITU in partnership with Cisco is implementing the Internet Training Centers Initiative, aimed at establishing 50 Internet training centers in least developed and developing countries. These centers will be responsible for multiplying ICT knowledge as widely as possible in their communities. ITU/Cisco immediate contribution is to set up the infrastructure of the centers and ensure the training of trainers so critical to this process. Pilot projects with a gender focus have proven to be a great success within this project.	**23. BDT/FOP/ HRD**	http://web/ITU-D/itci23.
	ITU: With the objective to promote understanding to developing countries on the calculation of costs, tariffs and rates, a special "training the trainers" is being executed in order to have specialists on the use of COSITU for English, French and Spanish Speaking countries.	**23. BDT/PSF/ MEF**	

	ITU: The ITU holds bi-annual seminars/workshops on frequency management and radiocommunication systems. Regional seminars/workshops are also held in developing regions, in . Telecommunication Development Bureaucooperation with the	**ITU-R**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/conferences/seminars/index.html
5) Security	**ITU**: Security standardization covering network security, information security, security management, safety, confidentiality non-repudiation, digital signature etc. These studies are led by ITU-T Study Group 17	TSB/SG17	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com17/css andecurity.html http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups
24. Secure and reliable infrastructure:	**ITU**: As part of its E-strategies programme, ITU provides assistance to developing countries in the implementation of projects to build security in public networks. Between 2001 and 2003, 10 Operational projects on e-security have been implemented in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab Region. A training workshop for 128 countries was organized in Geneva with the participation of more than 50 industry experts on security and trust. The ITU E-strategies Programme also provides training on IT security and provides guidance to countries and regions in the elaboration of national and regional policies for security on the Internet. Workshops and seminars addressing e-security have been organized in various ITU regions and countries.	**24. BDT/PSF/E-STR**	24. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop "Creating Trust in Critical Network Infrastructures", which has been held in Seoul in April 2002 The scope of the workshop was focused on these underlying infrastructures, their security, their availability and the public's trust in them. Questions raised during the workshop ranged from such topics as the definition of terms of reference with regard to critical network infrastructures, the need for a global, international approach to the dissemination of information regarding the security of critical network infrastructures and ways to stimulate international and regional cooperation with respect to critical network infrastructure.	**OSG/SPU**	Online http://web.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/security/index.html
25. Information Security:	**ITU**: ITU E-strategies programme assists developing countries in the elaboration of policies and strategies for information security. Many workshops/seminars have been organized dealing with information security and operational projects have been implemented to address information security challenges for various sectors.	**25. BDT/PSF/E-STR**	25. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
26. **Creating a global culture of cyber-security:** **27.** **Fighting cybercrime:**	**ITU**: 26 & 27. As one of the six priority areas for Programme 3, developing countries in Latin America (ASETA Member States), Africa (Mauritania, Cape Verde and Burkina Faso) and Asia (Mongolia) have benefited from ITU assistance in the development of model laws for ICTs (e.g., e-applications) including the prevention of cyber-crime, security and data privacy. For 2003, ITU has ongoing activities for e-legislation in Cameroon. To address global issues in relation to e-security, ITU initiated a multilateral and self-regulatory framework called World e-Trust Memorandum of Understanding.	**26&27. BDT/PSF/E-STR**	26&27. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
6) Enabling environment			
28. Good governance:	**ITU**: "Blue Book on Telecommunication Policies in the Americas (update)", to be jointly published by ITU and CITEL at the beginning of 2004. **ITU**: This 3rd edition of the Americas Blue Book is aimed at enhancing the development of ICTs throughout the region. The report will focus on regulatory challenges in light of convergence, the connectivity agenda and strategies for promoting an information society in the Americas Region	**ITU/BDT**	

29. Market environment:	**ITU**: 28 & 29 IsAP Programme 1 The overall objective of Programme 1 is fully in line with this section of the declaration. "to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment capable of promoting technological innovation and competition. There are many actions both already underway and planned to fulfill this objective. The preparation of reports (such as the Annual Trends Publication), models (ITU/CTO universal service), case studies identifying best practices for effective regulators, interconnection disputes, etc. **ITU/World Ban**k are undertaking a joint study on the settlement of national disputes with an emphasis on consensus building and alternative dispute resolution.	**BDT/PSF/ RRU**	
	ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop on the subject of competition policy in telecommunications, which has been held in Geneva in November 2002 With the growing number of countries undertaking major liberalization efforts in their telecommunication markets, and the growing trend towards industry consolidation, it has become increasingly important for countries to ensure that they possess the necessary facilities and know-how to efficiently and effectively manage telecommunication competition issues in the public interest. To this end, the	**OSG/SPU**	For more information, see the Competition Policy in Telecommunications http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/competition/index.html
30. Standardization:	**ITU**: Standardization work is carried out by 13 study groups in which representatives of the ITU-T membership develop Recommendations for the various fields of international telecommunications on the basis of the study of Questions (i.e. areas for study).	**TSB**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/activities
	UNECE: Standardisation in the filed of electronic business The E-Business MoU Management Group works to foster cooperation among standards developers, so as to minimize the risk of divergent and competitive approaches to standardization, to avoid duplication of efforts, and to avoid confusion amongst users of E-Business standards**.**	UNECE-Trade Development and Timber Division (on the basis of MOU between ISO, IEC, ITU and UNECE)	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/e-business/mou/index.html
31. Spectrum management:	**ITU**-D Study Group 2 Resolution 9 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002)	**31. BDT/IOS/S TG**	31. Resolution 9 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/pdf/B406021-2_004-en.doc
	ITU-R effect allocation of bands of the radiofrequency spectrum, the allotment of radio frequencies and the registration of radio frequency assignments and of any associated orbital position in the geostationary satellite orbit in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries. It also coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of radio-frequencies and of the geostationary-satellite orbit for radiocommunication services	**ITU-R**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/

32. Consumer protection:	**ITU**: Feedback to Regulators from Consumers 2002 Case Study	**BDT/PSF/R RU**	32. Case Study (focused on how regulators can act to ensure consumer protection and include consumers in the regulatory process.) http://www.itu.int/itunews/issue/2003/03/consumers.html
	UNCTAD: Research and policy advice to developing countries in the area of consumer protections, internet governance and intellectual property rights.	**UNCTAD/S ITE/**	**www.unctad.org/ecommerce**
33. Internet governance:	**ITU** assists developing countries in the elaboration of policies on Internet Protocol Addresses and country-code top-level domain name (ccTLD) issues. For 2003, regional symposia are planned for Africa (July in Rwanda) and Europe (September in Russia) aimed at addressing regional policies for Internet governance.	**33. BDT/PSF/E -STR**	
	ITU: Resolution 102 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) on <u>Management of Internet domain names and addresses</u> was revised in Marrakesh at the 2002 Plenipotentiary. Originally adopted at the 1998 Plenipotentiary, previous activities have been reported to Council in documents C99/51, C00/27, C00/27B, C01/EP/8 and C02/46.	**TSB/SG2**	http://web/ITU-T/studygroups/com02/index.asp
34. Intellectual property rights:	**ITU**: TSB Director's Ad-Hoc group on Intellectual property rights	**TSB/Dir**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/othergroups/ipr-adhoc
7) Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all			
36. E-Government:	**ITU** e-government activities include the implementation of projects, guidance in the elaboration of technology policies at the national and regional levels. Operational e-government projects have been implemented in Bulgaria and Cambodia. For 2003, projects in Cameroon, Rwanda and Georgia are scheduled to be completed. A regional workshop for the Arab Region is planned at the end of 2003 with the objective of facilitating the elaboration of a regional e-government policy with focus on the technology aspects.	**BDT/PSF/E -STR**	36. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	UNCTAD: Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) – computerized Customs management system installed in over 80 countries.	**UNCTAD/S ITE**	**www.asycuda.org**
	UNCTAD: Computerized Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) installed in over 60 countries.	**UNCTAD/ GDS**	**www.unctad.org/dmfas**
	UNECE: Gas Centre Database The project is an ongoing ECE activity which aims at developing a database for energy policies in general and the gas industry in particular. Built in a flexible, searchable and user-friendly format, the database features an internationally comparable set of data for the gas sector in the ECE region.	UNECE-Industrial Restructuring, Energy and Enterprise Development Division	

	ITU: The ITU-T Workshop on challenges, perspectives and standardization issues in E-Government looks to develop perspectives for the members and invited guests on the issues facing Member States and vendors in the implementation of e-Government solutions today and in the future, with a focus on standardization issues. In its conclusions, the Working Group is presenting a contribution to the WSIS Action Plan, proposing a new text on E-Government: **E-Government**: Governments are encouraged to: - Develop E-Government strategies, goals, and objectives by 2004, including provisions for universal access where appropriate. - Give responsibility to senior, high-level government officials or organizations for E-Government projects, in order to start achieving progress in citizen services, business services and transformation/simplification of government processes by 2005. - Reduce technical barriers to E-Government by 2005 by promoting the use of international standards, by governments and businesses. - Reduce legal barriers to E-Government by 2006, so as to allow compliance with government requirements electronically, e.g. E-Documents, E-Signatures, E-Archives be given equivalent legal status with paper. - Work with and through international standardization organizations to develop, disseminate, and use best practices for E-Government, so as to share knowledge and reduce redundancies and inconsistencies. - Participate in and encourage the development of international standards, models, or guidelines in areas such as: Catalogue of "life events" (birth, death, etc.) both for persons and enterprises, noting that some events may have occurred outside the local jurisdiction; Services; Processes; Model laws; Ensuring archival and long term (100 year plus) readability of electronic records; Individual identification number and authentication process; Transmission of address information; International exchange of data (administrative, tax, customs, crime-prevention, etc.); Removal and avoidance of barriers to international exchange of information and technology	**TSB/SG2**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/e-government
37. E-Business:	**UNCTAD**: Capacity building in developing countries for the development of e-business in sectors of economic importance and export capacity, through a mix of sector-specific policies, training programmes and deployment of ICT tools.	UNCTAD/SITE	www.unctad.org
	UNCTAD: Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS) – computerized equipment and cargo tracking.	UNCTAD/SITE	www.railtracker.com www.porttracker.org
	UNCTAD: Research and analysis of developments in ICT and the knowledge economy and their implications for developing countries, including the impact on productivity, business organization, export capacities and competitiveness, key sectors with e-business potential, and the gender dimension. See E-Commerce and Development Report (annual). See A.21	UNCTAD/SITE	www.unctad.org/ecommerce www.unctad.org/trainfortrade

	ITU: For more than 5 years, ITU has been providing technical assistance in the implementation of e-business project for developing countries. As part of its Electronic Commerce for Developing Countries (EC-DC), operational e-business projects have been implemented in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Arab Region. 5 regional seminars on e-business have been organized to address regional technology policy issues and strategies for e-business. ITU also provides direct assistance to developing countries in e-business technology policies and strategies.	**37. BDT/PSF/E -STR**	37. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	ITU-D Study Group 2 (Question 17/2)	**BDT/IOS/S TG**	37. Definition of Question 17/2
	ITU-T study group 16 leads the standardization in the area of e-business and e-commerce	**TSB/SG16**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com16/index.asp
	ITU: MoU on electronic business between IEC, ISO, ITU, and UN/ECE	**TSB**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/tsb-director/mou
	UNECE: The Data Bank on Regulations Concerning The Carriage of Dangerous Goods aims to provide member states' transport operators, chemical industries, oil sectors as well as control and enforcement bodies with quick and effective access at the lowest possible cost to the various requirments connected with the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous goods and related transport routes (road, rail and waterways)	**UNECE:** Transport Division	
	UNECE: Database on Classification and Labelling Of Chemicals consolidates all information submitted by the members of the committee of experts on the transport of dangerous goods and on the Globally harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.	**UNECE:** Trade Developmen t and Timber Division	
	UNECE: Database on Classification and Labelling Of Chemicals consolidates all information submitted by the members of the committee of experts on the transport of dangerous goods and on the Globally harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.	**UNECE:** Trade Developmen t and Timber Division	
	UNIDO: Effort for SME support, BISnet Programme Capacity Building for Business Information Networking	**UNIDO/SM E**	http://www.unido.org/file-storage/download/?file%5fid=13229
38. E-learning:	**ITU**: e-Learning Center delivers more than 50 on-line courses per year in English, French and Spanish, not only to transfer technical and managerial know how, but also to disseminate the e-learning culture and promote the use of ICTs in training and education. ITU also provides assistance in e-learning technology policies and will be organizing a regional seminar on e-education for the Arab Region in 2003.	**BDT/FOP/ HRD** **BDT/PSF/E -STR**	38. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/hrd/elearning 38. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	ITU: "Tele-education in the Americas", jointly published in 2001 by ITU and CITEL.	**BDT/FOP/ AM**	

UNECE: Statistical Database UNECE maintains large databases of macro-economic statistics to support the complication of ECE refrence series. This involves the analysis and production of the Economic Survey of Europe, the socio-economic statistics used in the "Trends in Europe and North America" publications" as well as environmental statistics. The primary objective of this activity is th ensure that analyses conducted by ECE are supported by relevant, accurate, timely, understandable and easily accessible data. It also aims at providing user-friendly electronic public access top a core set of the statistics that have been collected to support ECE's analysis programmes. It is expected that the core set of ECE refeence seiries will be extended in the coming two years to include most of the important macro-economic statistics from Eastern-Europe and CIS countries.	**UNECE** Statistical Division	
UNECE: Macroeconomic database domain	**UNECE** Statistical Division	
UNECE: Human settlements database domain	**UNECE** Environment and Human Settlements Division	
UNECE: Socioeconomic database domain	**UNECE** Statistical Division	
UNECE: Population database domain	**UNECE** Population Activities Unit (Economic Analysis Division)	
UNECE: Projects in the Framework of The Working Parties On Road Traffic Safety And Transport: The ECE has launched a set of projects targeting its member countries' traffic saftey standards. They include a study on the the safety implications of the use of mobile phones while driving, the introduction of digital tachographs on commercial vehicles engaged in international transport and the application of informatics in road safety.	**UNECE** Transport Division	
UNECE: The Gender Statistics Website for Europe and North America is a joint ECE/UNDP project which aims at the overall improvement and availability of gender statistics and key indicators for countries in the ECE region. This project brings together both gender statistics and policies. The main focus is on the production, dissemination and use of gender related data. In addition to statistics, this site elaborates on some of the main gender issues relevant to the UNECE region, and provides examples of policies and other initiatives within that context. This website also links these gender issues to statistical indicators developed by the UNECE/UNDP gender statistics Task Force. The database of gender statistics helps to monitor the situation of women and men in all UNECE member countries, and to evaluate the effectiveness of policies.	**UNECE** Statistical Division	

39. E-health:	**ITU**: ITU's e-health activities include the implementation of telemedicine projects in several countries including Mozambique, Malta, Nicaragua, Georgia, Myanmar, Senegal, Bhutan, Uganda and Ukraine. There are ongoing projects for several countries such as Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Haiti, Rwanda, Venezuela, Sudan, Mauritania, Bulgaria, Zimbabwe and Guinea. Requests for assistance from Lebanon, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Latvia are in consideration for future partnership action by ITU. ITU also provides assistance in elaborating national and regional ICT strategies that can enhance health services in developing countries. A regional activity is planned for the Caribbean region later this year. To address common issues related to enhancing health through ICTs, ITU for the third time, will be organizing a World Telemedicine Symposium for Developing Countries from 1-4 December 2003 in Tunis, Tunisia, just before the WSIS. This Telemedicine Symposium is being organized by ITU and WHO with Tunisia as the host country.	**39. BDT/PSF/E-STR BDT/PSF/N&T**	
	ITU-D Study Group 2 (Question 14-1/2)	**39. BDT/IOS/STG**	Definition of Question 14-1/2
	ITU: "Telemedicine in the Americas", to be jointly published by ITU and CITEL in 2003.	**39. BDT/FOP/AM**	
	ITU: E-health workshop	**TSB/SG16**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/e-health/index.html
40. E-employment:	**ILO**: Tripartite meeting for the media, cultural, graphical sector entitled "The future of work and quality in the information society" The **ILO's** Governing Body decided, at its 286th Session (March 2003) to hold a week-long Tripartite meeting for the media, cultural, graphical sector entitled "The future of work and quality in the information society". It is being tentatively planned for mid-October 2004, at the ILO in Geneva. This meeting will bring together representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations to discuss a background document prepared by the ILO	**Sectoral Activities**	http://mirror/public/english/dialogue/sector/sectors/media/publ.htm http://mirror/public/english/support/publ/wer/index2.htm http://mirror/public/english/dialogue/sector/sectors/media.htm
41. E-environment:	**ITU**: Working with industry partners within the framework of the Global e-Sustainability Initiative, ITU plays an important role in the promotion of activities aimed at reducing the environmental effects of telecommunications and ICTs.	**41. BDT/PSF/E-STR**	41. WTDC-02 Recommendation 7
	UNECE: Internet-based reporting scheme under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) The LRTAP project, completed in 2002, aims to address the major environmental problems of the ECE region through an Internat-based approach. In this perspective, input from the Parties to the convention on LRTAP (47 ECE member states) are handled electronically, thus allowing the public to receive better and more up-to-date reports on air pollution abatement startegies in the region.	UNECE-Environment and Human Settlements Division	

Added point			
	FAO*: World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT)* WAICENT was established to improve access to essential documents, statistics, maps and multimedia resources to millions of users around the globe. Today, WAICENT is one of the world´s most comprehensive sources of agricultural information, providing access to the accumulated knowledge and expertise of FAO, improving the capacities of decision-makers, professionals and the public-at-large to obtain and use information essential for achieving sustainable agriculture development and helping to combat hunger. Since 1996 the FAO Internet site has been improved in terms of quantity and quality of information. There are presently 500,000 HTML pages including dynamic pages on the FAO Web site comprising 3200 sites traceable through the WAICENT Information Finder, 87 databases available on the site, and 12,000 full text documents available in the Organization's Corporate Document Repository. In December 1999, visits to the FAO Web site averaged 360,000 (6.5 million hits) per month and Encyclopaedia Britannica ranked it amongst the top Web sites. In the first quarter of 2003, hits were recorded at 40.4 million; during the second quarter of 2003, Web site hits reached 44.4 million. Bridging the Rural Digital Divide FAO has prepared a programmatic framework which encompasses its work to empower rural people to access, use, and manage agricultural information and in support of food security and the eradication of poverty. FAO aims to contribute to achieve the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society, as well as the Millennium Development goals, and particularly to address the five distinct but interrelated priorities identified by FAO and its Members in the framework of the Anti-Hunger Programme launched in 2002. FAO's work in this area comprises an interconnected series of interventions, encompassing firstly national and regional level case studies and pilot interventions on information exchange and communication, and the dissemination of the results obtained at national and regional levels through the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM) meetings and secondly a capacity building resource network. FAO aims to have a leading role in bridging the rural digital divide, given its international role in the elimination of hunger, seeking to establish collaborative partnerships to assist with the task of bridging the rural digital divide. The Organization will facilitate the process of brokering and sharing the expertise accumulated by Member States and regional/international organisations.		
8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development	**ITU**: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003	**8) BDT/PSF/R RU**	8) Trends 2003 focuses on need for rural telecentres to provide content of relevance to local community and the need of local participation in telecentre projects.
42. Cultural and linguistic diversity.			
43. Content:	**ITU/WIPO** Joint Symposium on Multilingual Domain Names, held in Geneva on December 2001. Domain names, on which Internet mail and web addresses are based, currently use a restricted subset of Latin (ASCII) characters — even for countries that do not use Latin characters in their written language. While Internet content such as web pages have been internationalized and made available in many languages, it is only recently that there have been a number of initiatives to similarly internationalize the Internet's domain name system. The implementation of multilingual domain names raises a number of complex issues: the objective of the Symposium was to raise wider understanding of the issues as well as offer an opportunity for further dialogue on possible approaches to these issues.	**OSG/SPU – ITU-T**	ITU and WIPO background papers are available online at http://www.itu.int/mlds/

UNECE: Statistical Metadata This projects ai at standardisation of formats and methods and minimum requirements for methodological and descriptive metadata disseminated along with the statistical data.	**UNECE:** Statistical Division	
FAO: Information Dissemination and Management Networks and Systems Under the WAICENT corporate framework, collaborative arrangements between FAO and external partners have developed and strengthened information networks and systems. The following list gives some examples of established networks, among others:	FAO	
Gender and ICTs: FAO has carried out multifaceted activities in the field of access to information technologies and improving the collection, dissemination and use of gender disaggregated data. The Dimitra project, a communication and information project aiming at increasing rural women´s visibility, has set up an on-line data base of organizations, projects, publications on FAO´s Web sites and published newsletters to about 4000 contacts in the world. ICTs are also used for e-forum conferences. The Gender and Population Division and the Statistics Division of FAO are also currently preparing a "Lessons learned" document on national experiences with incorporating gender considerations into agricultural censuses and surveys.		www.fao.org/sd
Access to Global On-line Research in Agriculture (AGORA): The Director-General will launch the AGORA initiative in October 2003. AGORA is a global partnership to provide free or reduced-price journal access to developing countries. It is a programme of FAO in collaboration with major scientific publishers, Cornell University, Mann Library, the World Health Organization (WHO). The long-term goal of the AGORA programme is to increase the quality and effectiveness of agricultural research and training in low-income countries, and in turn, to improve food security		www.fao.org
International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS): AGRIS is the international information system for the agricultural sciences and technology. It was created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1974, to facilitate information exchange and to bring together world literature dealing with all aspects of agriculture. AGRIS is a cooperative system in which participating countries input references to the literature produced within their boundaries and, in return, draw on the information provided by the other participants. To date, 240 national, international and intergovernmental centres participate from all over the world.		www.fao.org/agris
Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS): GIEWS is an information system for compiling and exchanging information that is essential for providing regular bulletins on food crop production and markets at the global level, and situation reports on a regional and country-by-country basis. GIEWS has developed an integrated information system knows as "GIEWS Workstation" which consists of customized tools that include country cereal balance sheets, software for the display and analysis of maps and satellite images and an electronic news service. This is an important system for crop and food supply monitoring.		www.fao.org/giews

	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS): FIVIMS is a programme promoting systems that assemble, analyse and disseminate accurate and timely information related to food insecurity and vulnerability. FIVIMS is a framework within which a wide range of activities can be carried out, both at the international and national level. Two case studies were produced "Food Security Impact of Productivity Improvement on Small Farms" and "Use of Existing Information Systems for FIVIMS-related Work". A handbook on operationalizing food security information and early warning systems is available and associated training has been provided in various countries. Extensive work has been carried out related to vulnerable groups profiling, improving information in complex emergencies and on enhancing sustainable livelihoods.		www.fivims.org
	World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources (WIEWS): is a world-wide dynamic mechanism to foster information exchange among member countries, by gathering and disseminating information on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, an an instrument for the periodic assessment of the state of the world´s PGRFA. WIEWS interface is available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Also, a new seed module (more than 65,000 varieties) is currently being developed and will be integrated within WIEWS.		www.fao.org/wiews
	Information Network on Post-harvest Operations (INPhO): is an interactive platform to disseminate technical information on post-harvest operations. The INPhO Web site is the starting point for any post-production search and offers information systems support to the network of international and national organizations participating in this important programme world-wide. Some activities have been contributing to the improvement of access to agricultural information such as the inclusion of three new chapters in the Post-harvest Compendium of INPhO including the Post-harvest Operations; Potatoes Post-harvest Operations; and Millet Post-harvest Operations. Also, for those interested in accessing equipment, tools and materials needed in the post-harvest sector, the INPhO Equipment Database is available and operational for Asia and Africa.		www.fao.org/inpho
	Fisheries Global Information System (FIGIS): is a global information system on fisheries aimed at providing policy makers with timely, reliable strategic information on fishery status and trends on a global scale. Designed as a policy-based information system, it will enable policy makers to make informed decisions about the key challenges of sustainable development, and will support their shifting towards sustainability-centred management by providing them with a single entry point to strategic data, information, analyses and reviews of fisheries issues and trends.		www.fao.org/figis
44. Media:	**UNECE: Dissemination of statistical commentary** The Internet dissemination of data requires improved methodologies for accompanying comments disseminated with the data, in order to ensure betted interpretation of statistics.	**UNECE:** Statistical Division	
9) Identifying and overcoming barriers to the achievement of the Information Society with a human perspective			
(Empty for the moment)			
B. Objectives			
45. Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:	**ITU**: A number of ITU/BDT/MEF studies and reports have proposed targets and benchmarks for ICT over the years in line with those mentioned in the WSIS draft Action Plan.	**45. BDT/PSF/MEF**	

a) Benchmarks:	**ITU**: World Telecommunication Indicators (WTI) database	**BDT**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/
	UNCTAD: ICT Benchmarking tool	UNCTAD/D ITE/CSTD	http://www.tte40.net/un/
b) E-Strategies			
	ITU: Country Case Studies Telecommunication case studies provide an analysis of modern day issues in telecommunications — and how they have been addressed in individual countries. The goals are to raise awareness among government officials, regulators and industry players in developing countries and to provide policy-makers and other players with in-depth substantive information	**OSG/SPU – BDT/MEF and RRU**	Online at: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/casestudies/index.html
	ITU: Workshop on The Internet in South East Asia held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 21 to 23 November 2001 The workshop presented and discussed the results of the ITU Internet Case Studies carried out in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2001. Comparative results were presented for several South East Asia countries. . The workshop covered a variety of Internet-related issues, with the objective to understand the factors that help to accelerate, or which may retard, the development of the Internet in countries at different stages of economic and social development. The workshop was primarily aimed at policy and regulatory staff responsible for Internet development in their countries.	**BDT/MEF – OSG/SPU**	Online resources and presentations: http://www.itu.int/asean2001/documents/index.htm . Internet case studies: 1 http://www.itu.int/asean2001/reports/index.html.
	UNCTAD: Capacity building for the development of national e-strategies in developing countries; assisting countries in designing their e-strategies, providing guidance and producing guidelines to that end.	UNCTAD/S ITE/ECB	www.unctad.org/ecommerce
c) Global Digital Compact:	**ITU**: IsAP Programme 1 45c) The language promoting the launching of a Global Digital Compact gives the example, "governments create stimulating regulatory environment." Programme 1, dedicated to the regulatory environment, could play a leading role in any action to achieve this development goal.	**BDT/PSF/R RU**	
d) Digital development index	**ITU**: The Knowledge Center activity	**45d) BDT/PSF/R RU**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Survey/survey.asp
	ITU: World Telecommunication Development Reports (forthcoming issue: December 2003)	**45d) BDT/PSF/ MEF - SPU**	WDTR 2002: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/wtdr_02/index.html
	UNCTAD: Development of information and communication technology indices.	UNCTAD/D ITE	www.unctad.org/stdev

e) Handbook on good practices and success stories:	**ITU**: The Global Regulators Exchange (G-REX) 45e) The Global Regulators Exchange (G-REX), a password-protected website for national regulatory authorities and policy makers, has been very successful in facilitating an exchange of best regulatory practices through its hotline and online conferences. Regulators and policy makers have shared information on their challenges and success stories. G-REX conferences to be launched this year aim to identify best practices in addressing specific regulatory challenges	**45e)** **BDT/PSF/R** **RU**	http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)
	ITU Success stories website. This website is designed to gather some of the ongoing and successful ICT development projects taking place around the world, and showing how ICTs, and the Internet in particular, are being used to help bridge the global digital divide.	**OSG/SPU**	Online: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/wsis-themes/ict_stories/index.html
	ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform Each year, the annual publication Trends in Telecommunication Reform identifies good practices and success stories in using regulatory reform to achieve ICT development	**45e)** **BDT/PSF/R** **RU**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/publications/PublicationIndex.html
	UNCTAD: Knowledge Societies: information technologies for sustainable development	UNCTAD/DITE/CSTD	www.unctad.org/stdev
f) Training content workers:			
g) Curriculum revision:			
h) World languages on the Internet:.	**ITU**: Resolution 133 (PLEN/5) (Marrakesh, 2002) on the <u>Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names</u> is a new resolution adopted in 2002.	**TSB/SG2**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com02/index.asp
C. Strategies programmes, methods for implementation			
46.			
47. Governments	**ITU** E-strategies assists developing countries in elaborating national information and communication technology strategies with emphasis on harnessing the potentials of ICTs for socio-economic development and taking into account the needs of various sectors. Assistance in providing guidance in the elaboration of national and regional e-strategies has been provided to Algeria, Andean Region in Latin America, Asia Pacific Region, Burundi, Cameroon, Costa Rica and Rwanda.	**BDT/PSF/E** **-STR**	47. National and regional workshops and seminars have been organized to address issues aimed at putting in place comprehensive strategies for ICT development. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	UNIDO: BISnet Programme	UNIDO/SME	Capacity Building for Business Information Networking (http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229)

48. Private sector	**UNIDO:** BISnet Programme	UNIDO/SME	Capacity Building for Business Information Networking (http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229)
49. Civil society	**UNECE: Databank on Regulations Concerning the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29)** is under implementation at the UNECE. The databank offers member states, private operators, NGO's and industry associations an easy and versatile tool to access the regulations on the basis of their subject through adequate EDP and EDI means.	**UNECE:** Transport Division	
50. Mass media	**UNECE: Dissemination to information media** This project aims at sharing the best practices among national statistical offices in the field of contacts with information media using Internet and other technological tools	**UNECE:** Statistical Division	
51. Multilateral organizations	**ITU**: IsAP Programme 51. Programme 1 strives to provide "guidance, facilitating peer dialogue, exchange of experience and best practices…" The RRU/Programme 1 works closely with organizations such as the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation, Inter/American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the World Bank and the European Commission in providing information-sharing mechanisms for national regulatory authorities and policy makers.	**51. BDT/PSF/RRU**	http://www.itu.int/itudoc/itu-d/publicat/b_book.html http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/2002/GSR/Documents/07-USModel_part1_doc.pdf http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/2003/Gambia/index.html
	ITU: . The Internet Case Studies and regional and global development reports have proposed recommendations, offered best practice examples, etc., as mentioned in this point	**51. BDT/MEF**	
52. E-strategies and performance monitoring:	**ITU**: . Indicators for monitoring performance are on-going part of the work	**52. BDT/MEF**	
	UNECE: ICT strategy for the UNECE UNECE is finalising its ICT strategy in view of putting its infrastructure, services and applications to the level which will provide work environment and client services adequate to the present development of ICT.	**UNECE:** Information Systems Unit	
53. Specific initiatives:			
D. International cooperation and financing			
54. International cooperation:		**54. BDT/PSF/RRU**	
55. Financing:	**ITU**: An initiative for financing telecommunication development is being executed with the objective to evaluate the opportunities opened up by telecommunication development and the financing required, in order to draw up a global strategy involving the participation of public and private sectors, regional and international organizations, financial institutions, operators, service providers, etc., identifying partnerships and establishing mutual commitments.	**55. BDT/PSF/MEF**	
56. Technology transfer:	**ITU**: Pricing of telecommunication services based in IP networks: the objective of this study and direct assistances to countries, is to provide understanding to regulators, operators and service providers on how to use IP-based networks as a vehicle for real time services by creating profits.	**56. BDT/PSF/MEF**	
E. Follow up			

57. Indicators:	**UNECE: Monitoring the Information Society: Data, Measurement and Methods(Geneva, 8-9 December 2003)** In view of the upcoming World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva (10-12 December 2003) and the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action that will result, there will be a need to monitor the progress made towards the goals stated in Geneva (2003) by the next Summit in Tunis (2005) and beyond. In light of this, it is fundamental that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) data be brought into the realm of official statistics, so that current global gaps in the data can be identified and closed. The first step in making this happen is a fundamental stock-taking exercise. This workshop will comprise a variety of themes surrounding ICTs, including (i) the role of ICTs in economic and societal transformations, (ii) individual and household use of ICTs, (iii) business usage of ICTs, and (iv) measuring social implications of ICTs (see preliminary programme attached to this information notice). Within each theme, some basic questions will be asked. Can critical data or indicators that currently do not exist but are desirable be identified? Are these even measurable? How is it possible to encourage countries that don't currently collect the relevant data to do so within their official statistics programmes? The main participants of the Workshop will be representatives from national statistical offices, policy makers and analysts in the ICT area. The key message of the Workshop will be the need for official statistics to be a central player in shaping the information society from the point of view of (i) independent information as a basic condition for democracy and other aspects of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and (ii) statistical monitoring with the view to obtain international benc hmarking and to assess ICT trends from a core set of internationally agreed indicators.	**UNECE:** Statistical Division (Cooperatio n bytween the UNECE, ITU, OECD, UNESCO, UNCTAD and Eurostat)	http://wwwdev.unece.org/stats/documents/ces/sem.52/inf.1.e.pdf
	UNCTAD: Capacity building and assistance to developing countries in developing mechanisms for monitoring and measuring the information society, particularly statistical indicators on the use of ICT by the business sector.	UNCTAD/S ITE/ECB	www.unctad.org/ecommerce
58. Reporting:	**ITU**: Annual Regulatory survey	**ITU BDT/PSF/R RU**	58. Data collected in the annual regulatory survey could assist in the assessment of universal accessibility to ICTs. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Survey/survey.asp
59. Support for implementation:	**FAO:** Intergovernmental Process FAO established the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM) as an intergovernmental process to discuss and set policies related to management of and access to agricultural information. COAIM is a biennial meeting that brings together policy-makers, funding agencies and major players in all relevant fields of agricultural information, as well as observers from the United Nations and the non-governmental organization community. Delegates at the Second COAIM held 23-25 September 2002 endorsed nineteen specific recommendations calling for improved effectiveness of information dissemination in national agricultural development programmes.	FAO	www.fao.org/coaim