



Digital Opportunity Forum 2006

"Working Together toward the inclusive digital world"

August 31 - September 1, 2006 Seoul, Korea

Notice for Essay Contest

1) International Cooperation in ICT Development

At these sessions, papers about how International Cooperation affects nations' IT development will be presented. In addition, these papers should also cover how international cooperation with Korea affects ICT development in your country and what is your (or your organization's) experience with Korea's IT policies, products or solutions?

- The proposed contents of the paper should include:
 1. IT status in your country
 2. IT policies and their problems
 3. International cooperation in the ICT field
 4. International cooperation and relationship with Korea
 5. Your experience of Korean policies, products or solutions
 6. Other comments for Korea and conclusions

● Application & Due Date

Send us the abstract of your essay (A4 2~3 pages, including topic, structure and main theme of your presentation, etc.), together with your personal information (name, country, organization, position, telephone number, fax number and e-mail) via e-mail to dof@kado.or.kr. After application abstracts are submitted, we will select excellent abstracts and give further notice to the chosen nominees.

Please be reminded that the due date for abstracts will be 20 June, 2006.

● Volume

- Abstracts for Application: 2~3 Page contraction (Font size and Style: 12, Times New Roman) in Microsoft Word file format.
- Essay: 15~30 Page Essay (Font size and Style: 12, Times New Roman) in Microsoft Word file format.
- Presentation: 10 ~ 15 minutes long, maximum 15 slides, in Microsoft Power Point.)

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2) Development of Policy ToolKit based on DOI

- **Development of guidelines for applying the DOI in ICT policy development (policy toolkit)**

Based on a multi-stakeholder partnership, ITU, UNCTAD and KADO have developed the Digital Opportunity Index (DOI) (<http://www.itu.int/DOI>), which was published during the Tunis Phase of the WSIS in November 2005. The partners of the Digital Opportunity Platform are keen to further develop the DOI further into a practical Policy Toolkit that will assist policy-makers in monitoring and promoting digital opportunity.

Digital Opportunity Index (DOI)

[Background](#) | [Proposed methodology](#) | [Structure](#) | [Initial results](#) | [Partnership](#) | [Contact us](#)

What is the Digital Opportunity Index (DOI)?

Introduction

The [World Summit on the Information Society](#) (WSIS) has identified the need to measure the advances made in breaching the digital divide and in promoting the broad development goals included in the [United Nations Millennium Declaration](#) through increased access and use of ICTs. To this end, the [WSIS Plan of Action](#) prioritizes evaluation and tracking of countries' progress in adopting ICTs.

The Plan of Action also calls for the development of a composite index called the "ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index" [Para. 28] to measure the magnitude of the digital divide and follow up the implementation of the Plan's objectives, goals and targets. Following this recommendation, ITU has commenced work on a [straw man methodology](#) for such an index. The proposed methodology for the Digital Opportunity Index (DOI) has been tested on 40 economies and will continue to be developed as a multi-stakeholder project, with the involvement of ITU, the Korea Agency for Digital Opportunity and

NEW

ITU Events and Activities

NEW

Measuring Digital Opportunity: The Digital Opportunity Index

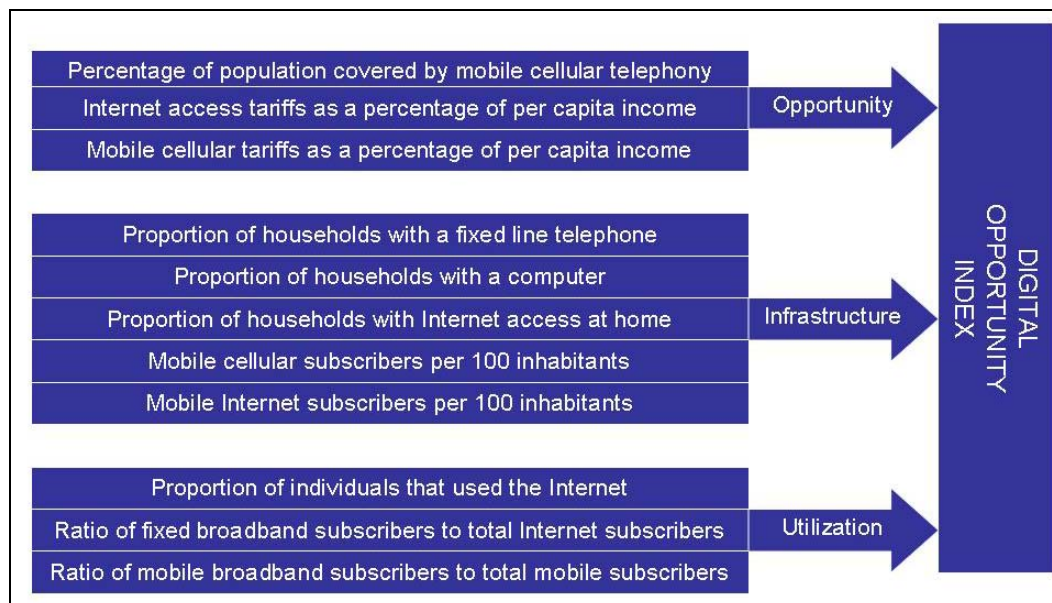
Revised ranking, November 2005

The [WSIS Plan of Action](#) mandates the development of "a composite ICT Development (Digital Opportunity) Index" (Para. 28a) This report introduces a [methodology](#) for the DOI and the [initial results](#) of its application on 40 economies.

NEW

- Revised Methodology Report: [Measuring Digital Opportunity](#), (ITU, November 2005)

Structure of the DOI



Proposals for papers may vary, but could include

7. Application of the Digital Opportunity Index to your country: including what is interesting and special about the situation with regards to ICTs in your country;
8. Applying the DOI for a regional analysis of the digital divide within your country;
9. Applying the DOI to an analysis of the gender digital divide in your country;
10. Comparing your country's Digital Opportunity with its neighbours and region;
11. How you think the DOI should be developed, in a way that would help policy analysis?
12. Which of the 11 DOI indicators are already available in your country, and which would require additional data gathering?
13. Other comments

ITU and KADO will provide guidelines to assist presenters from different countries with the necessary know-how to adapt and expand the DOI to better suit their national needs. The guidelines would, for instance, provide suggestions as to how the indicators and training materials could be best adapted to help improve the collection and input national data. Case studies on the application of the DOI and the policy toolkit in specific countries will be presented during these sessions.

The same process applied to select papers for International Cooperation in ICT Development will be applied to papers for the DOI case studies.

● **Application & Due Date**

Send us the abstract of your essay (A4 2~3 pages, including topic, structure and main theme of your presentation, etc.), together with your personal information (name, country, organization, position, telephone number, fax number and e-mail) via e-mail to dof@kado.or.kr. After application abstracts are submitted, we will select excellent abstracts and give further notice to the chosen nominees.

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Table 1: Calculating the DOI

Category / indicator / Definition	Goalpost	Weight within category (%)	Notes / Country examples																														
Opportunity																																	
1. Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony																																	
<p><i>Definition & Source:</i> This data is generally available from many mobile network operators. In the few countries where mobile population coverage is not available, the percentage of the urban population is used on the assumption that it is less costly to install infrastructure in those areas and they have a greater number of potential clients that can afford service. The percentage mobile population coverage is indexed as a proportion of 100% coverage to give the index.</p>	100	33	<p><i>Calculation:</i> In Sierra Leone, 35% coverage of the population had been achieved by Millicom in 2004, so the index = (35/100) = 0.35</p>																														
2. Mobile cellular tariffs as a percentage of per capita income																																	
<p><i>Definition & Source:</i> The OECD low-user basket is calculated as a percentage of monthly income (in US dollars). The basket is divided by the 2004 Gross National Income per capita (from the World Bank, on a monthly basis). The most affordable service in 2005 is in Hong Kong at 1.35% of per capita income. The indicator is adjusted by the goalpost and 'inverted' or subtracted from 100% to be consistent (since for other indicators, high values are the most desirable). For countries with OECD low-user basket in excess of average monthly per capita income, the resultant score will automatically be zero.</p> <p>OECD Basket Methodology</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Minutes</th> <th>Fixed</th> <th>On-net</th> <th>Off-net</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Peak</td> <td>6.38</td> <td>5.32</td> <td>2.39</td> <td>14.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Off-peak</td> <td>5.88</td> <td>4.90</td> <td>2.21</td> <td>12.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weekend</td> <td>4.54</td> <td>3.78</td> <td>1.70</td> <td>10.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calls</td> <td>25</td> <td colspan="3">per month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMS</td> <td>30</td> <td colspan="3">per month</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source:</i> Adapted from OECD.</p>	Minutes	Fixed	On-net	Off-net	Total	Peak	6.38	5.32	2.39	14.10	Off-peak	5.88	4.90	2.21	12.99	Weekend	4.54	3.78	1.70	10.02	Calls	25	per month			SMS	30	per month			Capped at 100% of monthly income.	33	<p><i>Calculation:</i> For example, calculation of the OECD low-user mobile for the Czech Republic gives a mobile basket of \$19.20 or 2.5% of average monthly income. The index calculation is therefore = (100-2.5)/100 = 0.975 = 0.98</p>
Minutes	Fixed	On-net	Off-net	Total																													
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3. Internet access tariffs as a percentage of per capita income			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> The cost of the cheapest package for twenty hours' Internet access (whether by dial-up or broadband) is calculated, excluding telephone line rental. The basket is divided by 2004 Gross National Income per capita (from the World Bank, on a monthly basis). The indicator is adjusted by the goalpost and 'inverted' or subtracted from 100% to be consistent (since for other indicators, high values are the most desirable). For countries where the cost of twenty hours' Internet access in excess of average monthly per capita income, the resultant score will automatically be zero (e.g. the Republic of Congo).	Capped at 100% of monthly income.	33	<i>Calculation:</i> For example, calculation of 20 hours' cost of Internet access for Bulgaria gives an Internet access cost of \$12.45 or 7.1% of average monthly income. The index calculation is therefore $= (100-7.1)/100 = 0.929 = 0.93$

Infrastructure			
1. Proportion of households with a fixed line telephone			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> The percentage of households with a fixed-line telephone is indexed as a proportion of 100% coverage.	100	20	<i>Calculation:</i> In Ghana, 5% of households had a fixed telephone in 2005, so the index $= (5/100) = 0.05$ 50.2% households in the Slovak Rep. have a telephone, so the index $= (50.2/100) = 0.502 = 0.50$
2. Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> Mobile penetration per capita population is indexed as a proportion of full penetration. A few economies have already exceeded the goalpost of 100% (through double-counting of SIM cards, inclusion of old subscriptions, etc.), so the index is capped at 1 for a mobile penetration of 100%.	Capped at 100%	20	<i>Calculation:</i> In Argentina, 35.3% of the population were mobile subscribers in 2004, so the index $= (35.3/100) = 0.353 = 0.35$
3. Proportion of households with Internet access at home			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> The percentage of households with Internet access is indexed as a proportion of 100% coverage to give the index.	100	20	<i>Calculation:</i> In South Africa, 4% households in the have Internet access, so the index $= (4/100) = 0.04$
4. Mobile Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> Mobile Internet subscriber penetration per capita population is indexed as a proportion of full penetration. In general, either the number of Wireless Access Protocol (WAP), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) or mobile portal subscribers is used. Some operators report the number of high-speed subscriptions and others report the number of subscriptions to mobile portal services. Some users utilize mobile cellular networks to access the Internet using laptop computers. In the absence of data, estimates are based on the number of post-paid subscribers, the availability of mobile data networks (e.g., GPRS, EDGE, CDMA2000 or WCDMA) and regional trends.	100	20	<i>Calculation:</i> In the Rep. of Korea, 52.2% of the population were mobile Internet subscribers in 2004, so the index $= (52.2/100) = 0.522 = 0.52$

5. Proportion of households with a computer			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> The percentage of households with a computer is indexed as a proportion of 100% coverage to give the index.	100	20	<i>Calculation:</i> 16.3% households in Brazil had a computer in 2004, so the index $= (16.3/100) = 0.16$

Utilization			
1. Internet users per 100 inhabitants			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> This indicator uses survey data, where available. In the absence of survey data, national estimates are used. Where these are lacking, then estimates are derived from the number of subscribers.	100	33	<i>Calculation:</i> In Laos, 1.5% of the population used the Internet in 2004, so the index $= (1.5/100) = 0.015 = 0.02$
2. Ratio of Fixed Broadband Internet subscribers to total Internet subscribers			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> This indicator uses subscribers to broadband services that offer speeds of at least 256 kbit/s in at least one direction. Note that this indicator refers to “fixed” type of broadband access such as DSL, cable modem, Ethernet LAN, fibre optic and Fixed Wireless Access.	100	33	<i>Calculation:</i> In Thailand, 9.3% of Internet subscribers were registered with a broadband service offering speeds of at least 256 kbps. $= (9.3/100) = 0.093 = 0.09$
3. Ratio of Mobile Broadband Internet subscribers to mobile Internet subscribers			
<i>Definition & Source:</i> Mobile broadband subscribers refer to users of mobile networks providing speeds of at least 256 kbit/s in at least one direction. This data set is generally complete for countries that have mobile broadband service.	100	33	<i>Calculation:</i> In France, 0.01% of mobile Internet subscribers were mobile broadband subscribers in 2004, so the index $= (0.01/100) = 0.001 = 0.00$

Note: Base data refers to the statistic used to compute the indicator (by dividing by population or Gross National Income per capita in the case of tariffs). The indicator is divided by the goalpost shown in the Table to obtain the sub index value. The weighted value is obtained by multiplying the sub index by the weight shown in Figure 2. The Digital Opportunity Index is calculated by averaging the five category scores.

Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform.

3) Digital Opportunity Forum Award

Awards for the best final papers on the subjects of “international cooperation in ICT development” and “case studies on the application of DOI” will be awarded on the final day of the conference.