

Res, non verba

Action, not words!

Assez de paroles, de l'action!

¡Actos, y no palabras!



**ITU TELECOM
WORLD 2003**
Geneva
12-18 October

Youth Forum Declaration

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Assez de paroles, de l'action!

¡Actos, y no palabras!

Helping today's youth to become tomorrow's ICT leaders

<http://www.itu.int/WORLD2003/forum/youth/index.html>

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Message from Yoshio UTSUMI, ITU Secretary-General

At ITU TELECOM WORLD 2003, held from 12 to 18 October in Geneva, we were delighted to welcome some 255 young people from ITU Member States to take part in the inaugural ITU TELECOM WORLD Youth Forum.

It gives me great pleasure to present the Youth Forum Declaration that was agreed by the Youth Fellows after many long hours of discussion and debate. It is both a declaration of principles and a plan of proposed action. It will be a critical input to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the first phase of which will be held from 10 to 12 December 2003. The Youth Fellows elected two representatives to present the Declaration in front of the Heads of State who will be present at WSIS.

On behalf of ITU, I would like to thank the Youth Fellows and to express my profound appreciation to the sponsors of the Youth Forum for their valuable financial contributions, without which the ITU TELECOM WORLD 2003 Youth Forum could not have taken place.

Once people are equipped with information and know-how, they will be able to use their ingenuity and resourcefulness to develop their economic potential, to guard their hard-earned liberty, and build sustainable democracies.

Through programmes like the Youth Forum, we are helping today's youth to become tomorrow's ICT leaders.



Yoshio Utsumi
ITU Secretary-General

Yoshio Utsumi

Youth Forum Declaration

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Youth Forum Declaration

ITU TELECOM WORLD 2003

The world we live in is not fair at this moment. Some of us benefit daily from the empowering force of ICTs while others, to whom simple communication could mean the difference between life and death, hope and downheartedness, a sparkling future and stagnation, do not have access to any form of ICTs.

This is not our destiny. Young people have united and urge you to join them in building the fundamentals for the Digital Bridge.

Yesterday we faced many problems but today we face many challenges. We, the youth, present to you the issues that we consider pertinent:

Education

Education should play a crucial role in the life of all people. ICTs should be an integral part of today's education; and we advocate the improvement of education worldwide.

Governments and companies should be encouraged to support ICT centres in order to teach those who have not yet had the opportunity to immerse themselves in ICTs. ICT learning centres, which should contain useful equipment donated by private companies, should be opened to the public. This equipment must also be used to entertain children, thus introducing them to the concept of the computer and ICTs. Efforts should also be made in the training of ICT trainers.

In addition, those who have been educated through scholarships or other funds shall then be obliged to help overcome the digital divide in their country, by sharing the knowledge acquired with public schools, universities or acting as a community or social worker. This would also help fight illiteracy, which still adversely affects many countries.

Access and infrastructure

All governments should ensure that basic, affordable, ICT infrastructure, such as the connection through radio transmitting stations, be placed in the rural areas.

The critical challenge is about distribution of technology and deployment of infrastructure to all areas within the countries themselves. ITU is requested to assist developing countries that have a solid plan for distribution of these technologies.

Local action

The local population of developing countries should be made aware that they are the ones to provide solutions to overcome the technological challenges they face. They should be made confident in this knowledge through inspiration from their leaders. Promotional campaigns should also be undertaken in the countries to gain full support of the population.

In order to bridge the Digital Divide within a country, there should be community service initiatives spearheaded by the youth in collaboration with the private and public sectors. These actions will educate the communities on the use of ICTs, erase illiteracy and ensure that local, applicable and affordable ways of providing ICTs to rural areas are obtained.

The population should be made aware of the desirability and value of ICTs in their daily lives and that these are not simply a luxury. Therefore, ICT content should be derived from its users to reflect their needs and services, should be user-friendly, simple, and overcome the language barrier.

Regulation

The youth realize that effective regulation of ICTs is key to development and that it should be focused on users' needs. We recommend that nations create a healthy regulatory environment through the actions of an independent and effective regulatory body that makes ICTs accessible and affordable to consumers. We believe that the future of ICTs depends on market liberalization, coupled with universal access policies, that encourage investment in developed and developing nations.

Investment and finance

ITU should act as a facilitator: for bringing together investors, viable projects, especially micro projects and private initiatives; and, promote the financing of those that are feasible and sustainable.

To permit the success of Small to Medium Scale Enterprises (SME), governments should offer incentives, such as micro-credit at low interest rates with repayment extended over long periods of time. In addition, governments should be transparent so as to encourage foreign investors.

Aid and funding given to support ICTs should be provided with no 'strings attached' so that the funding is channelled to the relevant context. The only conditions made should be those that ensure that projects meet their aims.

Youth Action Plan

Actions speak louder than words!

Education is not only about educating young people. We recognize that the elderly in the community could benefit from ICTs. We as the youth commit ourselves to introducing our grandparents to the Internet by letting them send an e-mail to all youth forum participants.

Considering the success of previous regional Youth Fora such as AFRICA 2001 and ASIA 2002, we believe it is necessary to continue those initiatives already established by ITU, including a similar event of a Youth Forum orientated to Europe as well as the Americas. We also urge that ITU continues to organize world Youth Fora.

We, the youth, shall furthermore strengthen the Digital Bridge by promoting the re-use of ICT equipment. Youth Fellows promise to contact at least one company or organization within their local network for collecting abandoned ICT equipment that can be valuable to developing countries. The Youth Fellows from the developing countries will also contact their governments, to draw their attention to this project. In so doing, youth will be giving a strong positive signal to their communities. The global network of World Youth Fellows will together help in distributing the equipment.

With the passage of time an opportunity lost is lost forever. We, as youth, should refresh our minds, seize our ideas and make a difference. We recognize the extreme importance of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) for achieving the goals that have been identified by all people, and most particularly the youth. We hope our voices will be heard and our Declaration will be accepted as a sign of youth commitment. Moreover, we ask all players at WSIS to implement the WSIS Action Plan.

Actions, not words! How wonderful our lives will be if we all play our part.



Youth Forum Fellows attending Sessions

Déclaration du Forum de la jeunesse

Res, non verba

Déclaration du Forum de la jeunesse ITU TELECOM WORLD 2003

Le monde dans lequel nous vivons n'est pas juste. Alors que certains bénéficient chaque jour d'une plus grande autonomie grâce aux avantages qu'offrent les TIC, d'autres, pour lesquels une simple communication pourrait faire la différence entre la vie et la mort, l'espoir et le désespoir, un avenir brillant et une vie morne, n'ont accès à aucune de ces technologies.

Ne nous résignons pas. Nous les jeunes, nous nous sommes réunis et nous vous demandons instamment de vous joindre à nous pour qu'ensemble nous réussissions à jeter les bases qui permettront de réduire la fracture numérique.

Hier nous étions confrontés à de nombreux problèmes, aujourd'hui nous devons relever de nombreux défis. Voici pour nous, les jeunes, les questions qui se posent:

Education

L'éducation doit jouer un rôle essentiel dans la vie de tous et les TIC doivent faire partie intégrante de l'enseignement dispensé aujourd'hui. Nous sommes donc en faveur de l'amélioration de l'éducation dans le monde entier.

Il faut encourager les pouvoirs publics et les entreprises à mettre en place des centres de formation aux TIC destinés à ceux qui n'ont pas encore eu la possibilité de se familiariser avec ces technologies. Ces centres devraient être dotés d'équipements fournis gracieusement par des entreprises privées et être ouverts au public. Les enfants doivent aussi pouvoir utiliser ces équipements pour «faire connaissance» avec l'ordinateur et avec les TIC. Et n'oublions pas la formation des formateurs.

Par ailleurs, ceux qui ont bénéficié de bourses ou d'autres sources de financement pour leurs études devraient être tenus de contribuer à réduire la fracture numérique dans leur pays, en partageant les connaissances qu'ils ont acquises au lycée, à l'université ou en tant que travailleur dans des services sociaux ou communautaires. Leur collaboration permettra aussi de lutter contre le problème de l'analphabétisme, qui se pose encore dans de nombreux pays.

Accès et infrastructure

Dans tous les pays, les pouvoirs publics devraient faire en sorte qu'une infrastructure de base d'accès aux TIC, à un coût abordable, faisant intervenir par exemple, des connexions radioélectriques, soit mise en place dans les zones rurales.

Le problème fondamental est la diffusion de la technologie et la mise en place d'infrastructures couvrant la totalité du territoire des pays. Il est demandé à l'UIT d'aider les pays en développement disposant d'un plan bien établi de diffusion des TIC.

Action locale

Il faut faire comprendre aux populations locales des pays en développement que ce sont elles qui doivent trouver des solutions aux problèmes technologiques qu'elles rencontrent. Leurs dirigeants doivent les conforter dans cette idée en leur donnant l'exemple. Par ailleurs, des campagnes publicitaires devraient être lancées dans ces pays pour obtenir le soutien total de la population.

Pour réduire la fracture numérique dans un pays, il faudrait que les jeunes, en collaboration avec le secteur public et le secteur privé, prennent l'initiative de gérer des programmes communautaires: il s'agirait par exemple, de familiariser les communautés avec l'utilisation des TIC, de mettre fin à l'analphabétisme et de trouver des solutions locales, réalistes et économiques pour la mise en place des TIC dans les zones rurales.

Il faut faire comprendre aux populations qu'il est souhaitable et utile d'utiliser les TIC dans la vie de tous les jours et que ce n'est pas simplement un luxe. Le contenu des TIC doit donc tenir compte des attentes des utilisateurs en matière de services et de leurs besoins, être facile à utiliser et simple – et l'obstacle de la langue doit être surmonté.

Réglementation

Nous les jeunes, avons conscience qu'une réglementation efficace des TIC est une condition du développement et qu'elle doit être axée sur les besoins des utilisateurs. Nous recommandons que les pays mettent en place un cadre réglementaire propice en s'appuyant sur un organisme de réglementation indépendant et efficace garantissant aux consommateurs l'accès aux TIC, à un prix abordable. Nous sommes convaincus que l'avenir des TIC dépend de la libéralisation des marchés, laquelle, associée à des politiques d'accès universel, favorise les investissements aussi bien dans les pays développés que dans les pays en développement.

Investissements et financement

L'UIT doit jouer un rôle catalyseur: il s'agit de mobiliser les investisseurs et de retenir des projets viables, en particulier des microprojets et des initiatives privées ainsi que de faciliter le financement des projets réalisables et durables.

Pour permettre à de petites ou moyennes entreprises de réussir, les pouvoirs publics devraient proposer par exemple des microcrédits à faible taux d'intérêt, avec des remboursements étalés sur de longues périodes. En outre, les politiques devraient être transparentes et donc attrayantes pour les investisseurs étrangers.

L'aide et le financement accordés pour la mise en place des TIC ne devraient être assortis d'aucune restriction, mis à part les conditions nécessaires pour que les objectifs des projets puissent être atteints, de façon que les fonds soient octroyés à bon escient.

Plan d'action des jeunes

Tout est dit: maintenant, il faut agir!

L'éducation ne concerne pas que les jeunes. Nous sommes conscients que les personnes plus âgées pourraient bénéficier des TIC. Nous, les jeunes, nous engageons à faire connaître l'Internet à nos grands-parents en leur faisant envoyer un courrier électronique à tous les participants au Forum de la jeunesse.

Compte tenu du succès des Forums de la jeunesse déjà organisés au niveau régional, AFRICA 2001 et ASIA 2002, par exemple, nous pensons qu'il faut poursuivre les initiatives lancées par l'UIT, et organiser notamment un Forum de la jeunesse pour l'Europe ainsi que pour la région Amériques. Nous demandons aussi instamment à l'UIT de continuer à organiser des Forums de la jeunesse au niveau mondial.

Nous, les jeunes, nous nous efforcerons de réduire la fracture numérique en favorisant la réutilisation des équipements TIC. Au niveau local, les jeunes boursiers s'engagent à prendre contact au moins avec une entreprise ou une organisation, en vue de récupérer des équipements TIC inutilisés pouvant servir aux pays en développement. Les jeunes boursiers venant des pays en développement se mettront aussi en rapport avec les pouvoirs publics de leurs pays et attireront leur attention sur ce projet. De cette façon, les jeunes montreront l'exemple dans leurs communautés respectives. Le réseau mondial des jeunes boursiers (World Youth Fellows) aidera à distribuer ces équipements.

Une occasion manquée ne se présente plus jamais. Nous, les jeunes, devons innover, concrétiser nos idées, faire la différence. Nous sommes conscients que le Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information (SMSI) est extrêmement important pour la réalisation des objectifs visés par tous, en particulier par les jeunes. Nous espérons que notre voix sera entendue et que notre Déclaration sera considérée comme un signe d'engagement de la jeunesse. Nous demandons en outre à tous les participants au SMSI de mettre en œuvre le Plan d'action du Sommet.

Assez de paroles, de l'action! Apportons chacun notre pierre à l'édifice pour que notre rêve devienne réalité.



Youth Forum Fellows during Q&A

Declaración del Foro de la Juventud

Res, non verba

Declaración del Foro de la Juventud

ITU TELECOM WORLD 2003

En este momento el mundo en el que vivimos no es justo. Algunos de nosotros sacamos provecho diariamente del poder habilitador de las TIC mientras que otros, para quienes una simple llamada puede marcar la diferencia entre la vida y la muerte, la esperanza y el abatimiento, un futuro promisorio y el estancamiento, no tienen acceso a ninguna forma de TIC.

Ése no es nuestro destino. Los jóvenes se han unido y le instan a sumarse a ellos para construir los cimientos del puente digital.

Ayer teníamos ante nosotros muchos problemas pero hoy debemos enfrentar numerosos desafíos. Nosotros, los jóvenes, exponemos a continuación las cuestiones que consideramos pertinentes:

Educación

La educación debería desempeñar una función cardinal en la vida de todas las personas. Las TIC deberían ser una parte integrante de la educación de hoy, y por consiguiente preconizamos el perfeccionamiento de la educación en todo el mundo.

Se debería alentar a los gobiernos y las empresas a promover los centros TIC con miras a enseñar a aquellos que aún no han tenido oportunidad de conocer ese ámbito. Los centros de aprendizaje TIC, que deberían contener equipos útiles donados por empresas privadas, deberían estar abiertos al público. Esos equipos también se deben utilizar para actividades recreativas destinadas a niños, con el fin de familiarizarlos con el concepto del ordenador y las TIC. También se deberían desplegar esfuerzos para impartir capacitación a instructores en TIC.

Además, aquellos que han recibido educación mediante becas u otro tipo de fondos deberán ayudar a superar la brecha digital en su país, mediante la transmisión de los conocimientos adquiridos a escuelas públicas, universidades, o bien actuando como trabajadores sociales o comunitarios. Esto también contribuiría a luchar contra el analfabetismo, fenómeno que aún afecta adversamente a numerosos países.

Acceso e infraestructura

Todos los gobiernos deberían garantizar que en las zonas rurales se establece una infraestructura TIC básica y asequible, como la conexión por estaciones de transmisión radioeléctrica.

El desafío esencial consiste en distribuir la tecnología y propagar la infraestructura a todas las regiones dentro de los propios países. Se pide a la UIT que preste asistencia a los países en desarrollo que hayan elaborado un plan sólido para la distribución de esas tecnologías.

Actividades a nivel local

Se debería hacer tomar conciencia a los habitantes de los países en desarrollo de que ellos son quienes deben ofrecer soluciones para superar los problemas tecnológicos que tienen ante sí; éstos deberían confiar en este principio y llevarlo a la práctica a través de sus dirigentes. Se deberían organizar campañas de promoción en todos los países para obtener el pleno apoyo de la población.

A efectos de superar la brecha digital en un país, se deberían concebir iniciativas de servicio comunitario dirigidas por jóvenes en colaboración con los sectores público y privado. En el marco de estas actividades se enseñaría a las comunidades a utilizar las TIC, se suprimiría el analfabetismo y se velaría por conseguir medios locales, aplicables y asequibles para ofrecer servicios TIC.

La población debería tomar conciencia de la conveniencia y la utilidad de las TIC en su vida diaria y darse cuenta de que éstas no constituyen simplemente un lujo. Por lo tanto, el contenido de las TIC debería proceder de sus usuarios para reflejar sus necesidades y servicios, y debería ser fácil de utilizar, sencillo y capaz de superar la barrera del idioma.

Reglamentación

Los jóvenes reconocen que una reglamentación eficaz de las TIC es fundamental para el desarrollo y que ésta debería basarse en las necesidades de los usuarios. Recomendamos que las naciones creen un entorno de reglamentación saludable en el marco de un órgano regulador independiente y eficaz que facilite el acceso y la asequibilidad de las TIC para los consumidores. Estimamos que el futuro de las TIC depende de la liberalización del mercado, junto con unas políticas de acceso universal que promuevan la inversión en los países industrializados y en desarrollo.

Inversión y finanzas

La UIT debería actuar como un facilitador para agrupar a los inversores, los proyectos viables, en particular los microproyectos y las iniciativas privadas, y promover la financiación de aquellos que resulten viables y sostenibles.

Para propiciar el éxito de las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME), los gobiernos deberían ofrecer incentivos tales como microcréditos, con bajos tipos de interés y dilatados periodos de reembolso. Por otro lado, los gobiernos deberían actuar de forma transparente para fomentar la inversión extranjera.

Se debería proporcionar ayuda y financiación para promover las TIC sin imponer condiciones, de modo que esa financiación se canalice hacia donde corresponde. La única condición que se debería imponer es demostrar que los proyectos alcanzan sus objetivos.

Plan de acción de la juventud

¡Los actos hablan más alto que las palabras!

La educación no consiste exclusivamente en impartir formación a los jóvenes; las personas de edad en las comunidades también podrían beneficiarse de las TIC. Nosotros, en nuestra calidad de jóvenes, nos comprometemos a familiarizar a nuestros abuelos con Internet, enseñándoles a enviar un mensaje electrónico a todos los participantes en el foro de la juventud.

Habida cuenta del éxito de anteriores Foros de la Juventud a nivel regional, tales como AFRICA 2001 y ASIA 2002, consideramos que es necesario perseverar en esas iniciativas ya establecidas por la UIT, con inclusión de un evento similar a un Foro de la Juventud orientado hacia Europa, así como hacia América. Instamos asimismo a la UIT a seguir organizando Foros de la Juventud a nivel mundial.

Nosotros, los jóvenes, fortaleceremos además el puente digital mediante el fomento de la reutilización de equipos TIC. Los jóvenes se comprometen a ponerse en contacto con una empresa u organización, como mínimo, dentro de su red local, para recoger equipos TIC abandonados que puedan ser de utilidad para los países en desarrollo. Los miembros de World Youth Fellows de los países en desarrollo también establecerán contacto con sus gobiernos para señalar a su atención este proyecto. De este modo, los jóvenes estarán enviando una firme señal positiva a sus comunidades. La red mundial de World Youth Fellows ayudará a distribuir esos equipos.

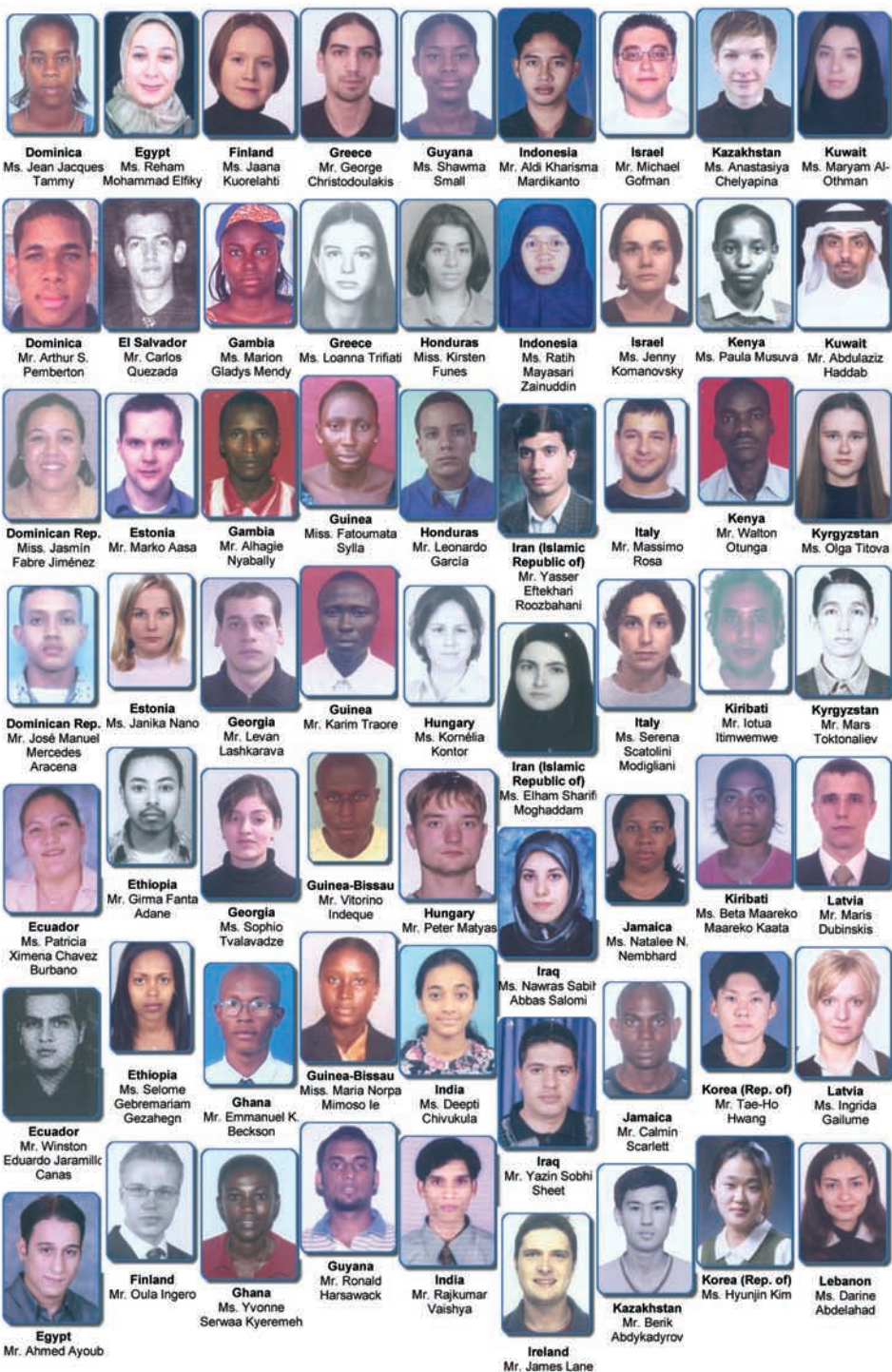
A medida que pasa el tiempo, una oportunidad no aprovechada se pierde para siempre. Nosotros, en nuestra calidad de jóvenes, debemos refrescar nuestra mente, aprovechar nuestras ideas y contribuir a cambiar las cosas. Reconocemos la enorme importancia que reviste la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Sociedad de la Información (CMSI) para el logro de los objetivos que han sido fijados por todas las personas, y más concretamente por los jóvenes. Esperamos que nuestra voz se escuche y nuestra declaración se acepte como una demostración de nuestro compromiso. Solicitamos además a todos los participantes en la CMSI que lleven a la práctica el Plan de Acción de la Cumbre.

¡Actos y no palabras! Nuestra vida sería maravillosa si todos desempeñáramos nuestro papel.



Youth Forum Fellows with ITU Officials







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Mr. Manar El-Chammas



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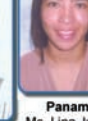
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...build local capacity to empower communities

Country Gateways are locally-owned partnership-based startups that pursue the Development Gateway's mission locally. From Argentina to the West Bank & Gaza, our network of 58 Country Gateways builds local capacity, improves access to knowledge, and fosters innovation for local economic and social development. The global **Development Gateway portal** also provides platforms for dialogue among a variety of local individuals and organizations. **dgMarket** includes national procurement portals in local languages, supporting tender and procurement opportunities that may be of interest to local suppliers. In addition, the Development Gateway's Research Center in India conducts applied research to develop tools and solutions that make ICTs more accessible to local communities.

The **Development Gateway** is an independent not-for-profit organization. It was initially developed in the World Bank and is now governed by a board of directors representing founding members and other donors.

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Geneva Financial Center Foundation

The Foundation maintains close links with the 120 banks present in Geneva, and collaborates extensively with the public authorities and the other economic associations in the Geneva area, to ensure a favourable business environment for the financial sector, on both the national and the local levels.

It also works in close collaboration with the financial institutions and the academic world in the Lake Geneva area, to develop a programme of professional and academic training that is among the best in the world in the field of finance.

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Hutchison 3G Group

The Hutchison 3G Group

Turning Vision into Reality

3G (third-generation mobile service) fuses two of the most powerful consumer technologies in history – the interactivity and depth of the Internet with the convenience and freedom of mobile telephony. 3G takes the most compelling aspects of these platforms and brings them together in one device. It is a new wireless communications category that offers a highly personalized interactive multimedia experience – anywhere, anytime.

A division of **Hutchison Whampoa**, the Hutchison 3G Group (H3G) is the leading global player in the 3G arena, holding licences in ten markets with a total population coverage of approximately 175 million. In less than three years, H3G has built an entirely new network, achieving probably the fastest roll-out of a radio network in the entire telecommunication industry. Marketed globally under the “3” brand, H3G is the first operator in the world to provide dual-mode 3G services.

To date, the “3” services are available in five markets – Australia, Austria, Italy, Sweden and United Kingdom. Denmark and Hong Kong are expected to go live before the end of this year. Ireland and Israel are at various stages of the roll-out plan and Norway has recently been added to the global footprint.

“3” has established a strong retail presence, with thousands of flagship stores and affiliated outlets globally. As of mid-August 2003, around 520 000 customers had signed up with “3” worldwide and H3G is expecting strong consumer demand in the autumn and Christmas period.

Adding Fun to Functionality

“3” is not in the business of selling phones. Our mission is to enhance people’s lives – to add fun to functionality. We are creating a service that, on demand, shows you where you are, what you want and how to get it – all from the palm of your hand. Over time, we hope that “3” will become an indispensable part of our daily lives.

Customers of “3” are already enjoying unrivalled value in standard mobile services as well as exciting new video mobile services unique only to the brand. These include video calls, video messaging, video clips and games.

To fulfil its mission of providing practicality and pleasure, “3” has teamed up with leading content partners and application providers, both locally and globally, and is constantly at work to broaden the content and services on offer. Customers can access sport, music, humour, movie previews and fashion as well as book tickets and get the latest financial updates through their 3G handsets, whenever and wherever they are.

Taking the Natural Next Step

H3G believes that “3” can help to change and improve the way people communicate and the way they access information and entertainment. This will be as significant as the birth of television after a generation of radio.

As lead sponsor of the ITU Youth Forum, “3” is pleased to support the development of our future telecommunication industry leaders in the further advancement of next-generation communication technology and services.



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infoDev

Established in 1995, the Information for Development Program (*infoDev*) of the World Bank is a global effort supported by more than twenty donors, including governments from developed and developing countries and several private enterprises. InfoDev supports, and disseminates lessons learned from, projects and programs that use information and communication technologies (ICT) to foster economic and social development, with a special emphasis on the needs of low-income communities in developing countries. It operates as a “venture fund” for innovative ideas and provides an operational framework for “smart” partnerships, mobilizing intellectual and financial assets and encouraging pioneering ICT approaches to poverty alleviation.

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Intelsat

The Business of Delivery

Industry players have long recognized Intelsat's innovative approaches to global communication challenges. After all, Intelsat put Early Bird, the first commercial communication satellite, into orbit in 1965.

Now, nearly four decades later, the company provides Internet, broadcast, telephony and corporate network solutions to leading telecommunication companies, service providers and broadcasters in approximately 200 countries.

The average person knows Intelsat too – though perhaps not by name. From man's first steps on the moon to his run around the world with the Olympic torch, billions of people have experienced Intelsat's global reach first-hand.



The Intelsat Operations Center, which monitors the global satellite and terrestrial infrastructure

When Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969, the world was able to watch man's first steps on another planetary body because of our satellites. In 1974, we created the world's first international digital voice communication service and also activated a direct "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin. In 1975, about 1 billion people in 42 countries watched the World Cup soccer matches via Intelsat satellites, setting a record for television coverage.

Today, the business is driven by capacity on 25 satellites in prime orbital locations. Intelsat has also acquired ground segment – teleports, fibre and Points-of-Presence (PoPs) – to complement its traditional geostationary resources.

With this complementary infrastructure, Intelsat was able to develop GlobalConnexSM Solutions, a flexible portfolio of bundled, end-to-end, hybrid services that enables Intelsat to tailor solutions based on the diverse and evolving needs of individual customers. At the same time, the new Intelsat broadband service platform offers reliable, secure high-speed Internet access to small- and medium-size businesses for supporting an array of communication applications.

Telecommunication customers expect ubiquity, reliability and bandwidth. The rising tide of expectations isn't limited to just the United States and Europe, where Internet penetration exceeds 40 per cent. Asia, the Middle East and Africa – areas that are furiously building out new infrastructure – have begun to expect the same high level of telecommunication services.

Twenty-two thousand miles above the fray, Intelsat is uniquely positioned to deliver on those expectations.

Intelsat – inspiring connections around the globe through its people, its partners and its technology. Many of the world's leading telecommunication companies, multinational corporations and broadcasters rely on Intelsat satellites and ground resources for quality connections, global reach and reliability. For more information about Intelsat, visit www.intelsat.com.

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Norwegian Post and Telecommunication Authority

The Norwegian Post and Telecommunication Authority (NPT) is an independent agency under the Norwegian Ministry of Transport and Communications, with monitoring and regulatory responsibilities for the postal and telecommunication markets in Norway. The NPT is self-financed, primarily through fees and charges.

Mission

The NPT's mission is to:

- secure end-users' access to high-quality basic postal and telecommunication services at reasonable charges by promoting effective competition in the postal and telecommunication markets
- follow up and develop national frequency plans, coordinate Norwegian frequency planning with international efforts, award frequencies, and monitor that the use of frequencies in Norway conforms with requirements
- monitor that the sale of radio and telecommunication equipment in Norway complies with the legislation in force, that the equipment is correctly used, and that it satisfies the requirements laid down nationally and internationally
- carry out the national standardization work in the postal and telecommunication sector and collaborate with international standardization organizations
- act as a pro-active adviser to the Ministry of Transport and Communications on issues arising in the areas of postal services and telecommunications

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NTTDoCoMo

NTT DoCoMo is Japan's leading mobile communications operator. The company had operating revenue of 4.8 trillion yen (U.S. GAAP) in fiscal 2002 (ended March 31, 2003). With over 46.7 million subscribers as of July 2003, DoCoMo accounts for more than half of Japan's cellular phone market and one of the largest subscriber bases of any mobile phone company in the world.

DoCoMo was formed in July 1992 to take over the mobile communications operations and sales of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT).

The company offers a wide range of mobile communications services, including cellular phone, PHS mobile phone, paging, satellite mobile communications, and maritime and in-flight telephone. Prominently positioned in this mix are FOMA®, the world's first third-generation mobile communications network based on W-CDMA technology, and i-mode®, the world's most popular platform for mobile internet and e-mail. More than 39 million subscribers use i-mode via DoCoMo's second-generation (2G) and third-generation (3G) networks in Japan. i-mode services are also available over GSM networks in six other countries and regions.

DoCoMo operates wholly owned subsidiaries in Europe and the Americas to support selected activities in these markets. DoCoMo is listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and, since March 1, 2002, both the London Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange.

Brief History

July 1992	NTT Mobile Communications Network, Inc. takes over Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation's mobile communications business
March 1993	Launches digital cellular phone service
March 1997	Launches packet data communications service
October 1998	Listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange
December 1998	Takes over Personal Handyphone System (PHS) business from NTT Personal Group
February 1999	Launches i-mode service
March 1999	Discontinues analogue cellular phone service
April 2000	Changes corporate name to NTT DoCoMo, Inc.
May 2001	Launches FOMA service on introductory basis
October 2001	Launches FOMA service on fully commercialized basis
March 2002	Listed on the London Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange

DoCoMo has taken great strides with its communications technology since the early 1990s, moving rapidly from first-generation (1G) analogue voice-only communications to second-generation (2G) digital voice and data communications. In 2001, DoCoMo took another long stride with the launch of FOMA®, a revolutionary third-generation (3G) mobile communications service based on the W-CDMA standard.

Global Strategy

DoCoMo is now actively establishing mobile internet and mobile multimedia services based on DoCoMo technology (i-mode, 3G/W-CDMA, etc.) as de facto international standards. It works closely with foreign-based telecom operators through equity investments, licence agreements or business tie-ups, and is also considering partnerships with handset manufacturers, ISPs, content providers, software vendors and other companies worldwide.

i-mode licence agreements

- i-mode services have been launched on GSM networks by the following cellular phone operators under licence:
- E-Plus Mobilfunk GmbH & Co. KG (Germany, March 16, 2002)
- KPN Mobile The Netherlands B.V. (Netherlands, April 18, 2002)*
- KG Telecommunications Co., Ltd (Taiwan, June 20, 2002)
- BASE N.V./S.A. (Belgium, October 15, 2002)*
- Bouygues Telecom S.A. (France, November 15, 2002)
- Telefónica Móviles España S.A. (Spain, June 26, 2003)
- Wind Telecomunicazioni S.p.A. (Italy, by the end of 2003)

* sublicensed from KPN Mobile

3G Joint Study Agreements

DoCoMo has concluded agreements with the following companies to jointly study develop 3G mobile multimedia services:

Singapore Telecom Mobile Pte Ltd (April 2003)

Hutchison Whampoa Limited (April 2003)

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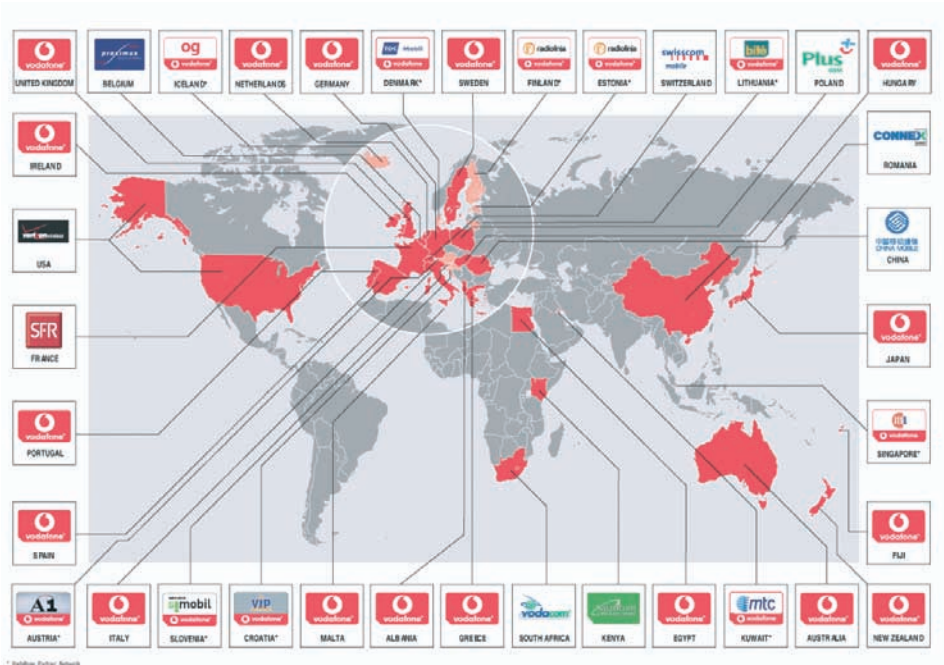
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Vodafone Group Plc

Vodafone is the world's largest mobile community, with equity interests in 26 countries and partner networks in a further 10 countries, serving almost 120 million proportionate customers and more than 296 million venture customers worldwide.

Equity Interests:



Partner Networks:





Vodafone's vision is to be the world's mobile communication leader – enriching customers' lives, helping individuals, businesses and communities be more connected in a mobile world. This vision is based on an understanding of the tremendous socio-economic benefits of mobile communication.

Vodafone has unique qualities that give it a strong market position: strong financial performance, financial flexibility enabling it to take advantage of opportunities, new data environments including the introduction of 3G networks (already launched in Japan, with Europe to follow), Vodafone brand presence in all controlled businesses and a global footprint offering services to customers at home or when roaming.

Vodafone's latest global service offering – Vodafone live! – opens up a world of mobile colour communication, bringing news, information, e-mail, chat, location-based services, games and shopping to customers' mobile devices. Customers can send picture messages, chat online with friends, send e-mails, play interactive games, pay for downloads and use a whole range of compelling services. In just two months, Vodafone sold over 380 000 Vodafone live! handsets and by the end of March 2003 had over 1.5 million customers in 11 countries.

Industry Recognition:

The launch of Vodafone live! was the most successful of its kind in the history of Vodafone. This success has already been recognized not only by Vodafone's customers but also by the mobile industry itself. At the 2003 GSM Association Awards in Cannes, France, Vodafone live! won three awards in recognition of its achievements:



**Best Wireless
Handset**



**Best Consumer
Application**



**Best
Television**

Global Customer Benefit:

The success of the Vodafone Group lies in the way in which it conducts its business. Vodafone has created an organization that works as a global team of local leaders. It has retained its leadership by continually providing customers with better value, better products and better service. Vodafone has the highest quality and most reliable networks, leading-edge global services and the highest quality customer care. Being a global group of companies allows Vodafone to share best practice and resources across its range of companies, ensuring maximum customer benefit.

Key Milestones:

- 1985** Vodafone launched the UK's first analogue cellular network.
- 1991** Vodafone received the British Standard Award for Quality, the first ever award made to a telephone network in the world, fixed or mobile.
- 1991** Vodafone and Telecom Finland made the world's first mobile international roaming telephone call.
- 1992** The world's first international GSM roaming agreement was signed in June between Vodafone and Telecom Finland.
- 1996** Vodafone launched the first prepaid cellular service.
- 1999** Vodafone and AirTouch Communications agreed to merge, with a combined market capitalization of USD 110 billion (GBP 67 billion), operating in 23 countries on five continents and giving Vodafone its first presence in the United States. The new company came into being on 30 June with the successful completion of the merger. Worldwide, Vodafone AirTouch had almost 28 million cellular customers.
- 2000** Vodafone AirTouch received EU clearance for the acquisition of Mannesmann AG on 12 April 2000. Vodafone's GBP 120 billion (EUR 181 billion) take-over of Mannesmann was the world's largest contested takeover bid and the first ever successful unsolicited bid for a German company. On completion of the acquisition, Vodafone AirTouch was valued at approximately GBP 250 billion.
- Following agreement of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in July, Vodafone AirTouch changed its name to Vodafone Group Plc.
- 2001** Vodafone built up a 66.7 per cent holding in Japan Telecom which represents the largest inward investment by a foreign company into Japan.
- 2002** On 24 October, Vodafone launched its global consumer service offering, Vodafone live!, across Europe.

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*Youth Forum Fellows at Welcome Reception hosted by
State of Geneva*

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