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RAPPORT SUR LES ACTIVITÉS PRÉPARATOIRES
À LA RÉUNION PREPCOM-3

I Rappel

1 Dans la Résolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) présentée par la Tunisie, la Conférence de plénipotentiaires de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT) décidait de charger le Secrétaire général de l'Union d'inscrire la tenue d'un Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information (SMSI) à l'ordre du jour du Comité administratif de coordination de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (CAC), désormais appelé Conseil de coordination des Chefs de secrétariat des organismes des Nations Unies ou CEB. Le CAC a réagi favorablement et a adopté en 2000 un plan d'action élaboré par le Secrétaire général de l'UIT en vue de l'organisation de ce Sommet.

2 A sa session de 2001, le Conseil de l'UIT a examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général. Dans sa Résolution 1179 (Document C2001/114), il a approuvé la tenue d'un Sommet en deux phases, dont la première aurait lieu à Genève en 2003 et la seconde à Tunis en 2005.

3 La décision du Conseil de l'UIT a été approuvée le 21 décembre 2001 par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies dans sa Résolution 56/183, qui salue le fait que le Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information se tienne au niveau le plus élevé possible et sous l'égide du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, l'Union assumant le rôle de chef de file dans la préparation. Cette Résolution appuie la structure du Sommet en deux phases, comme approuvé par le Conseil.

4 L'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies recommande en outre, par cette Résolution, que le soin de préparer le Sommet soit confié à un Comité préparatoire intergouvernemental à composition non limitée, qui en établirait l'ordre du jour, arrêterait les modalités de participation d'autres parties prenantes et mettrait au point le texte du projet de Déclaration de principes et du projet de Plan d'action. Elle invite également l'UIT à jouer le rôle directeur principal dans le Secrétariat exécutif du SMSI. En décembre 2002, l'Assemblée générale a adopté la Résolution 57/238 qui réaffirme le soutien déjà exprimé dans la Résolution 56/183 en faveur du Sommet.

II Résultats de la première réunion du Comité de préparation

5 La première réunion du Comité de préparation ("PrepCom-1") a eu lieu à Genève du 1er au 5 juillet 2002. M. Adama Samassekou (Mali) en a été élu Président. Le Président, les 14 Vice-Présidents et les 2 Vice-Présidents de droit nommés, l'un par la Suisse, et l'autre par la Tunisie, composent le Bureau du PrepCom. Cette première réunion a été suivie par 969 participants, dont 607 délégués de 142 Etats Membres, 34 représentants d'entités du secteur privé, 223 représentants d'ONG et de la société civile et 110 représentants d'organisations internationales et d'institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies. (Le rapport et les documents du PrepCom-1 peuvent être consultés à l'adresse <http://www.itu/wsis/preparatory/prepcom/prepcom1.html>.)

6 Le PrepCom-1 a créé deux sous-comités pour la conduite de ses travaux: le Sous-Comité 1, qui s'occupe du Règlement intérieur, et le Sous-Comité 2, qui travaille sur les thèmes proposés et les résultats possibles. Les participants à la réunion ont adopté le Règlement intérieur des réunions PrepCom ainsi que les procédures d'accréditation. Ils ont également adopté un document sur les principes régissant le Sommet.

III Activités préparatoires à la deuxième réunion PrepCom (PrepCom-2)

7 Une réunion informelle du Sous-Comité 2 a eu lieu du 16 au 18 septembre 2002 à Genève pour faire progresser les travaux sur les thèmes et le contenu du Sommet. Le rapport de cette réunion peut être consulté à l'adresse: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents>.

8 Quatre conférences régionales de préparation ont été tenues avant le PrepCom-2. La Conférence ministérielle régionale paneuropéenne a eu lieu à Bucarest du 7 au 9 novembre 2002, et a été précédée de conférences sous-régionales organisées à Bichkek et à Moscou. Des conférences régionales de préparation ont également eu lieu à Tokyo du 13 au 15 janvier 2003, à Bâvaro (République dominicaine) du 29 au 31 janvier 2003 et à Beyrouth du 4 au 6 février 2003.

9 D'autres réunions importantes liées au Sommet ont été organisées, notamment la réunion tenue au Caire (Egypte) sous les auspices de la Ligue des Etats arabes, du 16 au 18 juin 2003, et la Conférence ministérielle sur le thème de "l'accès aux TIC pour tous" à Pointe-aux-Piments (Maurice), du 3 au 5 avril 2003; la réunion des ministres francophones se déroulera à Rabat (Maroc) du 3 au 5 septembre 2003.

IV Résultats des travaux du PrepCom-2

10 Le PrepCom-2 s'est tenu à Genève du 17 au 28 février 2003. Il a été suivi par 1 586 participants, dont 918 délégués de 146 Etats, 60 représentants d'entités du secteur privé, 398 représentants d'ONG et de la société civile, 128 représentants d'organismes des Nations Unies et de ses institutions spécialisées et 59 représentants d'autres organisations intergouvernementales.

11 Les chefs d'Etat de la Roumanie et du Sénégal se sont exprimés dans le cadre du Groupe de réflexion prospective le premier jour du PrepCom-2. Le rapport du PrepCom-2 et la documentation de la réunion peuvent être consultés à: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents>. Plus de 100 contributions écrites ont été reçues.

12 Les participants au PrepCom-2 ont approuvé deux documents de base pour la poursuite des travaux sur le projet de Déclaration de principes et le projet de Plan d'action. Ils ont également décidé que les contributions des observateurs feraient l'objet d'une section distincte dans les documents révisés, sous un intitulé différent, étant entendu que les négociations prendraient pour point de départ les propositions des Etats. Ces deux documents de travail ont par la suite été améliorés puis publiés le 21 mars 2003, sur le site web du SMSI, à l'adresse: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/hlsoc>.

13 Le PrepCom-2 a également créé un mécanisme intersessions à partir de la composition du Bureau, afin de perfectionner les documents en prévision de la réunion d'un groupe de rédaction intergouvernemental à composition non limitée, réunion qui a eu lieu du 15 au 18 juillet 2003, au siège de l'UNESCO, à Paris. On trouvera des renseignements détaillés sur le mécanisme intersessions adopté par le PrepCom-2 à: <http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents>. Il a été décidé que le PrepCom-3 se tiendrait du 15 au 26 septembre 2003 au Centre international de conférences de Genève (CICG).

14 Au 31 mai (date limite de réception des observations sur le projet de Déclaration et de Plan d'action fixée par le PrepCom-2), 800 pages d'observations sur ces deux documents ont été adressées au Bureau, qui en a reçu d'autres par la suite. Conformément au mandat du PrepCom-2, toutes ces observations ont été publiées sur le site web du SMSI (www.itu.int/wsis).

V Résultats des travaux de la réunion de Paris

15 Le groupe de rédaction intergouvernemental à composition non limitée s'est réuni du 15 au 18 juillet à Paris, à l'aimable invitation de l'UNESCO et avec son appui logistique. Trois documents ont été mis à la disposition des participants à cette réunion intersessions, à savoir:

- i) Une première version améliorée du projet de Déclaration et de Plan d'action, qui ne comprend aucun nouvel apport quant au fond. Cette version a été présentée au Bureau du PrepCom, ainsi qu'il a été indiqué.
- ii) Un document de référence qui regroupe toutes les observations reçues des Etats et des observateurs avant le 31 mai, présenté sous forme de tableau et contenant, d'un côté, la première version du projet de Déclaration et de Plan d'action datant du 21 mars et, de l'autre, les observations sur le texte qui ont été soumises par les Etats et les observateurs.
- iii) Un document de base pour les travaux de la réunion de Paris dans lequel figure la version améliorée du projet de Déclaration et de Plan d'action, les observations formulées par les Etats étant directement intégrées dans le texte.

16 Il a été décidé à la réunion de Paris que le texte du projet de Déclaration de principes (troisième version révisée), tel qu'il a été examiné à la dernière séance plénière le 18 juillet, devait être transmis sans modification au PrepCom, à sa troisième réunion, l'intégralité du texte restant entre crochets.

17 Il a également été décidé que le projet de Plan d'action examiné à la réunion de Paris, ainsi que les observations formulées à cette occasion, constituerait la base d'une nouvelle révision de ce Plan. Le Président de la réunion de Paris procéderait à cette révision en collaboration avec les coordonnateurs régionaux du Bureau du SMSI, avec l'assistance du Secrétariat exécutif et sous la direction du Président du PrepCom. L'objet principal de cette révision est d'améliorer la structure du projet de Plan d'action et de le rendre conforme à la Déclaration de principes, afin que le texte obtenu puisse constituer une meilleure base de négociations au PrepCom-3. Le projet de Plan d'action révisé serait soumis au Bureau lors de sa prochaine réunion, le 22 août 2003, et serait publié sur le site web du Sommet immédiatement après cette réunion.

VI Organisation du Sommet

18 Aux termes des décisions prises par le Conseil de l'UIT et des Résolutions 56/183 et 57/238 de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, l'UIT joue le rôle directeur principal dans l'organisation du Sommet mondial, qui se tiendra sous le haut patronage de M. Kofi Annan, Secrétaire général de l'ONU. Le 21 avril 2003, des lettres officielles signées par M. Kofi Annan ont été envoyées, depuis New York, aux chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement pour les inviter à participer à la première phase du Sommet. En juin 2003, le Secrétaire général de l'UIT a adressé une lettre d'information à ce sujet aux Etats et aux autres participants.

19 En juillet, M. Nitin Desai, Sous-Secrétaire général aux affaires économiques et sociales de l'ONU a été nommé Conseiller spécial du Secrétaire général, M. Kofi Annan, pour le Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information.

20 Le Sommet proprement dit, qui se tiendra du 10 au 12 décembre 2003 à Palexpo (Genève) est conçu à l'attention des chefs d'Etat ainsi que des représentants de haut niveau d'organisations internationales, d'entités du secteur privé et de la société civile. Cette réunion de trois jours offrira aux Etats Membres et aux observateurs l'occasion de faire des déclarations générales concises sur la société de l'information. Il est également proposé qu'un certain nombre de tables rondes de haut niveau soient organisées dans le cadre du Sommet proprement dit sur des thèmes essentiels liés à la société de l'information.

21 Un certain nombre d'événements seront également organisés en parallèle sur des thèmes qui ont un rapport direct avec le Sommet, lesquels devraient se tenir avant et pendant le Sommet proprement dit.

VII Activités de l'Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT)

22 A sa session de 2002, le Conseil de l'UIT, par sa Résolution 1196, a établi un Groupe de travail sur le SMSI ouvert à tous les Etats Membres et Membres de Secteur de l'Union. Ce groupe a été chargé d'élaborer une structure pour la contribution concrète de l'UIT aux réunions du Comité de préparation et de rédiger un rapport. Le Président du Groupe, dont la première réunion a eu lieu le 21 septembre 2002 à Marrakech, est M. Yuri Grin (Fédération de Russie).

23 Dans sa Décision 8, la Conférence de plénipotentiaires de l'UIT (Marrakech, 2002) a décidé de communiquer à ce groupe de travail le cadre général défini dans l'Annexe 1 de sa Décision, en vue de guider la préparation de la contribution de fond de l'UIT à la Déclaration de principes et au Plan d'action du SMSI. Le groupe a élaboré deux contributions dans le cadre des travaux préparatoires du SMSI, à sa réunion de Lisbonne en décembre 2002: une version révisée de l'Annexe 1 de la Décision 8 (Marrakech, 2002), qui décrit les activités pertinentes de l'UIT, et une proposition concernant une contribution supplémentaire que l'UIT pourrait apporter à la Déclaration de principes et au Plan d'action. Dans cette contribution, le groupe a résumé en trois points principaux les questions qui seront examinées par le Sommet et a défini des domaines dans lesquels on pourrait prendre des mesures en tirant parti des compétences et du savoir-faire de l'UIT, notamment: développement de l'infrastructure TIC, normes en matière d'équipement, sécurité du réseau, assistance dans l'élaboration de politiques relatives aux TIC, mise au point de mécanismes visant à évaluer et à mesurer la fracture numérique, etc. Dans ce document, il est également question des besoins spéciaux des pays en développement et des pays les moins avancés; la nécessité de créer de nouveaux modes de coopération et des partenariats novateurs y est en outre affirmée.

24 Lors du PrepCom-2, le Secrétaire général de l'UIT a prononcé un discours en séance plénière dans lequel il a présenté les trois objectifs fondamentaux fixés par les Etats Membres de l'Union en ce qui concerne le Sommet. La contribution de fond des Etats Membres et le rapport sur les activités de l'Union sont joints en annexe au rapport du Secrétaire général, qui figure parmi les documents officiels du PrepCom-2 (<http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents>).

25 Par sa Résolution 1207, le Conseil de l'UIT, à sa session de 2003, a chargé le Secrétaire général et les Directeurs des Bureaux de procéder à un "bilan" et d'élaborer un document d'analyse pour montrer comment le programme actuel de l'Union contribue à la réalisation des objectifs énoncés dans le projet de Plan d'action du SMSI, et de publier ces informations sur les sites web de l'UIT et du SMSI avant le 1er juillet 2003. Une fois ces travaux menés à bien, les résultats ont été diffusés sur le site web à <http://www.itu.int/council/wsis/CouncilRes1207/stocktaking.doc>. Un certain nombre d'autres tâches et initiatives sont énoncées dans la Résolution, notamment l'établissement d'un document de situation sur les activités de l'UIT consacrées à la fracture numérique.

26 Dans cette même Résolution, le Conseil de l'UIT a encouragé le Secrétaire général, en sa qualité de Président du HLSOC, à inciter d'autres organismes des Nations Unies et d'autres organisations internationales à faire elles aussi le bilan de leurs propres activités se rapportant au Plan d'action du SMSI (voir aussi la section VIII).

27 Le Secrétaire général a pris de nombreuses mesures afin de sensibiliser au Sommet les dirigeants du monde entier et les principales parties prenantes ainsi que les médias. Un rapport sur le SMSI a été soumis au Conseil économique et social, devant lequel le Vice-Secrétaire général de l'UIT s'est exprimé à ce sujet le 17 juillet 2003, à Genève. Les décideurs réunis à l'occasion du G8 à Evian (mai 2003) et les chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de l'Union africaine qui se sont rassemblés à Maputo (juillet 2003) ont confirmé qu'ils donnaient leur appui au SMSI.

VIII Comité d'organisation de haut niveau (HLSOC)

28 Le Plan d'action adopté par le CEB prévoyait la création d'un Comité d'organisation de haut niveau (HLSOC), composé des organismes du système des Nations Unies qui souhaitent participer à la préparation du SMSI. Le HLSOC, créé officiellement en mars 2001, est présidé par le Secrétaire général de l'UIT, M. Yoshio Utsumi. Le Comité a pour tâche principale de superviser et de coordonner la planification et la préparation du Sommet pour ces organismes (une liste des membres actuels du HLSOC et le mandat du Comité peuvent être consultés à <http://www.itu.int/wsis/hlsoc>).

29 Le Comité a tenu deux réunions de haut niveau, le 18 octobre 2001 (New York) et le 24 avril 2003 (Paris), parallèlement à des réunions du CEB. Quatre réunions du HLSOC, au niveau des groupes de travail, ont eu lieu les 29 mars, 25 juin, 5 juillet et 4 décembre 2002.

30 En outre, le Secrétaire général de l'UIT tient le CEB régulièrement informé de la préparation du Sommet. Lorsqu'ils se sont réunis à Paris le 25 avril 2003, les membres du CEB ont fait officiellement part de leur vif intérêt pour les objectifs du Sommet, et de leur appui à ce sujet, et ont souscrit aux conclusions formulées par le HLSOC sur le rôle et la contribution permanente que doivent fournir les organismes des Nations Unies au Sommet, notamment par l'apport de contributions sur les contenus.

31 Les membres du HLSOC jouent un rôle actif dans la préparation du Sommet. Les contributions écrites qu'ils ont présentées sur des thèmes examinés par le PrepCom-1 sont compilées dans un document publié sous la cote PC-1/CONTR/1-E. Par ailleurs, neuf d'entre eux (BIT, UIT, CNUCED, PNUD, UNESCO, UNITAR, OMS, OMPI et Banque mondiale) ont participé aux tables rondes thématiques multipartenaires organisées lors du PrepCom-2.

32 Le Comité a tenu une séance extraordinaire à l'UIT (Genève) le 23 juin 2003, afin de regrouper les contributions faites par les organismes des Nations Unies au projet de Plan d'action du SMSI. Treize membres ont fait parvenir leur contribution au projet de Déclaration et de Plan d'action avant le 31 mai 2003 et plusieurs d'entre eux ont saisi l'occasion de cette séance pour présenter leurs contributions.

33 Les membres du Comité ont appuyé la recommandation formulée par le Conseil de l'UIT selon laquelle chaque organisation devrait faire le bilan des activités qu'elle mène en rapport avec le Plan d'action du SMSI. Il a été indiqué qu'une compilation des activités pertinentes des membres du HLSOC dans le domaine des TIC serait utile et pourrait permettre de concevoir des projets de partenariat entre les partenaires multiples. Les résultats du bilan que devaient réaliser les membres du Comité devraient être prêts pour le PrepCom-3. Ceux-ci ont eu à leur disposition le modèle utilisé par l'UIT pour procéder à cet exercice.

IX Secrétariat exécutif

34 Conformément au Plan d'action adopté par le CEB, à l'automne 2001, le Secrétaire général de l'UIT a constitué un Secrétariat exécutif (SE) qui occupe des bureaux mis à disposition à Genève par l'Union. Le Secrétariat exécutif, organe principalement chargé de préparer le Sommet, est composé d'experts détachés de gouvernements, d'organismes des Nations Unies, du secteur privé et de la société civile. En mai 2002, M. Pierre Gagné a été désigné Directeur exécutif du Secrétariat exécutif. Vingt et un experts ont été détachés, à plein temps ou à temps partiel, auprès de ce Secrétariat (voir l'Annexe A).

35 Depuis le début de la préparation du Sommet, l'UIT a mis à disposition quatre personnes à temps plein (équipe du SMSI de l'UIT) et cinq fonctionnaires supplémentaires de rang élevé, qui consacrent environ la moitié de leur temps à des activités liées au Sommet, toutes ces personnes travaillant en étroite collaboration avec le Secrétariat exécutif. En outre, l'Union a fourni les locaux, le matériel de bureau et les technologies de l'information et de la communication nécessaires au fonctionnement dudit Secrétariat. Par ailleurs, l'UIT fournit fréquemment des services à titre gracieux, dans la mesure du possible, pour la préparation du Sommet, en particulier ceux qui sont assurés par le Bureau du Secrétaire général et du Vice-Secrétaire général, l'Unité des affaires juridiques, l'Unité de coordination des affaires extérieures et de la communication (CEC), le Département des conférences, le Département des services communs et le Département des services informatiques. Pendant la phase genevoise du Sommet, il est prévu de faire appel à de nombreux autres fonctionnaires de l'UIT pour qu'ils prêtent assistance notamment en ce qui concerne le protocole, la logistique et l'inscription des médias et des délégués.

X Financement du Sommet

36 Mis à part le soutien financier direct apporté par les deux pays hôtes, la Suisse et la Tunisie, l'organisation du Sommet et sa préparation doivent être financées par les contributions de tous les partenaires. Ni la Résolution 56/183 ni la Résolution 57/238 ne prévoient de financement pour le Sommet.

37 Par la Résolution 56/183, la communauté internationale est invitée à verser des contributions volontaires à un fonds d'affection spéciale créé par l'UIT pour faciliter la préparation et le déroulement du Sommet et pour rendre possible la participation effective des représentants des pays en développement, en particulier des pays les moins avancés. Ce fonds a été créé par l'UIT, fonds dont une liste des contributions figure dans l'Annexe B.

38 Depuis le PrepCom-2, les Gouvernements de la Belgique, de l'Italie et de la Slovénie se sont engagés à contribuer à hauteur, respectivement, de 35 000 €, 250 000 € et 10 000 francs suisses. L'Organisation météorologique mondiale a versé une deuxième contribution qui s'élève à 15 000 francs suisses.

39 Par sa Décision 509, le Conseil de l'UIT a décidé d'établir un mécanisme de garantie de prêt qui permettrait de mettre les sommes nécessaires à la disposition du Sommet. Conformément à la Décision 6 de la Conférence de plénipotentiaires de l'UIT (Marrakech, 2002), le Plan financier de l'Union pour la période 2004-2007 prévoit une dotation de 1 194 000 de francs suisses pour le SMSI. Ces crédits ne seront pas alloués au Sommet pendant cette période tant que le Conseil de l'UIT n'aura pas pris une décision sur le budget biennal de l'Union.

XI Conclusion

40 Depuis que les travaux préparatoires du Sommet ont commencé, des progrès notables ont été faits en vue de la première phase, à la fois sur le plan de l'organisation et sur les questions de fond. La démarche fondée sur une concertation des partenaires multiples, qui a guidé ces travaux, et le rôle actif joué par les organismes des Nations Unies à cet égard ouvrent de nouvelles possibilités pour le Sommet, dont le but est d'encourager la communauté internationale à tirer parti, de manière équitable, des possibilités offertes par la révolution des TIC.

Annexes:

Annexe A - Personnel détaché pour le SMSI

Annexe B - Contributions pour le Sommet (au 23 juillet 2003)

ANNEXE A

Personnel détaché pour le SMSI

1 Personnel du Secrétariat exécutif (traitements à la charge des différentes entités dont les experts sont détachés)

Gouvernement de la Suisse	3 experts
Gouvernement de l'Espagne	1 expert
Gouvernement du Japon	2 experts
Gouvernement de la Roumanie	* 1 expert
Gouvernement de la Corée	1 expert
Gouvernement du Canada	1 expert
PNUD	1 expert
UNESCO	1 expert
UNITAR	1 expert
Société civile (traitements à la charge du Canton de Genève)	8 experts
KDDI Corporation [Japon]	** 1 expert
* jusqu'à fin octobre 2001	
** à temps partiel	

2 Installations du Secrétariat exécutif

Gouvernement de la Suisse	mobilier
UIT	bureaux et ordinateurs

3 Personnel de l'UIT

A temps plein	4
A temps partiel	5
Autres	Département des conférences Département des services communs Unité de coordination Service juridique Département des services informatiques

ANNEXE B

Contributions pour le Sommet (au 23 juillet 2003)

1 Dons versés au Fonds du SMSI

En francs suisses

1.1 Contributions reçues

Gouvernement du Japon (62 691 030 yen)	796 835
Union africaine des télécommunications (500 dollars EU)	750
Organisation météorologique mondiale	30 000
Gouvernement de Malte	3 512
Gouvernement du Portugal	30 000
Union postale universelle	15 000
NTT DoCoMo (Japon) (10 000 000 yen)	124 100
Gouvernement du Burkina Faso (10 000 dollars EU)	15 000
Gouvernement de la Finlande (170 000 euros)	245 565
OFCOM (Suisse)	208 173
Gouvernement de l'Espagne (100 000 euros)	145 200
Gouvernement de la Suède (210 000 euros)	317 660
UNFCU (1 000 dollars EU)	1 390
Direction suisse du développement et de la coopération (Suisse)	450 000
Gouvernement du Canada (1 million de dollars canadiens)	901 917
<u>Total des contributions reçues</u>	3 285 102

1.2 Engagements

OFCOM (Suisse)	103 687
UIT (Plan financier 2004-2007)	1 194 000
Commission européenne (300 000 euros)	432 000
Direction suisse du développement et de la coopération (Suisse)	50 000
Gouvernement de la Belgique (35 000 euros)	52 500
Gouvernement de l'Italie (250 000 euros)	375 000
Gouvernement de la Slovaquie	10 000
<u>Total des engagements</u>	2 217 187

NOTE – La contribution et l'engagement de la Suisse s'ajoutent à l'appui et aux services directs qu'elle devra fournir en tant que pays hôte pour la première phase du Sommet.

2 Emprunts

Fonds de roulement des Expositions de ITU TELECOM jusqu'à 5 000 000 de francs suisses

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

<u>WSIS Action Plan</u>	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 Telecommunication Reform 2003: promoting Universal Access to ICTs, Practical Tools for Regulators	ITU: BDT/PSF/R RU	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 and 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)

	<p>ITU: ITU/CITEL Telecommunications Policies for the Americas Region: The Blue Book 2003</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2. BDT/FOP/AM</p>	
	<p>ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>BDT/PSF/RU</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	
	<p>UNIDO: BISnet Programme</p>	<p>UNIDO/SM E</p>	<p>Capacity Building for Business Information Networking http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229)</p>
<p>3. Universal access:</p>	<p>ITU: ITU/CTO Universal Service models</p>	<p>3. BDT/PSF/RU</p>	<p>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</p>
	<p>ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003: Promoting Universal Access to ICTs, Practical Tools for Regulators</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>3. BDT/PSF/RU</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/</p>

	<p>ITU: GREX Virtual WiFi for Rural and Public Access conference</p>	<p>3. BDT/PSF/R RU</p>	<p>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)</p>
	<p>ITU: ITU-D SG Question 7-1/1 Universal Access</p>	<p>3. BDT/PSF/R RU & BDT/IOS/STG</p>	<p>3. Study Group question examines financing for universal access. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_20_02-2006/SG1/StudyQuestions/SG1Quest.html</p>
	<p>ITU: “Universal Service in the Americas”, jointly published in 2000 by ITU, CITEC and AHCIEC.</p>	<p>3. BDT/FOP/AM</p>	<p>3. A joint publication highlighting the experiences of countries in Americas with Universal Service policies and financing</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>OSG/SPU</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>4. Broadband:</p>	<p>ITU: ITU-D Study Group 2 (Questions 12-1/2 and 20/2)</p>	<p>4. BDT/IOS/STG</p>	<p>4. Definition of Questions & 20/2 12-1/2</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>OSG/SPU</p>	<p>Background papers, country case studies and other information are available online at: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/promotebroadband/</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>TSB/SG15 and SG9</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups</p>

<p>5. Low cost equipment:</p>	<p>ITU: G-REX Virtual WiFi for rural and public access conference</p>	<p>5. BDT/PSF/R RU</p>	<p>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)</p>
<p>6. Low cost connectivity:</p>			
<p>7. Convergence:</p>	<p>ITU: ITU-D Study Group 1 (Question 10-1/1)</p>	<p>BDT/IOS/S TG</p>	<p>7. Definition of Question 10-1/1</p>
	<p>ITU: ITU-D SG 10-1/1 Impact of Convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and information technology</p>	<p>BDT/PSF/R RU & BDT/IOS/S TG</p>	<p>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</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>OSG/SPU</p>	<p>The Report includes an 80page annex of Mobile/Internet Statistical Tables, with data on over 200 economies worldwide. Executive summary: www.itu.int/mobileinternet/ or in SPU News at http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/spunews/2002/jul-sep/jul-septrends.html</p>
<p>8. Interconnection:</p>	<p>ITU: ITU-D Study Group1 (Question 6-1/1)</p>	<p>8. BDT/IOS/S TG</p>	<p>8. Definition of Question 6-1/1</p>
	<p>ITU: International Internet connectivity</p>	<p>TSB/SG3</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com03/index.asp</p>
	<p>ITU: International interconnection for telephony services</p>	<p>TSB/SG3</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com03/index.asp</p>

	<p>ITU: Trends In Telecommunication Reform 2000/2001: Interconnection Regulation</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>8. BDT/PSF/R RU</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/publications/docs/trends2000.html</p>
	<p>ITU: ITU-D SG Question 6-1/1: Interconnection</p>	<p>8. BDT/PSF/R RU & BDT/IOS/STG</p>	<p>ITU-D SG Question 6-1/1 Interconnection addresses technical, economic and regulatory aspects of interconnection.</p> <p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_2002-2006/SG1/StudyQuestions/SG1Quest.html</p>
<p>9. Interconnection fees:</p>	<p>ITU: ITU-D Study Group 1 (Question 6-1/1)</p>	<p>9. BDT/IOS/STG</p>	<p>9. Definition of Question 6-1/1</p>
	<p>ITU: COSITU is the ITU Software for the Calculation of Costs, Tariffs and Rates for Telephone Services.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>9. BDT/PSF/MEF</p>	<p>Online</p> <p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/finance/COSITU/</p>
<p>10. Regional infrastructure:</p>			
<p>11. Environmental protection</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>11. BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>11. http://www.gesi.org WTDC-02 Resolution 7 – Role of telecommunications and information technologies in the protection of the environment.</p>
	<p>Materials and waste standards</p>	<p>TSB/SG6</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com06/index.asp</p>
<p>2) Access to information and knowledge</p>			

13. Access to public domain information:	<p>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.</p>	UNECE-Statistical Division	
	<p>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.</p>	FAO	
	<p>UNIDO: Assisting the Government of Mozambique</p>	UNIDO/SM E	Capacity Building for Business Information Networking http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229)
14. Open standards and open-source software:	<p>ITU-T standardization activities are open and are promoted in the media and via ITU-T workshops and seminars</p>		http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/news
	<p>ITU: A multilingual ITU-T standardized terminology database is maintained and freely available</p>		http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/dbase
	<p>UNCTAD: Research and policy advice to developing countries on open source software.</p>	UNCTAD/S ITE	www.unctad.org/ecommerce
15. Information flows			

3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development	ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003	3) BDT/PSF/R RU	3) Trends 2003 addresses how governments can promote ICTs for development by fostering an effective regulatory environment.
	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/itu news/issue/2003/03/consumers.html http://www.itu.int/itu news/issue/2003/03/investors.html http://www.itu.int/itu news/issue/2003/03/privates.html
17. Cooperation among Stakeholders:	ITU: ITU-D Study Groups	17. BDT/IOS/STG	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)

	<p>ITU: Cooperation among stakeholders: in line with WTDC-02, Resolution 29, ITU should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<p>ITU-T standardization activities involve a unique partnership of Governments and the private sector working together</p>	ITU-T	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/membership
	<p>ITU: Partnerships and external cooperation in the field of standardization including MoUs, formal communication processes and informal groups</p>	TSB/Dir	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/tsb-director
	<p>UNCTAD : forum for developing countries to discuss ICT-related policy issues, exchange of experience and best practices. Intergovernmental meetings, regional conferences and seminars.</p>	UNCTAD	www.unctad.org
<p>18. Resource mobilization:</p>	<p>ITU: Resource Mobilization and Partnership</p>	18. BDT/	WTDC-02 Res. 13
<p>19. ICT manufacturing capabilities:</p>			
<p>4) Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training</p>			

<p>21. ICTs in education:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>21&22. BDT/FOP/HRD</p>	<p>21&22. http://web/itu/ITU-D/hrd/</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>UNCTAD/SITE</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/trainfortrade</p>
<p>22. Capacity building for ICT use:</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>UNCTAD/SITE</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/trainfortrade</p>
	<p>UNIDO: BISnet Programme "Capacity Building for Business Information Networking"</p>	<p>UNIDO/SME</p>	<p>http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>www.fao.int/waicent</p>
<p>23. Training ICT specialists</p>	<p>UNCTAD: Training of trainers who will deliver courses with distance-learning components</p>	<p>UNCTAD/S ITE</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/trainfortrade</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>23. BDT/FOP/HRD</p>	<p>23. http://web/ITU-D/itci</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>23. BDT/PSF/MEF</p>	
	<p>ITU: The ITU holds bi-annual seminars/workshops on frequency management and radiocommunication systems. Regional seminars/workshops are also held in developing regions, in cooperation with the Telecommunication Development Bureau.</p>	<p>ITU-R</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/conferences/seminars/index.html</p>
<p>5) Security</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>TSB/SG17</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com17/csssecurity.html and http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups</p>
<p>24. Secure and reliable infrastructure:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>24. BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>24. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies</p>
	<p>ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop “Creating Trust in Critical Network Infrastructures”, which has been held in Seoul in April 2002</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>OSG/SPU</p>	<p>Online http://web.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/security/index.html</p>
<p>25. Information Security:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>25. BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>25. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies</p>

<p>26. Creating a global culture of cyber-security:</p> <p>27. Fighting cybercrime:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>26&27. BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>26&27. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies</p>
<p>6) Enabling environment</p>			
<p>28. Good governance:</p>	<p>ITU: “Blue Book on Telecommunication Policies in the Americas (update)”, to be jointly published by ITU and CITEEL at the beginning of 2004.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>ITU/BDT</p>	
<p>29. Market environment:</p>	<p>ITU: 28 & 29 IsAP Programme 1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ITU/World Bank are undertaking a joint study on the settlement of national disputes with an emphasis on consensus building and alternative dispute resolution.</p>	<p>BDT/PSF/RRU</p>	
	<p>ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop on the subject of competition policy in telecommunications, which has been held in Geneva in November 2002</p> <p>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</p>	<p>OSG/SPU</p>	<p>For more information, see the Competition Policy in Telecommunications http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/competition/index.html</p>
<p>30. Standardization:</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>TSB</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/activities</p>

	<p>UNECE: Standardisation in the field 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.</p>	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/STG	31. Resolution 9 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/pdf/B406021-2_004-en.doc
	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	ITU-R	http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/
32. Consumer protection:	ITU: Feedback to Regulators from Consumers 2002 Case Study	BDT/PSF/RUR	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/SITE/	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

<p>7) Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all</p>			
<p>36. E-Government:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>36. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies</p>
	<p>UNCTAD: Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) – computerized Customs management system installed in over 80 countries.</p>	<p>UNCTAD/SITE</p>	<p>www.asycuda.org</p>
	<p>UNCTAD: Computerized Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) installed in over 60 countries.</p>	<p>UNCTAD/GDS</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/dmfas</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNECE-Industrial Restructuring, Energy and Enterprise Development Division</p>	

	<p>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.</p> <p>In its conclusions, the Working Group is presenting a contribution to the WSIS Action Plan, proposing a new text on E-Government:</p> <p>E-Government: Governments are encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <p>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</p>	<p>TSB/SG2</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/e-government</p>
<p>37. E-Business:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNCTAD/S ITE</p>	<p>www.unctad.org</p>
	<p>UNCTAD: Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS) – computerized equipment and cargo tracking.</p>	<p>UNCTAD/S ITE</p>	<p>www.railtracker.com www.porttracker.org</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>UNCTAD/S ITE</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/ecommerce www.unctad.org/trainfortrade</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>37. BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>37. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies</p>
	<p>ITU-D Study Group 2 (Question 17/2)</p>	<p>BDT/IOS/STG</p>	<p>37. Definition of Question 17/2</p>
	<p>ITU-T study group 16 leads the standardization in the area of e-business and e-commerce</p>	<p>TSB/SG16</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com16/index.asp</p>
	<p>ITU: MoU on electronic business between IEC, ISO, ITU, and UN/ECE</p>	<p>TSB</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/tsb-director/mou</p>
	<p>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 requirements connected with the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous goods and related transport routes (road, rail and waterways)</p>	<p>UNECE: Transport Division</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNECE: Trade Development and Timber Division</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNECE: Trade Development and Timber Division</p>	
	<p>UNIDO: Effort for SME support, BISnet Programme Capacity Building for Business Information Networking</p>	<p>UNIDO/SM E</p>	<p>http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229</p>
<p>38. E-learning:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>BDT/FOP/HRD BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>38. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/hrd/elearning 38. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies</p>
	<p>ITU: "Tele-education in the Americas", jointly published in 2001 by ITU and CITELE.</p>	<p>BDT/FOP/AM</p>	

<p>UNECE: Statistical Database UNECE maintains large databases of macro-economic statistics to support the compilation of ECE reference 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 to 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 to 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 reference series will be extended in the coming two years to include most of the important macro-economic statistics from Eastern-Europe and CIS countries.</p>	<p>UNECE Statistical Division</p>	
<p>UNECE: Macroeconomic database domain</p>	<p>UNECE Statistical Division</p>	
<p>UNECE: Human settlements database domain</p>	<p>UNECE Environment and Human Settlements Division</p>	
<p>UNECE: Socioeconomic database domain</p>	<p>UNECE Statistical Division</p>	
<p>UNECE: Population database domain</p>	<p>UNECE Population Activities Unit (Economic Analysis Division)</p>	
<p>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 safety standards. They include a study on 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.</p>	<p>UNECE Transport Division</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>UNECE Statistical Division</p>	

39. E-health:	<p>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.</p>	<p>39. BDT/PSF/E-STR</p> <p>BDT/PSF/N&T</p>	
	<p>ITU-D Study Group 2 (Question 14-1/2)</p>	<p>39. BDT/IOS/STG</p>	<p>Definition of Question 14-1/2</p>
	<p>ITU: "Telemedicine in the Americas", to be jointly published by ITU and CITEEL in 2003.</p>	<p>39. BDT/FOP/AM</p>	
	<p>ITU: E-health workshop</p>	<p>TSB/SG16</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/e-health/index.html</p>
40. E-employment:	<p>ILO: Tripartite meeting for the media, cultural, graphical sector entitled "The future of work and quality in the information society"</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Sectoral Activities</p>	<p>http://mirror/public/english/dialogue/sector/sectors/media/publ.htm</p> <p>http://mirror/public/english/support/publ/wer/index2.htm</p> <p>http://mirror/public/english/dialogue/sector/sectors/media.htm</p>
41. E-environment:	<p>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.</p>	<p>41. BDT/PSF/E-STR</p>	<p>41. WTDC-02 Recommendation 7</p>
	<p>UNECE: Internet-based reporting scheme under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)</p> <p>The LRTAP project, completed in 2002, aims to address the major environmental problems of the ECE region through an Internet-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 strategies in the region.</p>	<p>UNECE-Environment and Human Settlements Division</p>	

<p>Added point</p>	<p>FAO: World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Bridging the Rural Digital Divide</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development</p>	<p>ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003</p>	<p>8) BDT/PSF/R RU</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>42. Cultural and linguistic diversity.</p>			

<p>43. Content:</p>	<p>ITU/WIPO Joint Symposium on Multilingual Domain Names, held in Geneva on December 2001.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>OSG/SPU – ITU-T</p>	<p>ITU and WIPO background papers are available online at http://www.itu.int/mlds/</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNECE: Statistical Division</p>	
	<p>FAO: Information Dissemination and Management Networks and Systems</p> <p>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:</p>	<p>FAO</p>	
	<p>- <u>Gender and ICTs:</u> 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.</p>		<p>www.fao.org/sd</p>
	<p>- <u>Access to Global On-line Research in Agriculture (AGORA):</u> 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</p>		<p>www.fao.org</p>

<p>- <u>International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS)</u>: 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.</p>		<p>www.fao.org/agris</p>
<p>- <u>Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS)</u>: 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 known 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.</p>		<p>www.fao.org/giews</p>
<p>- <u>Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS)</u>: 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.</p>		<p>www.fivims.org</p>
<p>- <u>World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources (WIEWS)</u>: 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 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.</p>		<p>www.fao.org/wiews</p>

	<p>- <u>Information Network on Post-harvest Operations (INPhO)</u>: 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.</p>		www.fao.org/inpho
	<p>- <u>Fisheries Global Information System (FIGIS)</u>: 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.</p>		www.fao.org/figis
44. Media:	<p>UNECE: Dissemination of statistical commentary The Internet dissemination of data requires improved methodologies for accompanying comments disseminated with the data, in order to ensure better interpretation of statistics.</p>	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:	<p>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.</p>	45. BDT/PSF/ MEF	
a) Benchmarks:	<p>ITU: World Telecommunication Indicators (WTI) database</p>	BDT	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/
	<p>UNCTAD: ICT Benchmarking tool</p>	UNCTAD/D ITE/CSTD	http://www.tte40.net/un/
b) E-Strategies			

	<p>ITU: Country Case Studies</p> <p>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</p>	<p>OSG/SPU – BDT/MEF and RRU</p>	<p>Online at: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/casestudies/index.html</p>
	<p>ITU: Workshop on The Internet in South East Asia held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 21 to 23 November 2001</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>BDT/MEF – OSG/SPU</p>	<p>Online resources and presentations: http://www.itu.int/asean2001/documents/index.html. Internet case studies: http://www.itu.int/asean2001/reports/index.html.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNCTAD/SITE/ECB</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/ecommerce</p>
<p>c) Global Digital Compact:</p>	<p>ITU: IsAP Programme 1</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>BDT/PSF/RRU</p>	
<p>d) Digital development index</p>	<p>ITU: The Knowledge Center activity</p>	<p>45d) BDT/PSF/RRU</p>	<p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Survey/survey.asp</p>
	<p>ITU: World Telecommunication Development Reports (forthcoming issue: December 2003)</p>	<p>45d) BDT/PSF/MEF - SPU</p>	<p>WDTR 2002: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/wtdr_02/index.html</p>
	<p>UNCTAD: Development of information and communication technology indices.</p>	<p>UNCTAD/DITE</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/stdev</p>
<p>e) Handbook on good practices and success stories:</p>	<p>ITU: The Global Regulators Exchange (G-REX)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>45e) BDT/PSF/RRU</p>	<p>http://forum.itu.int/~grex(password only)</p>

	<p>ITU Success stories website.</p> <p>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.</p>	OSG/SPU	<p>Online:</p> <p>http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/wsis-themes/ict_stories/index.html</p>
	<p>ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform</p> <p>Each year, the annual publication Trends in Telecommunication Reform identifies good practices and success stories in using regulatory reform to achieve ICT development</p>	45e) BDT/PSF/R RU	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/publications/PublicationIndex.html
	<p>UNCTAD: Knowledge Societies: information technologies for sustainable development</p>	UNCTAD/D ITE/CSTD	www.unctad.org/stdev
f) Training content workers:			
g) Curriculum revision:			
h) World languages on the Internet..	<p>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.</p>	TSB/SG2	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com02/index.asp
<i>C. Strategies programmes, methods for implementation</i>			
46.			
47. Governments	<p>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.</p>	BDT/PSF/E-STR	<p>47. National and regional workshops and seminars have been organized to address issues aimed at putting in place comprehensive strategies for ICT development.</p> <p>http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies</p>
	<p>UNIDO: BISnet Programme</p>	UNIDO/SM E	<p>Capacity Building for Business Information Networking</p> <p>http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229</p>
48. Private sector	<p>UNIDO: BISnet Programme</p>	UNIDO/SM E	<p>Capacity Building for Business Information Networking</p> <p>http://www.unido.org/filestorage/download/?file%5fid=13229</p>

49. Civil society	<p>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.</p>	UNECE: Transport Division	
50. Mass media	<p>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</p>	UNECE: Statistical Division	
51. Multilateral organizations	<p>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.</p>	51. BDT/PSF/R RU	<p>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</p>
	<p>ITU: . The Internet Case Studies and regional and global development reports have proposed recommendations, offered best practice examples, etc., as mentioned in this point</p>	51. BDT/MEF	
52. E-strategies and performance monitoring:	<p>ITU: . Indicators for monitoring performance are on-going part of the work</p>	52. BDT/MEF	
	<p>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.</p>	UNECE: Information Systems Unit	
53. Specific initiatives:			
<i>D. International cooperation and financing</i>			
54. International cooperation:		54. BDT/PSF/R RU	
55. Financing:	<p>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.</p>	55. BDT/PSF/ MEF	

<p>56. Technology transfer:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>56. BDT/PSF/MEF</p>	
<p><i>E. Follow up</i></p>			
<p>57. Indicators:</p>	<p>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 benchmarking and to assess ICT trends from a core set of internationally agreed indicators.</p>	<p>UNECE: Statistical Division (Cooperation between the UNECE, ITU, OECD, UNESCO, UNCTAD and Eurostat)</p>	<p>http://wwwdev.unece.org/stats/documents/ces/sem.52/inf.1.e.pdf</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNCTAD/SITE/ECB</p>	<p>www.unctad.org/ecommerce</p>
<p>58. Reporting:</p>	<p>ITU: Annual Regulatory survey</p>	<p>ITU BDT/PSF/RU</p>	<p>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</p>

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
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