



International Telecommunication Union

Highlights WT/ICT Indicators Meeting

World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting
Geneva, Switzerland
February 10-11, 2005



National Cooperation

- o National
 - A focal point should be identified for ICT statistics to coordinate between national ICT players and coordinate national and international data requests
 - The focal point may be trained by the NSO
 - The regulators needs to work closely with their **NSO**, particularly in the area of demand-side statistics (collected through **surveys**), which are of increasing importance
 - Regulators have to work closely with operators
 - Availability/quality of data often depends on cooperation
 - Avoid burden on operators
 - Publish country level aggregated data to ensure the confidentiality of information
 - Provide training to operators



International & Regional Cooperation

- ITU and regional organizations should work closely with the identified focal point in charge of collecting telecom/ICT statistics to build statistical capacity (workshops, seminars, training)
- Share best practices in the area of data collection (ITU case studies, bi-lateral cooperation between countries)
- Coordination between ITU HQ and ITU regional offices to avoid duplication of data requests and speed up the data collection process
- Regional cooperation between regulators help to pool resources and strengthen statistical work (for example through harmonized definitions and regional capacity building)



Indicators - new

- New indicators are needed to reflect changes in the **mobile and Internet** sector, particularly to reflect new applications. Surveys are important to validate administrative data. Definitions need to be revised to accurately monitor the market
- ITU has developed a list of Indicators on **Community access to ICTs**, which countries should start to collect. This will also be important to measure the progress made towards the WSIS Plan of Actions' targets
- There is a growing need to develop "**Impact indicators**" to measure the impact of ICTs on the MDGs in particular and on social and economic development in general



Indicators - methodology

- Definitions of (new) indicators need to be revised (in accordance with ongoing ITU efforts) and be provided to countries to increase international comparability of data and ensure adherence to ITU standards
- The definitions of the ITU's Key Telecom Indicators will be sent to countries for comments by end of February 2005
- Surveys are increasingly important to measure ICT developments and trends and to increase the analytical value of information. They also complement and help verify administrative data



Policy issues

- International, regional and national policy makers should promote the value of and need for ICT statistics
- Governments should create a favorable legal basis for collecting ICT statistics. Rules on timely and comparable data can improve national collection efforts
- Top-level policy makers need to formulate the demand for ICT statistics to monitor ICT developments and identify barriers
- ICT Policy Strategies/Plans should define clear targets and indicators to measure progress



Policy for information/analysis

- ICT/telecommunication statistics are used to analyze market developments, estimate market potential (e.g. to plan future network needs), identify barriers and user needs, and evaluate and monitor the effect of policy decisions
- Countries are encouraged to increase their efforts to answer the ITU questionnaire and return it on time



Next World Telecom/ICT Indicators Meeting

- The meeting recommended to hold the next World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting in the second half of 2006 for a period of three days. This will allow ITU to review the indicators and discuss indicator-related issues raised by WSIS and WTDC
- The list of indicators should be sent to participants for revision before the meeting